

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

**University Mohamed Boudiaf of M'sila**

**Faculty of Letters and Languages**

**Department of Translation**

**ARABIC-ENGLISH-ARABIC TRANSLATION**

**Module:** Arabic-English-Arabic Translation

**Level of Students:** Third year License

**Teaching Time:** 1h30

**Credit:** 02

**Coefficient:** 03

**Semester:** First Semester & Second Semester

**Concerned Groups:** All

**Duration:** 30 weeks

**Evaluation:** Continuous Evaluation+ Exam

**Teaching Unit:** fundamental

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**Academic Year:** 2025-2026

## **DESCRIPTION**

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to Translation , with a particular focus on Arabic–English and English–Arabic practice. It examines the theoretical foundations of the field, its historical evolution, and the main stages of the transfer process. Students are introduced to essential analytical tools, text typology, and major challenges arising from linguistic and cultural differences between Arabic and English. The course also addresses both literary and non-literary texts, with special emphasis on literary, legal, medical, and economic domains, aiming to develop students’ theoretical awareness alongside practical competence.

## **OBJECTIVES**

This course is designed to:

- Introduce students to the concept of translation and its historical development as both a theoretical discipline and a professional practice.
- Familiarise students with fundamental concepts and terminology used in translation studies.
- Develop students’ ability to analyse source texts at lexical, grammatical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels prior to translation.
- Train students to follow a systematic translation process, including text analysis, research, drafting, editing, and revision.

- Enhance students' awareness of linguistic and cultural challenges in Arabic–English translation through contrastive analysis.
- Enable students to distinguish between different text types and select appropriate translation strategies accordingly.
- Equip students with the skills necessary to translate literary and non-literary texts, including legal, medical, and economic texts.

## **OUTCOMES**

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Define translation and explain its etymology, principles, and historical development.
- Describe key text types and their implications for translation.
- Identify linguistic, cultural, and structural differences between Arabic and English.
- Conduct lexical, grammatical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic analysis of source texts.
- Produce accurate and coherent translations of literary and non-literary texts.
- Apply specialised strategies in legal, medical, and economic translation.
- Use consistent terminology and appropriate register according to text type and audience.

- Demonstrate critical awareness of translation problems and justify translation choices.

## **SYLLABUS**

### **Chapter One : Introduction To Translation**

1. Etymology and Definition
2. Fundamental Concepts in Translation
3. History of Translation

### **Chapter Two: The Process of Translation**

1. Text Analysis
  - 1.1. Lexical Analysis
  - 1.2. Grammatical Analysis
  - 1.3. Syntactic Analysis
  - 1.4. Semantic Analysis
  - 1.5. Pragmatic Analysis
  - 1.6. Discourse Analysis
2. Research
3. Writing the First Draft
4. Editing

## **Chapter Three: Challenges of Arabic - English Translation**

1. Contrastive analysis
2. Distinctions between Arabic and English
  - 2.1. Differences in Language Family
  - 2.2. Differences in Alphabet
  - 2.3. Lexical Differences
  - 2.4. Grammatical Differences

## **Chapter Four: Text Typology and Translation**

1. Text Typology
2. Text Types and Translation
3. Text Types According to Katharina Reiss
  - 3.1. Informative Text
  - 3.2. Expressive Text
  - 3.3. Operative Text

## **Chapter Five: Particular Types of Translation**

1. Literary Translation
  - 1.1. Definition of a Literary Text
  - 1.2. Characteristics of a Literary Text
  - 1.3. Translating a Literary Text
2. Non-Literary Translation
  - 2.1. Non-Literary Text

## 2.2. Translating Non-Literary Text

### 2.2.1. Legal Translation

#### 2.2.1.1. Characteristics of Legal Language

#### 2.2.1.2.Characteristics of Legal Texts

#### 2.2.1.3.What Makes Legal Translation Different?

### 2.2.2. Medical Translation

#### 2.2.2.1. Common Challenges in Medical Translation

### 2.2.3. Economic Translation

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION TO TRANSLATION

By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Define the concept of translation ;
- Identify key concepts in the field;
- Outline the main stages in the historical development of translation;
- Recognize the role of translation in intercultural communication.

### 1. Etymology and Definition

The term "*translation*" first appeared in the English language in the fourteenth century, referring to the act of "turning from one language into another." It is derived from the Old French word "*translacion*," which was borrowed from the Latin term "*translatio*," meaning "*to carry across*." Translation is a complex activity that inherently involves two distinct languages, each playing a vital role in conveying meaning.

Newmark (1988) describes translation as the process of "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended." This definition highlights the fundamental goal of translation: to convey the author's intended message from the source language to the target language. It underscores the importance of faithfully transferring the nuanced meanings, cultural contexts, and emotional undertones present in the original text, illustrating the thoughtful journey that words undertake as they move from one language to another.

In contrast, Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 6) approach translation from a different perspective, defining it as "the process of transferring a written text from a source

language (SL) to a target language (TL)." This definition emphasises the dynamic nature of translation, focusing on the steps taken to bridge the gap between languages. Nida and Taber (1982, p. 12) further enrich the discussion stating, "Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message." This viewpoint highlights the goal of achieving a natural flow in the target language while remaining true to the original message. Together, these definitions illustrate the dual nature of translation as both a product and a process, both essential for effective communication across linguistic divides.

## **2. Fundamental Concepts in Translation**

**Accredited Translator:** An accredited translator is a professional who has undergone a rigorous evaluation process and obtained official recognition from a recognised translation institute. This designation signifies that the translator has met specific standards of competence and is qualified to provide high-quality translation services.

**Computer-Aided Translation (CAT):** It refers to a set of tools that facilitate translation using computer software. These tools include translation memory systems, which store previously translated segments to ensure consistency and efficiency, as well as localisation software specifically designed to adapt content for specific markets and cultural contexts.

**Localisation:** Localisation goes beyond mere translation; it involves the thorough cultural adaptation of translated materials to ensure they resonate with the target audience. This process is crucial for items like websites, products, and manuals, as it considers local customs, traditions, and language nuances to enhance relevance and user experience in different geographical regions.

**Source Language (SL):** This term denotes the original language from which a text is translated. It serves as the foundation for the translation process, guiding the translator's interpretation and conversion of meaning into the target language.

**Source Text (ST):** The source text is the original document or material that needs to be translated. It contains the ideas, information, and context that the translator must accurately convey in another language.

**Target Language (TL):** The target language is the language into which the source text is translated. The effectiveness of a translation often hinges on the translator's fluency and understanding of the target language's structure and cultural nuances.

**Target Text (TT):** The target text is the final product of the translation process. It represents the translated material, ideally maintaining the original text's meaning and intent while being appropriately adapted for the target audience.

**Translation Studies** is the academic field focused on exploring the different aspects of translation. It includes the examination of translation theory, practical methodologies, and the sociocultural implications of translation. The aim is to enhance our understanding of how language is interpreted and communicated across various cultures.

### **3. History of Translation**

Translation has a long history connected to religion, culture, and sharing knowledge. One of the first major translation efforts was the Septuagint, which translated the Hebrew Bible into Greek in the third century BCE. During the Roman period, translating from Greek to Latin became more common. Important early thoughts on translation were shared, including Horace's advice in the 1st century BCE to translate for meaning rather than word-for-word. This approach laid the groundwork for how translation is done today. St. Jerome, who translated the Bible into Latin in the 4th century CE, supported this idea by favoring sense-for-sense translation, especially for sacred texts.

In the Middle Ages, Latin was the main language for translation in Europe. Figures like Alfred the Great translated religious and philosophical works into English. The city of Toledo became a key center for translation in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, translating works on science, medicine, and philosophy from Greek and Arabic into Latin and Castilian. Later, Geoffrey Chaucer and John Wycliffe made significant contributions to literary and biblical translation, including the first complete English translation of the Bible.

The Renaissance and early modern periods saw important Bible translations, including those by William Tyndale, Martin Luther, and the translators of the King James Bible. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw an increase in literary

translation, while the nineteenth century focused on accuracy, as shown by Edward FitzGerald's translation and adaptation of *The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*.

In the twentieth century, translation studies emerged as a distinct academic discipline, responding to the increasing demand for effective translation services across various sectors. This increasing need led to innovative advancements, notably highlighted by the Georgetown–IBM experiment in 1954, which marked the beginning of machine translation. This groundbreaking initiative aimed to leverage the power of computers to assist with language translation, laying the foundation for the technological evolution that would transform the field in the years to come.

In the Arab world, translation existed before Islam and grew during the Prophetic and Umayyad periods. The Abbasid era (750–1250) was a golden age for translation, with the House of Wisdom (*Bayt al-Hikma*) established under Caliph al-Ma'mun. Key translators like Hunayn ibn Ishaq and Ibn al-Muqaffa translated major works from Greek, Persian, and Indian traditions into Arabic. Translation activity later revived under the Mamluks and Ottomans, and the nineteenth-century Arab Renaissance saw significant progress in legal and literary translation.

## PRACTICE

Answer briefly the following questions

1. In your opinion, is translating meaning more important than translating word-for-word? Why?
2. Give one example of how translation can help share knowledge or culture between societies.
3. Which historical figure or period discussed in this chapter do you think had the greatest impact on translation, and why?

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## **CHAPTER TWO: THE PROCESS OF TRANSLATION**

By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Analyze a text at multiple levels, including lexical, grammatical, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and discourse features.
- Conduct research to clarify cultural, technical, or contextual aspects of a source text.
- Produce a coherent first draft of a translation, applying analytical insights.
- Revise and edit translations to ensure accuracy, clarity, and fidelity to the source text.

### **1. Text Analysis**

The translation process begins with a thorough analysis of the source text. The translator reads the entire text to gain a general understanding and to identify its register (formal, informal, slang, or taboo) and tone (polite, serious, humorous, angry, etc.).

Experienced translators recognise that a text is not merely a collection of isolated words. Meaning arises from the interaction of linguistic and contextual elements, which must be fully understood before translation. The objective of analysis is to identify problematic segments (words, phrases, sentences) or larger units that are unclear or ambiguous.

Text analysis is a crucial stage in the translation process. the translator must achieve a deep understanding of the source text at different linguistic and

contextual levels. Each level of analysis contributes to uncovering meaning and anticipating translation difficulties.

### **1.1. Lexical Analysis**

Lexical analysis delves into the intricate vocabulary found within the source text, serving as a critical component of the translation process. At this stage, the translator carefully examines individual words and expressions, seeking to uncover their precise meanings, nuanced connotations, and appropriate usage within the context.

This analytical process encompasses several important activities:

- **Identifying Polysemic Words:** The translator recognizes words that possess multiple meanings and thoughtfully selects the interpretation that aligns best with the surrounding context.
- **Distinguishing Between Meanings:** An essential part of this examination is differentiating between literal meanings, where words are taken at face value; and figurative meanings, which convey deeper or symbolic interpretations.
- **Recognizing Idiomatic Expressions:** The translator pays special attention to idioms, collocations, phrasal verbs, and fixed expressions, which often convey meanings that are not immediately obvious from the individual words alone.
- **Noting Specialized Terminology:** In fields such as science, technology, and law, the translator identifies and accurately interprets technical or specialized terminology that is crucial for precise communication.

Through thorough lexical analysis, translators can avoid the pitfalls of misleading literal translations, ensuring that each word choice is both accurate and contextually appropriate in the target language. This careful attention to vocabulary enriches the overall fidelity and readability of the translated text.

## **1.2. Grammatical Analysis**

Grammatical analysis involves a comprehensive examination of the morphological and grammatical structure of a text, focusing on how various grammatical elements work together to convey meaning. In this process, the translator explores several key aspects, including:

- Verb tense and aspect: This encompasses the time frame of the actions described, the nature of those actions, and the speaker's attitude toward them.
- Active and passive voice: This refers to whether the subject of the sentence is performing the action or receiving it, which can significantly alter the emphasis and clarity of the message.
- Agreement: This includes checking that elements like number, gender, and person correspond appropriately throughout the text.
- Use of articles, prepositions, and pronouns: These smaller components play critical roles in establishing relationships between nouns and conveying specificity or ambiguity.

