

**The University of Damascus  
Open-Learning Center  
The Department of Translation**

**The Science of Translation  
Toward a Theory of Translating Genre**

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**The Science of Translation**

**Toward a Theory of Translating Genre**

A textbook of Arabic/English translation with special  
focus on the translation of news reports

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*Dedication*

**With every sunrise, I learn from your love-filled eyes  
more about humanity.**

**To the two angels of my soul: Father & Mother.**



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## Chapter I: Introduction

### 1.1. Translation & Translator

Haddad (2002:319) defines translation as

"...عملية نقل من لغة إلى لغة أخرى تتطلب استيعاب المترجم لرسالة

اللغة المنقول منها... ومن ثم إعادة إنتاجها في اللغة المنقول إليها..."

This "bilingual communication act" (Zydatiss 1983)

includes, according to Mohammed (1986:96)

"مرحلة هامة هي مرحلة تبديل شفرة لغة الأصل بشفرة لغة

الترجمة وفق تقنيات محددة... وإذا كانت عملية الاتصال اللغوي

بين أبناء اللغة الواحدة تقضي بوجود طرفين (المرسل والمتلقي)

لإتمام عملية الاتصال، فإن الترجمة كعملية اتصال ثنائية اللغة

تتطلب وجود حلقة وصل بين هذين الطرفين."

The mediator between the source text producer

(STP) and the target text receiver (TTR) is the

translator who is "...first and foremost a mediator

between two parties for whom mutual

الطرفين 1

تساوي متبادل متساوي

مساوي

بدون قصد  
مؤلفه  
مفهوم

communication might otherwise be problematic..."

(Hatim & Mason 1990:223)

مترجم

The translator is a privileged receiver of the source text (Ibid.). Unlike the ordinary source text receiver, s/he decodes the source text in order to re-encode it in the target language (TL) (Ibid.).

During the process of translation, the translator normally goes through two stages. S/he begins by understanding the source text -this is considered the phase of analyzing the text- and then proceeds to reproduce it in a way that makes the target text receiver able to understand the source text (Reiss 1981). This would involve three kinds of

مرحله جانب الفهم

مفهوم بلغة عربية

- 1) linguistic understanding (what is said and how),
- 2) understanding the text producer's intentions (why the text is produced in a particular way and what the text producer wants the text to do), and

3) background understanding (from whom, to whom, and why something is produced in this particular way) (Ibid.). في نفس المكان

In every translation process, the translator is caught between two texts: the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). In the first place, s/he is analyzing the source text that is produced by the source text producer (STP), addressed to the source text receiver (STR), created according to the regulations of the source language (SL) and to the expectations of the source language community (SLC). Needless to say, these expectations generally include linguistic specifications, structural arrangements, cultural considerations, etc. On the other hand, the translator reproduces the (ST) in another language. The translated text is the target text (TT) that is produced by the target text producer (TTP), i.e. the translator, addressed to the target text receiver (TTR), created according to the regulations of the

## 1.2. Model of translation

The model of translation suggested in this book is based on five important premises:

- 1) "...genre membership influences the translator's decisions..." (Hatim & Mason 1990:69).  
تأثيرات عضوية... جنسية نوع ادبي اسلوب
- 2) "DIFFERENT TEXT TYPES PLACE DIFFERENT SETS OF DEMANDS ON THE TRANSLATOR, WITH CERTAIN TYPES BEING OBVIOUSLY MORE DEMANDING THAN OTHERS..." (Hatim . 1994:XIII).  
مطالب صن الواضح
- 3) "...literal translation works admirably well with legal language..., slightly less well with exposition... and not always well with the more involved types of argumentation... which necessitate a freer approach." (Hatim 1994:XII)  
الحرفية عكس جديري بالاعمال قانوني بدرجة اقل مناقشة - جدال الطرائق - الطرائق تفصيلا تفصيلي استلزام وجس
- 4) The more conventionalized the genre, the more demanding it proves to be in translation. This means that the translator can sometimes face extreme cases  
مترجم



(the cases of the most conventionalized genres) where the slightly modified literal translation, suggested throughout this book, does not work. In such cases, considerable changes should be considered by the translator (See Haddad 2001 on Syrian and British death notices).

5) The rhetorical purpose of the source text has a major say in the degree of the translator's intervention since it should by no means be compromised (Hatim & Mason 1990).

### 1.3. Layout of Book

The current chapter, Chapter I, is an introductory one. It provides the student with general information about the meaning of translation, the role the translator plays as a mediator between the source text producer and the target text receiver, the importance of studying text in its social context, and the model of translation adopted in this book.

**Chapter II** is mainly concerned with the notion of register. In this chapter, user-related variation (idiolectal, geographical, temporal, social, and standard & non-standard), and use-related variation (field, tenor and mode) are studied. It is argued that different genres display different features of field, make use of different mediums of transmission, and accept different degrees of formality between participants.

It is one of the objectives of **Chapter III** to investigate the notion of genre and to argue that genres are conventionalized forms recognized by language community. They are the product of particular social occasions. It is also argued that the participants in instances of the same genre share the same main goal(s), and that the texts that hold the same generic identity share similar linguistic properties.

**Chapter III** also classifies texts into three main types: exposition, argumentation and instruction

(Hatim 1984, 1989, 1990). It underlines the importance of identifying the generic membership of the source text, knowing the conventions that govern the production of that particular genre in the target language, reproducing the source text according to the generic regulations of the target language, and preserving the message as well as the rhetorical purpose of the source text.

Chapter IV provides the student with a detailed analysis of the English news report (ENR). This includes:

- 1) headlines and the way they are usually formulated,
- 2) the extensive use of external voices (direct & indirect quotations),
- 3) the main types of lead (who, where, when, what, why & how),
- 4) weak sourcing,
- 5) the frequently-recurring language,
- 6) the use of active and passive voices, and

7) the connecting strategies (inter-sentence connecting strategies & intra-sentence connecting strategies).

The chapter is concluded with Arabic news reports (ANRs) translated into English according to the generic regulations of the target language (TT), i.e. the English language. The slightly modified literal translation adopted in this book has involved various techniques, including reproducing the news report headline according to the norms of English news reports (ENRs), adding/eliminating inter-sentence and intra-sentence connectors where appropriate, and using, when necessary, the frequently-recurring language of ENRs.

In Chapter V, a detailed analysis of the Arabic news report (ANR) is made. This includes:

1) the way the Arabic news report headline should be formulated,

- 2) the connecting strategies adopted in ANRs (inter-sentence & intra-sentence connecting strategies)
- 3) the extensive use of external voices (direct & indirect quotations),
- 4) the frequently-recurring language,
- 5) the lead (how, who, what, where, when, & why),
- 6) the grammatical features (active vs. passive voice & verbal vs. nominal sentence), and
- 7) weak sourcing.

At the end of Chapter V, the student is provided with English news reports translated according to the generic regulations of the target language, i.e. the Arabic language. Again, the slightly modified literal translation suggested here helps the translator carry out certain modifications, including reproducing the headline according to the generic norms of the target language, adding/eliminating inter-sentence and intra-sentence connectors where appropriate, using the frequently-recurring language

of ANRs when the need arises, and depending heavily on the verbal sentence.

In **Chapter VI**, the student is expected to appropriately translate English news reports into Arabic. The selected news reports are collected from British and U.S. newspapers.

**Chapter VII** includes a number of Arabic news reports collected from Arabic newspapers. The student is expected to translate these texts appropriately into English.

The *activity* and *on your own* sections are provided throughout this book to help the student carefully investigate the most important points under scrutiny, appreciate the importance of being aware of generic regulations in any act of communication in one language or between two languages, and beef up her/his generic repertoire in both languages (English & Arabic). The student is strongly

encouraged to apply this theory of translation to any genre other than news reporting. This, of course, has to be preceded by a full analysis of the regulations that govern the production of the genre concerned in both the source and the target languages. (See Haddad 2001 on this issue). As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the more conventionalized the genre, the more intervention it requires from the translator, and the less appropriate literal translation is (Haddad 2001).

Due to lack of space, some questions (e.g. the question of not having an equivalent genre in the target language) have unfortunately not been raised

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in the current book.

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## Chapter II: The Notion of Register

### 2.0. Introduction

Language events cannot be separated from the other different aspects of human behavior; they rather

<sup>العملية</sup> "operate within the <sup>متنوع</sup> manifold complex of human <sup>مختلفة</sup> social behaviour and are mutually related to it. They take place in situations..." (Gregory & Carroll 1978:4).

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~~Within one language, language users use different sub-languages in different situations and similar sub-languages in similar situations. However, this does not mean that they use the same language in the same situation, simply because every instance of language is unique. So the claim is basically~~

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“concerned with what any instance of language shares with some other instances, and the important predictability patterns that can be traced between situation and language.” (Gregory & Carroll 1978:2)

The above argument brings to light the following important issues:

1) In similar situations, language users are more likely to use similar, but not the same language, 2) any instance of language is unique, 3) the level of predictability of language is higher when we know the situation, and 4) language and society are inseparable.

Dialects and diatypes are the two main kinds of language variation distinguished by Gregory & Carroll (1978). Dialects are user-related varieties, and diatypes are use-related varieties.

## 2.1. User-related Variation

Before briefly discussing the user-related variation (the idiolectal, geographical, temporal, social, and standard & non-standard variation), it is important to mention at this early stage that

“...all types of variation may be viewed in terms of a ‘continuum’, with features from the several areas of variation in constant interaction.” (Hatim & Mason 1990:44)

Idiolectal variation, for example, “subsumes features from all the other aspects of variety” (Ibid.) that will be discussed in the coming sections.

### 2.1.1. Idiolectal Variation

According to Hatim & Mason (1990:43), idiolect is “...the individuality of a text user... It has to do with ‘idiosyncratic’ ways of using language...”.

These idiosyncratic ways can be seen in the use of favorite expressions, favorite grammatical structures, favorite syntactic structures, different pronunciations of some words, over-use of particular vocabulary items, different pitch and stress patterns, etc. So, the individuality of the language user is reflected in his/her language (Gregory & Carroll 1978)

### **2.1.2. Geographical Variation**

The place in which a person learns and uses language is reflected in what s/he speaks and writes. This, for example, applies to the English used in the United States and the English used in Britain (Gregory & Carroll 1978). Accent is considered one of the recognizable features of the geographical variation (Hatim & Mason 1990):

### 2.1.3. Temporal Variation

Temporal variation reflects language change along the dimension of time (Gregory & Carroll 1978). Each generation has its own set of linguistic features or, to put it in Hatim & Mason's words (1990:41), "its own linguistic fashions".

The mere distinction between, for example, Old English, Elizabethan English, Middle English, and Contemporary English proves that the English language, like all other languages of the world, has changed through time.

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### 2.1.4. Social Variation

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Language reflects social differentiation (Hatim & Mason 1990). In the 1950's, a distinction was made between the upper class English (U English) and the non-upper class English (non-U English). In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a distinction

was made between polite English and vulgar English. "Such distinctions, when valid, reflect the relationship between language and social class." (Gregory & Carroll 1978:5)

### **2.1.5. Standard & Non-standard Variation**

The distinction between the standard and non-standard variation is

"...useful to make for a language that is spoken in many different and differing communities... The term [standard dialect] is needed to indicate, where that is appropriate, what has been called 'the universal form' of a language ...: that set of semantic, grammatical, lexical and phonological patterns which enables certain users of English (for example) throughout the English-speaking world to communicate intelligibly with each other." (Gregory & Carroll 1978:6)

Although Gregory & Carroll (1978) admit that in the case of the standard English that is used throughout the world there are grammatical and lexical differences, they say that these differences are not significant in relation to the standard and non-standard contrast.

## 2.2. Use-related Variation

Registers, i.e. use-related variation,

“are defined in terms of differences in grammar, vocabulary, etc., between two samples of language activity such as a sports commentary and a church service.” (Hatim & Mason 1990:46).

Halliday *et al.* (1964) (in Hatim & Mason 1990)

highlight the following remarks concerning the

notion of registers and how it should be understood:

معاصره  
اتفاقية - اجتماع

تعريف  
الغوي

1) The "... 'convention' that a given linguistic utterance is appropriate to a certain use" (Hatim & Mason 1990:46) is very important in the establishment of the situation-use relationship.

2) The identity of a given register is not determined by isolated items but often determined by the collocation of various lexical items. Although features of grammar or lexicon can point to the identity of register, the combination of both lexical and grammatical features is significant.

3) Under 'situation type' come all the similar situations of the general type. This means that effective communication is facilitated when the participants in the situation type are aware of the conventions of that particular type. It also suggests that the participants have to choose the set of features (grammatical, lexical, etc.) which is appropriate to the situation concerned.

Three main types of register variation can be contextually categorized as 1) Field of discourse, 2) Mode of

صنيف

موضوع

عادات  
معايير



موضوع  
قوى

discourse, and 3) Tenor of discourse. Field, mode and tenor are generally related to the role played by the language user in the language event (Gregory & Carroll 1978).

### 2.2.1. Field of Discourse

Field of discourse is concerned with the purpose of the communication as well as the subject matter (Hudson 1980). It is, according to Gregory & Carroll (1978:7)

الهدف  
المعنى

“... the consequence of the user’s purposive role, what his language is ‘about’, what experience he is verbalizing, what is ‘going on’ through language. This includes...  
topic and subject matter...”

النتيجة  
الهدف  
197

التفصيل

التفصيل

At one end of the continuum, we have the specialist field. The non-specialist field occupies the other end. In between, we have the mid-specialist field. Gregory & Carroll (1978:7) argue that

الاستمرار  
المتخصص  
غير متخصص

متوسط

غير

الادوار الوارد في  
"Some non-specialist purposive roles such as  
'establishing personal contact' or 'phatic  
communion'... have a number of possible related  
topics such as 'weather', 'health', 'projected  
holidays', 'current news'. The specialized roles of  
scientist, technologist, expert, and informed  
مبتدئ enthusiast, relate to specialist fields..."

مركز على

Based on the field of discourse, Gregory & Carroll  
(1978:7-8) claim that an initial distinction in the  
classification of

"...a language such as English... might be  
between... Technical Englishes and non-Technical  
Englishes, between, that is, those Englishes in  
which the field-purposive role correlation so  
determines the language used that it becomes rather  
restricted to that role and to those acquainted with it  
(e.g. the English of Mathematics, Legal English, the

English of Linguistics), and those Englishes which are not so restricted.”

Again, the technical/restricted language occupies one end of the continuum and the non-technical/non-restricted language occupies the other. In between, we have the mid-technical/mid-restricted language.

### 2.2.2. Tenor of Discourse

المتون في المعنى

Tenor refers to the relation between the participants involved in the event of communication (Hudson 1980). It results

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“...from the mutual relations between the language used and the relationships among the participants in language events. When the relationship is considered on the personal axis, variations ranging from extreme degrees of formality through norms to

extreme degrees of informality are what are relevant..." (Gregory & Carroll 1978:8)

In between extreme degrees of formality and informality, we do have a degree that is called mid-formality.

### 2.2.3. Mode of Discourse

Gregory & Carroll (1978:8) define mode as "...the linguistic reflection of the relationship the language user has to the medium of transmission."

Mode refers to the means by which communication takes place between participants (Hudson 1980). The basic distinction is made between speech and writing. However, Gregory & Carroll (1978:47) suggest that more delicate distinctions are necessary. Under speaking, they distinguish between spontaneous speech (divided into conversing and monologuing), and non-

spontaneous speech (divided into reciting and the speaking of what is written). Again, *the speaking of what is written* is divided into three: 1) to be spoken as if not written, 2) to be spoken, and 3) not necessarily to be spoken. *Not necessarily to be spoken* is divided into: 1) to be read, and 2) to be read as if heard or overheard.

On the other hand, writing is divided into three sub-categories: 1) to be spoken as if not written, 2) to be spoken, and 3) not necessarily to be spoken. Again, *not necessarily to be spoken* is divided into 1) to be read as if heard or overheard, and 2) to be read.

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It is important to mention here that tenor, field and mode

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تداخل overlap. The three are interdependent in the sense that

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“...a given level of formality (tenor) influences and is influenced by a particular level of technicality (field) in an appropriate channel of communication (mode)” (Hatim & Mason 1990:51)

### 2.3. Register & Genre

Different genres display different features of field (lexicon, grammar, etc.), make use of different mediums of transmission (mode), and accept different degrees of formality between the participants engaged in the event of communication (tenor).

The genre of news report, which is the focus of this book, displays features of a field that is usually non-specialized and non-technical. Even when the news story necessitates the inclusion of some specialized terms, such as in the case of space events or medical discoveries for example, the predominant identity of the field remains non-specialized since the news report is addressed to the layman (See Chapters IV & V on Arabic/English news reports).

As for tenor, the relationship between the text producer and the text receiver is usually formal. Again, even when the text producer slightly deviates from the degree of formality expected in this genre, the predominant identity of tenor remains formal.

The medium of transmission in the case of news reporting can be either speaking or writing. In the current book, focus will be on written news reports and not on spoken ones. So basically we are talking here about the news report that is being written to be read.

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In the following chapter, a quick survey of the notions of genre and text type will be made. This will be followed by a detailed comparative study of the Arabic news report (ANR) and the English news report (ENR).

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## Chapter III: Genre & Text Type

### 3.1. What Is Genre?<sup>أسلوب</sup>

Genre is defined by Kress (1990:90) as

“...a <sup>الاصناف</sup> category which explains <sup>مبتدأ - خبر</sup> conventionalized and conventionally available <sup>صياغة متكررة</sup> textual forms... in terms of contingent structurings of social occasions, the organization of social participants, and their purposes and intentions. Hence, genres are always seen as the linguistic products of particular social occasions, encoding the social organization, structures, etc. of that occasion.”

Hatim & Mason (1997:218) seem to have a similar definition of genre. They argue that genres are

“...conventional forms of texts associated with particular types of social occasion (e.g. the news report, the editorial, the cooking recipe). Within a given genre, subsidiary genres may be identified.”

Elsewhere, Hatim & Mason (1990:69) see genres as

“... ‘conventionalised forms of texts’ which reflect the functions and goals involved in particular social occasions as well as the purposes of the participants in them.”

Language learning is considered one of the most developed rule-systems. Individuals’ utterances are built on rules and the use of utterances is governed by rules. These rules impose on the language user constraints on what may be said and where (Kress 1982). If we consider the way we learn genres, we can see a similar process going on:

"The learning of genre is... intimately linked with the codification of knowledge in a society, and with modes of organizing and communicating information to others. This represents a vast convenience to society and no doubt to individuals. If our modes of establishing, encoding, organizing and transmitting knowledge differed markedly from individual to individual, there is no doubt that society would be quite different, and probably far less efficient. However, it is important to recognize, first, that the genres have this constraining effect and, second, that they are conventions." (Kress 1982:123-124).

There are rules for the generic game. In order to be able to communicate successfully, all players should know these rules. The text producer needs to produce her/his text according to the conventions imposed by the genre s/he is dealing

with. On the other hand, the text receiver expects the text to be produced according to those conventions. Any clash between the text receiver's expectations and the text producer's actual realization of the text would jeopardize communication and influence the degree of understanding the text. The closer we are to the generic conventions which are acceptable and acknowledged by a given language community, the more efficient our texts are, and, consequently, the closer we are to achieving our goals as communicators.

The most important issues that come to light from the previous argument, and maybe from hundreds of other similar arguments on genre (For further details, see Haddad 1995, Haddad 2001), are:

- 1) Genres are conventionalized forms. This necessarily means that they are produced under conventions. These

عزائم conventions range from the extremely rigid to the extremely tolerant.

2) The <sup>الخصائص - الأركان</sup> recognition of these forms by language community is one of the most important factors that ultimately lead to the successful communication.

3) Genre is the product of a particular social occasion. This explains why instances of the same genre <sup>المالات</sup> are associated with the same social occasion.

4) The participants involved in instances of the same genre share the same main goal(s).

5) Texts which hold the same generic identity are similar.

### 3.2. Genres are Conventionalized Forms

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Structure is one of the most important issues that come under focus when genre theorists discuss genre (Haddad 2001). It is one of the crucial grounds for the classification of genres (Haddad 1995). Structure is the internal relationship through

which the elements of texts are organized (Johnson 1975). It shows the stages through which a text producer goes to achieve his goals through language (Rothery 1985).

Genres are structured differently simply because they have different goals to achieve. They are produced under different structural constraints and have different structural arrangements. This means that what applies to one genre does not necessarily apply to another.

Kress (1982:98) maintains that

“The structure is so much part of the whole that it remains invisible to the reader, seeming to be the natural way of saying things. Only when it is disrupted in some way does the structure itself become noticed, in its malfunction or even in its absence.”

Different genres show different degrees of tolerance towards structural flexibility (Haddad 1995, Haddad 2001). We can roughly divide genres into three categories (Haddad 1995):

1) Genres with almost unlimited structural flexibility: in this category, the text producer can arrange the elements of the genre the way he deems appropriate for the purposes he plans to achieve. More often than not, these genres are of a literary nature since literature requires creativity at all levels, including structure (e.g. novels).

2) Genres with limited structural flexibility: in this category, some elements occupy a fixed position in the text and others enjoy a more flexible position. The genre of news reporting is the best example of this category. The lead, for example, is one of the elements that should occupy a fixed position in news reports (See Chapter IV & V for more details).

3) Genres with almost no structural flexibility: in this category, most of the elements, if not all, occur in a fixed position, and in a highly predictable sequence. Under this category come the most conventionalized genres. The Syrian newspaper death notice, where the text producer can hardly ever shift the position of elements, is the best example of this category (Haddad 2001).

Knowledge of genres as conventionalized forms is only the first step down the road. In the following section, another kind of knowledge will be discussed. This has to do with the linguistic properties of genres.

### 3.3. Linguistic Properties of genres

“...the knowledge of generic rules must be seen as an integral part of people’s ability ‘to do things with language’. ...each [genre] is constituted by a unique set of rules, but may share distinctive rules with other genres... Some linguistic rules... are usable in any kind



of text... But others will have to be internalized with a generic tag..." (Ryan 1979:311).

Instances of the same genre share similar linguistic properties. This explains why the level of predictability about the linguistic properties of a given text can be higher once the text receiver knows the genre.

The linguistic properties of genre guide the text receiver to the generic identity of the text. They can occur at various levels (grammar, lexicon, etc.). Arabic food recipes, for example, make extensive use of the imperative form (e.g. أضيفي، اخاطي) and the passive voice (e.g. يضاف، يخلط).

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In English scientific writing, the heavy use of the passive form is not noticeable because it is conventional (Fowler 1986). However,

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"In the telling of a story..., even a few passives instead of active sentences are likely to be

experienced as an oddity because readers of narrative assume that the essence of the genre is a sequence of actions.” (Fowler 1986:73)

The level of grammaticality is judged by genre. In other words, what is deemed grammatically incorrect in one genre is not necessarily so in another. The “... article deletion obtaining in place chicken in oven is allowed in recipes, but forbidden in laws or in essays.” (Ryan 1979:307). This also applies to the extensive deletion of articles, possessive pronouns, etc. in genres such as the instructions for use found on commercial products. The following text, for example, is ungrammatical outside its generic milieu. Once we start to take genre into consideration, we forget about the general rules of grammar and start to see it, through a generic pair of glasses, as an acceptable, grammatical text:

1. Wet hair. 2. Towel dry. 3. Apply. 4. Rinse well.  
5. Shampoo as usual.

Vocabulary items signal the generic identity of texts. They are more tangible in the case of the most conventionalized genres. “Family flowers only” is a cliché that normally occurs in British death notices (Haddad 2001). “وبتشریفکم یتیم سرورنا” is a cliché used in Syrian wedding invitation cards (Haddad 1995).

### Activity

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The following texts hold different generic identities. Can you determine which text belongs to which genre? How?

#### Text 1

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**BLOWERS-** On 27<sup>th</sup> March to Dawn and Andrew, a son William Rupert Gerrard. (The Times, April 1, 2003)

## Text 2

لم تكن الحياة دائما لطيفة معها، منذ زمن -يخيل إليها الآن أن دهورا عديدة مرت على هذه الحكاية- كانت تعيسة. خطوبة فاشلة سرقت من عمرها أزهى سنواته ومن قلبها أرق أحاسيسه وأجمل مشاعره وأحلامه. عمل محبط وفراغ رهيب. اعتقدت أنها انتهت قبل أن تبدأ، وخافت أن يتقدم بها العمر دون أن تحقق شيئا من أحلامها القديمة. (مجلة سيديتي ١٩-٢٥ نيسان ٢٠٠٣)

## Text 3

ITALY

SARDINIA Stylish villas, beautiful coastal sites, wide range of prices and types. Call... (The Times, April 9, 2003)

#### Text 4

دمشق-سانا: يطرأ ارتفاع تدريجي وملمس على درجات الحرارة لتصبح حول معدلاتها في المناطق الساحلية والغربية والجنوبية بينما تبقى أدنى من معدلاتها في باقي المناطق. ويكون الجو ربيعيا لطيفا وغائما جزئيا بشكل عام. الرياح شمالية غربية بين الخفيفة والمعتدلة. البحر خفيف ارتفاع الموج. درجات الحرارة: منطقة دمشق ٢٤-٨، المرتفعات الجبلية ١٧-٣، المنطقة الجنوبية ٢٤-٩، المنطقة الوسطى ٢٣-٨، المنطقة الساحلية ٢٣-١٣، المنطقة الشرقية ٢٤-١١، المنطقة الشمالية ٢١-٩، منطقة الجزيرة ٢١-٩. (الثورة ٢٣-٤-٢٠٠٣).