It is important to note that different languages utilize grammatical structures in unique ways to encode meaning. For instance, a tense or grammatical category present in the source language may not have a direct equivalent in the target language, necessitating structural adjustments that effectively convey the original meaning. Engaging in thorough grammatical analysis helps ensure that the

translation not only maintains fidelity to the source text but also resonates meaningfully within the context of the target language.

### **1.3. Syntactic Analysis**

Syntactic analysis delves into the complexities of sentence structure and the arrangement of words, which are crucial for understanding how meaning is conveyed in written language. At this stage, the translator examines the configuration of clauses and phrases and explores the relationships between them, determining how they work together to form coherent thoughts.

This comprehensive analysis includes several key tasks:

- **Identifying Sentence Types:** The translator discerns whether sentences are simple, compound, or complex, each type bringing its own nuances to the text.
- **Analyzing Clause Relationships:** This involves examining how clauses relate to each other through coordination and subordination, which can greatly affect the tone and clarity of the sentence.
- **Recognizing Emphasis and Focus:** Understanding which parts of the sentence carry emphasis or focus helps in maintaining the intended meaning in the translation.
- **Identifying Lengthy or Ambiguous Sentences:** Long sentences may obscure meaning; recognizing these allows for necessary restructuring to enhance clarity.

Since different languages have unique preferences for sentence constructions, syntactic analysis is essential. It enables the translator to reorganize the text in a

way that feels both natural and clear in the target language while preserving the original meaning and intent of the source material. This careful attention to syntactic detail ensures that the translated text resonates with the target audience as effectively as the original does.

#### **1.4. Semantic Analysis**

Semantic analysis focuses on meaning at the sentence and discourse level. It goes beyond individual words to examine how meaning is constructed across the text. This form of analysis moves beyond mere definitions to explore how meaning is woven throughout the entire text. It involves:

- **Interpreting Meaning in Context:** Recognizing how the surrounding context shapes the interpretation of words and phrases.
- **Resolving Ambiguity:** Addressing instances where a word or phrase may have multiple interpretations, clarifying the intended meaning within the text's framework.
- **Identifying Logical Relations:** Analyzing relationships such as cause and effect, contrast, and conditionality that contribute to the overall logical flow of the discourse.

By engaging in semantic analysis, translators can ensure that coherence and consistency are maintained throughout their translations, preserving the original message and the meaning of the source material.

#### **1.5. Pragmatic and Cultural Analysis**

At the pragmatic and cultural level, the translator must take into account not only the textual information but also the broader situational context and cultural nuances embedded within the text. Essential elements of this analysis include:

- The Purpose of the Text and Author's Intention: Understanding why the text was written and what the author aims to convey to the audience.
- The Target Audience: Identifying who the intended readers are, which influences the choice of language and tone.
- Cultural References, Allusions, and Social Norms: Recognizing elements deeply rooted in the source culture, which may require careful adaptation to resonate with the target audience.
- Levels of Politeness, Formality, and Indirectness: Assessing the appropriate degree of politeness and formality that aligns with the communication standards of the target culture.

Certain expressions may hold significant meaning in the source culture but could be either vague or unsuitable in the target culture. Conducting a thorough pragmatic and cultural analysis enables translators to modify and adapt the text, thereby achieving a similar communicative effect across cultural boundaries.

### **1.6. Discourse and Textual Analysis**

Discourse analysis focuses on the overall structure, organization, and cohesion of the text, ensuring that it maintains a logical and coherent flow. This aspect of analysis involves:

- Identifying Text Type and Genre: Recognizing the specific type of text and its genre to align the translation with expected conventions.
- Analyzing Cohesion Devices: Examining the use of connectors, pronouns, and repetition to enhance the connectivity and readability between sentences and paragraphs.

- **Ensuring Logical Flow and Paragraph Structure:** Evaluating the organization of ideas to confirm that the narrative progress smoothly and effectively leads the reader through the text as a cohesive whole.

A thorough understanding of discourse structure equips the translator with the tools to create a coherent and engaging target text that functions effectively and resonates with the intended audience.

### **Importance of Levels of Analysis**

Each level of analysis plays a vital role in developing a comprehensive understanding of the source text. These levels do not operate in isolation; rather, they interact throughout the translation process. By performing a systematic multi-level analysis, translators can anticipate potential issues, choose suitable strategies, and create translations that are accurate, natural, and culturally relevant.

In addition to enhancing comprehension, analysis also aims to identify possible translation challenges, such as cultural references, idiomatic expressions, or concepts that do not have direct equivalents in the target language. During this phase, translators should also take note of terminology, abbreviations, and formatting requirements specific to the document or field.

## **2. Research**

Once problem areas in the source text are identified, the translator dives into a comprehensive research process. This involves exploring a variety of resources to gain an in-depth understanding of the text and to determine the most suitable equivalents within the target language. The research may include monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, specialized glossaries specific to the subject matter,

academic articles, online resources, and consultations with native speakers or fellow translators who may offer valuable insights.

When the translation is intended for a diverse audience across multiple regions, the translator must carefully navigate language choices to avoid region-specific expressions that could alienate any group. On the other hand, if the translation is designed for a particular audience, it is crucial to select terminology and phrases that resonate with that specific audience.

In practice, analysis and research are deeply interconnected. As the translator engages in research, unexpected issues may surface, necessitating further exploration.

Throughout the analysis and research phases, the translator may encounter unique or technical terms specific to the document or industry. These include industry jargon, proper names, abbreviations, and acronyms. To track these crucial terms, it is essential to create a translation glossary, a bilingual reference guide that lists approved equivalents.

Maintaining an organized glossary is vital for ensuring terminological consistency throughout the translation. Consistency not only enhances clarity but also fosters reader comprehension. When terminology is inconsistent, it can confuse readers

and undermine the overall credibility of the translation, potentially diluting the intended message.

### **3. Writing the First Draft**

At this stage, the translator's focus is on creating the first draft, emphasizing fluency and natural expression in the target language. The objective is to allow ideas to flow freely, without becoming mired in excessive self-correction.

Even with careful preparation, challenges may still arise. If a suitable term does not come to mind, the translator can temporarily leave the word in the source language or mark it for later revision, continuing with the drafting process.

Once the draft is complete, the translator revisits any unresolved issues. Often, solutions become clearer once the text is viewed as a whole. At this point, it can be helpful to take a break to gain some distance from the text before starting the editing process.

### **4. Editing**

Editing for style involves more than just correcting grammatical errors. The translated text should sound natural and idiomatic in the target language, avoiding a translation that feels overly literal.

A successful translation creates an equivalent effect, meaning that readers in the target language should react to the text in the same way that readers of the source language do. Reading the translation aloud can be a helpful technique for assessing its fluency, tone, and overall impact.

The translator should then review the translation sentence by sentence, carefully comparing it with the source text. This step ensures that the translation is accurate, complete, and faithful to the original meaning, with no information omitted or added unnecessarily.

## PRACTICE

**Task one :** Translate the following texts into English, maintaining accuracy, clarity, and the integrity of the original meaning, while using appropriate language.

### النص الأول :

سجل الاقتصاد الوطني نمواً ملحوظاً في الربع الأخير من العام، مدعوماً بزيادة الإنتاج الصناعي وارتفاع الصادرات. وأوضح المحللون أن هذا النمو يعكس تحسناً في مناخ الأعمال وثقة المستثمرين في السوق المحلية، مع توقعات بمزيد من الاستقرار المالي في الأشهر المقبلة".

### النص الثاني:

#### الذكاء الاصطناعي وحماية البيانات الشخصية

"أصبح الذكاء الاصطناعي جزءاً أساسياً من حياة الأفراد والمؤسسات، حيث يتم استخدامه في مجالات متعددة مثل التسوق الإلكتروني، الخدمات المصرفية، والرعاية الصحية. تعتمد هذه الأنظمة على تحليل كميات ضخمة من البيانات لتقديم خدمات دقيقة وسريعة، الأمر الذي يجعل البيانات الشخصية عرضة للانتهاك أو الاستخدام غير المشروع. على سبيل المثال، يمكن لتطبيقات الهواتف الذكية تتبع موقع المستخدم وسلوكياته اليومية دون علمه، مما يثير تساؤلات جديدة حول الخصوصية. وقد أدى ذلك إلى ظهور قوانين حماية البيانات في العديد من الدول، مثل اللائحة العامة لحماية البيانات في الاتحاد الأوروبي، التي تلزم الشركات بالحصول على موافقة المستخدم قبل جمع أو معالجة بياناته الشخصية. ومع ذلك، يبقى التحدي الأكبر هو ضمان تنفيذ هذه القوانين بفعالية، حيث

يمكن للشعرات التقنية أو التراخي في الرقابة أن يسمح بانتهاك الخصوصية بشكل خفي، مما يؤدي إلى فقدان الثقة بين المستخدمين والشركات التكنولوجية".

### النص الثالث :

نجح فريق من العلماء في تطوير روبوت ذكي يمكنه تحليل البيانات البيئية بشكل مستقل. ويهدف هذا المشروع إلى مراقبة جودة الهواء والمياه، والتنبؤ بالكوارث الطبيعية مثل الفيضانات والانهيارات الأرضية. وقد وصف الباحثون هذا الإنجاز بأنه خطوة مهمة نحو استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي لحماية البيئة وتحسين جودة الحياة.

### النص الرابع:

أطلقت منظمة بيئية حملة واسعة لتنظيف الشواطئ والمناطق الساحلية من النفايات البلاستيكية. وتهدف هذه الحملة إلى زيادة وعي المواطنين بأهمية الحفاظ على البيئة وحماية الكائنات البحرية. كما تشمل ورشات عمل تعليمية للأطفال والبالغين، ودعوات للحد من استخدام البلاستيك وتحفيز إعادة تدويره.

### النص الخامس:

#### الثقافة والهوية في عصر العولمة

تعد الثقافة أحد المكونات الأساسية للهوية الجماعية لأي مجتمع، إذ تعكس منظومة القيم والعادات والتقاليد التي تشكل وعي الأفراد وسلوكهم، ولا تقتصر الثقافة على الفنون والآداب فحسب، بل تشمل أيضا أنماط التفكير، وطرائق التواصل، وأساليب العيش التي تنتقل من جيل إلى آخر. ومع تسارع ظاهرة العولمة، أصبحت الثقافات تتفاعل فيما بينها بشكل غير مسبوق، الأمر الذي أدى إلى تبادل ثقافي واسع، لكنه في الوقت ذاته أثار مخاوف تتعلق بطمس الخصوصيات الثقافية المحلية. فقد ساهمت وسائل الاعلام الحديثة وشبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في نشر نماذج ثقافية موحدة، غالبا ما تهيمن عليها ثقافات قوية اقتصاديا وإعلاميا.

وفي هذا السياق، تبرز أهمية الترجمة بوصفها جسرا للتواصل بين الثقافات، وأداة للحوار الحضاري، لا مجرد وسيلة لنقل المعاني اللغوية. فالترجمة الجيدة تحترم خصوصية الثقافة المنقول عنها، وتسعى إلى نقل دلالاتها وسياقاتها الاجتماعية والتاريخية إلى ثقافة أخرى دون تشويه أو اختزال.

**Task two: Translate the following texts into Arabic, applying all stages of the translation process, with particular emphasis on linguistic, syntactic, and semantic analysis**

Text one:

In a significant move to strengthen diplomatic relations, the government announced today the signing of a comprehensive cooperation agreement with several neighboring countries. The agreement focuses on economic development, cultural exchange, and regional security collaboration. Officials emphasized that the partnership will facilitate trade, investment, and tourism while promoting stability in conflict-prone areas. Analysts noted that the agreement reflects a broader strategy to enhance the country's international presence and to build alliances that support both economic growth and political stability. The agreement also includes provisions for regular meetings between foreign ministers, joint investment projects, and programs for educational exchange, aiming to create lasting bonds between the participating nations.

**Text two:**

The Ministry of Education has launched a new national initiative aimed at modernizing the education system and integrating digital technology into classrooms. The program includes curriculum reforms to enhance critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills. Teachers are provided with professional development workshops to improve digital literacy and adopt innovative teaching methods. The initiative also focuses on ensuring equal access to technology for students in rural areas, aiming to reduce educational disparities. Officials noted that the reforms are part of a broader vision to prepare the country's youth for the challenges of the 21st century, equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to thrive in a rapidly changing global economy.

**Text three:**

The concept of freedom of speech is often celebrated as a cornerstone of democracy, yet its practice is far more complex than it appears. While individuals have the right to express their opinions, societies must also protect citizens from hate speech, harmful misinformation, and incitement to violence. The challenge lies in finding a balance between protecting individual liberties and maintaining social harmony. Too much restriction can silence valuable voices, but too little regulation can allow harmful content to spread unchecked. Achieving this balance requires not only fair laws and responsible platforms but also citizens who are educated, critical, and willing to engage in respectful dialogues.

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## **CHAPTER THREE: THE CHALLENGES OF ARABIC-ENGLISH TRANSLATION**

Objectives:

By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Apply contrastive analysis to identify differences and similarities between Arabic and English.
- Develop translation strategies to address linguistic and cultural challenges.
- Analyze common translation difficulties and suggest appropriate solutions.

### **1. Contrastive Analysis**

Contrastive Analysis (CA), also known as Contrastive Linguistics, is a branch of linguistics that systematically compares two or more languages. Its primary goal is to identify the similarities and differences between languages, particularly concerning foreign language learning.

According to Crystal (1992), CA focuses on discovering both structural similarities and differences between languages. The field gained prominence in the 1950s and 1960s, when linguists began applying principles of structural linguistics to language teaching (Richards, Platt & Platt, 1992).

Contrastive Analysis examines languages at various linguistic levels, including:

- Phonology: the study of sound systems
- Grammar: encompassing morphology and syntax
- Semantics: the study of meaning

The underlying assumption of CA is that similarities between a learner's first language (L1) and the target language (L2) can facilitate learning, while differences may lead to learning challenges or errors.

Translation is another area related to contrastive linguistics, as it involves at least two languages and their respective cultures. The translation process entails conveying a text from one language to another, often requiring creative techniques to capture the richness of the original text in the translated version.

## **2. Distinctions between Arabic and English**

### **2.1. Differences in Language Family**

English and Arabic originate from distinct language families, resulting in significant linguistic differences. English is classified as a West Germanic language within the Indo-European family, while Arabic is a Semitic language from the Afro-Asiatic family. A key feature of Arabic is its reliance on a three-consonant root system for word formation, a characteristic not present in English, which does not adhere to fixed morphological patterns. These fundamental differences can lead to language interference, particularly for Arab learners of English, who may find it challenging to differentiate among word classes, such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

## **2.2. Difference in Alphabet**

Arabic and English exhibit notable differences in their alphabet and writing systems, which present challenges for Arabic speakers learning English. The Arabic language comprises 28 consonants and has a more limited vowel system, with short vowels typically unrepresented in writing. In contrast, the English language contains 24 consonants and a more complex vowel system.

Moreover, Arabic is written from right to left using a cursive script, where the shape of letters changes depending on their position within words. Conversely, English is written from left to right and utilizes a non-cursive script. Additionally, Arabic does not differentiate between upper-case and lower-case letters, and its

punctuation rules are less rigid than those in English. These fundamental differences can lead to significant challenges for Arabic learners when acquiring proficiency in English reading and writing skills.

### **2.3. Lexical Differences**

Words can have a wide range of meanings and usages depending on dialectal and regional variations within a language. Arabic, in particular, is notable for its richness and complexity, featuring an extensive vocabulary that includes numerous terms, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references. Many Arabic words may not have direct equivalents in other languages, which can lead to confusion or misinterpretation if one is not familiar with the specific dialect being used. Each Arabic dialect, whether Egyptian, Gulf, or Maghrebi, has its own unique phrases and meanings that may not be universally understood. Therefore, understanding the context of a specific dialect is crucial for effective communication and for preventing potential misunderstandings between speakers of different Arabic varieties or between Arabic and other languages.

### **2.4. Differences in Grammar**

#### **2.4.1. Verb and Tense Differences in Arabic**

When examining the structure of the Arabic language, one notable distinction is the absence of a present tense form of the verb “to be.” This means that sentences

in Arabic often imply the existence of the subject without explicitly stating it. Additionally, Arabic does not utilize the auxiliary verb "do," which is a common feature in English for forming questions and negatives.

Furthermore, the Arabic language has a singular present tense form, contrasting with English, which distinguishes between simple present and present continuous tenses. This difference can lead to specific patterns of error among Arabic speakers learning English, reflecting the structural variances between the two languages.

Here are some common examples of mistakes made by Arabic speakers when speaking or writing in English:

"She good teacher" instead of "She is a good teacher."

"When you come to Germany?" instead of "When do you come to Germany?"

"I flying to Egypt tomorrow" instead of "I am flying to Egypt tomorrow."

"Where he going?" instead of "Where is he going?"

These examples illustrate the challenges Arabic speakers may face due to the lack of certain grammatical structures in their native language as they navigate English language conventions.

### **2.4.2. Aspect and Perfect Tense**

In the Arabic language, there is often a lack of clarity in differentiating between actions that have been completed in the past and those that have relevance to the present moment. This ambiguity frequently results in misunderstandings, particularly when it comes to the correct usage of the present perfect tense.

For example, a speaker might say, "I finished my work. Can you check it?" This structure may lead to confusion, as it doesn't clearly convey the connection between the completed action and its significance in the current context.

### **2.4.3. Modal Verbs**

Arabic and English are fundamentally different languages, particularly in terms of their grammatical structures. One significant distinction is the use of modal verbs, which play an essential role in English for expressing various degrees of necessity, ability, permission, and possibility. In contrast, Arabic does not use modal verbs in the same way, which can pose challenges for native Arabic speakers when communicating in English.

For example, an Arabic speaker might say, "the possible that I am late," instead of the more appropriate expression, "I may be late." This misstatement not only indicates a misunderstanding of English grammar but also highlights the

complexities of conveying possibility in a language that relies heavily on modal verbs to express such nuances.

In English, modals like "may," "might," and "could" are crucial for indicating uncertainty or likelihood, allowing speakers to convey potential outcomes fluidly. Arabic, lacking this grammatical category, requires speakers to use different linguistic strategies, which can lead to confusion and errors. As a result, Arabic speakers may struggle with the correct usage of modals, often defaulting to direct translations from their native language that do not accurately reflect the grammatical rules of English.

This highlights not just a simple translation issue, but a deeper challenge of adapting to a different linguistic framework, ultimately affecting the clarity and effectiveness of their communication in English.

#### **2.4.4. Articles**

In Arabic, the concept of the indefinite article (a/an) is absent, which often leads to its omission in English sentences. This difference can result in some grammatical inconsistencies for Arabic speakers when learning English.

While Arabic does have a definite article corresponding to "the," it is not always employed in the same contexts as it is in English, which can create confusion in certain phrases.

#### **2.4.5. Adjective Placement**

In Arabic, adjectives follow the nouns they modify, whereas in English, adjectives usually come before the nouns. This difference in word order can cause common mistakes for Arabic speakers when constructing sentences in English, as they may unintentionally use the Arabic structure instead of adjusting to English syntax.

#### **2.4.6. Pronouns in Relative Clauses**

The use of pronouns in relative clauses represents a significant difference between Arabic and English. In Arabic grammar, the presence of pronouns in these clauses is essential, while English often allows for their omission to enhance sentence clarity and flow. For instance, an Arabic speaker may say, "Where is the pen which I gave it to you yesterday?" In this case, the pronoun "it" is redundant and unnecessary in English, illustrating a common error that arises from the direct translation of Arabic grammatical rules.

### **3. Problem of equivalence in translation**

Translation equivalence is a central concept in translation studies that focuses on conveying the same meaning, intent, and emotional impact from a source text to a target language. Achieving equivalence involves far more than substituting words; it requires a deep understanding of vocabulary, grammar, syntax, and cultural references in both languages. Translators must interpret idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and culturally specific elements in a manner that resonates with the

target audience, ensuring that the translated text elicits a response comparable to that of the original readers.

The discussion of equivalence has shaped the development of various translation approaches, ranging from literal to free translation, and has prompted systematic efforts to bridge the gap between source and target languages. Eugene Nida's (1964) work significantly influenced the understanding of equivalence, introducing the concepts of formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence emphasizes the preservation of the form, content, and structure of the source text, maintaining a close reflection of its wording and syntax in the target language. In contrast, dynamic equivalence focuses on conveying the meaning and emotional effect, ensuring that the target audience experiences a response similar to that of the original readers. Nida argued that effective translation requires more than literal rendering ; it demands sensitivity to cultural and communicative contexts. This approach marked a shift from traditional word-for-word translation to more communicative methods, which are particularly important in literary, religious, and culturally rich texts where preserving tone and impact is essential.

Catford (1965) contributed a linguistic theory of translation, emphasizing structural relationships between source and target languages. Although this theory advanced the study of translation, it has been criticized for its heavy focus on linguistic elements while neglecting cultural nuances, tone, and paralinguistic

features. Baker (1992) offered a more integrated approach, analyzing equivalence at multiple levels: at the word level, above the word level, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic. Word-level equivalence concerns the search for direct equivalents while accounting for tense, number, gender, and polysemy. Equivalence above the word level involves understanding collocations, idiomatic expressions, and lexical structures shaped by language-specific rules.

Translation equivalence seeks to convey the meaning of a text from one language to another. However, this process encounters several challenges that can hinder the creation of a faithful translation. These challenges include linguistic differences, cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and contextual variations. Each of these factors can complicate the preservation of the original message.

Languages show significant variation in their grammar, vocabulary, and structural organisation, which creates various challenges when trying to find direct translations for words, phrases, and idiomatic expressions. Translators need a strong grasp of both the source and target languages, as well as their cultural contexts. For example, some words may have multiple meanings (a phenomenon known as polysemy), and context is vital in determining which meaning is intended. Furthermore, many expressions are rooted in cultural references that may not have direct equivalents in another language, requiring creative solutions from the translator.

Translators often face the challenge of ambiguity, where a single word or phrase can have multiple interpretations. This complexity requires careful analysis of the context, prompting translators to make informed choices that account for the characteristics of both the source and target languages. They need to go through a sophisticated decision-making process that aims to preserve fidelity to the original text while ensuring the translation is clear and understandable for the reader. Successful translation involves more than just linguistic ability; it requires a deep understanding of the cultural subtleties and nuances that improve communication. This awareness enables a faithful and engaging expression of ideas across different languages and cultures.

Cultural nuances are fundamental components of communication that significantly influence how messages are understood and interpreted. When it comes to translation, these nuances can pose considerable challenges. For instance, idioms and proverbs deeply rooted in one culture may not have direct equivalents in another language, making it difficult for translators to convey the same meaning.

Translators must understand the cultural context of the original message, recognising the values, customs, and social norms of the source culture. This awareness allows them to develop strategies that preserve the original intent while resonating with the target audience. Neglecting cultural nuances can lead to misunderstandings and may offend the audience. Therefore, translators should

approach their work with sensitivity and creativity, balancing linguistic accuracy with cultural relevance for effective cross-cultural communication.