#### Text 5

~~MACGIBBON. Jean, died at home peacefully on 29<sup>th</sup> October aged 89. Funeral Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup>~~

November, 10.30am at Golders Green  
Crematorium. (The Guardian, Oct. 31, 2002)

### Text 6

اعتصام في الجولان تضامنا مع الأسرى في سجون الاحتلال  
الجولان المحتل: اعتصم مئات المواطنين العرب السوريين في  
الجولان العربي السوري المحتل ببلدة مجدل شمس المحتلة تضامنا  
مع الأسرى والمعتقلين في سجون الاحتلال الإسرائيلي. بدأ  
الاعتصام بالوقوف دقيقة صمت إجلالا لأرواح شهداء الأمة  
العربية وردد المعتصمون هتافات وطنية تحيي الأسرى العرب  
وتثمن نضالهم ومقاومتهم للاحتلال ورفعت خلال الاعتصام  
الأعلام السورية وصور عشرات المناضلين الأسرى من القرى  
السورية المحتلة. وتلي في الاعتصام بيان صادر عن لجنة دعم  
الأسرى والمعتقلين في الجولان العربي السوري المحتل. "وكالات"  
(تشرين ٢٣-٤-٢٠٠٣)

### Text 7

Reduce speed now

### Text 8

#### Article 1

For the purpose of the present Convention, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

(a) the “head of the mission” is the person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity... (Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961)

#### On Your Own

Select 10 Arabic TV advertisements.

Specify the lexical, grammatical, syntactical and structural features they all share as members of the same generic identity.

### 3.4. The Notion of Text Type

Text type is defined by Beaugrande and Dressler (1981:186) as a

“...set of heuristics for producing, predicting, and processing textual occurrences, and hence acts as a prominent determiner of efficiency, effectiveness, and appropriateness.”

Texts have specific functions in the linguistic process of interaction (Van Dijk 1972). The main “function of the text is normally determined... by its dominant features, by its general functional property, not by occasional ones.” (Van Dijk 1972:310)

Many attempts have been made to classify texts. The most convenient classification for the purpose of the current book is the one suggested by Hatim



(1984, 1989, and 1990) where texts are classified into three main types: exposition, argumentation and instruction.

1) The expository text type: this type is intended to monitor a situation (Hatim 1990). Situation monitoring is performed "If the dominant function of a text is to provide a reasonably unmediated account of the situation model." (Beaugrande & Dressler 1981:163). Expository texts start with a topic sentence which sets the scene. This sentence is followed by various aspects of the scene which are presented unevaluatively. Such texts can analyze concepts, narrate, describe, or they may combine the three communicative goals (Hatim 1990). This means that exposition can be (a) descriptive, focusing on "objects and relations in space" (Hatim 1984:147), (b) narrative, focusing on "events and relations in time" (1989:138), and (c) conceptual,

focusing on “concepts and relations in terms of either analysis or synthesis”, (Hatim 1984:147).

2) The argumentative text type: in this type, the text producer is engaged in what is called situation managing (Hatim 1990). Situation management is performed “If the dominant function [of a text] is to guide the situation in a manner favourable to the text producer’s goals”. (Beaugrande & Dressler 1981:163). Argumentation starts with a tone-setter which presents a thesis that is to be argued evaluatively (Hatim 1990). The argumentative type can be either overt or covert. Overt argumentation focuses on “attitudes and beliefs seen within an explicit opposition to some explicitly cited thesis” (Hatim 1989:138). The covert argumentation, on the other hand, focuses on “attitudes and beliefs viewed within the substantiation of a cited thesis” (Hatim 1989:138)

3) The instructional type: this type “aims at the formation of future behaviour...” (Hatim 1984:147). Under this type we have instruction with option and instruction without option.

Different genres are associated with different text types. The expository text type, where the text producer is not involved in argument, covers genres such as news report and weather forecast. The argumentative type, where the main aim of the text producer is to convince her/his text receiver, is associated with genres such as editorials and letters to the editor. Under the instructional text type, where the text producer tries to reshape her/his text receiver's future behavior through instructing her/him, come genres such as user's guides, contracts, and treaties.

As will be argued in Chapter V, such a classification does not rule out the fact that a text can be of a hybrid nature in the sense that it may

have more than one function, with one macro-function predominating (Hatim & Mason 1990).

The genre of news reporting, which comes under the expository text type, will be the focus of the book. For reasons of space, the argumentative and instructional text types are only briefly touched on.

### **Activity**

The following three texts, or extracts from texts, belong to different types. Can you determine which text belongs to which type?

#### **Text 1.**

ممنوع الانعطاف نحو اليمين

#### **Text 2.**

The air smelled of rotten melon. A few flies kept buzzing above the couple's lunch. Hundreds of

people were rushing around to get on the platform or to catch buses to downtown. Food and fruit vendors were crying for customers in lazy voices. (Ha Jin 1997)

### Text 3.

Travelers are understandably worried. A new virulent form of pneumonia has now killed over 50 people in 13 states - including the Italian doctor who first identified the disease. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars) began in the south Chinese province of Guandong late last year, but thanks to global travel has spread rapidly...

Sensibly, no travel restrictions have been put in place. It is much too early for that, but it will be a good test for the World Health Organization's new global alert network set up to fight epidemics. (The Guardian, April 2, 2003)

### **3.5. Translation Point of View**

Are generic conventions universal? The answer is simply NO. Every society has its own sets of generic conventions and constraints governing what may and what may not be said, when and where. These sets are by no means universal. They might be similar, and they might not. This depends on how close societies and languages are.

Within one and the same language, communication between participants is much more facilitated when they know the genre they are dealing with and the corresponding generic conventions. This sort of knowledge becomes much more crucial when two languages are involved. The “entirely automatic” and the “natural” conventions (Kress & Knapp 1992), which are known by the native speaker, are not necessarily automatic or natural for a person who belongs to a different language community and who is used to a different set of generic conventions. This explains why

the generically incompetent translator is more likely to struggle with the text s/he is trying to translate not because of problematic areas such as lexicon and grammar, but rather because of the generic conventions s/he fails to recognize.

The following text was given to a group of postgraduate translator trainees to translate into Arabic:

Wyatt- On 23<sup>rd</sup> January to Maria (nee Sturges) and Rupert, a son, William Felix. (The Times, Jan. 27, 2001)

They failed to do so simply because they did not understand it, even though they were allowed to use all the dictionaries they needed. Some of them complained that they did not know the generic identity of the text, some said the text was too ambiguous to translate, and others argued that the text was an incomplete, non-text. Following a long period of bewilderment, they unanimously decided to go for a literal rendering of the

text, something that made things even worse and far less intelligible. When they were told that the text was a newspaper birth announcement, they seemed to be much more confident to make the right decision.

It goes without saying that the notion of genre and the participants' awareness of the generic regulations concerned are extremely important within one and the same language, let alone the case of two languages, where they become much more important (Haddad 1995, Haddad 2001). The translator is translating from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). S/he is usually a member of one language community (the source text or the target text language community). As far as genre is concerned, her/his task is threefold; s/he needs to:

- A) Be competent enough to identify the generic membership of the source text, and hence to appropriately understand it and its function.



- B) Know the conventions that usually govern the creation of this particular genre in the target language, and
- C) Reproduce the message of the source text in the efficient, natural and smooth way that is expected by the target text receiver.

**Caution:** 1) The translator should try hard to preserve the message of the source text. 2) The degree of the translator's intervention depends to a large extent on how close the generic regulations of the source text are to those of the target text (Haddad 2001). 3) The rhetorical purpose of the source text should by no means be compromised (Hatim & Mason 1990). It is defined by

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Hatim & Mason (1990:243) as "The overall intention of a text producer, as instantiated by the function of a text...".

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This means that the translator should preserve the function of the source text. S/he should not consider any kind of modification that would jeopardize the function of the original text and transfer it from, say, an argumentative to an instructional function.

As we shall see in Chapter V, the issue of text typology is of crucial importance to the translator. The fact that the verbal sentence is predominant in Arabic exposition and the nominal sentence is predominant in Arabic argumentation (Hatim 1989) explains why a good translator will depend heavily on the verbal sentence when s/he translates an English news report into Arabic.

## Chapter IV: English News Reports

### 4.0. Introduction

News reports, be they Arabic or English, are based on facts; they are on current events. Their main function is informational, and they usually are as objective and neutral as possible. A news report is usually written in an “inverted pyramid style, that is, the most important facts come first followed by other facts in order of significance.” (Shrivastava 1991:13).

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News reports are addressed to a large stratum of receivers who are of different ages and belong to different educational backgrounds. This explains the tendency of news reporters to avoid using a highly specialized language, relying instead on a language that is suitable for the lay text receiver who actually needs to exert minimal efforts in the process of decoding the text.

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Like any other genre, the news report is produced under its own set of generic regulations, regulations that are normally accepted and expected by the text receiver. Deviation from the generic norm can sometimes cause a real comprehension problem. In extreme cases, it might jeopardize the generic identity of the text.

In the following, a detailed comparison is made between the generic restrictions imposed on the production of the English news report (current chapter) and those imposed on the production of the Arabic news report (Chapter V). The focus will be on issues of immediate concern to the translator of English/Arabic news reports. Attempts are made to give the translator insights into how far s/he can intervene in the process of translating news reports, and how close the target text (i.e. the translated text), should be both to the generic norms of the target language (TL), "...and

to the expectations of the target text receiver alike.” (Haddad 2001:27).

#### 4.1. English News Reports (ENRs)

It is argued that “The four letters of the word news have been described as representing the four directions- North, East, West and South. News can come from any of these directions.” (Shrivastava 1991:2).

In the following, a detailed analysis of the English news report is made. This analysis covers various areas, namely: headlines and how they are formulated, the extensive use of external voices (direct & indirect quotations), the main types of lead (who, where, when, what, why & how), weak sourcing, the frequently-recurring language, the use of active and passive voices, and connecting strategies (inter-sentence & intra-sentence connecting strategies). Where necessary, the student

is asked to carry out an activity that is provided to enhance her/his understanding of the issue under scrutiny. The chapter concludes with samples of ANRs translated into English according to the generic regulations of the target language (TT), i.e. the English language in our case here.

All these issues are raised with the translator trainee in mind. By drawing the attention to the peculiarities of the English news report as a genre, the student is actually encouraged to reach the following conclusion: since we admit that the news report is **produced** under a particular set of generic regulations imposed by the source language, why do not we admit that it has to be **reproduced** under a set of generic regulations imposed by the target language?

The student is, of course, welcome to apply this theory to any other genre and not to restrict it to the genre of news reporting. Since different genres are

produced under different sets of generic regulations, s/he is strongly invited to construct a kind of generic repertoire and to keep it updated. This will ultimately help her/him develop a theory of genre that leads her/him to reshape her/his ideas about the way genres are formulated, and consequently, reformulated through translation.

#### **4.1.1. Headlines in ENRs**

The English news report starts with the headline whose function is to give the text receiver an idea about the subject of the news report (Shrivastava 1991). The most important topic of the news item is usually expressed in the headline (Van Dijk 1985).

Reah (1998:13) claims that

“The headline is a unique type of text. It has a range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content and structure, and it operates within a range

of restrictions that limit the freedom of the writer... [The headline] should, in theory, encapsulate the story in a minimum number of words, attract the reader to the story and, if it appears on the front page, attract the reader to the paper.”

In the creation of the headline, the English news reporter adopts certain strategies that often bear little relation to those adopted in the creation of the body of the text. The following is by no means a full list:

1. The present tense is frequently used in ENR headlines. According to Shrivastava (1991:185)

“The headlines have been using the present tense to describe events that have already happened... the present tense is active, it puts the reader in the middle of the action and gives him a feeling of participation. The event described in present tense in the headline may be past, but it is recent past and



the reader is learning about it now... There is an added advantage in using present tense. It is invariably shorter. It gives the feel of recency to the news below the headline.”

Austrian chancellor calls early elections  
(International Herald Tribune, Sept. 10, 2002)

2. The possessive forms are often omitted “to create a telegraphic style” (Reah 1998:32):

Mercy for husband who killed wife in pain (The Times, Sept. 7, 2002)

3. The in/definite articles are usually omitted in headlines “to create a telegraphic style” as well (Reah 1998:32):

Man shot dead in feud (The Guardian, Dec. 28, 2002)

4. Verbless headlines are commonly used:

Lightened wallets, less traffic (International Herald Tribune, Feb. 18, 2003)

5. Shrivastava (1991:184-5) argues that

“One should avoid using parts of weak verb ‘to be’ or ‘to have’ as the main verb in headline. The verbs ‘to be’ or ‘to have’ are not needed even as auxiliaries... There are occasions when the verb ‘to be’ should be omitted even though this seems to leave the headline without a verb. This verb is better when implied. Its physical presence in the headline makes it weak.”

Teen crime executions ‘shameful’ (The Times, Oct. 22, 2002)

At least five Britons feared dead (The Guardian, Oct. 14, 2002)

U.S. sketching a postwar picture (International Herald Tribune, Feb. 18, 2003)

Blair ready to suspend Stormont (The Guardian, Oct. 11, 2002)

6. The comma sometimes replaces 'and' in the headline (Shrivastava 1991):

Authorities Close Schools, Enforce Quarantines to Halt Deadly Disease (The Wall Street Journal Europe, March 28-30, 2003)

'And' is also sometimes replaced by the semicolon

Capital is left ablaze; other Iraqi cities hit (International Herald Tribune, March 22-23, 2003)

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7. Headlines usually consist of one unit:

Babies at risk as myths of teething survive denials (The Guardian, Oct. 11, 2002)

Sometimes they do consist of two units:

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Brown to keep spending – but not on firemen  
Borrowing may increase as Chancellor tries to  
avoid tax rises  
(The Times, Oct. 22, 2002)

A three-unit headline is sometimes used, but not as  
frequently as one-unit or two-unit headlines:

Fear Grips Hong Kong as City Becomes Center of Global  
Health Crisis  
Authorities Close Schools, Enforce Quarantines to Halt  
Deadly Disease  
Experts Trace SARS to Guangdong  
(The Wall Street Journal Europe, March 28-30, 2003)

The four-unit headline is very rare in English news  
reports.

Needless to say, the number of the units in the  
target headline does not necessarily have to match  
the number of the units in the source headline. In

other words, the translator should weigh her/his options and translate the headline according to the generic regulations of the target text and the expectations of the target text receiver, regardless of the number of the units in the source headline (See Chapter V for example on this point).

8. A headline can appear in the form of a direct quotation:

Stephanie: "I was not at wheel when Grace was killed" (The Guardian, Oct. 11, 2002)

Or indirect quotation:

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Union leaders spied on colleagues, say police (The Times, Oct. 24, 2002)

9. A headline can sometimes contain a verb in the present tense with a present participle in apposition:

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Sea salt halts Eurostar, stranding 7,000  
(International Herald Tribune, Oct. 30, 2002)

10. The future tense is very rarely used and often replaced by the infinitive in headlines:

Labour to spend 2 billion on new roads programme  
(The Sunday Times, Dec. 8, 2002)

From a translation point of view, this means that the following headline:

غول يزور دمشق الأسبوع القادم (الثورة ٢٤، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

Can be translated as:

Gul to visit Damascus next week

Or: Gul in Damascus next week

### Activity

You now have a set of strategies adopted in the creation of ENR headlines. This set gives you

insights into how an ANR headline should be translated into English.

-Read the following translated example carefully.

-Translate the rest.

### Example

مقتل ٦ بريطانيين وأمريكي في تصادم طائرتي هليكوبتر (الشرق الأوسط ٢٣، ٣، ٢٠٠٣)

6 Britons, 1 American killed as two helicopters collide

١. مئات الألوف في آسيا وأمريكا وأوروبا ينددون بالحرب

(الحياة ٢٢، ٣، ٢٠٠٣)

٢. تركيا تفتح مجالها الجوي أمام الطيران الأمريكي (الثورة ٢٢،

٣، ٢٠٠٣)

٢. مع تواصل الاستنكار الدولي للعدوان

الأمم المتحدة في موقف حرج إزاء الانتهاكات الإنسانية

ودعوات لإيصال مساعدات عاجلة للشعب العراقي (تشرين ٣، ٤،

٢٠٠٣)

٤. الرئيس الأسد يتلقى المزيد من تهاني الملوك والرؤساء بعيد الجلاء

(تشرين ١٩، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

٥. فريق من "الأنتربول" إلى المنطقة لاقتفاء الآثار العراقية المسروقة

(النهار ١٩، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

٦. بيونغ يانغ تعلن إعادة معالجة وقود مشع

واشنطن تلمح إلى إلغاء محادثات بكين (السفير ١٩، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

#### 4.1.2. The Intro/Lead in ENRs

The place where the news event occurred and the name of the news agency that supplied the newspaper with the story usually follow the headline (Shrivastava 1991). More often than not, these are followed by the intro (lead), which is considered the most crucial paragraph in the news report (Shrivastava 1991) since it highlights the



most important element(s). Both the lead and the headline operate as a summary of the news discourse (Van Dijk 1985). The body of the text, divided into various elements organized in a logical order, follows the intro (Shrivastava 1991).

Different attempts have been made to classify leads. The classification based on the elements of the news available in the lead (Shrivastava 1991) seems to be particularly relevant to the work of the translator. It directly influences the decisions s/hè makes concerning the bits of information that should enjoy a marked position, and those that should occupy an unmarked position within the intro of the target text (TT). In other words, the element that occupies a marked position in the source lead should occupy an equally marked position in the target lead (for further clarification, see Chapter V). *The who, the what, the where, the when, the why* and *the how* are the main types of intro.

1. The who intro, where the element “who has done it” is foregrounded:

Romano Prodi, European Commission president, warned yesterday against the danger of creating a “double bureaucracy” by creating a second European Union president. (Financial Times, April 4, 2003)

2. The what intro, where the element “what happened” is foregrounded:

A fifth suspected case of the life-threatening severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars) was reported in Britain last night, the Communicable Disease Surveillance Center said. (The Times, April 7, 2003)

3. The where intro, where the element “where it happened” is foregrounded:

Down the road from the federal election agency's office in Port Harcourt, principal city in Nigeria's oil-rich Rivers State, the view is dominated by a massive mural of the state governor. (The Financial Times, April 19-20, 2003)

4. The when intro, where the element "when it happened" is foregrounded:

During the final moments of American Airlines Flight 587, which crashed shortly after taking off from Kennedy Airport on Nov. 12, 2001, the pilots struggled in vain to keep the plane aloft after encountering turbulence from another jetliner's wake, a taped transcript shows. (International Herald Tribune, Oct. 31, 2002)

5. The why intro, where the element "why it happened" is foregrounded:

Alarmed by a series of oil tanker disasters, France has created a new maritime ecological zone in the Mediterranean, extending up to 80 nautical miles – about 90 miles, or 150 kilometers- from its coast, to clamp down on pollution from shipping. (International Herald Tribune, April 7, 2003)

6. The how intro, where the element “how it happened” is foregrounded:

In proceedings likely to be closely watched by millions of people in Bangladesh, lawyers in the high court in London are due to argue tomorrow that the British Geological Survey was negligent in failing to detect the presence of arsenic in the country’s groundwater supplies. (Financial Times, March 24, 2003)

Foregrounding is “...the process of making an item or items prominent by manipulating word order, opting for overlexicalization, etc.” (Hatim & Mason

1997:217). In the context of this study, we are basically talking about manipulation of word order.

#### 4.1.3. External Voices (Quotations)

Quotations are extensively used in news reports. They make the news report more factual and give the news reporter the chance to display different points of view. Quotations can be direct, where the exact words of the original speaker are preserved, and indirect, where the reporter says "...what the speaker said in his own words" (Shrivastava 1991:20). Both types are extensively used in English news reports.

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The verb *to say* is very frequently used when somebody is being directly or indirectly quoted. The repetition of this verb does not actually mar the structure of the text, and it is considered the 'safest' verb (Shrivastava 1991). However, "In appropriate circumstances, an occasional change from "said"

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should be considered” (Shrivastava 1991:26). In addition to the verb *to say*, other verbs can be used: *he added, he told X, he was quoted as saying, etc.*

A direct quotation, especially when relatively long, can be interrupted by a verb of saying and the speaker’s name and/or position, and ended by a reference to the quoted person (he, she, etc.) along with a verb of saying:

“It’s become a tent city,” said Captain Nancy Demme, a spokeswoman for the investigation. “We are trying to find a balance between media overload and keeping up the public awareness,” she said. (The Guardian, Oct. 11, 2002)

The interrupted quotation can sometimes end without a verb of saying or reference to the quoted person at all:

“We have recovered some of the money but not all of it,” a spokesman said. “We need to reassess whether we will recover the rest of the money, which would mean pursuing her estate.” (The Times, Sept. 12, 2002)

An indirect quotation can be followed/preceded by a direct quotation:

Although Mr. Gilchrist said that he would discuss the code of conduct proposals with his executive on Wednesday, he said that the real way to remove safety fears was to reopen negotiations over the union’s demands for a 40 per cent pay rise. “Trying to cobble together an alternative plan for the Fire Service is not the way to deal with this dispute,” he added. (The Times, Oct. 22, 2002)

“This is a huge joke,” an ANPP spokesman said. “This is not democracy. They can call it by any name, but this is not democracy.” He added that the

party intended to meet after the final result - expected today or tomorrow, if it is not delayed by up to a week by recounts or revotes - to plan its response to Mr. Obasanjo's victory. (The Times, April 22, 2003)

In ENRs, quoting can be single:

An explosion ripped through a police building in the Chechen capital, Grozny, on Thursday, killing at least nine people and injuring several others, an official said. (International Herald Tribune, Oct. 11, 2002)

Double:

A police source told CNN that Mr. Moose's far from clear statements were aimed directly at the sniper. (The Times, Oct. 22, 2002)

But very rarely triple.



ENRs often depend on a sort of documentary strategy where the reporter takes a few exact words from the quoted person and inserts them into the news report. In such cases, the reporter can either:

A) Include these words between two inverted commas to show that they are not her/his own words but rather the quoted person's exact word(s):

Bush and Roh said last week that they would “not tolerate” atomic weapons in North Korea. They said they would seek a peaceful solution to the nuclear standoff but would consider “further steps” if Pyongyang escalates tension (International Herald Tribune, May 21, 2003)

Or B) distinguish these words by using a verb (e.g. describe) that helps her/him draw a clear line between her/his own words and the quoted person's

exact word(s). Again the quoted person's words can be included in this case between inverted commas:

Aung San Suu Kyi and 19 members of her National League for Democracy party were taken into what government officials described as "protective custody" after violence erupted late Friday during a political tour by the Nobel Peace Prize laureate in northern Burma. (International Herald Tribune, June 2, 2003)

It is clear that ENRs give preference to the former.

From a translation point of view, this means that the following Arabic example:

ودان الرئيس الأفغاني حامد كارزاي الهجوم ووصفه بأنه

"إرهابي". (الحياة ٨، ٦، ٢٠٠٣)

Can be translated as

Afghan President Hamid Karzai condemned the "terrorist" attack.

Or:

Afghan President Hamid Karzai condemned the attack, describing it as “terrorist”.

The first translation is much more preferable, however.

It is important to note here that the direct quotation should be translated as a direct quotation in the target text, and the indirect quotation should be translated as an indirect quotation. If, for reasons of clarity, the translator feels obliged to take pieces of information from the text itself and add them to the direct quotation, the additional bit(s) should be included between square brackets to show the text receiver that they are the words of the translator and not the exact words of the quoted person (See chapter V for exemplification).

#### 4.1.4. Weak Sourcing

Sometimes, and for certain reasons, the name of the quoted source is left unspecified. In such cases, the reporter uses vague phrases such as:

It is believed

It is learnt

According to a reliable source

According to the sketchy information available

According to a source close to X

It was reported

According to a well-placed source

Reports suggested

According to unofficial reports

According to initial reports

According to a knowledgeable source

Initial reports indicate

Such phrases constitute what is usually called weak sourcing (Shrivastava 1991):

Government plans to build five more secure training centers for teenage offenders are to be torn up as a result of a continuing budget battle between the home secretary, David Blunkett, and the chancellor, Gordon Brown, the Guardian has learned. (The Guardian, Oct. 9, 2002)

According to the sketchy information available, the forces were not using live ammunition but blanks... (The Guardian, Oct. 9, 2002)

Weak sourcing can sometimes be realized through grammatical means, the most prominent of which is the use of the passive form.

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#### **4.1.5. Frequently-Recurring Language**

Where appropriate, ENRs make heavy use of a certain language that, along with the other generic features discussed in the present chapter, gives the

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text its generic identity and distinguishes it from other genres. The following is by no means a full list:

There were no immediate reports of/on casualties (damage, injury)

No casualties were reported

X claimed responsibility for the attack

X spoke on condition of anonymity

X declined to comment

X declined to give more details

X was not available for comment

No injuries were reported

The reports were not immediately confirmed

#### **4.1.6. Active vs. Passive Voice**

In ENRs, "Preference should be given to the active voice." (Shrivastava 1991:25). However, the passive voice is considered sometimes useful, particularly when what is done is more important

than who did it (Ibid. 1991). Two kinds of passive can be distinguished, namely the agentless passive where “no agent is mentioned” (The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar 1983:17):

The local parish priest, who felt tremors several hours before the main quake, was reported to have said he had told town officials not to open the school on Thursday without making checks first.” (The Guardian, Nov. 2, 2002)

And the agentive passive which is “A form of Passive (as opposed to Active) characterized by the mention of the agent introduced by *by*.” (Hatim 1994:227):

As the public hung on every word of reporters and analysts on numerous television and radio stations, another press conference was held, this time by Stuart V Cook, Sheriff of Hanover County, where the arrests were made. (The Times, Oct. 22, 2002)

It is worth noting that the passive structure is more frequently used in ENRs than in ANRs (See Chapter V).