Achieving translation equivalence goes beyond simply converting words; it requires careful adaptation to match the specific context and the target audience's needs. This is especially important for legal, technical, or specialised terminology, where precise definitions matter. Translators must ensure their choices resonate with the intended readership while maintaining accuracy and relevance. A thorough understanding of the subject matter, often through extensive research, is essential for producing translations that are both linguistically accurate and reflective of the intended message and tone.

Tone and style of a text play a crucial role in shaping its meaning and overall effectiveness in communication. Achieving translation equivalence is not merely about converting words from one language to another; it requires a careful consideration of the tone and stylistic elements present in the source text.

Translators must consider several factors. First, they must identify the target audience and tailor the text accordingly, ensuring that it aligns with the readers' cultural backgrounds. Second, the purpose of the text, whether it is to inform, persuade, entertain, or evoke a specific emotional response, must be taken into account. Lastly, cultural expectations can significantly influence how a message is

perceived. Understanding these elements allows translators to ensure that the translated work conveys the same intended tone and stylistic quality as the original, preserving its meaning and effect.

Many words and phrases possess multiple meanings or exhibit ambiguity in their original language, which can complicate the translation process. To ensure an accurate translation, it is essential to thoroughly analyse the context and understand the intended meaning behind the text. This task requires translators to draw upon a combination of their linguistic proficiency, cultural understanding, and keen contextual insight.

Moreover, translators often find themselves working under significant time pressures, which can greatly impact the overall quality and precision of their translations. When faced with tight deadlines, translators may struggle to conduct the comprehensive research necessary to understand the nuances of the subject matter. This can hinder their ability to ensure accuracy in terminology and context. Moreover, the inadequacy of time for thorough revisions means that translators may not be able to refine their work. This can result in potential compromises, where the translations might sacrifice linguistic accuracy in favour of meeting deadlines.

In translation, certain ideas or expressions unique to one language may lack direct equivalents in another, presenting significant challenges for translators. To convey the intended meaning, they often employ various strategies. One common technique is paraphrasing, where they reword the original concept using different expressions that capture its meaning. Additionally, they may provide descriptive explanations to clarify nuances, ensuring the reader fully understands the idea. Cultural context plays a vital role in translation; therefore, translators may include background information to bridge cultural gaps and enhance the target audience's appreciation of the concept's significance.

Translators are not just linguistic mediators; they are also interpreters of meaning, and their work is deeply influenced by their individual experiences, cultural backgrounds, and personal perspectives. This inherent subjectivity can introduce various interpretations during the translation process. Despite their best efforts to maintain high objectivity and fidelity to the

source material, translators face challenges in accurately conveying certain linguistic elements and cultural references that may lack equivalents in the target language. For instance, idiomatic expressions, humour, and artistic allusions might require creative solutions that reflect both the spirit of the original text and the cultural context of the audience.

Achieving translation equivalence is a complex task that requires more than just word-for-word translation. Translators must balance their interpretations to ensure they enhance the original message while capturing the nuances and emotional depth of the source material. A successful translation conveys the essence of the original, enabling readers in the target language to experience the same meanings and feelings as those in the source language.

### **PRACTICE**

Task one: Translate the following Arabic sentences into English, paying attention to modal verbs.

1. من الممكن أن أتأخر غدًا.
2. يجب أن نذهب الآن.
3. يمكنني مساعدتك إذا أردت.
4. لا ينبغي له أن يفعل ذلك.

**Tip:** Use may, might, must, should, can, could.

Task two: Correct the following sentences by removing unnecessary pronouns according to English rules:

1. Where is the pen which I gave it to you yesterday?
2. The man who I saw him yesterday is my neighbor.
3. This is the book that I read it last week.

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## CHAPTER VII: TEXT TYPOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

### Objectives

By the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand text typology and its significance in the field of translation.
- Explore various translation methods and techniques applicable to diverse text types, enhancing students' overall translation proficiency.

### 1. Text Typology

The framework developed by Aristotle and Bühler provides a comprehensive method for categorising texts. This framework identifies four key elements: the speaker (or sender), the listener (or receiver), the subject matter being referred to, and the linguistic material itself. According to Trosborg (1997, p. 13), the classification of a text depends on which of these components receives the foremost focus.

When the text emphasises the speaker, it is classified as expressive. This type of text is often characterised by the author's personal feelings, thoughts, and emotions, aiming to convey their subjective experience to the audience. Conversely, if the primary emphasis is placed on the listener, the text is identified as persuasive. In this case, the goal is to influence or convince the reader of a

particular viewpoint through logical argumentation or emotive appeal. If the text draws attention to the linguistic code, it is regarded as literary. Such texts often prioritise style, form, and creative expression, exploring the aesthetic qualities of language. Lastly, when the text's main objective is to depict the realities of the world or to convey information, it is classified as referential. This text aims to represent external realities.

The classification of a text type plays a significant role in shaping readers' responses to its message. Readers can discern the type of text through the situational context as well as the specific features present in its composition. Furthermore, understanding the text type can offer insights into the author's intentions and the overall purpose behind the work.

Readers' reactions to a text can be complex. They may be directly addressed within the text, prompting them to engage meaningfully and critically. This interaction often requires readers to draw upon their backgrounds, experiences, and perspectives, which can ultimately enhance their understanding and interpretation of the message conveyed. Hatim and Mason (1990, p. 140) defined text types as a conceptual framework that allows the classification of texts according to their communicative intentions, which serve an overall rhetorical purpose.

## **2. Text Types and Translation**

Translation is a comprehensive process that involves numerous factors beyond simply substituting words from one language for another. A key consideration is the type of text, as it helps translators discern the text's purpose and function, as well as the author's intent, allowing them to choose strategies that effectively maintain the meaning and impact of the original work.

Text typology in translation involves a systematic framework that organises various texts according to their genre, style, and purpose. This field delves into the analysis of how the distinct features of a text, such as its structure, tone, and audience, can significantly influence the translation process. By understanding these unique characteristics, translators can better adapt their strategies to preserve the original meaning and cultural context when rendering texts into different languages.

In the field of translation studies, text types play a crucial role in understanding the nuances and challenges of translation. They include:

- Literary texts: This category features imaginative works such as novels that tell fictional stories, poetry that expresses emotions and ideas through verse, and plays that bring characters and plots to life on stage. Each of these forms demands a unique approach to maintain the author's voice and artistic style.

- Technical texts: These are practical documents like user manuals, detailed instructions, and specialised reports. They require precision and clarity, as the goal is to convey complex information in a straightforward manner that readers can easily follow.
- Scientific texts: This typology encompasses scholarly works such as research articles and dissertations that present findings and analyses in various fields of study. Translating these texts involves not only technical knowledge but also the ability to convey complex concepts and methodologies.
- Legal texts: This category includes documents such as contracts, statutes, and legal agreements. The language used in legal texts is often formal and precise, necessitating translators to have a deep understanding of legal terminology and implications to ensure that the original meaning is preserved.
- Media texts: including news articles that inform the public about events, advertisements that promote products and services, and opinion pieces that reflect societal issues. Translators must capture the tone and purpose of these texts while considering cultural context and audience engagement.

### **3. Text Types According to Katharina Reiss**

The literature on text typology in translation is extensive, highlighting the importance of recognising different text characteristics for high-quality

translations. The most widely accepted typology in translation theory is Reiss's (1976, p. 10), which draws on Karl Bühler's concept of language functions. This typology categorises texts into distinct groups:

- **Informative texts** are designed primarily to convey essential information with clarity and precision. These types of texts prioritise content, making it crucial for the translator to interpret and express all relevant details. Examples of informative texts include instruction manuals, where systematic guidance is provided; reports that present findings and data analyses; essays that explore a specific topic in depth; and leaflets that summarise key information for easy understanding. Each type serves a distinct purpose, requiring careful attention to ensure that the intended message is communicated effectively.

- **Expressive texts** are designed to meet the expectations of their audience, requiring translators to recreate the original form and meaning of the work. This includes a range of literary formats, such as novels that present complex narratives, short stories that deliver significant themes in a brief format, poetry that conveys deep emotions through structured language, drama that captures dialogue and staging, and biographies that provide insight into individuals' lives and experiences. Each of these forms necessitates a thoughtful approach to ensure that the author's original intent is preserved while effectively engaging the target audience.

- **Operative Texts** encompass a variety of written forms that aim to influence the values and behaviour of individuals or groups. These texts are written to shape opinions, guide actions, and elicit specific emotional reactions from the audience. To achieve this objective, translators often adapt the content to ensure it aligns with the cultural and contextual subtleties of the target audience. Common examples of operative texts include persuasive advertisements aimed at promoting products or services, as well as satirical pieces that comment on societal norms or behaviours. Through careful consideration of language and messaging, these texts seek to engage the audience effectively and provoke meaningful responses.

The three distinct types of text can be differentiated by examining several key factors. One primary factor is the intention of the text's producer, which is commonly referred to as "rhetorical purpose." This intention encompasses the specific goals the producer aims to achieve through the text, whether to inform, persuade, entertain, or analyse. Additionally, another critical factor is the function that the text is intended to serve within its context. This includes how the text will be utilised by its audience and the impact it is expected to have on them (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 281). Such distinctions are essential for understanding how different texts operate within communication and can guide the effective interpretation and production of written material.

The text typology proposed by Reiss was originally developed as a framework for practising translators. Its purpose extends to establishing a correlation between text type and translation methodology, based on the premise that different text types present distinct demands on the translator. It is recommended that the primary function of the source text be maintained during the translation process.

In the translation of informative texts, the primary objective for translators is to achieve semantic equivalence, ensuring that the meaning of the original text is accurately conveyed in the target language. This involves not only a word-for-word translation but also a deeper understanding of the context to maintain clarity and precision (Hatim and Munday, 2004, p. 284). In addition, translators should consider the connotative meanings as well as the aesthetic values of the text, which contribute to its overall tone and style.

When it comes to expressive texts, the challenge intensifies. Translators must preserve the aesthetic impact of the original work, which includes poetic elements, rhythm, and emotional resonance. Alongside this, they must ensure that significant elements of semantic content are faithfully reflected. This requires balancing creativity with fidelity to the original expression. For operative texts, such as advertisements or persuasive communications, the translator's role shifts focus. Here, the objective is to convey the intended extra-linguistic effects, such as influencing the audience's opinions or prompting them to take action. This may

necessitate considerable adjustments in both form and content, as the translator must adapt language and cultural references.

According to Reiss (1989, p. 106), a translation is considered successful when assessed according to the specific type of text being translated. For informative texts, success is achieved when the translation offers comprehensive and direct access to the conceptual content of the source language, thus facilitating clear understanding. In the case of expressive texts, a successful translation captures the artistic qualities and emotional aspects of the original work, ensuring that its aesthetic impact is maintained. For operative texts, the effectiveness of a translation is measured by its capacity to create the desired response from the audience, encouraging the intended actions or engagement. This perspective highlights the importance of context and purpose in the translation process.

Reiss asserts the importance of recognising that many texts possess a mixture of communicative functions, particularly when dealing with compound types that embody all three essential functions: the transmission of information, creatively expressed content, and impulses that inspire action. Texts such as didactic poems, which aim to educate while also providing artistic expression, and satirical novels, which critique societal norms while entertaining, serve as prime examples of such complexity. For a translator, the primary challenge lies in identifying the predominant function of the text, as this will guide the selection of an appropriate

translation strategy. For instance, when translating metaphors found in mainly expressive texts, where creative expression is the most significant aspect, those metaphors should ideally be rendered in a way that captures the original artistic aim. In contrast, when dealing with predominantly informative texts, where the primary goal is to convey information, metaphors might need to be modified or even omitted entirely to ensure clarity and precision.