#### **4.1.7. Connecting Strategies in ENRs**

Like any other genre, the news report must be produced as a whole, a well-formed whole. Sentences, as well as elements within sentences, should hang together in a natural, smooth way. This carefully sewn internal tissue can be achieved in different ways and through different strategies, depending, of course, on the generic regulations of the language concerned.

Connectors are defined by Hatim (1994:227) as the “Particles which connect sentences within a sequence of elements that makes up the text. Connectors can be additive (and, etc.), adversative (but, etc.), causal (so, etc.)”.



In this book, connecting strategies fall into two categories: the intra-sentence connecting strategies, and the inter-sentence connecting strategies. These two categories are of crucial, practical importance to the translator of English/Arabic news reports since the two languages use relatively different sets of connecting strategies in the process of realizing the same genre, i.e. the news report.

The intra-sentence connecting strategies are the strategies adopted by the text producer to make all the elements available in one and the same sentence hang together in a well-structured, acceptable way. By adopting an intra-sentence connecting strategy, the text producer avoids splitting the sentence into more than one part.

On the other hand, the inter-sentence connecting strategies are the strategies adopted by the text

producer to make two sentences hang together in a well-structured, acceptable way.

It goes without saying that, where appropriate, the text producer has to be competent enough to make the right decision concerning disconnecting, connecting through adopting intra-sentence connecting strategies, or connecting through inter-sentence connecting strategies. The right choice is a prerequisite for the production of a natural, smooth, understandable and acceptable text that hangs together as one unit. As we shall see, the reproduction of the text in another language, i.e. translation, is definitely no exception.

#### **4.1.7.1. Intra-Sentence Connecting Strategies in ENRs**

The present participle in apposition is the most prominent intra-sentence connecting strategy in ENRs:

The debt-ridden party refused to discuss the negotiations at the weekend, pointing out that any gift will be reported to the electoral commission and reported thereafter. (The Guardian, Oct. 14, 2002)

Without resorting to the underlined use of apposition as an intra-sentence connecting strategy, the above sentence would have taken the form of two separate sentences:

The debt-ridden party refused to discuss the negotiations at the weekend. It pointed out that any gift would be reported to the electoral commission and reported thereafter.

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Other far less significant intra-sentence connecting strategies, such as the use of *something* to connect elements of the same sentence, are sometimes adopted in ENRs.

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## On Your Own

- Select 10 ENRs.
- Read thoroughly with special focus on the intra-sentence connecting strategies adopted by their producers.
- Add your own remarks to the above list.

### 4.1.7.2. Inter-Sentence Connecting Strategies in ENRs

Contrary to ANRs that make abundant use of inter-sentence connecting strategies (See Chapter V for further details), ENRs rarely use them. More often than not, inter-sentence connectors are implicitly conveyed in ENRs. For example, the conjunction *and* is fairly uncommon in English news reports, while its Arabic equivalent (واو العطف) is one of the most prominent inter-sentence connecting strategies in ANRs:

At present, overseas Americans must apply to the jurisdiction where they last voted. And in an effort to avoid the confusion that marred the presidential election two years ago, when data on the number of absentee ballots from abroad was nonexistent, states will be required to provide statistics on the number of absentee ballots provided to overseas voters and the number returned and cast in the election. (International Herald Tribune, Oct. 11, 2002)

*Meanwhile* is very rarely used in English news reports. Its Arabic equivalents (في غضون ذلك) usually used as an inter-sentence connector, and (فيما) usually used as an intra-sentence connector) are very commonly used in Arabic news reports:

Taiwan yesterday reported another 22 probable Sars cases, taking the total to 360, the third highest after China and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the global death toll from Sars has passed 500. (Financial Times, May 9, 2003)

*Also* rarely occurs as an inter-sentence connector in ENRs. Its Arabic equivalents (و، كما etc.) are abundantly used in ANRs:

The figure is important because officials use it to determine how long people exposed to the virus must remain quarantined. Also, as a rule of thumb, health officials double the estimated incubation period to determine when they can declare an outbreak over in a certain area. (International Herald Tribune, May 8, 2003)

*It is noteworthy* is not normally used in ENRs to signal background information (Hatim & Mason 1990). Its Arabic equivalents

ومن الجدير بالذكر، وجدير بالذكر، يذكر، يشار، الخ

are very commonly used in ANRs as inter-sentence connecting strategies to signal background information.

*Separately* is a very rare inter-sentence connector in ENRs. Its Arabic equivalents

في سياق منفصل، على صعيد آخر، في إطار منفصل

(usually used as inter-sentence connectors) are common in ANRs (See Chapter V for suggested translation):

Saudi police said they were hunting 17 Saudis, one Yemeni and one Iraqi with Canadian and Kuwaiti passports to face terrorism charges. Separately, Saudi Arabia has deported Gary O’Nions, a British businessman who was sentenced last year to 800 lashes and eight years in jail for running an illegal drinking den. (Financial Times, May 9, 2003)

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In ENRs, and more often than not, *separately* is replaced by a short sub-title to indicate the text producer’s shift from the main topic of the news report to another relatively related event (See Chapter V for suggested translation):

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### **In thaw, India picks new Pakistan envoy**

**New Delhi:** India has named a new high commissioner –the equivalent of an ambassador - to Pakistan, in a first step toward the normalization of relations between the two countries, officials here said Wednesday. But India has also reacted without enthusiasm to Pakistan's initial response to a peace overture last week from Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee of India.

The high commissioner, whose identity is being withheld until diplomatic formalities are completed, will lead the restoration of diplomatic links that were broken after a December 2001 attack on Parliament. India blamed Pakistan for the attack, and recalled its high commissioner; a few months later, it asked Pakistan to do the same...

### **Shelling kills 6, Pakistan says**

Six people were killed and nine were wounded Wednesday when the Indian Army shelled border villages in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, officials said, according to an Agence France-Presse report



from Muzaffarabad, Kashmir... (International Herald Tribune, May 8, 2003)

Hatim & Mason (1990:47) argue that

“If the text is to achieve its goal, significant modifications are called for. At the stage of revising the translation, in all probability a reviser would opt for deleting those parts of the text which violate situational appropriateness and modifying the order of presentation...”.

Thus, the translator is entitled to carry out the necessary modifications that give the target text its generic identity. As we shall see at the end of this chapter, these modifications include connecting strategies.

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### On Your Own

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Again

- Select 10 ENRs.
- Read thoroughly with special focus on the inter-sentence connecting strategies, if any.
- Add your own remarks to the above list.

### **Activity**

- Read the following ENR carefully.
- Can you specify the strategies adopted in the process of creating this text? You might need here to examine many aspects including headline, grammar, external voices, frequently-recurring language, connecting strategies, etc.

### **Manchester shaken by tremor**

A tremor measuring 3.2 on the Richter scale and lasting two seconds shook Greater Manchester yesterday just before 9am. It was felt by a wide area of the city and was followed by a smaller tremor 10 minutes later.

Julian Bukits, a seismologist at the British Geological Survey, said that the tremor could not be compared to the

one in the West Midlands last month, which measured 4.8 on the Richter scale. "Because it is such a densely populated area, more people will have felt the effects and more people will have reported it," he said.

There were no reports of damage or injury. (The Times, Oct. 22, 2002)

#### 4.2. ANRs Translated into English

It is crucially important at this stage to remind the student that the translator of the news report must be determined enough to release herself/himself from the generic norms of the ST, and concentrate on the generic set of norms imposed by the target language (TL) (Haddad 1995, Haddad 2001). The message of the source text must by no means be compromised, however.

Based on this slightly modified literal translation, the following three ANRs have been recreated in English according to the generic norms of the target

language (English), and the expectations of the target text receiver (English language community). This has involved various issues, including:

1. Recreating the headline according to the generic norms of ENR.
2. Adding/eliminating inter-sentence and intra-sentence connectors where appropriate.
3. Resorting, when the need arises, to frequently-recurring language of ENR.

### Source Text 1.

زلزال مدمر يودي بحياة ٢٥٨ صينياً

ضرب زلزال مدمر أمس، بلغت شدته ٦،٨ درجة على مقياس ريختر إقليم شينغ يانغ الصيني ما أدى، حسب الإحصائيات الأولية، إلى مصرع ٢٥٨ شخصا وإصابة ألف آخرين بجروح مختلفة وتدمير ألف منزل إضافة إلى مدرسة ومشفى.

وقال مسؤول في مكتب رصد الزلازل في كاشجار: إن الزلزال أعقبه توابع زادت من حالة الذعر بين السكان وسجلت أكبرها خمس درجات على مقياس ريختر.

وأشار مسؤول في أحد فروع بنك الشعب الصيني بمقاطعة باتشو إلى أن معظم القتلى من سكان قرى تبعد ٦٠ كم عن مركز المقاطعة.

وبدأ المسؤولون في العاصمة الإقليمية أرومكي وفي مقاطعة باتشو بإرسال معونات من الحبوب والحليب والأغذية للمنطقة المنكوبة التي تزيد درجة الحرارة فيها على الصفر بقليل.

وهذا الزلزال هو الأشد تدميرا بين سلسلة زلازل كبرى مدمرة

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ضربت منطقة غياشي منذ زلزال عام ١٩٩٧ الذي بلغت قوته

٦,٤ درجات وأدى إلى مقتل ٥٠ شخصا. وتجدر الإشارة إلى أن

أكثر الزلازل تدميرا في تاريخ الصين وقع في ٢٧ تموز ١٩٧٦

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في منطقة تانغشان بالقرب من بكين وبلغت شدته ٧,٩ درجة وأدى

آنذاك إلى مقتل زهاء ٢٥٠ ألف شخص. (تشرين ٢٥ - ٢ -

(٢٠٠٣

### Target Text 1.

#### **Devastating Earthquake Kills 258 in China**

A devastating earthquake, measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale, struck Xinjiang province yesterday, killing 258 people, causing various degrees of injury to 1000 others, and destroying 1000 houses, a school and a hospital, according to initial figures.

An official from the seismological bureau in Kashgar said: "The aftershocks, the biggest of which measured 5.0 on the Richter scale, increased panic among the [region's] residents,"

An official at a branch of the People's Bank of China in Bachu County said most of the dead were residents of villages 60 km from the center of the county.

Officials in the provincial capital Urumqi and Bachu County have started dispatching relief supplies of grain,

milk and blankets to the disaster area, where temperatures are a few degrees above zero.

The earthquake is the most devastating in a series of major devastating earthquakes which have hit the Jiashi region since the 1997 quake, which measured 6.4 on the Richter scale and claimed 50 lives.

The country's most devastating earthquake, measuring 7.9 on the Richter scale, hit Tangshan near Beijing on July 27, 1976, killing an estimated 250,000 people.

### Source Text 2.

مائة وقتيلان في أسوأ كارثة طيران في الجزائر

تخطمت أمس طائرة ركاب جزائرية فور إقلاعها من مطار ولاية

تمنراست (جنوب الجزائر) ما أدى إلى مقتل ١٠٢ كانوا على

متنها، ونجا شخص واحد من ركاب الطائرة البالغ عددهم ٩٧

شخصاً، إضافة إلى أفراد الطاقم وعددهم ٦.

وذكرت وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية أن الحادث وقع بعد دقائق من إقلاع الطائرة بعد ظهر أمس (بتوقيت الجزائر) في طريقها إلى الجزائر العاصمة. والطائرة المنكوبة من طراز بوينغ ٧٣٧-٢٠٠.

وأعلن رئيس الوزراء الجزائري علي بنفليس حالة طوارئ في مختلف مطارات الجزائر للتعامل مع الحادث الذي يعد الأول من نوعه في تاريخ الطيران المدني في البلاد منذ تأسيس شركة الطيران الجزائرية عام ١٩٥٣.

وهرعت فرق من الجيش إلى مكان الحادث الذي توجه إليه أيضا وزير الداخلية يزيد زرهوني، والنقل عبد المالك سلال.

وذكرت الإذاعة الجزائرية أن التحقيقات الأولية لوزارة النقل أظهرت أن سبب الحادث اندلاع حريق في أحد المحركات أثناء الإقلاع، ونقلت الإذاعة عن شهود أن الحريق أدى إلى تغيير مسار الطائرة ومن ثم ارتطامها بالأرض بعد إقلاعها من مطار أقيار في



الولاية الواقعة في الجنوب الجزائري (١٩٥٠ كم جنوب الجزائر العاصمة).

ولم تعلن تفاصيل في شأن هوية الركاب وما إذا كان بينهم سياح أجانب، خصوصا أن الولاية يقصدها السياح المسافرون إلى المناطق الصحراوية لمشاهدة الآثار القديمة. كما أنها تعتبر ملتقى للبنو الطوارق. (الخليج ٧، ٣، ٣، ٢٠)

## Target Text 2.

### **102 Killed in Algeria's Worst Air Disaster**

An Air Algérie passenger plane crashed yesterday on takeoff from the airport of Tamanrasset State (south of Algeria), killing 96 passengers and all 6 crewmembers on board. One passenger survived the crash.

The Algerian news agency said the Boeing 737-200, bound for the Algerian capital, Algiers, had crashed a few minutes after takeoff yesterday afternoon (local time).

Prime Minister Ali Benfles declared a state of emergency in all Algerian airports in order to deal with the crash, the first in the country's history of civil aviation since the establishment of Air Algerie in 1953.

Army units rushed to the scene, and Interior Minister Yazeed Zarhouni as well as Transportation Minister Abdul Malek Silal headed there..

According to the local radio, preliminary investigations by the Transportation Ministry indicate that the crash was caused by a fire which started in one of the plane's engines on takeoff. As a result, the plane veered and hit the ground shortly after takeoff from Aknar airport in Tamanrasset (1900km south of Algiers), the local radio quoted witnesses as saying.

No details were given about the identity of the passengers, and it was unclear whether there were any foreign tourists on board.

The state is a popular attraction for tourists who travel to the desert to see its ancient archeological sites, and is considered a meeting place for the Tuareg nomad tribes.

### Source Text 3.

اعتقال ٣ كويتيين خططوا لمهاجمة القوات الأمريكية

الكويت- سانا: اعتقلت قوات الأمن الكويتية أمس ثلاثة كويتيين  
بتهمة الإعداد والتخطيط لتنفيذ هجمات ضد القوات الأمريكية في  
الكويت.

وأعلن بيان صادر عن وزارة الداخلية الكويتية أن أجهزة الأمن  
الكويتية ضبطت عددا من الأسلحة والذخائر مع أحمد ناصر  
المطيري وعبد الله ناصر المطيري ومساعي شبيب العنزي الذين  
كشفت التحريات أنهم خططوا لتنفيذ هجمات ضد القوات  
الأمريكية.

هذا وأصيب جندي أمريكي بجروح نتيجة إطلاق الرصاص عليه  
أول أمس في صحراء شمال الكويت ونقل إلى المستشفى العسكري  
حيث ذكر أن حالته مستقرة.

وأوضح بيان لفرقة المشاة الثالثة في الجيش الأمريكي أن الجندي  
التابع لسلاح المدفعية أصيب في الكتف برصاص سلاح من نوع  
ام ١٦ أي ٢ إلا أن البيان لم يوضح ملابس الحادث بدقة.  
(الثورة ٢٥ . ٢ . ٢٠٠٣ الأربعاء)

### **Target Text 3.**

#### **3 Kuwaitis Arrested for Planning Attacks on U.S. Forces**

Kuwait City (Sana)- Kuwaiti security forces arrested  
three Kuwaitis yesterday on charges of planning attacks  
against U.S. forces in Kuwait.

A statement by the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry said the  
Kuwaiti security forces had seized arms and ammunition  
in possession of the three, identified as Ahmed Nasser al-

Miteri, Abdullah Nasser al-Miteri, and Masae Shbib al-Anzi. Investigations revealed that the three had planned to carry out attacks on U.S. forces, the statement added.

A U.S. soldier was shot and wounded on Monday in the desert in northern Kuwait, and admitted to the Military Hospital, where he was said to be in a stable condition.

According to a statement by the U.S. Army's 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division, the artillery soldier was shot in the shoulder by an M16A2 weapon. But the statement did not give specific details about the surrounding circumstances.



## Chapter V: Arabic News Reports

### 5.0 Introduction

Like any other genre, Arabic news reports (ANRs) are produced under their own set of generic regulations. While some of these regulations are similar to those imposed on the production of ENRs (See Chapter IV), others are different. In the following, a detailed examination is carried out with special focus on issues of immediate concern to the translator. This includes the way the headline should be formulated, connecting strategies (inter-sentence & intra-sentence connecting strategies), external voices (direct & indirect quotations), the frequently-recurring language, the lead (how, who, what, where, when, & why), the grammatical features (active vs. passive voice & verbal vs. nominal sentence), and weak sourcing. Where appropriate, the student is expected, in the *activity*

and *on your own* sections, to answer questions related to the issue(s) under scrutiny. At the end of the current chapter, samples of ENRs are translated into Arabic according to the generic regulations of the target language, the Arabic language in our case here.

Again, the student is sincerely invited to develop a general theory of genre through storing a rich generic repertoire consisting of genres from both languages (English & Arabic), and not to limit her/himself to the genre of news report. This theory is of crucial importance to the translator who should appreciate that the source text is produced under certain generic restrictions imposed by the source language and has to be reproduced, through translation, under certain generic regulations imposed by the target language. How acceptable the target text (TT) is depends to a large degree on how close it is to the regulations of the target genre and the expectations of the target text receiver (TTR)



(Haddad 1995, Haddad 2001). Adopting such a translation strategy would involve modifying the source text in a careful, well-examined way. The degree of modification, however, depends on how close/far the generic regulations of the source text are to/from the generic regulations of the target language (Haddad 2001).

In the case of translating English news reports into Arabic, the translator is expected to adopt a kind of slightly modified literal translation that allows him to intervene and maneuver in the process of reproducing the news report according to the regulations of the target language. However, and as mentioned earlier in Chapter I, the translator can sometimes be faced with extreme cases in other genres where major changes have to be considered (See Haddad 2001 on the translation of death notices for example).

## 5.1. Arabic News Reports (ANRs)

### 5.1.1. Headlines in ANRs

The Arabic news report starts with the headline where various strategies of formulation are adopted. The following is by no means a full list of all these strategies, but rather an attempt to highlight the most important ones:

1. Violation of the verb-subject grammatical order is the norm:

البرلمان التركي يعلق أعماله حتى الانتخابات القادمة

(الثورة ٢-١٠-٢٠٠٢)

In the above example, the verb and the subject obviously swap positions.

2. The present tense is the norm

سلسلة هجمات في كشمير تؤدي بحياة ١٤ شخصا

(البعث ٣-١٠-٢٠٠٢)

3. The future tense is very rarely used:

سيكلف الصين حوالي ٣ مليارات دولار

"سارس" على جدول أعمال الجمعية العامة لمنظمة الصحة العالمية

(الثورة ٢٠، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

The future time is normally realized through the present form, especially when there is a date that refers to the future:

مساعد وزير الخارجية المصري يبدأ يوم الجمعة المقبل زيارة

لدول الخليج واليمن (الشرق الأوسط ٢٠، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

Or through a verbless headline where the time of the event is referred to:

ميرو إلى الخرطوم بعد غد للمشاركة في أعمال اللجنة العليا

السورية-السودانية (تشرين ١٥، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

Or through verb يعتزم in the present tense:

"أوبك" تعتزم خفض إنتاج النفط (الثورة ٢٢، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

Thus, the following ENR headline

Labour to spend 2 billion on new roads programme (The Sunday Times, Dec. 8, 2002)

Can be translated as

حزب العمال يعتزم إنفاق مليارين على برنامج الطرق الجديد

4. The past tense can be used sometimes, but it is far less common than the present tense:

موسكو طالبت بتسليمه وكوبنهاغن رفضت

الدانمارك أوقفت مبعوث الرئيس الشيشاني

(الثورة ٣١، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

5. Verbless headlines are fairly common in ANRs

السبت القادم المؤتمر العام لنقابة المحامين

(تشرين ١٥، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

6. More often than not, a headline consists of one unit:

جمعية الصيادين في أبو ظبي توقف احتكار شراء السمك وبيعه  
(الخليج ١١، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

But sometimes we have double-unit headlines:

تعزيز التعاون العسكري بين موسكو وباريس  
بييرل: حان الوقت لمناقشة دور فرنسا في الحلف الأطلسي  
(البيرق ٢٦، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

The three-unit headline is less frequent

أمريكا تصر على غزو العراق حتى لو التزم بإبذار بوش  
مجلس الأمن يعقد اجتماعا وزاريا اليوم يتغيب عنه باول  
بغداد ترفض الإنذار وشيراك وشرودر يعارضان التفرد الأمريكي  
(الثورة ١٩، ٣، ٢٠٠٣)

The four-unit headline is far less common:

أمريكا تجمد الحوار مع إيران بعد تفجيرات الرياض وتطالبها  
بمعلومات عن عناصر "القاعدة" في أراضيها

الأمير نايف: سيف العدل مطلوب لدينا لدوره مع "القاعدة" وتعرفنا  
على هويات ٥ انتحاريين

الرياض تؤكد اعتقال مغربيين وتنفي تقارير مخطط لاختطاف  
طائرة سعودية لضرب البنك الأهلي في جدة

أمريكا تشدد الإجراءات على منشآتها العسكرية

(الشرق الأوسط ٢٢، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

7. If the subject is identical in a two-unit headline and the second unit is a quotation, the first unit can sometimes start with a verb in the past tense:

دعا إلى مقاطعة المنتجات الأمريكية

زوغانوف: الحرب موجهة ضد البشرية جمعاء

(الثورة ١، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

8. If the subject is identical in a two-unit headline and the second unit contains more important information or a more recent event, the first unit can sometimes start with a verb in the past tense and the second starts with the subject followed by a verb in the present tense:

حذرت من خطر امتداده إلى أفريقيا

"الصحة العالمية" ترسل فريقا إلى تاوان لدراسة "سارس"

(الثورة ٤، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

9. Headlines might contain in/direct quotations:

في ندوة الفكر العربي

ووكز: الإدارة الأمريكية تلمصت من مسؤولية السلام

(الثورة ٢٩، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

As mentioned earlier (See Chapter IV), the number of units in the target headline does not necessarily have to be equal to the number of units in the source headline. The following is a one-unit

headline that talks about an earthquake in Turkey. It can be converted to a double-unit headline in the process of translation into Arabic. Every piece of information is preserved with the addition of the name of the country where the quake took place:

Quake in mountains kills one and injures 6  
(International Herald Tribune, Jan. 28, 2003)

زلزال يضرب جبالا في تركيا

قتيل وستة جرحى

### **Activity**

You now have a set of strategies adopted in the creation of ANRs headlines. This set gives you insights into how an ENR headline should be translated into Arabic.

- Consider the following translated example.
- Translate the rest.



**Example:**

Police fire tear gas in clashes with anti-war protesters (The Independent, April 17, 2003)

الشرطة تستخدم الغاز المسيل للدموع في مصادمات مع محتجين

على الحروب

1. Anti-war protests turn violent as thousands take to streets (The Daily Star, March 22, 2003)

2. Fear Grips Hong Kong as City Becomes Center of Global Health Crisis

Authorities Close Schools, Enforce Quarantines to Halt Deadly Disease

Experts Trace SARS to Guangdong (The Wall Street Journal Europe, March 28-30, 2003)

3. Air France minimizes coming strike (International Herald Tribune, March 22-23, 2003)

4. Basra on brink of humanitarian water crisis (The Daily Star, March 25, 2003)

5. Bangladeshis take claim over arsenic in water to court (Financial Times, March 24, 2003)

6. Ship with 64 passengers sinks off Brazil (The Guardian, April 20, 2003)

### **5.1.2. The Lead/Intro in ANRs**

As we have seen earlier, in Chapter IV, the lead usually hosts the most important element(s) of the news report. Again, the classification based on the elements available in the lead (Shrivastava 1991) is particularly relevant to the work of the translator since it influences the choices s/he makes concerning the pieces of information that should occupy a marked or unmarked position.

The issue of the un/marked position التقديم والتأخير in the Arabic language has drawn the attention of many Arab grammarians who

"...أشاروا إلى العناية والاهتمام كسبب للتقديم..."

(Subh 2002:11)

*The who, the what, the where, the when, the why and the how* are the main types of intro.

### **The who Intro**

بغداد- أ.ف.ب: أكد وزير الخارجية العراقي ناجي صبري أمس

الاثنين أن العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني هو استعمار يريد من

---

---

حربه تقسيم العراق لافتاً إلى أن عدد المتطوعين العرب نعدى

---

---

الخمسة آلاف متطوع من مختلف الدول العربية.

(الثورة ١، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

### The what Intro

لندن-أ.ف.ب: عاد جنديان بريطانيان إلى تكنتيهما في بريطانيا  
حيث يمكن أن يواجهها محاكمة عسكرية بسبب رفضهما القتال في  
العراق كما أفاد ناطق باسم محامييهما أمس الاثنين. (الثورة  
٢٠٠٣، ٤، ١)

### The where Intro

أم قصر - العراق - أ.ف.ب: على الطريق بين مدينتي أم قصر  
والبصرة، جلس ثمانية عراقيين يكون بجوار تابوت فارغ وحفرة  
على جانب الطريق ترقد في داخلها جثة باسم عبد الزهرة الذي  
قتل قبل عشرة أيام بنيران جنود بريطانيين. (الثورة ١، ٤،  
٢٠٠٣)

### The When Intro

في ختام اجتماع استمر ثلاثة أيام أعربت مجموعة الدول الصناعية  
الثماني الكبرى أمس عن ثقها بإمكانية نمو الاقتصاد العالمي

وأكدت المجموعة في بيان قمتها الختامي الذي أصدرته الرئاسة الفرنسية أن الاقتصاد العالمي يواجه تحديات كثيرة، إلا أن المخاطر الرئيسية انحسرت وأصبحت الظروف مواتية الآن لحدوث انتعاش . (تشرين ٤، ٦، ٢٠٠٣)

### The Why Intro

في سياق ردود الفعل الغاضبة على العدوان.. أكد اليونانيون أن بلير شخص غير مرغوب فيه وطلبت أثينا منه عدم زيارة اليونان المقررة ١٦ نيسان القادم للمشاركة في مراسم توقيع معاهدة انضمام الدول العشر الجديدة لعضوية الاتحاد الأوروبي.

(تشرين ٢٩، ٣، ٢٠٠٣)

### The How Intro

وسط أنباء متضاربة عن تقدم القوات الغازية برا باتجاه بغداد العاصمة وأنباء عن قتال ضار في منطقة البصرة.. تواصلت المعارك الطاحنة في مطار بغداد الدولي وقصفت الطائرات

الأمريكية والبريطانية أحياء المدينة في حين نكرت الأنباء أن  
بغداد باتت محرومة من المياه والكهرباء في معظم مناطقها  
الجنوبية بشكل خاص. (تشرين ٥، ٤، ٢٠٠٣)

The element that occupies a prominent position in the source lead should usually occupy an equally prominent position in the target lead, i.e. the lead of the translated text. In the following intro, the element “how North Korea reacted to the war in Iraq” is given a prominent position:

In its strongest reaction yet to the war in Iraq, North Korea said Sunday that it could guarantee its own security only by arming itself with a “tremendous military deterrent.” (International Herald Tribune, April 7, 2003)

It should be translated as follows:

في أقوى رد فعل لها حتى الآن على الحرب الدائرة في العراق،

نكرت كوريا الشمالية الأحد الماضي...

### 5.1.3. Connecting Strategies in ANRs

Two types of connecting strategies are distinguished in this book, namely: the inter-sentence connecting strategies and the intra-sentence connecting strategies (See Chapter IV for definitions). While inter-sentence connectors are heavily depended on and explicitly realized in ANRs, ENRs tend to prefer implicit inter-sentence connecting strategies. This issue is of immediate concern to the translator trainee since it puts her/him face to face with the following nagging questions: Do I have to preserve the same connecting strategies as the source text? Or am I authorized to automatically shift to the set of connecting strategies usually adopted in the genre of the target language?

It is argued throughout this book that the news report, like any other text, must be produced, and consequently reproduced, as a whole; a well-formed, acceptable unit. Sentences should hang together in the natural, smooth way that facilitates communication between the producer of the text and its potential receiver. This requires a certain level of competence that enables the text producer to produce the text employing connecting strategies usually adopted in the source language, and the text reproducer (translator) to reproduce the text using connecting strategies usually adopted in the target language.

In the following section, a quick survey of the inter-sentence and intra-sentence connecting strategies in ANRs is made.



### 5.1.3.1. Intra-Sentence Connecting Strategies

Joining two sentences into one is a very common intra-sentence connecting strategy in ANRs. This might be achieved through converting the main verb of what should have been the second sentence into the case of اسم الفاعل . It is important to mention here that this strategy is very heavily used in ANRs:

كما ألقى السيد عمرو موسى الأمين العام لجامعة الدول العربية  
كلمة أشاد فيها بالنهضة النسائية الكبيرة في الوطن العربي  
وبمستوى التعليم الذي وصلت إليه مؤكدًا على الأهمية الكبيرة  
لإقامة منظمة المرأة العربية داعيًا الدول العربية إلى العمل لدخول

هذه المنظمة إلى حيز التنفيذ بأقصى سرعة ممكنة.

(البحث ٤، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

من ناحية ثانية نفى العساف أن تكون الولايات المتحدة قد اتخذت أية إجراءات حتى الآن بتجميد أرصدة لرجال أعمال أو شركات سعودية بتهمة تمويل الإرهاب معتبراً أن ما ذكر في هذا الاتجاه لا يعدو كونه خبراً مغلوفاً نقلته إحدى وسائل الإعلام ونفته الحكومة الأمريكية على لسان وكيل وزارة الخزانة معتبراً في الوقت نفسه أن السعودية تتعاون بشكل جيد مع المنظمات الدولية في إطار مكافحة الإرهاب. (الثورة ٣١، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

Without this grammatical conversion, each of the above two sentences would have taken the form of more than one sentence:

كما ألقى السيد عمرو موسى الأمين العام لجامعة الدول العربية كلمة أشاد فيها بالنهضة النسائية الكبيرة في الوطن العربي وبمستوى التعليم الذي وصلت إليه. وأكد على الأهمية الكبيرة لإقامة منظمة المرأة العربية. ودعا الدول العربية إلى العمل لدخول هذه المنظمة إلى حيز التنفيذ بأقصى سرعة ممكنة.

من ناحية ثانية نفى العساف أن تكون الولايات المتحدة قد اتخذت أية إجراءات حتى الآن بتجميد أرصدة لرجال أعمال أو شركات سعودية بتهمة تمويل الإرهاب. واعتبر أن ما ذكر في هذا الاتجاه لا يعدو كونه خبراً مغلوطاً نقلته إحدى وسائل الإعلام ونفته الحكومة الأمريكية على لسان وكيل وزارة الخزينة. كما اعتبر في الوقت نفسه أن السعودية تتعاون بشكل جيد مع المنظمات الدولية في إطار مكافحة الإرهاب.

Other intra-sentence connecting strategies are also employed in ANRs. Since the following is not a full list of all the intra-sentence connecting strategies adopted in the creation of ANRs, the student is welcome to add her/his own observations to the list. In the following, each example is immediately followed by the form the example could have taken had the text producer not resorted to intra-sentence connectors:

١. بلغت حصيلة قتلى المتمردين في النيبال ٣٢ متمردا على الأقل بالإضافة إلى جنديين حكوميين قُتلا خلال محاولة المتمردين مهاجمة مطار في منطقة رومجاتار على بعد ٢٥٠ كيلومترا شرقي العاصمة كاتماندو مما أدى إلى اندلاع معركة ضارية مع القوات الأمنية. (الثورة ٢٩، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

بلغت حصيلة قتلى المتمردين في النيبال ٣٢ متمردا على الأقل بالإضافة إلى جنديين حكوميين قُتلا خلال محاولة المتمردين مهاجمة مطار في منطقة رومجاتار على بعد ٢٥٠ كيلومترا شرقي العاصمة كاتماندو. هذا وقد أدى الأمر إلى اندلاع معركة ضارية مع القوات الأمنية.

٢. ويتزامن هذا الحدث مع ورود أنباء صحفية تفيد أن وزير التجارة العراقي محمد مهدي صالح سيفتتح غدا الأربعاء الجانب

العراقي من منفذ جديدة عرعر إيدانا ببدء مرور البضائع السعودية  
المصدرة إلى العراق في إطار برنامج النفط مقابل الغذاء عبر هذا  
المنفذ مباشرة دون الحاجة لنقلها عبر الأردن كما كان يحدث في  
السابق الأمر الذي سيساهم في تخفيض تكاليف الشحن. (الثورة  
٢٩، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

ويتزامن هذا الحدث مع ورود أنباء صحفية تفيد أن وزير التجارة  
العراقي محمد مهدي صالح سيفتح غدا الأربعاء الجانب العراقي  
من منفذ جديدة عرعر إيدانا ببدء مرور البضائع السعودية  
المصدرة إلى العراق في إطار برنامج النفط مقابل الغذاء عبر هذا

---

المنفذ مباشرة دون الحاجة لنقلها عبر الأردن كما كان يحدث في

السابق. وسيساهم هذا الأمر في تخفيض تكاليف الشحن.

---

٣. من جهة ثانية، أكد الدكتور غازي صلاح الدين مستشار

الرئيس السوداني لشؤون السلام أن المفاوضات بين الحكومة

السودانية وحركة التمرد في مشاكوس تسير حسب الجدول الموضوع لها وأن المباحثات تدور الآن حول موضوع تقاسم السلطة. (البعث ٢٩، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢).

من جهة ثانية، أكد الدكتور غازي صلاح الدين مستشار الرئيس السوداني لشؤون السلام أن المفاوضات بين الحكومة السودانية وحركة التمرد في مشاكوس تسير حسب الجدول الموضوع لها. وأضاف أن المباحثات تنور الآن حول موضوع تقاسم السلطة.

### **On Your Own**

- Select 10 ANRs.
- Read thoroughly with special focus on the intra-sentence connecting strategies adopted by their producers.
- Add your own remarks to the above list.

### 5.1.3.2. Inter-Sentence Connecting Strategies

Contrary to ENRs, ANRs make abundant use of inter-sentence connecting strategies. The absence of such connectors in ANRs will definitely render the text fragmented, time-consuming, unnatural, and difficult to understand. As mentioned earlier in the current chapter as well as in the previous one, this use tends to be very explicit in ANRs.

In Arabic expository texts in general, the additive **و** is predominant (Hatim 1994). This appears to be particularly evident in ANRs, where we can hardly, if ever, have a full news report, no matter how short it might be, without various occurrences of **و**

: العطف

صرح وزير الدفاع الروسي سيرغي ايفانوف أمس أن روسيا

مستعدة للتعاون مع الولايات المتحدة ببعض الشروط لإنشاء نظام

دفاعي مضاد للصواريخ. وقال ايفانوف ... وأوضح أن ... وقد

توجه ايفانوف... وكان الوزير الروسي... ولم توفر موسكو...

وأعلن الرئيس الروسي... (الديار ٢٢، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

More often than not, the reporter feels obliged to answer implied questions raised by an imaginary text receiver concerning some background details. For such details, the reporter tends to use some particular inter-sentence connectors. *وجدير بالذكر*

“whose function is the introduction of background information” (Hatim 1994:91), is commonly used in Arabic news reports for such a purpose, so are

*ومن الجدير بالذكر، ينكر، يشار*

Other inter-sentence connecting strategies are frequently used in ANRs:

في هذا السياق، في السياق ذاته، من جهته، إلى ذلك، كما، من جانبه، في هذا الإطار، في الإطار نفسه، في غضون ذلك، على



صعيد آخر، بدوره، في هذه الأثناء، من جهة ثانية، هذا وقد، هذا  
و، وفي نفس السياق، من جانب آخر، في سياق منفصل، الخ.

It is important to mention here that the person engaged in translating an ENR into Arabic should be determined enough to weigh his options and to add, where appropriate, the right inter-sentence or intra-sentence connector according to the generic norms of the Arabic language. This means that *Separately* in the following example (See Chapter IV for longer extract) can be translated as follows:

Separately, Saudi Arabia has deported Gary O'Nions, a British businessman who was sentenced last year to 800 lashes and eight years in jail for running an illegal drinking den. (Financial Times, May 9, 2003)

في سياق منفصل، قامت المملكة العربية السعودية بترحيل غاري  
أونيونزو ...

A more extreme case would be faced in the following example (See Chapter IV for longer extract) where the translator is authorized on generic grounds to choose either to remove the whole sub-title and replace it by the appropriate inter-sentence connector (e.g. على صعيد آخر، في سياق متصل), or to translate it as a sub-title. The former is much more appropriate since sub-titles are not very commonly used within the body of the ANR:

#### **Shelling kills 6, Pakistan says**

Six people were killed and nine were wounded Wednesday when the Indian Army shelled border villages in Pakistan-controlled Kashmir, officials said, according to an Agence France-Presse report from Muzaffarabad, Kashmir... (International Herald Tribune, May 8, 2003)

على صعيد آخر، قتل ستة أشخاص وجرح تسعة آخرون الأربعاء

الماضي عندما قام الجيش الهندي...

## On Your Own

Now

- Select 10 ANRs.
- Read carefully, paying special attention to the inter-sentence connecting strategies adopted by their producers.
- Add your own remarks to the above *list*.

## Activity

The inter-sentence connectors are removed from the following ANR.

1. Try to connect according to the generic norms of ANR.

---

---

2. Check your answers by looking at the originally-connected ANR in Chapter VII.

---

---

أعلنت بكين أن الطائرة الصينية التي اصطدمت بطائرة الاستطلاع العسكرية التابعة للبحرية الأمريكية والتي هبطت اضطراريا في وقت سابق من يوم أمس في جزيرة هاينان الصينية قد تحطمت.

نقلت رويترز عن وزارة الخارجية الصينية قولها في بيان لها أن طائرة صينية كانت تقوم بطليعاتها الجوية الاعتيادية على بعد عشرة كيلومترات جنوب جزيرة هاينان الصينية عندما انحرفت طائرة أمريكية بشكل مفاجئ نحوها مشيرة إلى أن مقدمة الطائرة والجنح الأيسر للطائرة الأمريكية أصابا الطائرة الصينية وتسببت في تحطمها.

قال اري فليشر المتحدث باسم البيت الأبيض أن الإدارة الأمريكية تتوقع أن تقوم الصين بتسليم الطيار الذي كان يقود طائرة الاستطلاع الأمريكية التابعة لقوات البحرية الأمريكية والتي هبطت اضطراريا في جنوب الصين بعد أن اعترضتها طائرة صينية.

نقلت رويترز عن فليشر قوله في تصريح للوكالة أننا نأمل أن تقوم الصين بذلك لأن هذا هو الإجراء المعياري ونحن نتوقع أن تتصرف بكين وفقه.

أوضح فليشر أن كوندوليسا رايس مستشارة الأمن القومي أبلغت الرئيس الأمريكي جورج بوش الذي كان في منتجع كامب ديفيد الرئاسي في ماريلاند بالحادثة بعد وقوعها بوقت قليل وأكد من جهة أخرى أنه ليس لديه أية معلومات حول وضع الطيار الأمريكي.

قال فرانك نيفيل المتحدث باسم السفارة الأمريكية في بكين أن أعضاء من البعثة الدبلوماسية الأمريكية يتوجهون إلى جزيرة

---

هاينان الصينية حيث هبطت الطائرة. أضاف لقد كنا على اتصال

بمسؤولين في الحكومة الصينية إلا أنه رفض التعليق على الحادث.

---

كانت القيادة الأمريكية في منطقة المحيط الهادي قد أعلنت صباح

أمس أن طائرة عسكرية تابعة للبحرية الأمريكية أصيبت بأضرار

بعد أن اعترضتها طائرتان صينيتان الأمر الذي أدى إلى حصول تصادم بين الطائرة الأمريكية وإحدى الطائرتين تسبب بأضرار في الطائرة الأمريكية مما دفعها إلى إطلاق نداء استغاثة والتوجه إلى جزيرة هاينان الصينية لتنفيذ هبوط اضطراري. سانا

(البعث ٢٠٠١/٤/٢)

#### 5.1.4. External Voices (Quotations)

As mentioned earlier in Chapter IV, quotations are used extensively in news reports in general, regardless of the language of the text. They add a touch of factuality to the news report and help the news reporter deal with various points of view.

Arabic news reports make extensive use of both direct and indirect quotations:

ونقلت صحيفة "القادسية" عن المصدر قوله أن "٣٤ شركة من كبريات الشركات السعودية المتخصصة في مجالات الصناعات

الكهربائية والمنزلية والغذائية والاستهلاكية والإنشائية ومختلف  
المنتجات الأخرى ستشارك في الدورة المقبلة لمعرض بغداد  
الدولي الذي سيفتح في الأول من شهر تشرين الثاني المقبل."  
(الرأي ٣١، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

قال مراقب بارز لقطاع البنوك في سويسرا لصحيفة سويسرية  
أمس أن البنوك السويسرية ستستغني عن عدد يصل إلى ٢٠ ألف  
موظف خلال ثلاث إلى أربع سنوات مقبلة مع إعادة تركيز القطاع  
على الأنشطة الأساسية والسعي لتوفير قدر أكبر من الخدمات  
عالية القيمة. (الشرق الأوسط ٤، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

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In Arabic reporting "...a verb of saying normally introduces each of the various segments of the statement reported." (Hatim 1994:76). The ANR is no exception. Verbs of saying, in the form of a verb or اسم الفاعل , are abundantly used to introduce

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segments of in/direct quotations. Thus, verbs of saying such as:

أضاف، أردف قائلا، استطرد، تابع قائلا، مضى يقول، مضيفا،  
متابعا قوله، الخ.

usually interrupt the in/direct quotation in ANRs:

وحول وضع الرهائن، قال بوتين: انه صعب ومعقد وأضاف:  
يلزمنا تقويم موضوعي قبل كل شيء لما يجري كذلك بدقة في  
الخطوات المنسقة والصحيحة الرامية إلى مد يد المساعدة للرهائن  
والحفاظ على حياتهم. (تشرين ٢٦، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

A direct quotation can be followed/preceded by an  
indirect quotation:

وقالت الناطقة باسم قصر الاليزيه كاترين كولونا "ستعقد قمة  
فرنسية بريطانية مطلع العام المقبل لأننا نريد التحضير لها جيدا".  
وأضافت أن الموعد لم يحدد بعد وأن القمة ستعقد في كانون الثاني  
أو شباط. (الثورة ٣١ تشرين الأول ٢٠٠٢)



ANRs employ a sort of documentary strategy where the reporter selects a few exact words from the quoted person and uses them in the news report. In this case, the reporter can either include these words between two inverted commas to show that they are not her/his own words but rather the quoted person's exact word(s):

وأعلن مصدر في محيط الرئيس الفرنسي أن الكتب ذات الغلافات  
الجلدية الفاخرة صادرة عن معهد سميثسونيان، وأن شيراك "قدر  
مبادرة الصداقة تلك" وشكر لبوش هذه الهدية. (النهار ٢، ٦،  
٢٠٠٣)

Or s/he can distinguish them from her/his words by  
using expressions such as:

على حد قوله، على حد تعبيره، على حد زعمه، ما وصفه ب، ما  
وصف ب، الخ.

In the second case, the inverted commas might or  
might not be used:

في غضون ذلك، نكر مصدر في الشرطة في الرباط ليل السبت-  
الأحد أن السلطات المغربية أصدرت مذكرة بحث عن فرنسي  
وصفته بأنه "خطر" يدعى ريشار أنطوان بيار متورط على ما يبدو  
في الهجمات التي وقعت في الدار البيضاء. (الكفاح العربي ٢، ٦،  
٢٠٠٣)

The second case is, of course, much more common  
in ANRs than in ENRs. However, this does not  
apply to the case of headlines where the first  
technique is often adopted, since brevity is usually  
required:

موغابي يحذر واشنطن ولندن من دعمهما "غير الشرعي"  
للمعارضة (الحياة ٨، ٦، ٢٠٠٣)

Thus, the following headline  
Germany 'very concerned' about missing tourists  
(The Daily Star, April 5, 2003)  
Can be translated as:

ألمانيا تعرب عن "شديد قلقها" حول مصير السياح المفقودين

Or as:

ألمانيا "شديدة القلق" حول مصير السياح المفقودين

But not as:

ألمانيا "شديدة القلق" -على حد تعبيرها- حول مصير السياح  
المفقودين

The direct quotation should be translated as a direct quotation in the target text, and the indirect quotation should be translated as an indirect quotation. If, for reasons of clarity, the translator feels obliged to take bit(s) of information from the ~~text itself and add it/them to the direct quotation,~~ the additional bit(s) should be included between square brackets to show the target text receiver that they are not the exact words of the quoted person but rather the translator's:

“He wants to talk to de Villepin about the consequences, what’s being considered and what’s not,” said one senior official. (Syria Times, April 24, 2003)

"إنه يريد التحدث إلى دوفيليبان حول العواقب [التي ستواجهها فرنسا] ..."

In ANRs, the text producer can resort to single quoting:

أعلن مصدر أمني سعودي أن السلطات السعودية سلمت الكويت أمس الجمعة المواطن الكويتي الذي أطلق النار على جنديين أمريكيين الخميس في الكويت وفر إلى السعودية. (الثورة ٢٣، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

Or double quoting:

وأبلغ المسؤول "رويترز" أن ميزانية ٢٠٠٣ تعتمد على سعر للنفط قدره ٢١ دولارا للبرميل. (الشرق الأوسط ٤، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

The triple quoting is far less common:

ونكرت رويترز أن صحيفة برلينغسكي تيديندي نقلت عن  
مصادر مقربة من زكايف قولها أنه من المتوقع أن توقع الشيشان  
على وثائق طلب اللجوء السياسي للزعيم الشيشاني المحتجز يوم  
الثلاثاء أو الأربعاء القادمين. (البعث ٤، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

### 5.1.5. Weak Sourcing

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the quoted source is sometimes left unspecified in news reports. In such cases, the producer of the Arabic news report uses vague phrases such as:

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أفادت شهادات مختلفة، نكر مصدر مقرب من، ذكرت الأنباء،

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أفادت الأنباء، ذكرت أوساط مطعنة، توقعات مصادر، ذكرت

مصادر مطعنة، ذكرت مصادر، ترددت أنباء، الخ.

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Example:

على سعيد آخر، علمت "الشرق الأوسط" أن مجلس الوزراء  
الكويتي وافق خلال جلسة أمس على تقديم موعد الانتخابات  
البرلمانية... (الشرق الأوسط ٤، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

Weak sourcing can sometimes be achieved through  
grammatical means, i.e. the use of the passive  
voice:

من جهة أخرى، علم أن مكتب النائب العام يدرس حالياً مذكرة...  
(الحياة ٤، ٦، ٢٠٠٣)

## 5.1.6. Grammatical Features

### 5.1.6.1 Passive vs. Active Voice

When all the elements are known (who did what to whom), Arabic news reports usually avoid the passive structure صيغة المبني للمجهول and tend to rely

more on the active voice صيغة المبني للمعلوم . This, of course, does not mean that the passive voice does not exist at all in Arabic news reports. It does, but much less frequently than the active voice:

من جهته، قال وكيل وزارة الإعلام الخارجي الشيخ مبارك الصباح لـ "الشرق الأوسط" أن مدير مكتب القناة سعد العنزي أبلغ بقرار الإغلاق اليوم (الشرق الأوسط ٤، ١١، ٢٠٠٢)

The passive voice is more commonly used when the doer is already mentioned in the text:

نقلت وكالة "انترفاكس" عن مصادر عسكرية روسية أن المقاتلين

الشيشان أسقطوا مروحية عسكرية من نوع "مي-٨" بالقرب من

مقر قيادة القوات الروسية في الشيشان في محيط جروزني.

وأسقطت المروحية إثر إطلاق صاروخ محمول مضاد للطائرات.

(الوطن ٣٠، ١٠، ٢٠٠٢)

The passive voice which takes the form of the تم structure is frequently used in ANRs:

وقد تمت إنارة ٣٨٠ قرية حتى منتصف العام الحالي وذلك ضمن  
ميزانية العام ذاته والتي حدد لها ٣٩٧ قرية (الشرق الأوسط ،  
١١ ، ٢٠٠٢)

#### 5.1.6.2. Verbal vs. Nominal Sentence

Hatim (1989:137) argues that “Grammarians of Arabic, ancient and modern, generally distinguish two basic clause types: the Nominal, where the subject precedes the predicate (adj, verb, etc)...; and the Verbal, where the verb precedes the subject...”. The verbal sentence (الجملة الفعلية) is definitely the norm in ANRs.

Arabs used these two clause types in an organized and systematic way to achieve different purposes:



"واعلم أن الخطاب بالجملة الاسمية وحدها أكد من الخطاب بالجملة الفعلية، فإذا أريد مجرد الأخبار أتى بالفعلية، وأما إن أريد التأكيد فبالاسمية وحدها، أو بها مع إن، أو بهما وباللام أو بالثلاثة والقسم"

(AL-Hashemi 2000:57).

Thus, the verbal sentence "...tends to predominate in texts whose focus is on non-evaluative exposition (the news report, the summary, etc.)..." (Hatim 1989:139), while the nominal sentence "...is characteristic of texts with an argumentative and evaluative focus (editorials, book-reviews, and so on)" (Ibid.).

This, of course, does not exclude the fact that texts can be of a hybrid nature in the sense that they can be multifunctional. However, one macro-function should normally predominate. Thus, the use of the verbal clause structure in Arabic exposition

“can be considered the “unmarked” form in Arabic discourse production. Shifts in text-typological focus (e.g. the production of argumentation) are marked by a shift to the NOMINAL clause structure in those parts of the text which relay the argumentative focus...” (Hatim 1984:149).

### 5.1.7. Frequently-Recurring Language

Where appropriate, ANRs make heavy use of a certain language that, coupled with the other generic features discussed in the present chapter, gives the text its generic identity and distinguishes it from other genres. The following is by no means a full list:

ونكر مصدر طلب عدم الكشف عن هويته (رفض الكشف عن

هويته)

نقلت وكالة ... عن ... قوله

لم يتسن الوصول على الفور للمتحدث للتعليق على ذلك

لم تعلن أية جهة مسؤوليتها عن الحادث حتى الآن

لم تتوفر تفاصيل فورية عن الحادث

لم يعط المزيد من التفاصيل

كشفت مصادر مطلعة النقاب

لم تسفر عن وقوع ضحايا أو خسائر مادية (لم يسجل وقوع

ضحايا أو خسائر مادية)

لم ترد أنباء فورية عن وقوع أضرار أو إصابات

## Activity

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-Read the following ANR carefully.