All texts function as hybrids, encompassing various rhetorical purposes. Therefore, translators need to analyse the primary rhetorical function of each text. This analysis is vital as it influences the text's identity and guides the selection of appropriate translation strategies. By understanding these dynamics, translators can effectively preserve the integrity of the original message. A thorough examination of the source text allows for translations that are not only accurate but also maintain the author's voice and purpose.

Furthermore, the classification of text typologies serves as a critical tool for translators. It aids in identifying the text's purpose, function, and the author's message. These typologies allow translators to establish a clear hierarchy of equivalence levels, guiding them in selecting strategies that maintain the text's original purpose and impact.

## PRACTICE

Identify the dominant type of each of the following texts and discuss how you would approach their translation.

### النص الاول:

تشير الدراسات الحديثة إلى أن تغير المناخ أصبح من أكبر التحديات التي تواجه العالم اليوم. فقد سجلت محطات الأرصاد الجوية ارتفاعاً مستمراً في درجات الحرارة خلال العقود الأخيرة، مما أدى إلى ذوبان الأنهار الجليدية وارتفاع مستوى سطح البحر. كما ازدادت حدة الظواهر الجوية المتطرفة، مثل الفيضانات والأعاصير والجفاف، مؤثرةً على حياة الملايين من البشر. وتشير التقارير العلمية إلى أن النشاط البشري، وخاصة انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة الناتجة عن الصناعة والنقل والزراعة، هو السبب الرئيسي في هذا التغير. لذلك، تعمل الحكومات والمنظمات الدولية على وضع سياسات للحد من الانبعاثات، وتشجيع استخدام مصادر الطاقة النظيفة، وتعزيز وعي المجتمع بأهمية الحفاظ على البيئة لضمان مستقبل مستدام للأجيال القادمة.

### النص الثاني:

ندعو جميع المواطنين إلى المشاركة في حملة التبرع بالدم التي ستطلق يوم الجمعة المقبل في المركز الصحي الرئيسي. تبرعك بالدم يمكن أن ينقذ حياة شخص محتاج ويحدث فرقاً كبيراً في مجتمعك. تتوفر فرق طبية متخصصة لتقديم الدعم والمساعدة خلال عملية التبرع، ويتم التأكد من اتباع كافة الإجراءات الصحية لضمان سلامة المتبرعين والمستفيدين. إن مشاركة كل فرد في هذه الحملة هي خطوة نحو تعزيز روح التعاون والمساهمة في خدمة المجتمع، لذلك لا تتردد في الانضمام والمساهمة بدمك لإنقاذ حياة الآخرين.

### النص الثالث:

اشترك الآن في الدورة التدريبية عبر الإنترنت لتعلم مهارات التسويق الرقمي، والتي ستساعدك على تطوير عمالك وزيادة أرباحك. ستتعلم من خبراء محترفين استراتيجيات التسويق الحديثة، بما في ذلك التسويق عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، تحسين محركات البحث، وإدارة الحملات الإعلانية. عند الانتهاء من الدورة، ستحصل على شهادة معتمدة يمكنك إضافتها إلى سيرتك الذاتية لتعزيز فرصك المهنية. لا تفوت هذه الفرصة لتطوير مهاراتك والانطلاق نحو مستقبل مهني ناجح في مجال التسويق الرقمي.

### **Text four:**

#### **Athletics and Youth Development**

Recent initiatives by the Ministry of Sports have focused on promoting athletics among young people in schools and community centers. Programs include training camps, competitions, and workshops designed to develop physical fitness, discipline, and teamwork skills. Experts emphasize that participation in sports from an early age not only improves health but also helps build confidence and resilience. Local coaches reported significant improvements in student performance and engagement, noting that students are more motivated to

participate in school activities and achieve academically. Moreover, these programs aim to identify talented young athletes who can be supported and trained for national and international competitions, fostering a new generation of professional sportsmen and women.

**Text five:**

Join the city's recycling campaign and help reduce waste in your community. By separating plastics, paper, and metals, you contribute to a cleaner environment and conserve natural resources. Participation is easy and rewarding, with local collection points and incentives for active households. Every individual effort counts, start recycling today and inspire others to protect the planet for future generations.

**Text six:**

Enroll in our online learning program to enhance your professional skills and open new career opportunities. Courses cover digital marketing, project management, and programming, designed by industry experts. By participating, you gain practical knowledge, certifications, and networking opportunities. Don't miss the chance to improve your employability and stay competitive in a rapidly changing job market. Sign up today and take the first step toward your future success.

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## **CHAPTER VIII: PARTICULAR TYPES OF TRANSLATION**

### **Objectives**

Upon completing this unit, students will be able to:

- Identify various types of translation and categorise methodologies such as literary, technical, medical, and economic.
- Understand the key characteristics and challenges of each type, including stylistic elements, technical terminology, and cultural nuances.

- Analyse practical applications and real-world examples, knowing when and how to apply each type effectively.
- Explore and evaluate effective strategies and best practices for addressing the specific demands of each translation type to enhance their skills.

### **1.1. Definition of a Literary Text**

The term "literature" encompasses all forms of writing, whether presented in prose or verse. These forms include short stories, novels, dramas, essays, and critical texts. While some literary critics may contend that critical texts lack creativity, it is essential to address this perspective. The substance that informs a creative literary work is often derived from the natural and social environment. Thus, a literary text can be perceived as a form of interdependence, drawing on external influences. Likewise, critical texts predominantly rely on literary works to express their analyses and insights. Both literary and critical texts, whether directly or indirectly, utilise similar foundational content. Additionally, the insights found within critical texts can serve as a valuable source of inspiration for new literary endeavours. Consequently, the notion of interdependence applies to both literary and critical writings.

#### **1.1.1. Characteristics of a Literary Text**

While the various types of literary texts differ in form and content, they all share universal characteristics that distinguish them from other forms of writing. They are as follows (Hermans, 2007, p. 82):

- **Special Language:** Literary texts, whether they are in verse or prose, utilise a distinct form of language that differentiates them from everyday communication. This specialised language is the result of intentional word choice, unique syntactic structures, and specific sentence patterns. Such linguistic approaches are designed to evoke emotional, mental, psychological, and imaginative states, as well as dream-like experiences that standard language often fails to convey effectively.

- **Expressive Function:** The work of any poet or writer is profoundly shaped by their environment. These surroundings, regardless of their nature, play an essential role in influencing the writer's concepts, attitudes, and imagery. As a result, they significantly affect how the writer presents their thoughts and impressions that arise in their mind and convey the sensations and emotions experienced within their inner self. The writer combines various elements through a complex process involving both the mind and the heart. This integration produces what is known as the "expressive function," which is largely shaped by the character traits of the writer.

- **Form:** The primary objective of a written text is to generate excitement in the reader, whether on an emotional or intellectual level. This excitement is often a result of the writer's style, particularly their use of metaphors and the creation of original imagery. As creators, writers strive to provide readers with a fresh perspective on the world. To fulfil this aim, they carefully design the form of the text to serve as an effective vehicle for conveying new ideas and images.

- **Timelessness:** It is widely accepted that masterpieces are not constrained by time or geography; rather, they often transcend these boundaries. The settings depicted in these works can be universal, while the timeframes they evoke can convey a sense of eternity. Their timeless nature arises from a focus on fundamental values that consistently engage human interest, irrespective of the era or location. Additionally, these masterpieces address universal themes, such as love, death, suffering, happiness, and worry, which resonate with individuals across diverse cultures and generations.

### **1.1.2. Translating a Literary Text**

Recognising the essential characteristics of a literary text is crucial for enhancing a translator's accuracy in their work. Furthermore, achieving the highest possible accuracy requires the translator to possess fundamental literary qualifications. Equipped with these qualifications, a translator can successfully convey most of

the syntactic, stylistic, and aesthetic elements present in the source text, facilitating desirable artistic correspondence or acceptable equivalents in the target language. Thus, the process of literary translation cannot be reduced to a mere automated task of aligning words and sentences from the source language with those in the target language. A literary text often conveys deeper meanings that extend beyond its surface language and structure. These meanings frequently arise from the interaction between specific words and syntactic elements, rather than from these components considered in isolation.

Translation is connected to the coexistence of diverse cultures, which often possess distinct differences in folklore, mythology, and symbolism. A translator needs to be well-informed about these elements. Merely being aware of these cultural variances is insufficient; a comprehensive understanding of the relevant historical and social contexts is crucial for the accurate interpretation of any text. Therefore, it is recommended that translators cultivate a thorough knowledge of the etymological and semantic evolution of terms over time, particularly when working with older literary works. This depth of understanding ultimately enhances the quality of translation and ensures a more nuanced representation of the source material.

Literary translation is widely recognised as a sophisticated art form that seeks to capture the imaginative, intellectual, and deep meaning of the original text. It is

essential to strike a balance in the translation process; overly literal translations may undermine readability and aesthetic quality, while translations that stray too far from the original may no longer be considered translations, but rather adaptations. A skilled translator strives to maintain the distinct identity of the original work, ensuring that the translated version connects with the target audience while preserving its artistic integrity.

Literary translation plays a crucial role in connecting diverse cultures, acting as a bridge for the exchange of ideas, emotions, and narratives. Translators must pay close attention to several aspects of the source text. They need to capture not only the literal meaning of the words but also the unique literary features that give a work its distinctive voice. This includes the sound effects that create rhythm and mood, the careful selection of words influenced by morphophonemic patterns, the use of various figures of speech that enhance imagery and emotion, and the overall style that shapes the reader's experience. A successful literary translation preserves the artistic aspect of the original work while making it accessible to a new audience.

One of the most challenging aspects of literary translation is a translator's ability to capture and convey the style of the original work. In literary translation, how something is expressed can be just as important, sometimes even more so, than the actual content. In contrast, technical translation does not prioritise style; it focuses

solely on ensuring that the informational content is transferred from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) without alteration.

Literary translation encompasses three primary categories: poetry, prose (fiction), and drama. Each of these categories represents a distinct strand of literary expression, requiring unique approaches and considerations.

In the realm of poetry translation, the translator's task involves more than simply converting words; it requires capturing the emotions expressed in the original work. The aim is to evoke the same feelings and sensibilities in the target text (TT) recipient that the original audience experienced, all while respecting the rhythm, rhyme, and imagery that define poetry.

When it comes to drama translation, the focus shifts to the relationship between the written text and its live performance. This involves considering how the dialogue will be delivered on stage, taking into account the nuances of readability (how easily the text can be understood on the page) and performability (how well it can be acted out). This dual emphasis ensures that the emotional intensity and dramatic impact of the original play are authentically conveyed to the audience.

Lastly, translating prose requires a different approach. Here, the translator concentrates on preserving the narrative flow, character development, and thematic depth of the original text. The goal is to create a coherent and engaging

story that speaks to the new audience, allowing them to immerse themselves in the world crafted by the author.

In summary, each type of literary translation requires its own set of skills, ensuring that the unique qualities of poetry, prose, and drama are faithfully represented and appreciated in another language.

From a translational perspective, the literary text aligns with Nord's (2005, p. 81) concept of 'instrumental translation.' This type of translation serves as a distinct medium for conveying messages within a new communicative framework tailored to the target culture. It aims to achieve its communicative purpose effectively, all while ensuring that the audience is unaware they are interacting with content created in a different context.

To clarify the previous explanation, it is important to emphasise that readers of the Target Text (TT) interpret it as if it were a Source Text (ST) written in their native language. Additionally, Nord's concept of instrumental translation is similar to Newmark's idea of "communicative translation." Both approaches aim to elicit a response from readers that closely mirrors the effect experienced by readers of the original text, characterised by smoothness, simplicity, clarity, and directness. This often results in a tendency toward under-translation (Newmark, 1981, p. 39). Furthermore, literary texts frequently contain culture-specific terminology, in contrast to non-literary texts. This distinction reinforces the view that literary translation plays a crucial role in the transmission of culture.