-Can you specify the strategies adopted in the process of creating this text? You might need here to examine many aspects including headline, grammatical features, connecting strategies, etc.

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## تقرير دولي يؤكد تفاعل أزمة المياه في آسيا وإفريقيا

دمشق: قالت إذاعة مونت كارلو في آخر تقرير صادر حول مصادر المياه العذبة عن المعهد الدولي للأبحاث في واشنطن أن بلدانا كثيرة في القارتين الإفريقية والآسيوية ستكون غير قادرة على ارواء الظمأ ليس في فصل الصيف فحسب بل على امتداد فصول السنة بأكملها.

وأضاف التقرير أن الشرائح الاجتماعية الفقيرة في عدد من البلدان من العالم ستكون عاجزة أكثر فأكثر على مواجهة كلفة استهلاك المياه العذبة التي يتوقع ارتفاع كلفتها لتصبح بين أيدي القطاع الخاص فقط وسيفشل القطاع العام في الاحتفاظ بإدارتها بعد السنوات العشرين من القرن الحالي.

ويتوقع الخبراء في التقرير أن تكون قضية مياه الشرب من أهم القضايا التي ستطرح في السنوات الثلاثين القادمة بالنسبة للمواطنين في العالم بأسره مؤكدين أن شح المياه في البلدان

الشمالية سيخلق كوارث طبيعية أهمها التلوث بجميع أشكاله والذي سيهدد الحياة بأكملها على وجه الأرض.

ويخلص الخبراء في نهاية التقرير إلى أن إدارة المياه إدارة جيدة لم تعد اليوم مطلباً بل مبدأ من أهم مبادئ الحياة يجب التذكير به كل يوم وإصدار قوانين صارمة لكل من يسرف في استهلاك الذهب الأزرق أي المياه. (تشرين ٢٦، ١٠٠، ٢٠٠٢)

## 5.2. ENRs Translated into Arabic

Having examined the most important features that distinguish the ANR from the ENR, we will now turn to a kind of slightly modified literal translation that helps the translator recreate the source text according to the expectations of the target text receiver (Arab language community) and the generic regulations of the target language (Arabic) (Haddad 1995, Haddad 2001). This kind of translation leaves the door half-open for the

translator to carry out certain modifications, including:

1. Recreating the headline according to the generic norms of ANR.
2. Adding/eliminating inter-sentence and intra-sentence connectors as appropriate.
3. Resorting, when the need arises, to frequently-recurring language of ANRs.
4. Depending heavily on the verbal sentence.

### Source Text 1

#### **Pneumonia death toll soars to 34 in China**

Government officials in China yesterday announced that 34 people had now died from a mysterious form of pneumonia and almost 800 were infected.

It had previously said five people were dead and 305 infected.

At the same time Hong Kong revealed that 319 people were suffering with the illness, up from 290, and 11

people had died. Officials also admitted for the first time that the disease was spreading.

It takes the number of people infected globally to almost 1200 with more than 50 people dead.

The announcements follow criticism of the Chinese government for not giving information about the disease quickly enough to international health authorities.

Guangdong, a province across the border from Hong Kong, is widely believed to have been the source of the outbreak of the illness, which is known as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

But Hong Kong, which has also been criticized for underplaying the outbreak, has been the epicenter of the outbreak since a Guangdong doctor, thought to be a carrier of the illness, stayed at a local hotel.

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Governments across the region yesterday unveiled measures to combat the spread of the disease, which has reached Canada, Vietnam and Germany, with suspected cases in the US, Britain and Australia. Four people have died in Vietnam and three in Canada.

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Singapore, which announced its first death from the illness yesterday, put 750 people into quarantine on Monday.

It said it was shutting all schools in the city-state until April 6.

Teo Chee Hean, the education minister, said there were no strong medical grounds for closing schools, which will affect an estimated 600,000 students, but that the government was responding to concern from parents.

The Philippines government announced that it would ask airline passengers arriving from countries that had an outbreak of the illness to spend a week in isolation.

In Canada, which has also reported 19 probable cases of the illness, about 25 people, mainly workers at a hospital where a victim was treated, have been put into quarantine as a precaution.

Yeoh Eng-kiong, the Hong Kong secretary of health, has spent much of the past two weeks saying that the wider community would not be affected after the disease spread among healthcare workers at some of the city's hospitals.



More than 2m people travel on the Hong Kong underground system every day, highlighting the difficulty of halting the disease, which spreads through droplets released when sufferers sneeze or cough. (Financial Times, March 27, 2003)

### Target Text 1.

حصيلة ضحايا الالتهاب الرئوي ترتفع إلى ٣٤ في الصين  
أعلن مسؤولون في الحكومة الصينية يوم أمس أن ٣٤ شخصا  
حتى الآن قد لقوا حتفهم جراء إصابتهم بنوع غامض من أنواع  
الالتهاب الرئوي، فيما انتقلت العدوى المرض إلى نحو ٨٠٠  
آخرين.

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هذا وقد سبق للصين وأن ذكرت أن خمسة أشخاص لقوا حتفهم  
جراء إصابتهم بالمرض وانتقلت العدوى إلى ٣٠٥ آخرين.  
وفي الوقت ذاته كشفت هونغ كونغ أن عدد الأشخاص المصابين  
بالمرض قد ارتفع من ٢٩٠ إلى ٣١٩ وقضى ١١ شخصا نحبتهم.  
كما اعترف المسؤولون وللمرة الأولى أن المرض أخذ بالانتشار،

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وبهذا يصل عدد المصابين بالمرض في أرجاء العالم إلى ما يقارب ١٢٠٠ كما يتجاوز عدد الذين أودى هذا المرض بحياتهم الخمسين.

وتأتي هذه التصريحات في أعقاب انتقادات تعرضت لها حكومة الصين بسبب عدم إدلائها لسلطات الصحة الدولية بمعلومات حول المرض بالسرعة الكافية.

ويعتقد الكثيرون أن إقليم غوانغدونغ والذي يقع على حدود هونغ كونغ هو مصدر تفشي هذا المرض الذي يعرف باسم متلازمة الالتهاب الرئوي الحاد (سارس).

بيد أن هونغ كونغ والتي تواجه بدورها انتقادات لتقليلها من أهمية تفشي هذا المرض تعتبر مركز تفشي المرض منذ أن نزل طبيب من غوانغدونغ يعتقد أنه حامل للمرض في أحد فنادقها.

وكشفت الحكومات في المنطقة يوم أمس النقاب عن إجراءات لتطويق انتشار المرض الذي وصل إلى كندا وفيتنام وألمانيا ويستبته ببعض الحالات في الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا وأستراليا.

وقد أودى المرض بحياة أربعة أشخاص في فينتام وثلاثة في كندا. وفي سنغافورة، حيث تم يوم أمس الإعلان عن أول حالة وفاة بالمرض فيها، فرضت السلطات يوم الاثنين حجرا صحيا على ٧٥ شخصا قائلة إنها قررت إغلاق المدارس كافة في دولة المدينة حتى السادس من شهر نيسان القادم.

وقال وزير التربية تيو تشي هيان إنه بالرغم من عدم توفر الأسس الطبية القوية التي تبرر إغلاق المدارس، الأمر الذي سيؤثر على ما يقدر بستمائة ألف طالب، فإن الحكومة تتخذ هذا القرار في استجابة منها للقلق الذي يبديه الأهالي إزاء هذا المرض.

من جهتها أعلنت حكومة الفلبين أنها سوف تطلب من القادمين إليها جوا من بلدان تشهد تفشيا للمرض عزل أنفسهم عن الآخرين لمدة أسبوع.

وفي كندا، حيث سجلت أيضا ١٩ حالة يشتبه بإصابتها بمتلازمة الالتهاب الرئوي الحاد، تم فرض حجر صحي كإجراء احترازي

على نحو ٢٥ شخصا معظمهم من العاملين في أحد المشافي حيث كان أحد ضحايا المرض يتلقى العلاج.

من جانبه أمضى وزير صحة هونغ كونغ يوه إنغكيونغ الكثير من الأسبوعين المنصرمين وهو يقول إن رقعة الإصابة في المجتمع لن تتسع بعد انتشار المرض في صفوف عمالي الرعاية الصحية في بعض مستشفيات المدينة.

يشار إلى أن ما يربو عن مليوني شخص ينتقلون عبر نظام قطار الأنفاق في هونغ كونغ يوميا الأمر الذي يسלט الضوء على صعوبة إيقاف هذا المرض الذي ينتشر عن طريق الرذاذ المنبعث من فم المصاب أثناء العطس أو السعال.

## Source Text 2.

### **Seven-day ban for 99mph Harman**

The solicitor general, Harriet Harman, was yesterday banned from driving for seven days and fined 400 pounds after being caught speeding at 99mph on the M4.

Ms Harman, MP for Camberwell and Peckham, was taking her son back to university in Bristol when she was stopped by police near Swindon on January 8.

Prosecutor Colin Meeke told North Wiltshire magistrates that her speed had been recorded by a laser detector in the 70mph zone.

Representing Ms Harman in her absence, Tim Dixon said: "Ms Harman is extremely sorry that she exceeded the speed limit and she does not seek to make any excuse for the offence. She was travelling in the outside lane when she approached and overtook a gaggle of HGV vehicles. She thought she was adhering to the speed limit."

Mr. Dixon said his client had been driving for 26 years without incident and the court heard she had a clean licence.

She was disqualified with immediate effect and ordered to pay 35 pounds costs.

A spokeswoman for the AA said that in view of Ms Harman's salary -115,989 pounds - the fine was "a bit lenient".

A spokesman for the RAC Foundation said: "A week-long ban will certainly give Ms Harman a chance to reflect on the speed she was doing." (The Guardian, Feb.12, 2003)

Notes on abbreviations used in the above text:

MP: Member of Parliament

mph: miles per hour

HGV: heavy goods vehicles

AA: Automobile Association

RAC: Royal Automobile Club

### Target Text 2.

بلغت سرعتها ٩٩ ميلا في الساعة

هارمان تمنع من القيادة لسبعة أيام

منعت السيدة هاربيت هارمان التي تشغل منصب وكيل عام يوم

أمس من قيادة السيارة لمدة سبعة أيام كما فرضت عليها غرامة

وقدرها ٤٠٠ جنيه إسترليني وذلك بعد أن تم ضبطها وهي تقود

سيارتها بسرعة ٩٩ ميلا في الساعة على الطريق السريع (إم ٤).

وكانت السيدة هارمان، وهي نائبة في البرلمان عن كل من كامبرويل وبيكهام، تعود بابنها إلى الجامعة في بريستول عندما أوقفها رجال الشرطة بالقرب من سويندون في الثامن من كانون الثاني الماضي.

وقد أبلغ النائب العام كولن ميك قضاة نورث ويلتشاير أن كاشفا ليزريا قد سجل سرعة سيارتها في المنطقة التي تبلغ حدود السرعة فيها ٧٠ ميلا في الساعة.

ومثل السيدة هارمن في غيابها السيد تيم ديكسون الذي قال: "إن السيدة هارمان تشعر بشديد الأسف لتجاوزها حدود السرعة ولا تسعى لإيجاد أي مبرر لهذه المخالفة"، مضيفا: "لقد كانت تقود

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سيارتها على المسار الأيمن عندما التزيت من مجموعة من

الشاحنات وتجاوزتها ظلنا منها أنها كانت تتقيد بحدود السرعة".

وأردف السيد ديكسون قائلا إن موكلته تقود منذ ٢٦ عاما دون أن

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ترتكب مخالفة سير طوال هذه الفترة وإنه قد أطم المحكمة أن

سجلها المروري نظيف.

هذا وقد فقدت السيدة هارمان أهليتها للقيادة مع التنفيذ الفوري كما أمرت بدفع نفقات وقدرها ٣٥ جنيها إسترلينيا. وذكرت متحدثة باسم اتحاد السيارات (أأ) أنه وبالنظر إلى الراتب الذي تتقاضاه السيدة هارمان والذي يبلغ ١١٥،٩٨٩ جنيها إسترلينيا فإن الغرامة تعتبر "متساهلة بعض الشيء" على حد تعبير الناطقة.

من جهته قال المتحدث باسم مؤسسة آر أي سي: "إن منع السيدة هارمان من القيادة لمدة أسبوع سوف يعطيها وبكل تأكيد فرصة لأن تفكر مليا بالسرعة التي كانت تقود بها سيارتها".

### Source Text 3.

**Germany 'very concerned' about missing tourists**

BERLIN- Germany said Friday it was "very concerned" about the fate of the 16 Germans who have gone missing in the desert in Algeria, and has set up a crisis cell to handle the situation.





A total of 21 Europeans have been reported missing in the North African country since late February. A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said the Algerian ambassador to Germany promised to provide all the information he could about the investigation into the disappearances. In the meantime, the crisis cell is keeping in touch with relatives, and a liaison officer from Germany's Federal Criminal Investigation Bureau has flown to Algeria, the spokeswoman said. However, she could not provide any further details of the investigation, including the motive for their disappearance. - *AFP* (The Daily Star, April 5, 2003)

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Target Text 3.

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ألمانيا تعرب عن "شديد قلقها" حول مصير السياح المفقودين  
برلين (أ. ف. ب.) - ذكرت الحكومة الألمانية يوم الجمعة أنها  
"شديدة القلق" - على حد تعبيرها - حول مصير الألمان الستة عشر

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الذين فقدوا في صحراء الجزائر، مضيئة أنها أحدثت وحدة خاصة بالأزمة لمعالجة الوضع.

ومن الجدير بالذكر أن العدد الإجمالي للأوروبيين الذين اعتبروا في عداد المفقودين في هذا البلد الشمال أفريقي منذ أواخر شباط الماضي بلغ واحدا وعشرين.

وذكرت متحدة باسم الخارجية أن السفير الجزائري لدى ألمانيا وعد بإعطاء كل ما يمكن من معلومات حول التحقيق في اختفاء هؤلاء السياح. وأضافت المتحدة أنه وفي غضون ذلك تبقى الوحدة الخاصة بالأزمة على تواصل مع نوي المفقودين في حين توجه ضابط ارتباط من مكتب التحقيقات الجنائي الفيدرالي الألماني إلى الجزائر. بيد أن المتحدة لم تتمكن من إعطاء مزيد من التفاصيل حول التحقيق بما في ذلك الدافع وراء اختفاء هؤلاء السياح.

## Chapter VI: Translation into Arabic

Bearing in mind the issues raised throughout this book concerning the most important features (lexical, grammatical, structural, etc.) that distinguish the ANR from other genres in Arabic, and from the same genre in English (ENR), translate the following English news reports into Arabic.

### **Remember!**

1. Like any other act of communication, translation *should be accomplished successfully.*
2. The source text (ST) should be recreated according to the generic regulations of the target language (TL) and the expectations of the target text receiver (TTR).
3. The translator should exert all possible efforts to preserve the message of the source text. The function of the original text (ST) should by no means be undermined in the process of translating the text.

4. The slightly modified literal translation is the kind of translation adopted here in the translation of news reports.

Text 1:

**Hundreds trapped as salt spray halts Eurostar**

HUNDREDS of Britons were facing a second day trapped in France last night after Eurostar power lines near Calais were short-circuited by salt-water spray blown onshore by storms.

Many thousands of passengers had to spend Monday night on trains in Paris or on station forecourts after the rail network was closed down. One Eurostar train with 650 British passengers was trapped outside the Paris Disneyland for almost 17 hours.

With all Eurostar trains cancelled for more than 24 hours, about 7,000 passengers were stranded in France on Monday night, and only some were given hotel rooms. The rest slept in empty carriages or cardboard boxes at stations.

Although the Shuttle carrying cars and lorries was reopened last night, officials at the SNCF state railway network said the Eurostar would resume service at midday today at the earliest. They said that with 21 Eurostars a day, and 762 passengers on each train, it would take days to clear the backlog.

Although most of the 7,000 passengers trapped on Monday were taken to ferries or airports and traveled back to Britain yesterday, many more arrived at the Gare du Nord in Paris, only to be told to go away again.

“We are advising people to put off their journeys or find their own way home,” an SNCF official at the station said. As a result, thousands of Britons were stranded in France again last night.

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The 650 British passengers trapped on the Disneyland Eurostar flew out of Charles-de-Gaulle airport, north of Paris, yesterday. They said they had been given little information and had had to spend a highly uncomfortable night on the crowded train.

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Vicky Castle, from Canterbury, said: "At first we thought we would be able to leave at about 11pm, but in the end they told us that the tunnel was blocked and that we would have to stay here. It was a horrible night, a lot of children were crying, everyone was cold and hungry and no one could tell us when we would be going home."

The SNCF said it had provided food and drink for all those who had been trapped, but passengers said they had been given no more than a snack.

Nick Nussan, from Oxford, said: "We had to sleep on the ground like dogs, with only a salad to eat all evening."

Almost 2,000 passengers, mostly British, were caught at the Gare du Nord, where three Eurostars were stranded. Some were put up in hotels by the SNCF, but many spent the night on trains.

Helen Doyle, from Hemel Hempstead, said she had tried to sleep on a seat in a Eurostar carriage at the station. "But it was incredibly uncomfortable. There were too many lights in the train, too many lights outside in the

station and too much noise. I guess we got two or three hours sleep at most. But some people were even worse off than I was. They tried to sleep in the station on cardboard boxes that they had flattened, like tramps.”

She, too, complained of a lack of information from the SNCF. “They haven’t been telling us anything and they’ve been treating us like second-class citizens. We have all paid good money for these tickets, but we’ve been treated badly in return.”

About 1,200 passengers were trapped on Monday night in trains between Lille and Calais. The SNCF said all but 100 of them were either put up in hotels or taken by bus or diesel trains to the ferry port in Calais.

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~~At least 1,000 were stranded in Brussels for the night, before being taken to Ostend for a ferry back to Britain.~~

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For a state network that prides itself on having one of the world’s most efficient railway systems, the day represented a humiliation for the SNCF. Guillaume Pepy, the manager in charge of customer relations, blamed the

chaos on freak weather. He said strong winds during Sunday's storm had deposited large amounts of sea salt on high-voltage insulators on overhead power cables along 100km (62 miles) of railway line between Calais and Lille. As the salt became damp during the night, the insulators turned into conductors, wreaking havoc with the electrical system.

A train designed to clean the overhead lines was sent to the area on Monday, but twice failed to get the system working. In the end SNCF employees, helped by firemen, were sent out to clean off the salt by hand. "It is the first time in 12 years [since the Eurostar line began] that we have had such a quantity of salt on the overhead lines," Mr. Pepy said. (The Times, Oct. 30, 2002)

### **Text 2:**

#### **Panic on Tube as 34 are hurt in derailment**

At least 34 people were injured yesterday when an Underground train packed with about 800 passengers derailed in central London.



People screamed as doors were torn open and windows smashed when the Central Line train crashed into the tunnel wall at Chancery lane station.

Police said it was “extremely fortunate” that nobody was killed and there were no serious injuries.

Last night, the cause of the derailment was not known, but police dismissed suggestions of a terrorist link. Possible causes included a faulty train, broken track or vandalism. Some passengers reported hearing grinding and clanking noises from under the train for some distance before the derailment.

An alcohol test on the driver – who suffered “a great deal of shock”- proved negative.

The eight-carriage westbound train derailed at 1.54pm as the train sped into the station. The last three carriages came off the track and were dragged along, crashing into the wall. Passengers were thrown around “like dolls”, according to one witness.

Smoke and dust spread through the station. Passengers, some in tears, fled up the stairs and emerged into the daylight with blackened faces. They spoke of their relief

at having escaped. Some said they had to break open doors to get out.

Claire Ellis was trapped in her carriage. "I was panicking," she said. "We couldn't get out. All the lights went out and we could see people running along the platform. We were thinking, This is it - this is the day it happens."

Janet Wilkinson, 44, and her friend Larry Corrigan, 43, were on a day trip from their homes in Barrow-in-Furness, when they boarded the train two stops before Chancery Lane.

Mr. Corrigan said: "There was this massive grinding noise as we pulled away from [Bank] station and it just carried on as we went to the next stop. As we made away from that station, I thought to myself, 'This isn't right. We'll get off at the next stop.' But it was too late by then. As we pulled up to Chancery Lane there was a massive thump and the sound of shattering glass. The carriage lights flickered and went off and then this thick acrid white smoke started appearing." They could not get out of

a jammed carriage door, but eventually escaped by walking through the connecting doors to another carriage. Rawther Nash, 30, a postman, was in a derailed carriage. He heard a loud noise from under the train at Bank station. "Perhaps something had come loose. The train was shaking from side to side and rattling. When the crash happened, everybody was screaming. It was very frightening."

Another passenger, Chris Mather, said some doors "tore open" in the crash. "The lights were out - it was complete chaos. Then there was a lot of smoke and debris."

Ambulances took the injured to hospitals where they were treated for cuts, bruises and smoke inhalation. One suffered a broken ankle. London Underground said it was carrying out a "thorough investigation" into the crash.

Since the Tube disasters at Moorgate in 1975, which killed 43 people, and King's Cross in 1987, in which 31 died, there have been very few serious incidents on London Underground.

One rail safety expert, Roger Ford, said underground railways were generally very safe. "This is the worst

Tube derailment for a very long time,” he said. (The Sunday Telegraph, Jan. 26, 2003)

**Text 3:**

**Videos can now track Alzheimer's**

Scientists have developed a technique that allows them to watch the spread of Alzheimer's disease through the brains of living patients “like a flow of lava,” as one researcher put it.

The technique, described Thursday in The Journal of Neuroscience, may help pharmaceutical companies evaluate the effectiveness of Alzheimer's drugs and aid in the early identification of people who are at highest risk for developing the disease.

In the technique, a computer analyzes single brain scans taken over time and generates three-dimensional videos.

“People have used imaging before, but the studies have really been like taking Polaroid pictures at the ballet,” said Dr. Paul Thompson, an assistant

professor of neurology at the University of California at Los Angeles and the lead author of the report. "This is really the first study to chart the dynamic spread of Alzheimer's in the brain."

Thompson's research team collaborated with investigators from the University of Queensland in Australia, Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge, England, and GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals in conducting the study.

The videos were based on the analysis of subtle changes in the brain scans of 12 patients with Alzheimer's, compared with those of 14 elderly people without the disease. The videos depict the average loss of brain cells in different brain areas for the Alzheimer's patients.

Researchers have long known through autopsy studies that Alzheimer's patients show the progressive death of nerve cells in many areas of the brain. But in the videos, the damage can be seen moving from structures involved with memory to

brain areas involved in emotion and in the control of behavior.

Other regions of the brain— sensory centers responsible for vision and touch, for example— remained untouched, Thompson said, calling them “islands of cells in all this devastating sequence of loss.”

The researchers found that the loss of brain tissue progressed at a rate of about 4 to 5 percent each year in the Alzheimer’s patients, while in healthy brains, only about 0.5 percent is lost each year in aging.

The technique, said Dr. Thomas Chase, chief of experimental therapeutics at the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke in the United States and an expert on Alzheimer’s treatment, “adds to our understanding of the time course that unfolds in an Alzheimer’s brain and therefore is of general interest.”

But he added, “The real question is: does this advance our ability to deal with Alzheimer’s, to understand precisely what the disease is and to

discover more effective therapies?" (International Herald Tribune, Feb. 7, 2003)

Text 4:

**Police to quiz nurse over 19 deaths of elderly patients**

Police are to question a 26-year-old male nurse about the deaths of 19 elderly people.

Managers at Leeds General Infirmary called in police after a doctor was baffled by the unexpected decline of Ethel Hall, a fit 86-year-old who was recovering from an operation to pin a broken hip joint.

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The doctor ordered blood tests because she believed Hall was suffering from a massive insulin overdose, even though she was not diabetic and had no reason to receive insulin.

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The doctor's fears, reported to police in November, were correct but it was too late to save Hall, a partially blind retired shopkeeper, who died after an insulin-induced stroke.

Her son Stuart said: "It has been a terrible time for us, and my father has had a heart attack because of the stress. I just want to know what happened. She was up and about and talking about coming home. Other people in the ward were obviously terminally ill."

A team of doctors, statisticians and toxicologists have been sifting through the records of 72 patients who died on Hall's ward and an adjoining orthopedic ward in the past two years.

The consultant who first became suspicious about Hall's death told investigators that she was also concerned about another unexpected death six months earlier.

Insulin is undetectable in the body 30 hours after injection. Unless the blood is specifically tested for



it, as in Hall's case, the cause of death could be attributed to any number of diseases of old age.

In healthy individuals insulin is produced naturally to regulate sugar in the bloodstream, which the body needs if it is to work effectively. Diabetics do not produce it properly, and may need to inject it to stop their blood sugar level rising dangerously. Insulin injected unnecessarily makes the body store sugar, with potentially fatal consequences.

The police inquiry centers on whether the unusually high level of insulin in Hall's body had been produced naturally or administered to her, either accidentally or maliciously. Officers are also investigating whether other patients may have been given insulin or other drug cocktails.

Investigators want patients, or families of patients, who were treated on the orthopedic wards in the past year to come forward if they suffered unexpected worsening of symptoms.

“There might be all sorts of things that have not been picked up because people were not aware of what to look for,” said a hospital source.

Last week West Yorkshire police confirmed they were investigating but could not say how long it would take. A spokesman said: “A male nurse has been arrested on suspicion of the murder of Ethel Hall and is on bail until next month.”

A hospital spokesman confirmed the nurse had been suspended, and said: “We are cooperating with the police.”

Ann Alexander, the Hall family’s solicitor, is also representing families of hundreds of victims of the killer GP Harold Shipman and a further group of families in Gosport, Hampshire, where police are investigating the suspicious deaths in hospital of at least 24 elderly patients.

“All too often when old people die in hospital it is taken for granted that it is natural causes,” she said. “There are few postmortem examinations. There needs to be far more scrutiny and monitoring of

what is going on.” (The Sunday Times, April 13, 2003)

Text 5:

**French are called in to restore power to homes**  
TENS of thousands of homes across the country were still without power last night as an emergency task force from France joined efforts to restore Britain’s electricity network.

Three days after Sunday’s violent storms, thousands of residents in East Anglia, the Midlands and the North East had yet to be reconnected as line workers addressed the damage caused by high winds and falling trees.

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British technicians were joined yesterday by 100 members of Fire, Electricité de France’s rapid reaction force, who flew in from Toulouse on Monday night. The team, based in Cambridge and working for 24seven, the regional network manager, fanned out across East Anglia yesterday

helping to mend pylons and cables battered by the gales.

The government announced a review of the performance of energy supply firms last night as nearly 100,000 frustrated customers waited for action or just information about their plight.

Adam Scorer, of the consumer watchdog Energywatch, said he welcomed the inquiry: "High winds are an entirely predictable risk faced by electricity distribution companies. We knew from forecasters that this weather was coming."

Almost 20,000 people in the East Midlands spent another day in the dark yesterday. A spokeswoman for East Midlands Electricity (EME) admitted it could be as late as tomorrow before power is restored.

In EME's area, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire were worst affected, with 12,000 homes still disconnected. A further 5,000 householders were

still without power in Derbyshire, Coventry and Warwickshire. Bob Taylor, EME's managing director, assured customers that everything was being done to reconnect homes as quickly and safely as possible.

Officials from London Electricity Group approached neighboring networks in the hope of assistance when they realized the extent of the damage caused by the storms. No British technicians could be spared, however, so the company turned to the Continent.

For their first call abroad since Fire was founded two years ago, the French workers are expected to receive substantial bonuses. Yesterday many were at work around Elvedon Forest in Suffolk, the scene of much tree damage. (The Times, Oct. 30, 2002)

## **Text 6:**

### **Child brain cancer linked to measles**

Childhood brain cancers could be linked to a baby's exposure to flu or measles virus around the time of birth, a new study suggests.

The scientists, whose work is published in the British Journal of Cancer today, are cautious of drawing immediate conclusions about the cause of brain cancer in children because of the small number of cases.

In the population they studied in Cumbria, there were 42 brain and spinal cancers diagnosed among nearly 100,000 children under 14 between 1975 and 1992.

Even so, they say, their evidence suggests that if mothers with newborn babies and pregnant women avoided contact with flu and measles viruses, the numbers of these rare cancers could possibly be reduced.

“There is increasing interest in the possibility that exposure to infections very early on in life might contribute to the incidence of children’s brain cancer and our study is certainly consistent with that possibility,” said Louise Parker of the Newcastle University’s North of England cancer research unit.

“It is difficult to produce strong evidence on the causes of childhood brain cancer because the disease is rare and even when you look at large numbers of children, in our case 100,000, the number of cancers will be quite small. But our results do suggest that measles and flu could be associated with increased risk of the disease, and therefore that avoiding these infections might be one way of reducing cancer rates“.

Professor Parker’s team tracked the place of birth of all 99,976 babies born in Cumbria over the 17 years of the study and looked at the incidence of various

types of infections, including measles and flu, at the time. ...

They found that those babies born in a district where there was an outbreak of flu at the time ran three times the normal risk of developing a brain tumor as a child.

Those who could have been exposed to the measles virus were at double the normal risk.

The risk was higher than usual only for those babies who may have been exposed around the time of their birth. Later exposure to measles or flu virus or exposure at birth to other forms of virus did not appear to have an effect.

Cancer Research UK, which funded the study, said the results should be viewed with caution and that more work was needed.

But chief executive, Sir Paul Nurse, added: "It is important that we get to the bottom of the causes of childhood brain cancer, as this may help us to find



new ways of preventing and treating the disease.”  
(The Guardian, Sept. 18, 2002)

Text 7:

*EU scientists call for ban on cod fishing*

The UK fishing industry is facing one of the worst crises in its history after EU scientists called for a complete ban on cod catches in a desperate effort to preserve stocks.

Fishermen's leaders say the measures could spell the death knell for the white fish industry, putting 20,000 jobs at risk and devastating numerous coastal communities.

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The report by marine scientists from the 19 EU member states will be presented to ministers tomorrow. It recommends a package of curbs to try and stop a dramatic decline in cod stocks, now said to be near complete collapse.

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The measures include a total ban on cod fishing in the North Sea, off the west coast of Scotland and in

the Irish sea. Fishing for haddock and whiting could also be curbed because cod can be caught with other species.

Industry leaders said adoption of the recommendations would all but wipe out fishing in the UK, particularly Scotland, where 70% of the fleet is based. They have demanded the resignation of the UK fisheries minister, Elliot Morley, and the Scottish fisheries minister, Ross Finnie.

“This is the doomsday scenario,” said George MacRae of the Scottish white fish producers association. “The fish might recover, the cod might recover but the fishing industry won’t. We will be left with a small inshore cottage fleet. That’s all we will have.”

Mr. Finnie said yesterday that the proposals could have “hugely serious implications” for the industry but said there was some way to go before any decisions were made.

"This is one of the most serious scientific reports on the state of the fishing industry that anyone has seen for a very long time," he told BBC Radio Scotland.

"I want to take time to receive from my officials a detailed analysis of the report. I also want to be able to sit down with the fishing industry itself, before we come to any conclusions."

The report from the international council for the exploration of the seas on stock levels is used as the basis for EC fishing quotas every year. It is understood the scientists believe cod stocks are reaching levels from which they may never recover. Britons alone consume 170,000 tons of cod annually.

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Industry representatives, however, say the information used by the scientists is outdated and the cod crisis has bottomed out.

The British fleet has already undergone decades of restructuring and the EU recently announced the

most radical overhaul yet of the common fisheries policy, with a reduction in the European fleet of 8.5%. The UK fleet has been reduced by 20% through voluntary decommissioning and industry leaders say it cannot take any more.

Ian Duncan of the Scottish Fishermen's Federation said they must now hope that the European commission balances the scientists' fears with hard economic facts.

"I think it would be impossible to implement anything like this because if you do manage to save the cod using these methods it begs the question how does the industry survive during that period and thereafter. I hope that the commission will balance this against the socio-economic impact."

Struan Stevenson, chairman of the European parliament fisheries committee and a Scottish Conservative MEP, set up a meeting between representatives from the fishing industry in

Scotland and fisheries commissioner Franz Fischler yesterday at the European parliament.

“Commissioner Fischler assured us that although he has not yet studied the report, he was advised that the impact is not as dramatic as we have claimed,” said Mr. Stevenson. (The Guardian, Oct. 24, 2002)

**Text 8:**

**Cruelty scientist calls for new deer research**

THE scientist who established that deer hunting was cruel last night called on the Government to commission new research on the subject before outlawing it.

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Patrick Bateson, the biologist and provost of King's College, Cambridge, has brought new controversy for the Government in its attempt to ban deer hunting. He said he was amazed to learn that Alun Michael, the Rural Affairs Minister, had told MPs that the planned outright ban on deer hunting was based on “incontrovertible” scientific evidence.

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The professor and his research team are the only people to have scientifically proven that deer suffer when hunted but Professor Bateson said that ministers should not count on his research alone.

He wants deer to be fitted with sensors so that scientists can collate data on the effect of the chase on the animals and get a full picture over levels of suffering. (The Times, Feb. 12, 2003)

**Text 9:**

**Body parts left rotting in lorries**

ONE of Britain's largest hospital waste companies faces unlimited fines today for leaving body parts to rot in unrefrigerated trailers in lorry parks for months on end.

Eurocare Environmental Services Ltd. also pumped thousands of liters of blood, urine and other fluids into a septic tank that leaked into the public water supply.

Eurocare, which has admitted the offences, disposes of clinical waste, including amputate limbs and surgically removed organs, from every hospital in the North of England and others across the country.

Its practices were exposed after the Environment Agency received an anonymous fax complaining that the company had been storing anatomical remains in unrefrigerated trailers in two lorry parks outside Newcastle. The fax had also been sent to the city council and the Health and Safety Executive, neither of which took any action.

Once on the trail, agency investigators found further trailers dripping with blood and stinking of rotting tissue.

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Last year the company admitted ten specimen charges relating to offences in Newcastle, Wrexham and Birmingham. It will be sentenced at Chester Crown Court today and could be fined tens of thousands of pounds. (The Times, Feb. 12, 2003)

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**Text 10:**

**Girls' parents sue over pool 'acid burns'**

THE parents of three sisters are suing a holiday tour operator after the girls were left scarred by burns that they say were caused by acid in the swimming pool of their hotel in Tenerife.

Megan West, 9, Amber, 6, and Tiegan, 4, from Tamworth, Staffordshire, complained of burning sensations all over their bodies after swimming in the pool on the first day of the family's holiday at the Atalaya Court Hotel in Las Americas in October last year.

They were taken to a local hospital with burns to their legs, chests, buttocks and throats. Their parents, Jackie and Gary West, are suing Aspro Holidays, part of Airtours.

Mrs. West said that the girls had been in the pool for half an hour when they complained of itching and burning. "They got back into the pool and



carried on playing,” she said. “But after an hour they emerged with graze-like blemishes. We took them upstairs to clean them off straight away, but no sooner had we got up to the hotel room and the blisters began appearing everywhere, almost bubbling.”

Clive Garner, of the solicitors Irwin Mitchell, which is handling the case, said. “Chemical analysis of the pool water shows cyanuric acid, used to regulate chlorine in the water, at five times the recommended concentration. A level totally unsuitable for its intended purpose.”

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A spokesman for Aspro Holidays said: “Our customers’ welfare is always of paramount concern.

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The problem with the swimming pool at the West family’s hotel was swiftly dealt with at the time and no further problems have occurred.” (The Times, Feb. 12, 2003)

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**Text 11:**

**Race to rescue pupils as 6 die in quake**

Rescue workers were last night digging with their hands through the rubble of an Italian nursery school where up to 30 children lay trapped after an earthquake destroyed the building.

At least six children were killed when the roof of the village school collapsed on top of more than 50 pupils and staff who had been holding a Halloween party.

The small village of San Giuliano di Puglia, 140 miles southeast of Rome, bore the brunt of the quake, which struck just after 11.30am and measured 5.4 on the Richter scale.

Rescue workers clawing through the rubble could hear the cries of those trapped inside. They were forced to stop using some of the lifting equipment to prevent masonry shifting onto those already pinned down within the collapsed building.

Late last night they reached one classroom and freed four children. Covered in dust, they were rushed off in ambulances as frantic parents, who had rushed to the scene, shouted their children's names from behind police barriers. "People on the ground are hearing voices," the policeman said. "Workers are digging with their hands rather than machines to make sure they save more lives."

Emergency services said they feared the death toll in the community could rise as other buildings in the village had been destroyed. One elderly woman was also confirmed killed. Italian television reported a further two adult school workers were killed.

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The government declared a state of emergency in the region. Earthmovers lifted boulder-sized pieces of concrete out of the way. Many of the buildings near the school appeared to be untouched.

“More than half of the school collapsed,” said eyewitness Giovanni Di Marzo. “All around we have a crowd of worried parents.”

Twenty children and two teachers were pulled from the rubble and taken to hospital, as emergency teams searched for at least 30 others, aged between 3 and 11. Eight of the children pulled from the scene were said to be suffering from critical injuries.

Italian TV reported that some children survived because they were in a courtyard at the time the earthquake struck. It is the biggest quake to hit Italy since 1997 and affected areas in the center and south of the country, including Campania, Apulia, Abruzzo and parts of Rome. It was followed by a number of violent aftershocks.

Some emergency workers dealing with this week’s eruption of Mount Etna on Sicily, which was started by an earlier earthquake, were quickly diverted to the scene.

An aerial survey of the worst affected area revealed that about 70% of the homes near the epicenter had been damaged. "The scenario is devastating," said forestry commander Luigi Falasca.

In San Giuliano di Puglia, locals, some still dressed in Halloween costumes, gathered at the school to offer support. Many said they had heard a loud humming noise as the quake struck.

In a separate incident yesterday, a 3.7 magnitude quake hit Mount Etna, which has been erupting since Sunday. (The Guardian, Nov. 1, 2002)

**Text 12:**

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**France lifts ban on British beef after six-year dispute**

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The French government finally lifted its ban on British beef yesterday, ending a dispute that has soured relations between Paris and London for six years and saw France dragged before the European court of justice.

The decision came less than a fortnight after the French food safety standards agency, AFSSA, produced a report concluding that British beef imports posed "a negligible risk" of causing the human form of mad cow disease, variant Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease.

"Given these facts, the prime minister has decided to lift the embargo," the recently elected center-right government said in a brief statement. The French agriculture minister, Hervé Gaymard, said the necessary legislation would be passed "in the next few days".

The environment secretary, Margaret Beckett, said she was pleased the issue was being resolved. "It has been a completely unwarranted shadow hanging over our beef industry for more than three years."

The European Union lifted the export ban on British beef in mid-1999, more than three years after it was imposed during the epidemic of mad cow disease, or BSE, that swept through the UK cattle herd.

France resisted lifting its ban, arguing that its scientific experts believed the beef still carried health risks. It continued to defy a ruling by the European court of justice that the ban was illegal and faced hefty fines of up to 100,000 pounds a day if it persisted.

David Byrne, the European health commissioner, said the decision meant "the validity of the EU scientific opinion has been vindicated". Ben Gill, president of the National Farmers' Union, said the European commission must take action to safeguard against another breach of its rulings.

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~~"It is unacceptable that such a clearly illegal ban has been able to be imposed for this length of time,"~~

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Mr. Gill said, "It is equally unacceptable that the French can walk away from this disgraceful situation at the last possible moment before fines are imposed."

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France said yesterday it wanted all EU member states to conduct BSE tests on cattle aged more than

24 months, the practice in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Other countries test only animals over 30 months.

Until the EU ban in 1996 France had been Britain's biggest export market for beef.

Asked how he thought French consumers might respond to British beef's reappearance on the market, Mr. Gaymard said: "We will have to see what happens. As far as I'm concerned, I'll have no problem eating it." (The Guardian, Oct. 3, 2002)

**Text 13:**

**Exhumed soldier's family awaits result of tests**

Pathologists were yesterday examining the exhumed body of a young soldier whose apparent suicide at the Deepcut army barracks in Surrey is being reinvestigated by police.

The remains of 17-year-old James Collinson were removed from Wells Hill cemetery in Perth before



dawn yesterday to allow two pathologists to carry out a postmortem examination.

Private Collinson's death is one of four at the barracks in recent years which are being re-examined by Surrey police. Pte Collinson was found dead with a single gunshot wound to the head at Deepcut in March this year. The army has said he and the three other soldiers who died had killed themselves, a claim questioned by the families.

The original inquest into Pte Collinson's death ended with an open verdict and police have since said a more detailed examination should have been carried out after his death.

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Following the exhumation yesterday the soldier's remains were taken to a local mortuary where a Home Office pathologist and an independent pathologist brought in by the Collinson family conducted a new postmortem examination. The results of the examination will not be available for several days.

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The exhumation came amid growing concern about the three similar deaths at the camp which were also reported as suicides.

Privates Sean Benton and Cheryl James died of gunshot wounds in 1995 and Private Geoff Gray died in the barracks last year.

John Cooper, a barrister representing the families of the soldiers, said the examination was just one strand of an inquiry into the deaths.

“There were four and maybe more people that lost their lives in what we would call unresolved circumstances,” he said. “We are disappointed with the way the MoD has handled this and we will ultimately be pushing for a public inquiry from the government.”

Mr. Cooper said Pte Collinson’s family had agreed to the exhumation and wanted to find out exactly what had happened to their “happy and healthy” son.

On Tuesday, Pte Collinson's father, Jim Collinson, told the BBC Frontline Scotland programme of the family's doubts over James's death. "It has always been at the back of our minds – was there a proper postmortem done on James? Did they look for every piece of evidence?" he said. (The Guardian, Oct. 3, 2002)

Text 14:

**NICOSIA**

**Cypriot president-elect wants unity-plan shift**

Hours after winning the presidential election, Cyprus's new leader said a proposed UN plan to reunify the island must be changed.

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Tassos Papadopoulos' victory over the incumbent, Glafcos Clerides, came as the United Nations secretary-general, Kofi Annan, prepared to visit Cyprus next week in a final bid to win Greek and Turkish Cypriot acceptance of his plan. Prime Minister Abdullah Gul of Turkey said Monday that

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Annan would propose another plan in a last-ditch attempt to reunite the divided island.

The United Nations set a deadline of Feb. 28 for the deal. If the deadline is not met, only the Greek-backed portion of Cyprus will be able to sign an agreement to join the EU by April 16.

Papadopoulos said key issues would include the right of return of all Greek Cypriot refugees forced from the Turkish-occupied north of the Mediterranean island, and full respect of the European Convention of Human rights.

The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktash, said Monday that Papadopoulos's victory showed that Greek Cypriots did not want a solution. (International Herald Tribune, Feb. 18, 2003)

**Text 15:**

**Parents of CJD victim win inquest battle**

THE parents of a fitness enthusiast who died five years ago from the human form of "mad cow"

disease won a battle yesterday to prove that he died from eating infected meat.

Chris Warne, a computer systems consultant, was 36 when he died within a year of first showing symptoms of variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

Although his death certificate showed that he had died from CJD, the health authorities ruled that it was a result of natural causes. The coroner was not informed.

The couple enlisted the help of their local MP and appealed to Jack Straw, then the Home Secretary, in a campaign to have an inquest held. The Court of Appeal confirmed last year that an inquest could go ahead.

Peter Ashworth, coroner for Derby and South Derbyshire, ruled yesterday that Mr. Warne had died through misadventure.

Mr. Warne's mother, Shirley, of Ripley, Derbyshire, said: "We got the right verdict – it was

the one we wanted. There was a series of mistakes and bungling by food manufacturers and the Department of Health. But it has been a long battle. I think we have waited longer than any other CJD family in the country to have an inquest. It was important because it was something that we had to put to rest.”

So far 115 people have died from vCJD in Britain. Scientists disagree on how many more victims there may be. Last October Alan Milburn, the Health Secretary, set aside 55 million pounds to compensate families affected. They received an initial 25,000 pounds and most will get a further 95,000 pounds by Christmas.

After hearing from several experts on vCJD, Mr. Ashworth said the evidence indicated that Mr. Warne had contracted the disease by eating contaminated beef. Professor James Lowe, who carried out a postmortem examination, said he believed vCJD to be the cause of death. The strain

Mr. Warne suffered had been caught by exposure to meat infected with BSE.

Samples were also sent to the National CJD Surveillance Center in Edinburgh. James Ironside, the center's director, told the inquest: "Variant CJD is unique. It occurs through cannibalism, the unnatural practice of feeding remains of cattle to other cattle." (The Times, Aug. 25, 2002)

**Text 16:**

**Concorde loses part of rudder in flight**

**LONDON:** Part of a rudder fell off a British Airways Concorde supersonic jet during a flight to New York last week, the airline said Wednesday.

An airline spokeswoman, Jo Devereux, said that nobody had been injured during Flight 001 on Nov. 27, when a small part of one of the plane's four rudders dropped off en route from London to John F. Kennedy International Airport.

The airline did not say why it had waited a week before making the incident public. Nor was it clear why no public agency had said anything about the loss of one of the rudders of the supersonic jet.

“The missing part didn’t affect the flight of the aircraft or the safety of the aircraft,” the spokeswoman said. “It landed safely at JFK.”

The landing was smooth, but once the plane was on the ground workers discovered that part of the lowest of four rudder sections on the tail fin was missing.

“It flew safely throughout the flight and landed without incident at JFK,” Devereux said.

“The missing part doesn’t affect the safety of the aircraft, as the aircraft can operate without using this lower part of the rudder,” she said.

“The engineers in New York returned the aircraft back to London Heathrow without any passengers over the weekend. BA engineers in London are now



looking at the aircraft and making any necessary repairs.”

Safety aboard the supersonic jet has been in the spotlight since the July 2000 crash of an Air France Concorde after takeoff from Paris killed 113 people and grounded the planes for more than a year. British Airways and Air France are the only airlines flying the Concorde.

All Concordes were grounded after the crash, and they only returned to full service on Nov. 7 last year.

Devereux said the rudder problem had not affected the pilot's ability to control the plane and the flight was never in any danger.

“Concorde's a very sophisticated aircraft,” she said, adding that the plane had many backup systems and that the damaged rudder was one of four

Ninety-six passengers and nine crew members were aboard, she said.

Devereux said that British Airways had informed all appropriate regulators of the problem and that the airline and Britain's air accident investigations bureau were both investigating. British Airways was conducting extra checks on the rudders of its other Concorde, she said.

It was the fifth time pieces of a rudder have come off Concorde in the past 13 years; none of these incidents has caused injury. The spokeswoman said that after earlier incidents BA had changed all the rudders on its Concorde.

There have been other minor incidents lately. A BA Concorde turned back to London after developing engine trouble in November and another had to slow down because of cracks in a window in October.

Jock Lowe, a pilot with 25 years of Concorde experience, told BBC television that the plane can fly "very successfully" with just one rudder surface,

and that all four rudder panels were not needed in normal circumstances.

“It only comes into use for steering during takeoff, and if there is an engine failure or if there is a crosswind, so for most flights it is not needed at all,” he said. (*Reuters, AP, AFP*) (*International Herald Tribune, Dec. 5, 2002*)

Text 17:

**Fur flies at new Harvey Nick's**

ANIMAL rights activists plan to stage a demonstration outside Harvey Nichols in Edinburgh next weekend because rabbit-fur coats are on sale at the newly opened store.

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The protest is the latest blow to the first Harvey Nichols in Scotland, which has suffered power cuts and had to evacuate customers twice in its opening week.

Campaigners from Edinburgh Animal Rights and Advocates for Animals found that a 790-pound coat

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by Joseph was on sale, as well as Karl Donoghue scarves, earmuffs and wraps, all of rabbit-fur.

Scott MacLeod, spokesman for Edinburgh Animal Rights, said: "We campaign against the sale of all fur and have an on-going campaign to educate the public about the cruelty involved in this despicable trade. With Harvey Nichols now selling rabbit fur it's a legitimate target for protests."

Yvonne Taylor, campaigns co-ordinator for Advocates for Animals, said: "Prior to the new store opening I sent several polite letters and e-mails to them asking if they would be selling fur. They blatantly chose to ignore the concerns of our supporters."

Harvey Nichols said the rabbit-fur items were from animals killed for food. She added that the rabbits were reared and killed in Europe before their skins were shipped to China to be made into clothing. (The Times, Aug. 24, 2002)

Text 18:

**Pest sprays exceed safety levels**

One in five winter lettuces contains pesticide residues that exceed safety guidelines, and 6% contain pesticides that are not even approved for use on the crop, a survey by the government's pesticides safety directorate has found.

In two cases the pesticide levels were considered "possible safety risks" even though the growers had followed the agrochemical companies' instructions for spraying.

The directorate surveyed use of pesticides on winter lettuces, grown in glasshouses in the UK once the ~~summer season finishes, because previous tests had~~  
~~shown problems with excessive use.~~

By the time a typical lettuce reaches the shop, it has been sprayed with an average of 12 pesticide applications. ~~These latest figures show the problem~~  
~~is as serious as ever, despite a voluntary code with~~  
~~the industry to reduce pesticide use.~~

A total of 153 lettuces were tested. Most were grown in the UK. They were collected from growers and from retail outlets. The survey does not name the companies involved.

Of particular concern, say Friends of the Earth, is the presence of an organophosphorous insecticide, dimethoate, in concentrations above the EU and UK statutory maximum residue level (MRL) in several samples. One sample had more than 10 times the permitted residue level. This pesticide is not approved for use on winter lettuce in the UK. Organophosphates are under review because of concerns about their effect on the nervous system.

Two other pesticides, pirimicarb and propamocarb – which work in a similar way to OPs and are also under review – were found at levels over the international safety guidelines.

Methyl bromide, an ozone depleting chemical that is highly toxic, was found at levels exceeding the safety limits in two cases, even though the growers

were found to have followed the instructions for applying it safely. (The Guardian, Sept. 17, 2002)

Text 19:

**Fire devastates Edinburgh's Old Town**

Part of Edinburgh's Old Town has been left in ruins by a fire that razed historic buildings and forced 150 people to flee their homes.

Firefighters battled throughout yesterday to bring under control a blaze that started shortly after 8pm on Saturday.

The blaze raged through the Cowgate area of the city, part of a Unesco world heritage site, and at one point threatened some of the city's most significant buildings.

Last night the cost was being estimated at millions of pounds as the fire continued to burn. It was believed it might last another 48 hours.

However, after more than 80 firefighters doused the area with water, Edinburgh's most architecturally significant buildings, like the nearby Adam House, were spared.

Investigators said they believed the fire began above la Belle Angele nightclub, in Hastie's Close, and spread from a shaft up through the eight-storey building.

Among buildings damaged were the Belle Angele and Loca nightclubs, and the Gilded Balloon, one of the comedy venues for the Edinburgh Fringe. Research work on artificial intelligence was also lost after part of Edinburgh University's school of informatics was destroyed.