## **PRACTICE**

**Translate the following text and identify the steps and strategies you followed.**

**Text one :**

Once upon a time, there was a little girl who lived in a village near the forest. Whenever she went out, the little girl wore a red riding cloak, so everyone in the village called her Little Red Riding Hood.

One morning, Little Red Riding Hood asked her mother if she could go to visit her grandmother as it had been awhile since they'd seen each other.

'That's a good idea,' her mother said. So they packed a nice basket for Little Red Riding Hood to take to her grandmother.

**Text two :**

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, 'and what is the use of a book,' thought Alice 'without pictures or conversation?'

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid) whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so VERY remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so VERY much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, 'Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!' (When she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural.)

**Text three:**

He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eightyfour days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally *salao* [to be unlucky in fishing], which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty.

**Text four:**

ALL around everything was still as far as the ear could reach. The mist of his feelings shifted between us, as if disturbed by his struggles, and in the rifts of the immaterial veil he would appear to my staring eyes distinct of form and pregnant with vague appeal like a symbolic figure in a picture. The chill air of the night seemed to lie on my limbs as heavy as a slab of marble.

'I see,' I murmured, more to prove to myself that I could break my state of numbness than for any other reason.

'The Avondale picked us up just before sunset,' he remarked, moodily. 'Steamed right straight for us. We had only to sit and wait.'

*Lord Jim*, Joseph Conrad, Chapter 12

## النص الخامس:

في أحد الأيام وفي قرية صغيرة ريفية جميلة كان يوجد راعٍ يأخذ حيوانات القرية إلى المراعي المجاورة في الصباح الباكر ويعيدها في المساء.

وفي ذات يوم جميل خطر في بال هذا الراعي فكرة إخافة أهل قريته فصعد على مرتفع يطل على قريته وبدأ يصيح وينادي أكلتني الذئاب والوحوش أنا وجميع الحيوانات أسرعوا.

فما أن سمع أهل القرية هذا حتى تركوا أعمالهم جميعها وحملوا أسلحتهم بأيديهم وذهبوا إليه ولما وصلوا إلى عنده بدأ الراعي يضحك ويهزأ منهم فعاد أهل القرية إلى قريتهم.

وبعد عدة أيام كرر الراعي هذه القصة مع أهل القرية وظل يكررها يوماً بعد يوم. وفي صباح أحد الأيام وقبل أن يكررها كعادته التمت وتجمعت الوحوش والذئاب الجائعة حوله وحول حيوانات أهل القرية فبدأ يصيح بأعلى صوته:

(أكلتني الذئاب والوحوش أنا وجميع الحيوانات أسرعوا ) إنني لا اكذب عليكم هذه المرة .سمع أهل القرية صياح الراعي ولكنهم لم يكثرثوا له.

غابت الشمس وحان موعد عودة الراعي و الحيوانات إلى القرية وحل الظلام ولم يعد الراعي حتى الآن فاجتمع أهل القرية وتوجهوا إلى مكان الراعي فلم يشاهدوا سوى ملابس الراعي الممزقة وبعض العظام.

## **2. Non-Literary Translation**

### **2.1. Non-Literary Text**

The term "non-literary text" is broad and encompasses a diverse range of writings. This category includes administrative, legal, and official documents, as well as economic and business texts, scientific articles, technical papers, and journalistic pieces. When analysing the style of non-literary texts, a key characteristic is their emphasis on precise meaning, which arises from their structured thematic organisation. Such precision is essential because the pragmatic content requires clarity and unambiguous language. As a result, the meanings of words in non-literary texts are confined to systemic coherence, while any irrelevant associations are minimised.

When it comes to the language used in non-literary texts, there is a noticeable trend toward stereotypical structures and language clichés. These expressions contribute to a more or less formalised non-literary style. The direct relationship between

language and the external reality is crucial in this context. Thus, non-literary translation fundamentally represents a stylistic operation that focuses not on the transfer of aesthetic elements but rather on pragmatic information.

According to Reiss' translation-oriented text typology, the non-literary text under consideration can be classified as both informative and operative. This text type is primarily focused on the clear communication of information, while simultaneously encouraging the reader to take specific actions (1981/2000, p. 163). The effectiveness of such texts lies in their dual role of conveying essential information and motivating the audience to respond in a predetermined way.

## **2.2. Translating Non-Literary Text**

From a translation perspective, non-literary texts are often aligned with the concept of semantic translation. This approach emphasises a strong adherence to the original text, resulting in translations that are often characterised as "more complex, more awkward, and more detailed" (Newmark, 1981, p. 39). Translators who employ semantic translation carefully consider the syntactic structures and distinctive stylistic elements of the source text (ST), ensuring that they convey not only the underlying meaning but also maintain the form and subtleties of the original language.

Additionally, the practice of semantic translation shares similarities with Christiane Nord's notion of documentary translation. This approach acts as a conduit for communicating the source culture's message from the author to the recipient of the ST. It effectively enables the target text (TT) reader to engage with the ideas presented in the ST while fostering an awareness

that they are accessing a translation. This dual function enriches the reader's understanding and appreciation of the cultural context inherent in the original text.

Non-literary translation is distinct from literary translation, as it pertains to the translation of specialised texts within technical fields. These technical documents encompass a variety of materials, including manuals, meeting minutes, financial reports, and other resources tailored to a specific audience. Such translations necessitate a thorough understanding of the relevant specialised knowledge within the specialised field.

### **2.2.1. Legal Translation**

Legal translation is a critical process that involves the translation of documents governing legal relationships. This field encompasses the translation of various legal documents essential for the effective implementation of international relations, as well as the conversion of legal texts aimed at facilitating the exchange of information and expertise among legal professionals from different countries.

According to Cao (2007, p. 2), legal translation is classified as a specialised or technical type of translation. It encompasses activities closely related to legal terminology and the legal process, utilising precise legal language. It entails the accurate rendering of legal texts from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL).

Legal translation represents a highly specialised area of translation that integrates the creative aspects of literary translation with the precise terminology found in technical translation (Harvey, 2002, p. 177). The complexities and challenges associated with translating legal terms are influenced by various factors, primarily related to the inherent nature of law and the specific language utilised in legal contexts.

In the analysis of legal concepts, it is imperative for the translator to thoroughly examine the source legal system. This entails understanding the context in which these concepts are employed, as well as their functions, purposes, and interrelations. To convey the legal message from the source language to the recipient in the target language, the translator needs to possess a comprehensive knowledge of the legal system in the target language.

#### **2.2.1.1. Characteristics of Legal Language**

Legal language is distinguished by four fundamental characteristics. It is normative, performative, and technical.

#### **- Normative Nature of Legal Language**

The normative nature of law is derived from its fundamental function within society, which is to guide human behaviour and regulate interpersonal relationships. This essential role distinguishes law from other human institutions, as it embodies the ethics and morals that are viewed as ideals and standards. These ideals include concepts such as equity, justice, rights, liberty, and equal protection, all of which individuals aspire to realise in their interactions and societal structures.

The language utilised in the field of law is fundamentally prescriptive, directive, and imperative. Legal texts are written to convey knowledge and information and to guide, influence, and modify individual behaviour (Cao, 2007). This principle applies across various legal instruments, including statutes, judicial opinions, and contracts.

#### **- Performative Nature of Legal Language**

The foundation of law is rooted in performative utterances, which suggests that legal terminology possesses inherent power and results in tangible actions. Legal effects and consequences frequently arise from the mere articulation of specific phrases and words. The language employed within the legal framework serves

various functions, including the conferral of rights, the imposition of prohibitions, and the granting of permissions (Cao, 2007). By articulating these particular statements, individuals acknowledge and accept their public and private legal responsibilities, assume designated legal roles and attributes, obtain legal rights, and establish corresponding obligations (Jori, 1994). Therefore, legal speech acts are fundamentally important due to their significant implications.

### **- Indeterminate Nature of Legal Language**

The language employed in the legal field, similar to other disciplines, is characterised by its inherent indeterminacy and open structure. Legal terminology frequently includes imprecise, vague, and ambiguous expressions (Cao, 2007, p. 19). For example, expressions such as “fair and reasonable” and “due process of law” exhibit a degree of vagueness. Likewise, abstract legal terms like “justice,” “due diligence,” and “reasonable endeavours” also display ambiguity and imprecision.

Linguistic uncertainty is a property of language that cannot be eliminated due to the arbitrariness inherent in linguistic systems. This aspect is thus unavoidable within the legal framework. However, the legal profession demands a high degree of precision. Ambiguities and imprecision can lead to misunderstandings and

disputes. Therefore, legal systems are tasked with addressing and resolving conflicts that may arise from the indeterminacies present in language.

### **2.2.1.2. Characteristics of Legal Texts**

Legal texts have common linguistic characteristics that can be summarised in vocabulary, syntax, pragmatics and style.

#### **a. Vocabulary**

Legal language is characterised by archaic terminology, formal expressions, complex word combinations, and common terms utilised in specialised contexts.

Alcaraz and Hughes (2002) provide a classification of legal vocabulary that highlights these distinct categories:

- **Functional items** refer to grammatical words and phrases that do not have direct referents in reality or abstract concepts.

- **Symbolic (or representational) items** encompass terms that denote various concepts and entities. This category can be further categorised into three distinct groups: purely technical terms, semi-technical terms, and shared or common vocabulary, often referred to as "unmarked" vocabulary.

- **Purely technical terms** are specific expressions found exclusively within the legal domain. These terms can range from single words, such as "barrister," to

entire phrases like "bring an action." Some scholars contend that these terms are so closely tied to the legal system that direct translation is not feasible; rather, they require adaptation to maintain their intended meaning.

- Certain legal terms are often closely tied to specific cultural contexts, which allow them to be easily recognised and distinguished from other lexical items in legal texts. Alcaraz and Hughes (2002) classify these as “**true terms of art.**” A notable example of such a term is "Cassation" (النقض).

- **Semi-technical or mixed terms** refer to words and phrases that have developed additional meanings beyond their standard definitions (for example, "issue" and "consideration"). The number of these terms is continually increasing to address the evolving needs of society. Furthermore, semi-technical terms exhibit greater semantic complexity compared to purely technical terms or non-technical, everyday vocabulary. This complexity poses challenges for translation due to their additional connotative meanings, the range of partial synonyms, and the specific contexts in which they are utilised. Illustrative examples include the Arabic terms "challenge" (الطعن) and "appeal"

(السنتناف).

- **Every day vocabulary** encompasses non-technical terms that are frequently encountered in legal texts, such as those of paragraphs or subject matter. These

terms retain their general meanings and have not acquired specific legal significance, yet they are regularly used in legal documents. An illustrative example is the term "section," which can be translated into Arabic in various ways, including *فقرة* , *قسم* , *باب* , *جزء* .

When translating terms from one language to another, it is essential to engage in a comprehensive examination of the relevant concepts associated with those terms. This involves a detailed exploration of the meanings, cultural implications, and contextual usage of the terms in question. By conducting this thorough analysis, translators can effectively determine whether the terms correspond appropriately across languages. Such terminological comparisons are fundamentally grounded in a solid understanding of the underlying concepts and their respective expressions in each language. This careful approach ensures that translations remain accurate and convey their intended meaning with clarity and respect for both the source and target languages involved.

#### **b. Syntax**

Legal language is distinguished by its formal and impersonal writing style, which often results in significant complexity and length. Sentences within legal texts are typically longer than those

found in other forms of communication. This length and complexity serve various purposes. In statutes, for instance, complex sentences are essential due to the nuanced nature of the subject matter and the prospective nature of legislative law. This phenomenon is prevalent across many legal jurisdictions (Cao, 2007). Additionally, legal documents frequently incorporate conditions, qualifications, and exceptions to account for complex and unexpected circumstances.