The Old Town is a maze of largely medieval buildings, spanning many street levels, which are built on the crag topped by the famous castle. The district's intricacy provides its charm, but it caused extreme difficulty for the firefighters.



Frank White, assistant divisional fire officer for Lothian and Borders brigade, said that the network of business and residential premises razed by the fire was a "rabbit warren".

Assistant fire master Del Simpson said that the blaze was under control, but would continue to burn for at least another two days.

"The problem is the deep-seated fires in some buildings - we can't get in because of dangerous conditions, and I'm not going to put firefighters at risk unnecessarily." The fire was particularly difficult because it was burning on four fronts. There was also a continuing danger buildings might collapse. An investigation into the cause was under way yesterday, but it is not expected to report for several days.

The city council put 54 in emergency accommodation following the evacuation on Saturday. One firefighter received minor injuries.

On a Sunday close to Christmas, the Cowgate would be packed with shoppers, tourists and diners. But yesterday the area was deserted as streets were shut off to allow the firefighters, who were drafted in from across the city, to get the blaze under control.

Locals spoke of their shock. Artist Kaitie Lorrimer said she was particularly saddened because she used to have a studio in one building that was destroyed. "All I could see were flames coming from my old studio. The roof of the building was completely gutted and I could see right through."

There was relief the fire had not come during the strikes. "While soldiers do their best, this is a very complicated and difficult type of incident," Firemaster Brian Allaway told BBC Online. "It would have been dangerous for inexperienced people to fight this fire." (The Guardian, Dec. 9, 2002)

Text 20:

**Girl saves child pushed into canal by cyclists**

A GIRL yesterday saved the life of a three-year-old child who was pushed into a canal by teenage cyclists while strapped into her pram.

Karla Inglis, 12, jumped into the water to save Lauryn Howse who fell into the Kennet and Avon Canal in Newbury, West Berkshire, while watching the ducks. She dragged the buggy to the surface and held it above the water screaming until help arrived. The incident began when Karla was walking along the canal near the center of Newbury with her sister Jodie, 8, Lauryn, and Lauryn's sister Paula, 11, her best friend.

As the group stopped to watch the ducks, three teenagers cycled by and one pushed past Karla, knocking her into the pram which toppled over into the canal.

Karla said: "I jumped straight in the water because I thought if I didn't get hold of Lauryn immediately

she could be swept away. The water was really cold and dirty but I wasn't thinking about it. I was worried about Lauryn." Karla held the buggy above the surface even though the water came almost up to her neck. She then waited for several minutes while Lauryn's sister ran for help.

"Paula ran to get her Mum who works around the corner and Jodie screamed so loud a fireman came and helped us out of the canal," Karla said.

Ted Walker, 48, who was off duty at the time, said he had been alerted by the girls' screams. "When I arrived, Karla was up to her neck in the canal and struggling to keep Lauryn's head above the water," Mr. Walker said. "I dragged the pram out of the water and helped Karla out. But if she hadn't jumped in when she had, the little one would certainly have died. When I got to her [Lauryn] she was soaking from head to toe. Karla was very brave to jump in without thinking of herself. It would be nice to see her nominated for an award."

Lauryn's mother, Jane Howse, was working in a shop just a few hundred yards away when Paula ran in to tell her what had happened. "When Paula said Lauryn had fallen in the river, I instantly felt sick. I ran down to the canal and my legs were shaking and my stomach was churning. If Karla hadn't acted so quickly I think Lauryn could well have drowned," Mrs. Howse said.

"I have so much to thank them both for. But Lauryn was completely unperturbed. All she said was: I'm all wet. I've been for a swim in the canal."

Karla's mother, Jackie Inglis, said she was proud of her daughter but worried by what had happened.

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"She did very well but we are concerned by what those boys did," Mrs. Inglis said. "We've spoken to the police but because the boys were wearing hooded tops we don't have a proper description of them. All we know is one had blond hair. They just carried on cycling and may not even know what they did."

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A police spokesman said they were aware of the incident and were investigating. "Unfortunately that area is not covered by CCTV cameras," The spokesman said. "But we are speaking to everyone concerned to see if there is any way to proceed." (The Times, Sept. 6, 2002)

**Text 21:**

**BULLE, Switzerland**

**French art thief jailed for 4 years by Swiss**

A French waiter accused of taking hundreds of old masters and other works of art worth millions of dollars from European museums was convicted Thursday of theft and sentenced to four years in prison for the Swiss portion of his crime spree.

After serving his time in Switzerland, Stephane Breitwieser faces trial in France, where he is accused of most of his thefts. The court said that following his sentence he would be forbidden to return to Switzerland for 15 years.

Breitwieser maintained during a three-day trial that he was only holding for safekeeping the pictures and museum exhibits. He said he was only the "temporary owner" of the artworks he kept in his bedroom after collecting them during a seven-year spree across Europe.

Swiss authorities at the trial in Gruyeres said the objects he took in Switzerland were mainly from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century and were worth an estimated 1.65 million Swiss francs (1.22 million dollars).

After his arrest Breitwieser confessed to a staggering number of art thefts worth much more in six other European countries, including works by Antoine Watteau, Peter Bruegel and Francois Boucher.

The court was told he took 232 works of art from 139 European museums. Many of them were destroyed by his mother after his arrest in an

attempt to get rid of the evidence. (International Herald Tribune, Feb. 7, 2003)

Text 22:

**Cause of mother's death still mystery**

The family of a mother who died after giving birth at an exclusive private hospital vowed to discover what killed her after an inquest jury returned an open verdict.

Steven Sampson, 36, wept when told that his wife's heart failure was triggered by an "unknown cause, possibly related to [a] general anaesthetic" at the Portland Hospital in Central London.

Tracey Sampson, a beauty therapist, died after having a caesarian section at 39 weeks to give birth to her son, George, in April.

Outside Westminster Coroner's Court, her father, Cyril Gay, 67, promised to find out more. "She went into hospital a fit 36-year-old woman for a



most common thing, to have a baby, and she came out dead," he said.

"We are no closer now with this verdict. It's not about money. I feel angry toward the hospital and will not stop until we get to the bottom of this. I just want to know why my daughter died."

Mrs. Sampson left behind Henry, two, and Oliver, four, as well as George, eight months. She had insisted on the general anaesthetic because of her phobia of needles. A statement from Dr Kenneth MacLeod, her anaesthetist, said that he was "very sorry that Mrs. Sampson died and offers his sincerest condolences to her family."

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He had denied waiting too long to put her back under anaesthetic after she came round and experienced breathing difficulties, saying that he was trying to find the cause of the complications.

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The death at the Portland, which charges 6,000 pounds per birth, came four months after it was

criticized over its treatment of Laura Touche, 31, who died nine days after giving birth to twins.

Judy van den Broek, the hospital's chief executive, said an internal review found that the hospital was not to blame for Mrs. Sampson's death. (The Times, Dec. 6, 2002)

## Chapter VII: Translation into English

Bearing in mind the most important features (lexical, grammatical, structural, etc.) that distinguish the ENR from other genres in English, and from the same genre in Arabic (ANR), the student is now required to translate the following Arabic news reports into English.

### Remember!

1. Like any other act of communication, translation should be accomplished successfully.
2. The source text (ST) should be recreated according to the generic norms of the target language (TL) and the expectations of the target text receiver (TTR).
3. The translator should exert all possible efforts to preserve the message of the source text. The function of the original text (ST) should by no

means be compromised in the process of translating the text.

4. The slightly modified literal translation is the kind of translation suggested here for the translation of news reports.

### Text 1:

الرئيس الأسد يستنكر تفجيرات الرياض الإرهابية ويؤكد للأمير  
عبد الله وقوف سورية إلى جانب السعودية

دمشق: أجرى السيد الرئيس بشار الأسد اتصالا هاتفيا الليلة  
الماضية مع سمو الأمير عبد الله بن عبد العزيز ولي عهد المملكة  
العربية السعودية -نائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء- رئيس الحرس  
الوطني، استنكر السيد الرئيس خلاله العمل الإجرامي الذي  
تعرضت له مدينة الرياض مؤخرا عن تضامن الجمهورية العربية  
السورية مع المملكة العربية السعودية الشقيقة.

وكان السيد الرئيس بشار الأسد قد بعث برقية إلى سمو الأمير عبد  
الله أعرب فيها عن استنكار وإدانة الجمهورية العربية السورية

للأعمال الإرهابية التي تعرضت لها مدينة الرياض، كما أعرب عن وقوف سورية إلى جانب السعودية في جهودها لمكافحة القاتمين بهذه الأعمال.

إلى ذلك صرح ناطق رسمي باسم وزارة الخارجية بما يلي:

التقى معاون وزير الخارجية الدكتور عيسى درويش صباح أمس الدكتور عبد الله بن بكر سفير المملكة العربية السعودية الشقيقة، وبعد أن شرح السفير أبعاد الحادث الإرهابي الأثم الذي تعرضت له بعض الدور السكنية في الرياض، والذي ذهب ضحيته العديد من الأبرياء المدنيين من جنسيات مختلفة، أعرب معاون الوزير للسيد السفير عن تعازي حكومة وشعب الجمهورية العربية

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السورية لأسر الضحايا الأبرياء.

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كما جدد تأكيد تضامن سورية مع المملكة العربية السعودية الشقيقة، وأعرب عن الاستنكار الشديد لهذا العمل الإرهابي المدان.

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"لانا" (شرين ١٥، ٥، ٢٠٠٣)

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## Text 2:

للمنظمات الدولية تحذر من كوارث إنسانية وبائية جراء القصف  
الأمريكي العنيف

عواصم - ساننا: حذرت المتحدثة باسم منظمة الصحة العالمية  
فضيلة الشايب من تفاقم الأوضاع الصحية للمرضى العراقيين في  
ظل استمرار العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني على العراق مشيرة إلى  
أن أكثر من ٦٠٠ ألف مريض عراقي مصابون بمرض السكر  
الخطير. وقالت الشايب في مقابلة مع إذاعة لندن أمس أنه لا يتوفر  
لدى المنظمة حالياً سوى أدوية بسيطة تكفي شهرين أو ثلاثة  
محذرة من أن الوضع الصحي في العراق سيكون صعباً جداً في  
حال عدم استمرار تقديم المساعدات والأدوية للمرضى العراقيين.  
كما حذرت منظمة الأغذية والزراعة الدولية من تفاقم الأوضاع  
المعيشية ما لم يتم توفير الأغذية والمواد الضرورية للعراقيين  
لاسيما في ظل تدهور الثروة الزراعية والحيوانية.

وفي موسكو حذر فاديم غوستوف رئيس لجنة المجلس الاتحادي الروسي لشؤون رابطة الدول المستقلة من حدوث كارثة بيئية رهيبة في المنطقة بسبب الغارات الجوية المكثفة على العراق من قبل الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا.

وقال غوستوف في تصريح له أمس أن الغارات الجوية الكثيفة حيث مكامن النفط والغاز بالصواريخ والقنابل الثقيلة سيؤدي إلى حدوث هزات أرضية قوية قد تؤدي إلى تمزق القشرة الأرضية ووقوع كارثة بيئية رهيبة في العراق والمنطقة.

وفي جنيف أعلنت المفوضية العليا للاجئين التابعة للأمم المتحدة اليوم أنه لا يوجد نزوح كبير للعراقيين خارج العراق.

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ونقلت رويترز عن كريس جانوسكي المتحدث باسم المفوضية

قوله أنه لا توجد تحركات إلى خارج العراق مشيراً إلى أن المفوضية تواصل الاستعداد تحسباً لقدم اللاجئين.

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من جهته أعلن الأمين العام للوكالة الإسبانية للتعاون الدولي رافاييل رودريغيز بونغا أن إسبانيا ستخصص ٣٠ مليون يورو للمساعدات الإنسانية في إطار الحرب على العراق.

ونقلت ا ف ب عن بونغا قوله الليلة قبل الماضية أن خمسة ملايين من هذا المبلغ ستخصص لوكالات الأمم المتحدة وخمسة لمشاريع المنظمات غير الحكومية وعشرين مليوناً لصندوق المساعدة على التنمية. (الثورة ٢٢/٣/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 3:

فندق تايلندي يرفض دخول الأمريكيين احتجاجاً على حرب العراق

بانكوك-رويترز- حظر فندق بمنتجع جزيرة كوه ساموي في تايلاند دخول سائحين أمريكيين احتجاجاً على الحرب التي تقودها واشنطن على العراق.

وقال فيراتش بونجتسابابانا مالك الفندق الذي يقع على بعد ٨٨٠ كيلومتراً جنوبي بانكوك أن الزوار الأمريكيين غير مرحب بهم.



وأضاف أنه رفض دخول اثنين من السائحين الأمريكيين ما دعا مواطنين أمريكيين آخرين إلى إرسال خطابات ورسائل إلكترونية للاحتجاج.

وقال لرويترز قلت لهم بأدب أنني أعارض سياسات حكوماتهم وأن الأمريكيين غير مرحب بهم هنا. منتجعي ضد دعاة الحرب.

(تشرين ٢٢/٣/٢٠٠٣)

#### Text 4:

غرق ناقلة نفط إسبانية يهدد بكارثة بيئية

مدريد- لشبونة- ا.ف.ب-سانا:

أعلن ماريانو راخوي نائب رئيس الحكومة الإسبانية أمس أن ناقلة

النفط برستيج الليبيرية غرقت قبالة سواحل غاليسيا الإسبانية.

ونقلت ا.ف.ب عن راخوي الذي زار المناطق الملوثة بالنفط على

ساحل غاليسيا قوله أن مقدمة الناقلة التي انشطرت ما زالت فوق

الماء والقسم الخلفي منها لأمس قعر البحر مؤكدا أنه لم يتسرب

المزيد من النفط في البحر باستثناء ما تسرب لدى انشطار السفينة صباح أمس.

كما ونقلت رويترز عن متحدثة باسم الحكومة في إقليم غاليسيا قولها في اتصال هاتفي معها أن الناقلة برسنتيج التي ترفع علم جزر الباهاما قد انشطرت حوالي الساعة الثامنة صباحاً.

وأضافت أن الناقلة تحمل ٧٠ ألف طن من زيت الوقود كان قد تسرب منها حوالي ٥٠٠٠ طن يوم الأربعاء الماضي قرب منطقة صيد إسبانية غنية بالثروة السمكية بعد تعرضها لعاصفة قوية.

من جانبهم حذر علماء البيئة من أن هذه الحادثة قد تقود إلى كارثة بيئية كبيرة.

وفي لشبونة أعلن رئيس أركان البحرية البرتغالية الأميرال فرانسيسكو فيدال ابرو أمس أن بقعتين جديدتين من الفيول تسربتا من ناقلة النفط برسنتيج التي غرقت ولا يتوقع مبدئياً أن تبلغ السواحل البرتغالية.

وأوضح وزير الدولة لشؤون الدفاع هنريكي دي فريتاس أن طول البقعة النفطية الأولى نحو ٣٧ كلم وعرضها ٥٠٠ متر في حين أن البقعة الثانية وقطرها ميلان بحريان ظهرت لدى انشطار الناقل.

وقال الأميرال ابرو أن البقعتين تتجهان حالياً غرباً مبدئياً وأضاف خلال مؤتمر صحافي مثقفز من المحتمل أن لا تبلغ السواحل البرتغالية. وأضاف لكننا لا نستطيع ضمان ذلك.

ومضى يقول في أسوأ الحالات إذا وصل قسم من البقعة إلى المنطقة الاقتصادية البرتغالية لن يتم ذلك قبل ٤٨ ساعة. (الثورة

(٢٠٠٢/١١/٢٠)

#### Text 5:

مرض غريب يصيب راكبي السفن

ميامي-سانا- أحس نحو ثمانين شخصاً بأعراض مرضية بينما

كانوا يبحرون في مياه الكاريبي على متن باخرة تابعة لشركة

روبال كاريبيان كروزس وهي خامس سفينة فاخرة يظهر بها مثل هذا المرض في الأسابيع الأخيرة.

ونقلت رويترز عن لين مارتشتاين المتحدثنة باسم روبال كاريبيان قولها أن ٧٠ راكباً وعشرة من أفراد الطاقم على متن الباخرة ماجستي اوف ذا سيز ذكروا أنهم أصيبوا بأعراض مماثلة للأنفلونزا خلال رحلتهم التي تستغرق أربعة أيام إلى جزر الباهاما إلا أنها أشارت إلى أنها ليست حالة مؤكدة لفيروس نوروك.

ومن جهته قال نيفيد فورني مدير قسم بالإدارة الاتحادية للسيطرة على الأمراض يشرف على الأحوال الصحية على ظهر البواخر التي ترسو في الموانئ الأمريكية أن الأعراض التي ظهرت على الحالات الأخيرة يبدو أنها تماثل تلك التي ظهرت في حالات سابقة.

ولم يتم تحديد المرض حتى الآن لكن ضحاياه أصيبوا بالغثبان والقيء والإسهال وهي أعراض ترتبط أحياناً بفيروس يطلق عليه

نوروك وهو فيروس ليس خطيراً يؤثر على ١٨١ ألف أمريكي كل عام. (الثورة ٢٩/١٢/٢٠٠٢)

### Text 6:

بعد "حواء" الأمريكية

طفل مستنسخ في أوروبا

باريس-سانا- قالت شركة كلونيد التي تزعم أنها استنسخت أول كائن بشري أن ثاني طفل مستنسخ سيولد خلال أيام قليلة وذلك رغم فشلها في إجراء اختبارات جينية كانت قد وعدت بها لتقديم دليل لإثبات نجاح عملية الاستنساخ.

ونقلت رويترز عن بريجيت بواسيليه الرئيس التنفيذي للشركة

والعضو في جماعة الرائيين قولها القفلة الثانية بالتفزيون

الفرنسي وهيئة الإذاعة البريطانية أن طفلاً مستنسخاً آخر سيولد

في مكان ما في أوروبا قبل يوم غد الأحد.

وقالت العاملة الفرنسية أن اختبارات الحمض النووي دي إن إيه

التي أجريت على الطفلة المستنسخة إيف حواء والتي زعمت أنها

ولدت لأمركية تبلغ من العمر ٣١ عاماً يوم الجمعة الماضي تأجلت بسبب رغبة والديها في الاحتفاظ بسرية هويتها وذلك بعد أن شعرا بأنهما يتعرضان لضغوط كبيرة بسبب طلب أحد المحامين في فلوريدا من محكمة الولاية تعيين حارس قضائي على الطفلة المستتسخة.

ويخشى والدا الطفلة من أن يكشف الشخص الذي تعينه كلونيد لإجراء اختبارات الحمض النووي عن هويتها لمحكمة فلوريدا رغم أنها قد لا تكون مختصة بالنظر في الدعوى. وأضافت أنه من المحتمل أن يكون الوصول إلى ثاني طفل مستتسخ أكثر يسراً لأن العملية ستم في أوروبا ولأن البلد الذي سيولد أو تولد به قد يكون أقل حساسية.

يذكر أن محاولات لاستتساخ الماشية والفئران وحيوانات أخرى حققت درجات متفاوتة من النجاح لكن ظهرت عليها بعض العيوب بعد فترة من الوقت. (تشرين ٢٠٠٣/١/٤)

## Text 7:

اصطدام طائرتين حربيتين أمريكية-صينية

بكين تتهم .. وواشنطن لا تعلق

أعلنت بكين أن الطائرة الصينية التي اصطدمت بطائرة الاستطلاع العسكرية التابعة للبحرية الأمريكية والتي هبطت اضطرارياً في وقت سابق من يوم أمس في جزيرة هاينان الصينية قد تحطمت.

ونقلت رويترز عن وزارة الخارجية الصينية قولها في بيان لها أن طائرة صينية كانت تقوم بطلماتها الجوية الاعتيادية على بعد عشرة كيلومترات جنوب جزيرة هاينان الصينية عندما انحرفت طائرة أمريكية بشكل مفاجئ نحوها مشيرة إلى أن مقممة الطائرة

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والجناح الأيسر للطائرة الأمريكية أصابا الطائرة الصينية وتسببت

بتحطمها.

هذا وقال اري فليشر المتحدث باسم البيت الأبيض أن الإدارة

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الأمريكية تتوقع أن تقوم الصين بنسليم الطيار الذي كان يقود

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طائرة الاستطلاع الأمريكية التابعة لقوات البحرية الأمريكية والتي

هبطت اضطرارياً في جنوب الصين بعد أن اعترضتها طائرة  
صينية.

ونقلت رويترز عن فليشر قوله في تصريح للوكالة إننا نأمل أن  
تقوم الصين بذلك لأن هذا هو الإجراء المعياري ونحن نتوقع أن  
تتصرف بكين وفقه.

وأوضح فليشر أن كوندوليسا رايس مستشارة الأمن القومي أبلغت  
الرئيس الأمريكي جورج بوش الذي كان في منتجع كامب ديفيد  
الرئاسي في ماريلاند بالحادثة بعد وقوعها بوقت قليل وأكد من  
جهة أخرى أنه ليس لديه أية معلومات حول وضع الطيار  
الأمريكي.

من جهته قال فرانك نيفيل المتحدث باسم السفارة الأمريكية في  
بكين أن أعضاء من البعثة الدبلوماسية الأمريكية يتوجهون إلى  
جزيرة هاينان الصينية حيث هبطت الطائرة وأضاف لقد كنا على  
اتصال بمسؤولين في الحكومة الصينية إلا أنه رفض التعليق على  
الحادث.



وكانت القيادة الأمريكية في منطقة المحيط الهادي قد أعلنت صباح أمس أن طائرة عسكرية تابعة للبحرية الأمريكية أصيبت بأضرار بعد أن اعترضتها طائرتان صينيتان الأمر الذي أدى إلى حصول تصادم بين الطائرة الأمريكية وإحدى الطائرتين تسبب بأضرار في الطائرة الأمريكية مما دفعها إلى إطلاق نداء استغاثة والتوجه إلى جزيرة هاينان الصينية لتنفيذ هبوط اضطراري. "سانا" (البعث  
(٢٠٠١/٤/٢)

#### Text 8:

البابا ومنظمة المؤتمر الإسلامي يحذران من عواقب الحرب  
روما- جدد الفاتيكان معارضته الثابتة للحرب المحتملة على  
العراق وقال: ان أولئك الذين يقررون الذهاب إلى الحرب  
سيسألون عن أفعالهم أمام الله.

وقال المتحدث باسم الفاتيكان يواكين فالس نافساور في بيان رسمي:  
ان من يقرر أن كل الوسائل الدبلوماسية التي يوفرها القانون

الدولي قد تم استنفادها عليه أن يتحمل مسؤولية كبيرة أمام الله  
وأمام ضميره بالذات وأمام التاريخ.

من جانبه حذر عبد الواحد بلقزيز الأمين العام لمنظمة المؤتمر  
الإسلامي من مغبة الحرب الأمريكية الوشيكية على العراق مؤكداً  
أنها غير مسوغة وستقود إلى كارثة إنسانية بسقوط آلاف القتلى  
والجرحى. وقال بلقزيز في حديث له أمام لجنة حقوق الإنسان  
التابعة للأمم المتحدة التي تعقد مؤتمرها السنوي في جنيف: ان  
الحرب ستؤدي إلى ضياع الشرعية الدولية وستبطل سلطة الأمم  
المتحدة كما ستزعج بنية القانون الدولي وستحل محله قانون  
الغاب القائم على مبدأ القوي يأكل الضعيف. وأضاف أن منظمة  
المؤتمر الإسلامي أعلنت رفضها التام لأي عمل عسكري ضد  
العراق. سانا-رويترز (تشرين ١٩/٣/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 9:

اجتماع أمريكي - أوروبي لحل الخلاف حول الصلب

جنيف- (سانا): اجتمع ممثلون تجاريون من الدول الخمس عشرة الأعضاء في الاتحاد الأوروبي مع مسؤولين أمريكيين في جنيف أمس في محاولة لإيجاد وسيلة لحل الخلاف بين القوتين التجاريتين بشأن التعريف الجديدة التي فرضها الرئيس الأمريكي جورج بوش على الصلب.

ونقلت رويترز عن دبلوماسيين قولهم أنه ليست هناك دلائل على استعداد أي جانب للتخلي عن موقفه المعلن.

وقال دبلوماسي من إحدى دول الاتحاد الأوروبي قبل دخوله الاجتماع مباشرة في مقر بعثة الاتحاد الأوروبي لدى منظمة التجارة العالمية في جنيف أنه لا يتوقع الكثير من هذا الاجتماع كما لم تدل مساعدة الممثل التجاري الأمريكي فلوريزل لايزر بأي تعليق عند وصولها للمشاركة في المحادثات القادمة من واشنطن.

إلا أن مصادر أمريكية قالت أمس الأول أنها ستتمسك بموقف الإدارة الأمريكية بأن التعريفة التي تصل إلى ٣٠ بالمئة على مجموعة من منتجات الصلب لمدة ثلاثة أعوام قانونية وفقاً لقواعد منظمة التجارة العالمية وسترفض طلب الاتحاد الأوروبي تقديم تعويضات.

وفي وقت لاحق أمس اجتمعت امزر على حدة مع ممثلين من البرازيل ونيوزيلندا لإجراء مشاورات مماثلة في إطار اتفاق الإجراءات الحمائية الذي لجأ له بوش لتبرير فرض التعريفة. ويتيح الاتفاق الموقع عام ١٩٩٤ للدول التي تواجه ارتفاعاً مفاجئاً في الواردات المشروعة بشكل يهدد الصناعة المحلية بفرض تعريفة بشكل مؤقت لمنح الصناعة وقتاً للتعاش.