To effectively comprehend and translate legislative provisions, it is essential to recognise the inherent complexities associated with these texts (Abdelmoneim, 2015). Legal professionals typically prefer that all pertinent information be expressed within a single, comprehensive sentence that is often lengthy and may incorporate subordinate clauses, lexical repetition, and limited use of anaphora.

### **c. Pragmatics**

Legal language is characterised by its performative nature, where legal statements serve not only as expressions of information but also as instruments that create acts, rights, and institutions. A significant aspect of this phenomenon is the presence of performative markers within speech acts, which are frequently employed in legal contexts. The concept of enactment exemplifies the idea of “saying as doing.” "Performativity and modality are the linguistic means that

express the institutional ideology of the role relationships involved in legislative rule-making" (Cao, 2007, p. 23). Additionally, contracts and bequests provide clear examples of legal speech acts.

In the legal discourse, the significance, interpretation, and consequences of words can differ greatly depending on the timing, context, and speaker. In the English legal language, terms such as "may" and "shall" hold substantial power and are extensively utilised. Furthermore, performative action verbs, including "declare," "announce," "promise," "undertake," "enact," "confer," and "amend," are commonly employed to convey legal intentions and obligations.

Cao (2007) emphasised that pragmatics in legal texts is often characterised by ambiguity, vagueness, and uncertainty, which can manifest in certain contracts and provisions that are not universally accepted within a legal context. Consequently, it is essential for the court to effectively address these linguistic challenges, along with other related issues, to achieve a consistent interpretation and provide legal certainty.

#### **d. Style**

Legal style consists of the distinctive linguistic features found in written law and how legal issues are addressed. This style is influenced by legal traditions that shape behaviours and cultural practices. It is characterised by the use of declarative

sentences that articulate rights and obligations (Abdelmoneim, 2015). Furthermore, legal style may vary across languages, as different legal terminologies possess their unique characteristics.

Legal language is characterised by both flexibility and precision. Lawyers often use ambiguous terms strategically to address certain situations, while also using precise language to ensure specific meanings are conveyed. Additionally, legal language is often impersonal; for instance, lawyers address the judge with phrases like “May it please the court,” treating the judge as a third party.

#### **2.2.1.3. What Makes Legal Translation Different?**

Legal translation poses significant challenges due to the complexity of legal terminology and the legal system itself. The necessity of working on two distinct languages and legal frameworks further complicates the process. Important factors contributing to these challenges include systemic differences in legal structures, as well as linguistic and cultural variations. Each of these elements is interconnected and must be thoroughly considered to ensure accuracy and clarity in the translation process.

Law and legal language are linked to specific legal systems, embodying their history, evolution, culture, and underlying laws. Each society develops distinct cultural, social, and linguistic frameworks, shaped by its unique circumstances.

Thus, legal concepts, norms, and the application of laws can vary considerably across different societies, reflecting these differences.

Legal translation entails the process of converting texts from one legal system to another. This undertaking is often accompanied by linguistic challenges arising from the contrasts between diverse legal cultures and systems. Each legal language possesses its history and cultural significance.

A key challenge in the field of legal translation is the absence of equivalent terminology across different languages. This situation necessitates ongoing comparisons between the legal systems of the source language and the target language. Furthermore, legal language is highly specialised, characterised by a distinct style that requires careful attention to detail and precision.

## **PRACTICE**

**Task one:** Identify and amend any inaccuracies in the Arabic translation of the following English text. Then comment on the strategies utilised in the translation of the following text.

### **Text one**

The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to

function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters. On 31 January 1992, the first ever Summit Meeting of the Council was convened at Headquarters, attended by Heads of State and Government of 13 of its 15 members and by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the remaining two. The Council may meet elsewhere than at Headquarters ; in 1972, it held a session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and the following year in Panama City, Panama.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council's first action is usually to recommend to the parties to try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary-General to do so or to use his good offices. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement.

### **Arabic translation**

يتولى مجلس الأمن، بشروط الميثاق، المسؤولية الأساسية عن الموافقة على السلام والأمن الدوليين . وهو منظم بحيث يستطيع العمل بدون توقف، ويجب أن يكون ممثل من كل واحد من أعضائه موجودا في مكان الأمم المتحدة طول الوقت . وفي 31 كانون الثاني/يناير 1992 ، عُقد أول اجتماع قمة للمجلس في المقر، وحضره رؤساء دول وحكومات 13 من أعضائه الـ 15 ووزيرا خارجية العضوين الآخرين . ويمكن للمجلس أن يجتمع في مكان غير المقر؛ ففي عام 1972 ، عقد دورة في أديس أبابا، إثيوبيا، وعقد في العام التالي دورة في مدينة بنما، بنما . وعندما تصل إلى المجلس قضية تتعلق بخطر يهدد السلام، يبدأ عادة بتقديم توصيات إلى الأطراف بمحاولة التوصل إلى اتفاق بالوسائل السلمية . وفي بعض الحالات، يضطلع المجلس نفسه بالعمل

والوساطة. ويجوز له أن يعين ممثلين أجانبين أو يطلب إلى الأمين العام أن يفعل ذلك أو يبذل إمكانياته الحميدة. كما يجوز له أن يضع مبادئ من أجل تسوية سلمية.

**Task two:** Identify the distinctive structural and linguistic characteristics present in the following legal text, and then provide an English translation.

#### الدعوى

تزعّم المدعية في التماسها المقدم أنها تزوجت من المدعى عليه في سنة 2002 ، و انجبت ثلاثة أطفال، و أن هناك خلافا حادا بينتهما . و طالبت بإصدار قرار طلاقهما و تسوية مستحقّاتهما المادية . و أقرت المدعية في بيانها بالجلسة: اتفقت مع المدعى عليه بشأن الطلاق و ما يترتب عليه من عواقب اقتصادية، و قدمنا اتفاقا ذي صلة في ملف الدعوى . و أنا أتنازل عن مستحقّاتي و طلبات النفقة الخاصة بي وفق الإجراءات القانونية . و انا لست تحت أي ضغط، و قد أدليت بإفادتي بمحض إرادتي، و ليس لدي طلب لتحديد موعد النطق بالحكم . أطلب منكم قبول هذه القضية مع مراعاة التفاهق المذكور سابقا و تصريحاتي التي أدليت بها خلال جلسة الاستماع!

**Task three** Identify the translation errors in the Arabic translation of the following English *texts*.

#### **The Purposes of the United Nations are:**

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

#### **Arabic translation**

#### **مقاصد الأمم المتحدة هي:**

- 1- حفظ السلم والأمن الدولي، وتحقيقاً لهذا الهدف تتخذ الهيئة القوانين المشتركة الفعالة لمنع الأسباب التي تهدد السلم وانعدامها، وتقمع أعمال العدوان وغيرها من وجوه الإخلال بالسلم، وتندرج بالوسائل السلمية، حسباً لقوانين العدل والقانون الدولي، لحل الاختلافات الدولية التي قد تؤدي إلى الإخلال بالسلم أو لتسويتها.
- 2- إنماء العلاقات التفاهمية بين الأمم على أساس احترام المبدأ الذي يقضي بالتسوية في الحقوق بين الشعوب وبأن يكون لكل منها تحديد مصيرها، وكذلك اتخاذ التدابير الأخرى المناسبة لتقوية السلم العام.
- 3- خلق التفاعل الدولي على حل المسائل الدولية ذات الصبغة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية والإنسانية وعلى تعزيز احترام حقوق الإنسان والحريات الثانوية للناس جميعاً والتشجيع على ذلك إطلاقاً بلا تمييز بسبب الجنس أو اللغة أو الدين ولا تفريق بين الرجال والنساء.

4-جعل هذه الهيئة مرجعاً لجمع أعمال الأمم وتقنينها نحو إدراك هذه المسائل المشتركة.

### **2.2.2. Medical Translation**

Medical translation is a multidisciplinary field that includes areas such as pharmacology, medical rescue systems, surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics, psychiatry, internal medicine, oncology, cardiology, and various other specialities. It also extends to related disciplines, including law and administration. The accuracy and professionalism of translation are essential for effectively disseminating knowledge and advancements in the medical sector.

Medical translation is a complex and essential discipline that covers a wide array of genres and discourse types. It includes educational resources tailored for the medical community, such as comprehensive textbooks designed for medical students, which provide foundational knowledge and insights into various aspects of healthcare. Additionally, there are popular science publications that effectively communicate medical concepts to the public, making complex medical terminology more accessible.

This field also encompasses critical academic and clinical documentation, including rigorous research papers that disseminate findings from medical studies

and conference proceedings that present the latest advancements in healthcare. Furthermore, detailed case studies offer in-depth analyses of specific patient situations, while discharge summaries provide essential information regarding a patient's hospital stay. Reports that summarise medical evaluations or research outcomes are also key components of medical translation.

Moreover, the discipline includes clear and concise documents aimed at patients, such as informative leaflets that explain medical procedures or conditions, consent forms that ensure patients are well informed before undergoing treatments, and brochures that outline available services and health-related information. Overall, medical translation plays a vital role in fostering effective communication within the healthcare sector, ensuring that information reaches diverse audiences with clarity and precision.

Medical texts include prescriptions, product inserts, instructions for the use of medical devices, clinical trial protocols, articles in medical journals, informed consent documentation for patients, medical records, specialised textbooks, software and installation guides for hospital equipment, and patents.

The tone and style of these texts vary significantly based on their specific type and intended audience. For instance, the style employed in a television advertisement for a pain relief medication will differ from that used in the package insert for the

same product. Likewise, the language utilised in an informed consent form for patients participating in a clinical trial will not be the same as that found in the related protocol directed toward healthcare professionals.

Medical writing, as well as medical translation, fundamentally embodies three essential characteristics: veracity, accuracy, and clarity. These texts address highly specialised subjects with the primary objective of informing their audience. Consequently, they must maintain an impersonal and objective tone, ensuring straightforward communication. The use of "scientific language" is critical in this context, as it excludes personal feelings, opinions, and any form of subjectivity or connotation. Given the necessity for extreme objectivity in scientific discourse, these texts must be written to eliminate ambiguity.

#### **2.2.2.1. Common Challenges in Medical Translation**

Medical translation can pose many challenges. Below are some of the key difficulties that may arise during the process:

- **Terminology**

To enhance understanding, it is advisable to first deconstruct words into their respective prefixes and suffixes. This method aids in clarifying the medical processes being discussed.

With consistent practice, this will become a standard procedure for individuals who may not be experts in the field. Additionally, the utilisation of parallel texts, client documentation, and the latest documentary resources is crucial for the acquisition and enrichment of specialised vocabulary.

#### **- Acronyms**

Medical texts frequently incorporate various acronyms, which can be categorised into two primary groups: general acronyms and author-specific acronyms. General acronyms are typically well-established in the specialised literature and are understood by professionals in the field. In contrast, author-specific acronyms may present challenges in comprehension and often require clarification from the author. It is recommended that authors take the initiative to define these acronyms for the benefit of their readers. If such clarification is not feasible, it is advisable to engage with the audience and highlight this concern, particularly when the text includes original terminology created by the author.

Translation students should recognise that paraphrasing is sometimes essential for accurately conveying the meaning of the source language in the target language.

The paraphrase needs to include the acronym used in the original text. Alternatively, a footnote may be utilised to explain that this is a newly coined term. Research has demonstrated that interdisciplinary collaboration can be particularly advantageous in these contexts.

### **- Eponyms**

According to the typology established by Van Hoof (1993), eponyms can be categorised into three distinct types:

- a. Eponyms that are identical in both the source and target languages,
- b. Eponyms that differ between the source and target languages,
- c. Cases where there is no equivalent eponym in the source or target languages.

Eponyms are proper names that identify syndromes, illnesses, research-related topics, and medical devices. While these proper names typically do not require translation, their usage can present certain complexities that may not be immediately apparent. For example, a syndrome may be discovered independently by researchers in various countries, resulting in it being named after the individual who identified it in each location. It is essential to educate students about these nuances to ensure they can accurately document the diverse eponyms in use.

Fischbach (1986) posits that the translation of medical texts generally presents fewer challenges compared to other forms of scientific translation. However, in his earlier work from 1962, he identifies specific difficulties associated with the translation of medical. Fischbach points out that such translations require not only a strong foundation in linguistic skills but also specialised knowledge in medicine.

Fischbach (1962) emphasises the importance of utilising translation teams for medical translations rather than relying solely on the efforts of individual translators. He highlights the critical nature of a medical translator's role, noting, "the translator must disentangle the author's possible intended meaning and convey it accurately in the reader's language" (1962, p. 464). This approach ensures a more precise translation, reflecting the complexities of medical terminology and context.

## **PRACTICE**

Please translate the following text into Arabic, paying close attention to precise vocabulary, accuracy, and maintaining an appropriate style

**Text one :**

### **Diabetes and Lifestyle Management**

"Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by high blood sugar levels due to insufficient insulin production or the body's inability to use

insulin effectively. It affects millions of people worldwide and can lead to serious health complications if not managed properly. The two main types of diabetes are Type 1, which usually develops in childhood or adolescence, and Type 2, which is often linked to lifestyle factors and usually occurs in adults.

Managing diabetes requires a combination of medical treatment, regular monitoring, and lifestyle modifications. Patients are advised to maintain a balanced diet rich in whole grains, vegetables, lean proteins, and healthy fats while limiting sugar and processed foods. Regular physical activity, such as walking, swimming, or cycling, can help control blood sugar levels and improve overall cardiovascular health. Monitoring blood glucose levels at home and attending routine checkups with healthcare providers are essential for preventing complications such as neuropathy, retinopathy, cardiovascular disease, and kidney damage.

Recent advances in technology, such as continuous glucose monitors and insulin pumps, have made diabetes management more convenient and effective. Education and awareness programs also play a crucial role in helping patients understand the importance of lifestyle choices and adherence to treatment plans. By combining medical care with healthy habits, individuals with diabetes can lead productive lives, reduce the risk of complications, and improve their overall quality of life.

**Text two:**

**Heart Disease Prevention**

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide. They include conditions such as coronary artery disease, heart attacks, and stroke. Risk factors include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, smoking, obesity, and sedentary lifestyles. Prevention strategies focus on adopting a healthy diet, engaging in regular physical activity, avoiding tobacco, and monitoring blood pressure and cholesterol levels. Early detection through routine checkups and screenings can significantly reduce the risk of serious complications. Advances in medical technology, including minimally invasive procedures and improved medications, have also enhanced the management and outcomes of heart-related conditions.

## النص الثالث:

### صحة النفسية وأهميتها في حياة الإنسان

تُعد الصحة النفسية جزءًا أساسيًا من الصحة العامة للفرد، فهي تؤثر بشكل مباشر على جودة الحياة والقدرة على التعامل مع الضغوط اليومية واتخاذ القرارات الصحيحة. تشير الدراسات إلى أن الصحة النفسية ليست مجرد غياب المرض النفسي، بل تشمل القدرة على مواجهة المشكلات، التكيف مع التحديات، وتطوير العلاقات الاجتماعية بشكل صحي وإيجابي.

تؤثر الضغوط النفسية على الجسم والعقل معًا، فقد يؤدي التعرض المستمر للقلق أو التوتر إلى اضطرابات النوم، زيادة ضغط الدم، ضعف جهاز المناعة، واضطرابات الهضم. كما أن الصحة النفسية السيئة قد تؤثر على الأداء الأكاديمي أو المهني، وتزيد من احتمالية الانعزال الاجتماعي أو ظهور سلوكيات سلبية. لذلك، يُعتبر الاهتمام بالصحة النفسية ضرورة ملحة للفرد والمجتمع.

و تشمل عوامل الحفاظ على الصحة النفسية ممارسة النشاط البدني المنتظم، اتباع نظام غذائي صحي ومتوازن، والحصول على قسط كافٍ من النوم. كما يساعد الدعم الاجتماعي من الأسرة والأصدقاء على مواجهة الضغوط والتحديات، ويعد الحديث مع مختصين في علم النفس أو الاستشارة النفسية أداة مهمة للتعامل مع المشاعر السلبية أو الأزمات النفسية.

و من بين المشكلات النفسية الشائعة نجد القلق والاكتئاب واضطرابات المزاج. يمكن الوقاية منها أو التخفيف من آثارها من خلال برامج التوعية النفسية، وممارسة تمارين الاسترخاء، والتأمل، والاهتمام بالهوايات والأنشطة الترفيهية. كما يمكن أن تساهم المدارس وأماكن العمل في دعم الصحة النفسية من خلال توفير برامج تعليمية وإرشادية، وتدريب الأفراد على مهارات التعامل مع الضغوط وإدارة الوقت.

و أخيراً، يجب أن يدرك المجتمع أهمية كسر الحواجز الاجتماعية المتعلقة بالصحة النفسية، والتخلص من وصمة العار المرتبطة بالاضطرابات النفسية. من خلال التثقيف الصحي، وتقديم الدعم المناسب للأشخاص الذين يعانون من مشاكل نفسية، يمكن تحسين جودة الحياة، وزيادة الإنتاجية، وتعزيز العلاقات الاجتماعية. الصحة النفسية هي ركيزة أساسية لعيش حياة متوازنة، وتحقيق السعادة والنجاح على المستويين الشخصي والمجتمعي.

### **2.2.3. Economic Translation**

Economic translation is a distinguished interdisciplinary field that integrates translation studies, economics, linguistics, and communication studies. It is connected to economics and refers to business, trade, commerce, finance, banking, and investment. This academic discipline is dedicated to investigating both formal and informal communication within business organisations and their interactions with external stakeholders (Hernández et al. 2016). Its primary objective is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of these communications.

The translation of economic texts necessitates a comprehensive understanding of both technical terminology and cultural context, thereby highlighting the importance of specialised knowledge in this field (Mateo, 2014). In addition to possessing strong linguistic skills in both languages, source and target, translators must demonstrate a solid understanding of economic principles.

Furthermore, translators need to remain informed about the latest developments in economics, as this rapidly evolving discipline continually introduces new terms and concepts (Alim, 2015). A thorough knowledge of specialised domains, such as economics, equips translators to better comprehend the material and effectively identify appropriate equivalents in the target language.

Economic translation involves distinct characteristics that set it apart from other types of translation. This field is interdisciplinary, integrating various domains such as business, economics, trade, and commerce. It is commonly referred to by several terms, including business translation, commercial translation, financial translation, and economic translation.

Research indicates that "business translation" is the most frequently used term in practice. This prevalence is primarily due to the translator's engagement with a wide range of business-related documents, which include contracts, agreements,

financial reports, and invoices, as well as various forms of correspondence such as informative and promotional letters(Zhang, 2006)

It is essential to recognise that "economic translation" encompasses a broader scope. This term refers to the translation of texts across multiple styles, including official business documentation (e.g., commercial documents and correspondence), journalistic writing (e.g., newspaper articles), and scientific literature (e.g., reports, articles, and monographs).

Translators seeking to produce high-quality translations of economic texts from English to Arabic face several challenges. One significant obstacle is the specialised terminology commonly found in the field of economics, which often includes complex and technical vocabulary. Below are the common issues related to economic terminology that translators may encounter:

- **Polysemy:** Ghazala (1995, p. 98) defines polysemy as a phenomenon in which a word possesses multiple meanings. This can lead to ambiguity between the general and specific interpretations of economic terms. For instance, the term "return" can denote both the action of returning to a location or activity and the profit derived from an investment.

- **Neologism:** The rapid evolution of the economy has led to the emergence of numerous neologisms that lack direct Arabic equivalents, such as "logistics." In

such cases, translators are encouraged to apply one of the direct translation techniques proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet to create appropriate Arabic terms. Furthermore, it is essential for translators to consistently update their knowledge in the field of economics to ensure accuracy and relevance in their work.

- **Synonymy:** refers to the presence of different terms in the source language (SL) that convey equivalent meanings. For instance, examples include (company, firm, corporate), (indemnity, compensation, allowance), ( صك , سند , سهم ), and (cost, expense)

( موازنة , ميزانية ). To achieve precise translations of economic documents, translators need to utilise specialised dictionaries. Furthermore, consulting with experts in the field can provide valuable insights into the differences among these terms.

- **Standardisation Issue:** The challenge is predominantly linked to the localisation process, specifically in the context of Arabization. When translating English economic terms into Arabic, two principal standards emerge: the North African (NA) standard and the Middle Eastern (ME) standard. For example, the term "money laundering" is rendered as " الأموال تبييض " in the NA standard, while it is translated as " الأموال غسيل " in the ME standard. This may present difficulties for translators who lack comprehensive knowledge of these differences, impacting the overall quality of translated economic texts.

The challenges of economic translation extend beyond the accurate rendering of terminology. Translators often encounter stylistic, syntactic, and cultural obstacles. For example, they must address the translation of unfamiliar economic abbreviations and acronyms. Additionally, identifying suitable Arabic equivalents for figurative expressions, such as metaphors and metonymies, is essential. Ensuring the accurate translation of idiomatic expressions and collocations is also critical to maintaining clarity, precision, and naturalness in the target language.

In summary, translating economic texts is a complex undertaking that necessitates a high degree of precision, subject matter expertise, and linguistic proficiency. The inherent challenges of this field emphasise the importance of specialised training in economic translation for both academic and professional translators. Such training is vital, as it enhances translators' understanding of economic terminology and equips them with effective strategies to address the demands of this text type. By engaging in thorough and rigorous training, translators can significantly improve their ability to deliver high-quality translations that accurately reflect the complexities of economic discourse.

## **PRACTICE**

Translate the following texts, ensuring that technical accuracy and clarity are maintained.

Text one:

### **Global Inflation and Its Impact**

Inflation refers to the continuous rise in the general price level of goods and services over time. As inflation increases, the purchasing power of money decreases, meaning people can buy less with the same income. While moderate inflation is normal in a growing economy, high inflation can cause economic instability.

Inflation may result from increased consumer demand (demand-pull inflation) or rising production costs such as wages and energy prices (cost-push inflation). Recent global events, including supply chain disruptions and geopolitical tensions, have also contributed to higher inflation rates.

The effects of inflation vary. Households may struggle with higher living costs, businesses face increased expenses, and governments must balance controlling inflation with supporting economic growth. Central banks often raise interest rates to reduce inflation, but this can slow economic activity.

Overall, managing inflation requires careful economic policies to maintain price stability and protect both growth and living standards.

## النص الثاني :

### قرض كويتي للبحرين

منح بنك الإنماء الاقتصادي العربي بالكويت إمارة البحرين قرضين بلغ مجموعهما مليون دينار. و قد وقع الاتفاق الخاص بالقرضين اليوم السيد عبدالرحمان العتيقي، وزير المالية و البترول الكويتي، و رئيس مجلس إدارة الصندوق الكويتي للتنمية الاقتصادية العربية، و السيد يوسف أحمد الشراوي، رئيس مصلحة التنمية في البحرين. و سيستخدم القرض الأول، البالغة قيمته خمسمائة ألف دينار، في تنمية المطاحن بالبحرين، و قد أعطي لمدة 12 سنة بفائدة 3.5 بالمئة، و سيسدد على 30 قسطا اعتبارا من تموز) يوليو 1973 (و سيستخدم القرض الثاني و قدره نصف مليون دينار في تمويل لإقامة جسر بين " المنامة "عاصمة البحرين و مدينة" المحرق"، و هو مشروع بدأ العمل فيه سنة . 1967 و سيتم تسديد هذا القرض على 24 قسطا نصف سنوي لمدة 15 سنة اعتبارا من كانون الثاني) يناير 1974 (و بفائدة 2.5 بالمائة.

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