ولجأت الولايات المتحدة لهذا الإجراء عدة مرات خلال ستة أعوام إلا أن لجان تسوية النزاعات في المنظمة وجدت في كل مرة أن أسلوب تطبيق واشنطن للاتفاق غير قانوني. (الثورة

(٢٠٠٢/٣/٢٠

## Text 10:

جهود مكثفة لمنع انتشار الالتهاب الرئوي

هونغ كونغ- ( سانا): قالت الحكومة في سنغافورة أن ممرضات سيقيم بفحص حالات المسافرين الذين يصلون للبلاد قادمين من مناطق تفشى فيها مرض التهاب رئوي قاتل تكثف السلطات جهودها لمنع انتشاره.

وذكرت رويترز أن المرض تسبب في ثلاث وفيات في سنغافورة من بين ٩١ إصابة وستفحص الممرضات الركاب القادمين من /جوانجدونغ / و / هونغ كونغ / و / بكين / و / شانشي / و /تورونتو / و / تايوان / التي أدرجت جميعها على قوائم منظمة

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الصحة العالمية للمناطق التي ظهر فيها المرض.

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واتخذت الحكومة في سنغافورة مجموعة من الإجراءات للحد من انتشار المرض إذ أغلقت مدارس وعزل ٩٤٥ من المشتبه في حملهم للفيروس ونصح مئات آخرون بعدم مغادرة منازلهم.

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وفي أستراليا أدى المرض إلى وفاة نحو ٦٠ شخصاً وكان كثير من مواطني أستراليا ونيوزيلندا ألغوا رحلات خارجية إلى دول آسيوية ظهرت فيها إصابات فيما استخدم أكثر من ١٣٠٠ أسترالي خطأ هاتفياً ساخناً مع السلطات الصحية للاطمئنان.

يذكر أن الفيروس المسبب لمرض الالتهاب الرئوي القاتل ينتقل في العالم عن طريق المسافرين ويعتقد أنه بدأ الانتشار من جنوب الصين أواخر العام الماضي قبل أن يظهر في هونغ كونغ وفيتنام وكندا وسنغافورة. (الثورة ٢٠٠٣/٤/١)

### **Text 11:**

اليونسكو تنشئ جهازاً للتحكيم في النزاعات المائية  
كيوتو-اليابان-ا.ف.ب: أعلنت منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والثقافة والعلوم اليونسكو أمس الجمعة أثناء المنتدى الثالث حول المياه المنعقد في كيوتو إنشاء جهاز دولي للتحكم في النزاعات التي يمكن أن تنشأ عن إدارة الأحواض المائية التي تتكون من

الأمطار والسيول وغالباً ما تكون مشتركة بين عدد من الدول أو تتقاسمها قرى ومدن.

وأعلن اندراس سولوزي ناجي مدير برنامج المياه الدولي في اليونسكو أن جهاز التعاون من أجل المياه سيلعب دور مستشار زواج كما لو كان مستشاراً لزوجين في حالة طلاق ولديهما إمكانية التصالح في اللحظة الأخيرة.

وأوضح أن هذا الجهاز سيسهل المباحثات لكي تطلع الأطراف المعنية على حاجات الآخرين وتجنّبها ضرورة التقدم بدعوى طلاق أمام محكمة.

وكان موضوع المياه والنزاعات أحد أكثر المواضيع دراسة في

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المنتدى الثالث للمياه الذي جذب أكثر من ١٢ ألف مندوب من

١٦٥ دولة ويستمر حتى ٢٣ آذار في كيوتو. وقالت اليونسكو أن

جهاز الوساطة سيقام في مقرها العام في باريس بالتعاون مع

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المجلس العالمي للمياه والمحكمة الدائمة للتحكيم في لاهاي وعشر

جامعات من كافة أنحاء العالم لكن موعد إنشاء هذا الجهاز الجديد لم يتحدد بعد ولا كلفة تشغيله.

ومن أصل ٢٦٣ حوضاً نهرياً دولياً اعتبر أن ١٧ فقط يمكن أن تثير أعمال عنف وتوتر أو حتى نزاعات ومنها أحواض أنهر هان وميكونغ وجرانج برامابوترا والسنغال وبحيرة تشاد. ولن يتدخل جهاز الوساطة إلا بعد أن تطلب منه الأطراف المتنازعة وسيزود خصوصاً المتنازعين بالأدوات والخبرة التي يأخذها من مختلف المنظمات التي ستسهم في إنشائه بحسب وليام كوسغروف نائب رئيس المجلس العالمي للمياه.

من جهة أخرى أعلن الاتحاد الأوروبي الذي يعد الآن دراسة حول الأحواض المائية التي تتكون من مياه الأمطار في إفريقيا أمس أثناء المنتدى العالمي للمياه زيادة مساعداته للتنمية في مناطق تفتقر إلى المياه في القارة.

لكن كوس ريشيل المدير العام للتعاون والتنمية في المفوضية الأوروبية أوضح أن المؤسسات الأوروبية لم تقدم وعوداً بالأرقام



أثناء المنتدى وذكر ريشيل بأن الدول الأوروبية قد تعهدت بزيادة برامج المساعدات للتنمية إلى أكثر من المبلغ المحدد حالياً بنحو ١,٤ مليار يورو. (الثورة ٢٢/٣/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 12:

#### ارتفاع الذهب في أوروبا

لندن - رويترز: ارتفع سعر الذهب في بداية المعاملات الفورية في أسواق أوروبا أمس الجمعة إذ بلغ ٣٢٩,٧٥ ٣٣٠,٥٠ دولاراً للأوقية مقارنة مع ٣٢٨,٤٠ ٣٢٩,٠٠ دولاراً عند الإغلاق في نيويورك أول أمس الخميس. ومن المتوقع أن ينحصر الذهب في نطاقه الحالي في معاملات خفيفة مع تركيز اهتمام المستثمرين على إمكانية أن يطول أمد العدوان على العراق وما قد يستتبعه ذلك من

أثر على الاقتصاد العالمي. وانخفضت الفضة إلى ٤,٣٧ / ٤,٣٩

دولارا للأوقية من ٤,٣٨ / ٤,٤٠ دولار. وتراجع البلاتين إلى

٦٣٣ / ٦٣٨ دولاراً من ٦٣٤ / ٦٣٩ دولاراً. كما انخفض البلاديوم

قليلاً إلى ١٩٣ ٢٠٣ دولارات للأوقية من ١٩٣,٥٠ / ١٩٨,٤٠

دولارا لكنه مازال مرتفعا عن أدنى مستوياته منذ خمسة أعوام  
وربع العام الذي سجله أول أمس عند ١٨٣ دولارا. (تشرين  
٢٠٠٣/٣/٢٩)

### Text 13:

انخفاض الأسهم اليابانية وسط مخاوف العدوان

طوكيو - رويترز: انخفضت الأسهم اليابانية أمس الجمعة في  
اتجاه قادتة أسهم شركة سوني ومؤسسات كبرى أخرى تعتمد على  
التصدير للخارج وسط مخاوف من أن يضر العدوان على العراق  
بفرص انتعاش الطلب العالمي.

وهبط مؤشر نيكبي الرئيسي المكون من أسهم ٢٢٥ مؤسسة يابانية  
كبرى ٨٨,٥١ نقطة أي بنسبة ١,١٦ ٨٢٨٠,١٦ نقطة ليغلق منخفضا  
للمرة الأولى منذ ثلاث جلسات تداول.

ولكن المؤشر أعلى بنسبة واحد في المئة مقارنة بمستواه في نهاية  
الأسبوع الماضي.

أما مؤشر توبكس الأشمل فقد انخفض ٠,٦٧ في المئة إلى ٨١٧,٩٢ نقطة أمس. وانخفض سهم سوني كورب أكبر شركة في العالم لصناعة الأجهزة الإلكترونية الاستهلاكية بنسبة ٢,٠ بالمئة إلى ٤٤٠٠ ين وسهم ادفانتست كورب أكبر شركة في اليابان لصناعة معدات اختبار الرقائق ٣,٥٢ بالمئة إلى ٤٣٩٠ ين.

(تشرين ٢٠٠٣/٣/٢٩)

#### Text 14:

تزايد عدد المشردين في اليابان

طوكيو - رويترز - أوضحت دراسة حكومية أن أكثر من ٢٥ ألف مشرد يحيون حياة قاسية في شوارع ومنتزهات اليابان وعلى ضفاف الأنهار والكثير منهم شردوا بسبب تدهور صناعة البناء.

وأوضح أول مسح شامل من وزارة الرعاية الاجتماعية نشر أمس الأربعاء أن هناك ٢٥٢٩٦ مشردا في اليابان بارتفاع قدره ألف تقريبا عن مسح سابق عام ٢٠٠١.

وأخذت أرقام المشردين في الارتفاع خلال السنوات الخمس الماضية نظرا للمشاكل التي تواجه الاقتصاد الياباني.

وأظهر مسح فرعي شمل مقابلة مع نحو ٢٠٠٠ من المشردين أن كافة المقيمين في المناطق العشوائية تقريبا هم من الرجال. وقال أكثر من نصفهم أنهم كانوا يعملون في صناعة البناء بينما قال الثلث أنه لا مأوى لهم بعد أن فقدوا منازلهم للإفلاس أو فقدوا أعمالهم لكونهم عمالة زائدة .

وقال ثلثا المشردين أنهم يعملون لكسب قوت يومهم ومعظمهم يجمعون الفضلات لإعادة تصنيعها مما يدر عليهم دخلا شهريا قدره ٥٠ ألف ين ( ٤١٦,٥ دولارا). (نشرين ٢٧/٣/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 15:

#### ارتفاع البطالة في فرنسا

باريس - رويترز: ارتفعت أعداد العاطلين عن العمل في فرنسا مرة أخرى في شباط الماضي مع استمرار الشركات في تسريح

العمال وخفض التكاليف بسبب ركود الأعمال والقلق من العدوان الذي بدأ على العراق في ٢٠ الجاري.

وأظهرت بيانات أصدرتها وزارة العمل الفرنسية أمس الجمعة ارتفاع أعداد المسجلين رسمياً في قوائم العاطلين وفقاً لمعايير منظمة العمل الدولية بنسبة ٠,٨ بالمئة بالمقارنة بشهر كانون الثاني إلى مليونين و ٤٨٩ ألفاً. وبلغ معدل البطالة في ثاني أكبر اقتصاد في منطقة اليورو ٩,٢ بالمئة في شباط ارتفاعاً من ٩,١ بالمئة في الشهر السابق. (تشرين ٢٩/٣/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 16:

الأمل يتجدد بعقار جديد للإيدز

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قال باحثون: ان أحدث عقار لعلاج فيروس /انس أي في/ المسبب

لمرض نقص المناعة المكتسب (الإيدز) الذي أقرته إدارة الأغذية

والعقاقير الأمريكية يحرز نجاحاً حتى من المرضى الميؤوس من

شفائهم.

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وأقرت إدارة الأغذية والعقاقير عقار / فوزيون / المعروف أيضا باسم (تي - ٢٠)، وهو مصمم لعلاج المرضى الذين كونت أجسامهم مناعة ضد عقاقير الإيدز الأخرى التي لم تعد تستطيع السيطرة على الفيروس المسبب له.

ويقدر ثمن هذا العقار ما يزيد على عشرين ألف دولار سنويا، وقال الباحثون الذين اختبروا العقار أنه جدير بالاهتمام لمرضى الإيدز الذين يمكنهم بالفعل دفع التكاليف الباهظة لمجموعة العقاقير التي قد تسهم في إنقاذ أرواحهم. وأقرت إدارة العقاقير العقار استنادا إلى دراسات أظهرت أنه مأمون الاستخدام وأنه يساعد المرضى الذين استنفدوا جميع الخيارات. (الثورة ٢٠٠٣/٣/١٩)

#### Text 17:

اتحاد الإذاعات الأوروبية يندد بالقيود الأمريكية  
الكويت- احتج اتحاد الإذاعات الأوروبية على القيود التي يفرضها الجيش الأمريكي على الصحفيين الذين يحاولون تغطية الحرب في العراق دون مرافقة من القوات الأمريكية أو البريطانية.

وقال الاتحاد وهو رابطة تضم الإذاعات الحكومية والتجارية التي تشمل هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية "بي بي سي" ومحطة "سي.ان.ان" الإخبارية والقناة الإيطالية والفرنسية والألمانية: ان القوات الأمريكية والبريطانية تجبر الصحفيين الذين لا يرافقهم جنود من القوات الأمريكية أو البريطانية الموجودين في جنوب العراق على الرحيل.

وقال جان ستوك الأمين العام للاتحاد في بيان صدر بالكويت: سياسة القيادة المركزية الأمريكية الآن هي منع عمليات جمع الأنباء بشكل مستقل من جنوب العراق. وأضاف ستوك: إن الاتحاد لاحظ أن هذه المعاملة تستهدف على وجه الخصوص

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هيئات إعلامية من دول لا تشارك قواتها في غزو العراق.

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وقال: إن السياسة عرضت بعض أطقم التصوير للخطر في جنوب العراق لأنهم لجؤوا إلى مباشرة أعمالهم بشكل سري، وأردف قائلاً: نتيجة لذلك أصبح الصحفيون الآن عرضة لخطر أكبر وتستهدف قوات التحالف طبيعة تغطيتهم للأخبار، وتابع الاتحاد:

انه رحب في بادئ الأمر بقرار الجيش الأمريكي بمرافقة وحدات بعينها للصحفيين لتغطية أخبار الجبهة ولكنه قال: إن عددا محدودا من الصحفيين الأوربيين فقط هم الذين حظوا بما يسمى "التغطية الإعلامية المكثفة" مع الوحدات الأمريكية والبريطانية.

وقالت متحدثة عسكرية أمريكية إنها لا تعلم شيئا عن إجبار صحفيين على العودة إلى الكويت، وذكر ضابط بريطاني في الكويت عندما أبلغ بشكوى الاتحاد أن جنوب العراق مازال منطقة غير آمنة. "رويترز" (تشرين ٢٠٠٣/٤/٥)

### Text 18

كوريا الديمقراطية تعيد معالجة "٨٠٠" قضييب مستنفد

بيونغ يانغ-سانا: أعلنت كوريا الديمقراطية أمس أنها تعيد معالجة أكثر من ٨٠٠ قضييب وقود مستنفد بنجاح خلال برنامجها النووي الذي سيكون الأساس الذي تتركز عليه المحادثات مع الولايات المتحدة والصين الأسبوع المقبل.



ونقلت وكالة الأنباء الكورية الديمقراطية عن متحدث باسم وزارة الخارجية الكورية الديمقراطية قوله أن عملية إعادة هذه القضبان تم بنجاح في المرحلة الأخيرة مضيفاً أنه تم إخبار الولايات المتحدة ودول أخرى معنية بهذه العملية في آذار الماضي بعد استكمال أنشطتنا النووية العام الماضي.

وأشار المتحدث إلى أن الحرب الأمريكية والبريطانية على العراق أعطتنا درساً مفاده أنه لمنع حدوث حرب وللدفاع عن أمن بلد وسيادة أمة لا بد لهذا البلد من امتلاك قوة ردع مادية قوية.

(الثورة ٢٠٠٣/٤/١٩)

### Text 19:

الشرع يتلقى اتصالاً من باباندريو حول المسألة العراقية

دمشق - سانا: تلقى السيد فاروق الشرع وزير الخارجية اتصالاً

هاتفياً مساء أمس من السيد جورج باباندريو وزير الخارجية

اليوناني الذي ترأس بلاده الاتحاد الأوربي.

وتم خلال الاتصال التشاور حول المسألة العراقية وضرورة تكثيف الجهود الدولية للمحافظة على وحدة وسلامة الأراضي العراقية. وقد عبر السيد بابانديرو عن تقدير بلاده والاتحاد الأوروبي ومساندتهما لموقف سورية ودورها الأساسي في صيانة الأمن والاستقرار في المنطقة.

(الثورة ٢٢/٤/٢٠٠٣)

#### **Text 20:**

الإصابات بالسرطان سترتفع ٥٠ بالمائة في ٢٠٢٠  
تغيير النظام الغذائي والحد من التدخين يحدان من أمراضه  
قال خبراء أمس أن من المحتمل أن تقفز معدلات الإصابة  
بالسرطان في العالم بنسبة ٥٠ بالمائة إلى ١٥ مليون حالة جديدة  
سنويا بحلول العام ٢٠٢٠، إلا أنه سيكون بالإمكان علاج ثلث  
الحالات ومنع حدوث ثلثها بالحد من الإصابة بالأمراض المعدية  
وإجراء تعديلات على الأنماط الحياتية.

ويؤدي مرض السرطان إلى أكثر من ربع حالات الوفاة الإجمالية في الكثير من الدول النامية والصناعية معا. لكن تقرير السرطان العالمي يقول أنه من الممكن على الأقل وقاية ثلث الحالات التي تصاب سنويا بهذا المرض في شتى أرجاء العالم والبالغ عددها ١٠ ملايين حالة.

وقال بيرنارد ستيرارت أحد المشاركين في التقرير "بطول العام ٢٠٢٠ ستكون هناك زيادة نسبتها ٥٠ بالمائة في عدد المصابين بالسرطان ما لم تتخذ خطوات الآن".

أضاف "الرسالة العامة هي أن بوسعنا منع إصابة ثلث المرضى بالسرطان. وعلاج ثلث من يصابون بالسرطان. وبالنسبة للباقيين

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فإن بوسعنا قطعاً عمل شيء لتحسين نوعية حياتهم إذا ما كانت السيطرة على الألم تتم بكفاءة".

ودعا التقرير الذي أصدرته الوكالة الدولية لأبحاث السرطان التابعة لمنظمة الصحة العالمية إلى اتخاذ تدابير لمنع التدخين وتحسين النظام الغذائي واللياقة البدنية والوقاية من الأمراض

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المعدية للحد من السرطان الذي يقتل ستة ملايين على مستوى العالم سنويا.

ويشكل التدخين أهم خطر مسبب للسرطان. وأوضح التقرير أن ما يقدر بنحو مائة مليون شخص توفوا بأمراض مرتبطة بالتدخين خلال القرن العشرين، وأن خطر الإصابة بسرطان الرئة يزيد لدى المدخنين عن غير المدخنين بما بين ٢٠ و ٣٠ مرة وأنهم أكثر احتمالا للإصابة بسرطانات المثانة والكلى والمعدة والكبد وتجويف الفم.

ويتوقع خبراء الصحة أن يتحقق الخفض الأكبر في حالات الوفاة بالسرطان في العقود المقبلة بالحد من التدخين. لكن التقرير يؤكد أن إدخال تغييرات على النظام الغذائي بتناول المزيد من الخضار والفواكه وممارسة الرياضة والوقاية من الأمراض المعدية مثل التهاب الكبد الوبائي بنوعيه بي وسي وغيرها من الأمراض المعدية المرتبطة بسرطانات الكبد وعنق الرحم والمعدة سيحد أيضا من الإصابة بهذا المرض. (رويترز) (السفير ٢٠٠٣/٤/٤)

## Text 21:

### أكدت تأييدها للحوار

بكين: لن نلعب دور الوسيط بين بيونغ يانغ وواشنطن  
سيئول: أكد (لي بين) السفير الصيني لدى كوريا الجنوبية أن بلاده  
ستؤيد الحوار بين الولايات المتحدة وكوريا الديمقراطية لكنها لن  
تلعب دور الوسيط في النزاع القائم بينهما بشأن البرنامج النووي  
الكوري الديمقراطي.

وقال لي في مقابلة مع راديو (ام.بي.سي) في سيئول: ان الصين  
التي تستضيف الأسبوع القادم المحادثات بين واشنطن وبيونغ يانغ  
بشأن البرنامج النووي الكوري ستواصل القيام بدور بناء في

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القضية النووية الكورية لكنها لا تعترف القيام بدور الوساطة مشيرا

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إلى أن القرار يعتمد على كيفية معالجة هاتين الدولتين للمشكلة  
مؤكدًا أهمية حل المسألة النووية من خلال الحوار.

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على صعيد آخر شددت الشرطة في كوريا الجنوبية من الإجراءات الأمنية حول السفارة الأمريكية في سينول أمس بعد ورود تقارير عن هجوم محتمل بقبلة على بعثة أمريكية في كوريا الجنوبية. وقال ضابط في مركز شرطة شونجنو في سينول أنه تم نشر مزيد من الشرطة ومركبات الدورية حول السفارة الأمريكية في وقت مبكر اليوم.

سانا - رويترز (تشرين ١٩/٤/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 22:

العداء الأولمبي كارل لويس واحد من ١٠٠ متشيط "مستتر" في القوى ١٩

لندن - رويترز - طالب مسؤولون ومدربون ورياضيون أولمبيون بارزون بفتح تحقيق حول مزاعم بأن الولايات المتحدة تستترت بين عامي ١٩٨٨ و ٢٠٠٠ على حالات عدة لتعاطي المنشطات في دورة الألعاب الأولمبية عام ١٩٨٨ في سيول، علما أن وثائق كشفت أن ١٩ رياضيا حصلوا على ميداليات أولمبية من بينهم

العداء كارل لويس، صاحب تسع ميداليات ذهبية أولمبية، فشلوا في اختبارات محلية لكشف تناول المنشطات من دون أن تتخذ السلطات الأمريكية قرارات بتجميد مشاركاتهم الخارجية.

وأشارت الوثائق، التي قدمها ويد أكسوم، مدير مكافحة المنشطات في اللجنة الأولمبية الأمريكية في الفترة من عام ١٩٩١ إلى عام ٢٠٠٠، إلى تناول لويس ثلاثة عقاقير محظورة قبل أن يتوجه إلى دورة الألعاب الأولمبية في سيول، حيث أحرز الميدالية الذهبية في أحد سباقات الـ ١٠٠ متر الأكثر جدلا في التاريخ بعدما حرمت اللجنة المنظمة الكندي بن جونسون من المركز الأول بسبب تناوله المنشطات أيضا.

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ونفت اللجنة الأولمبية الأمريكية صحة الوثائق، التي تضمنت

أسماء أكثر من ١٠٠ رياضي في ألعاب القوى، كيون أكسوم أراد استخدامها في رفع دعوى قضائية ضدها، علما أن القضاء المحلي

رفض النظر في الدعوى بسبب الأدلة غير الكافية.

وأوضح داريل سيبيل، الناطق الرسمي باسم اللجنة الأولمبية الأمريكية، أنه لا يوجد سبب لإجراء أي مراجعة باعتبار أنه لا يوجد أي دليل على أي مخالفات، لكن العداءة إيفلين أشفورد بطلة سباق ١٠٠ متر في أولمبياد ١٩٨٤ وصاحبة المركز الثاني في دورة ١٩٨٨ طالبت إلى جانب رياضيين آخرين بمراجعة نتائج الاختبارات بعد الكشف عن الوثائق، وقالت: "عايشت هذه الأوضاع أعواما طويلة أدركت فيها أن هذه الأمور تجري فعليا على أرض الواقع من دون أن يستطيع الرياضيون التصدي لها بأي وسيلة." (الحياة ١٩/٤/٢٠٠٣)

### Text 23:

لقاءات سورية إلى لبنان

بيروت: أعلن وزير الزراعة اللبناني علي عبد الله أن لبنان سيستورد زهاء مائة ألف عبوة لقاح ضد مرض الحمى القلاعية من سورية.

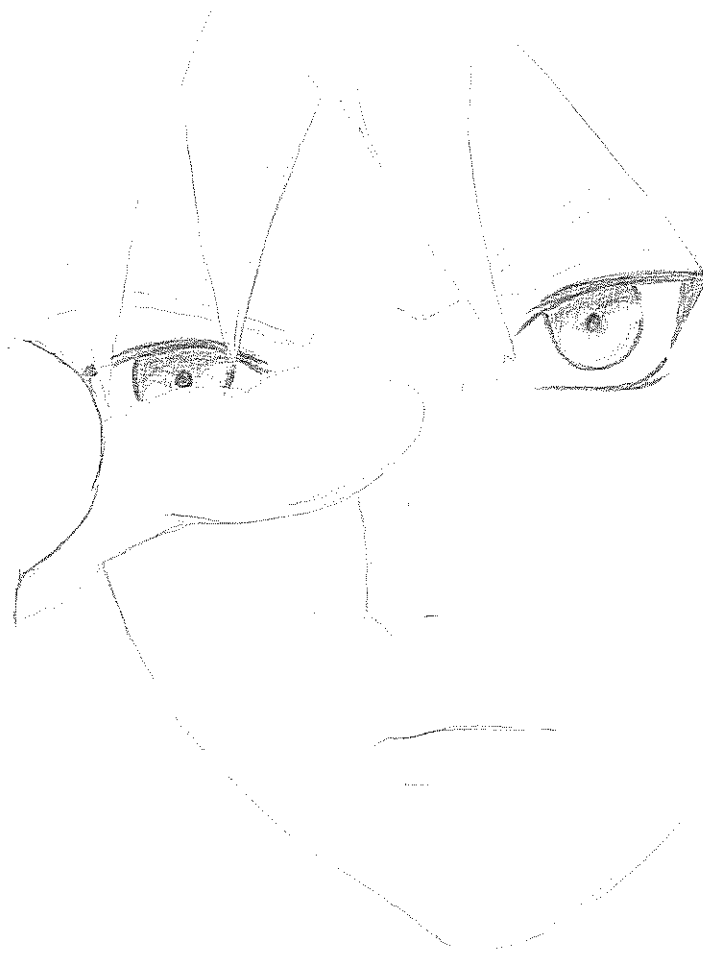


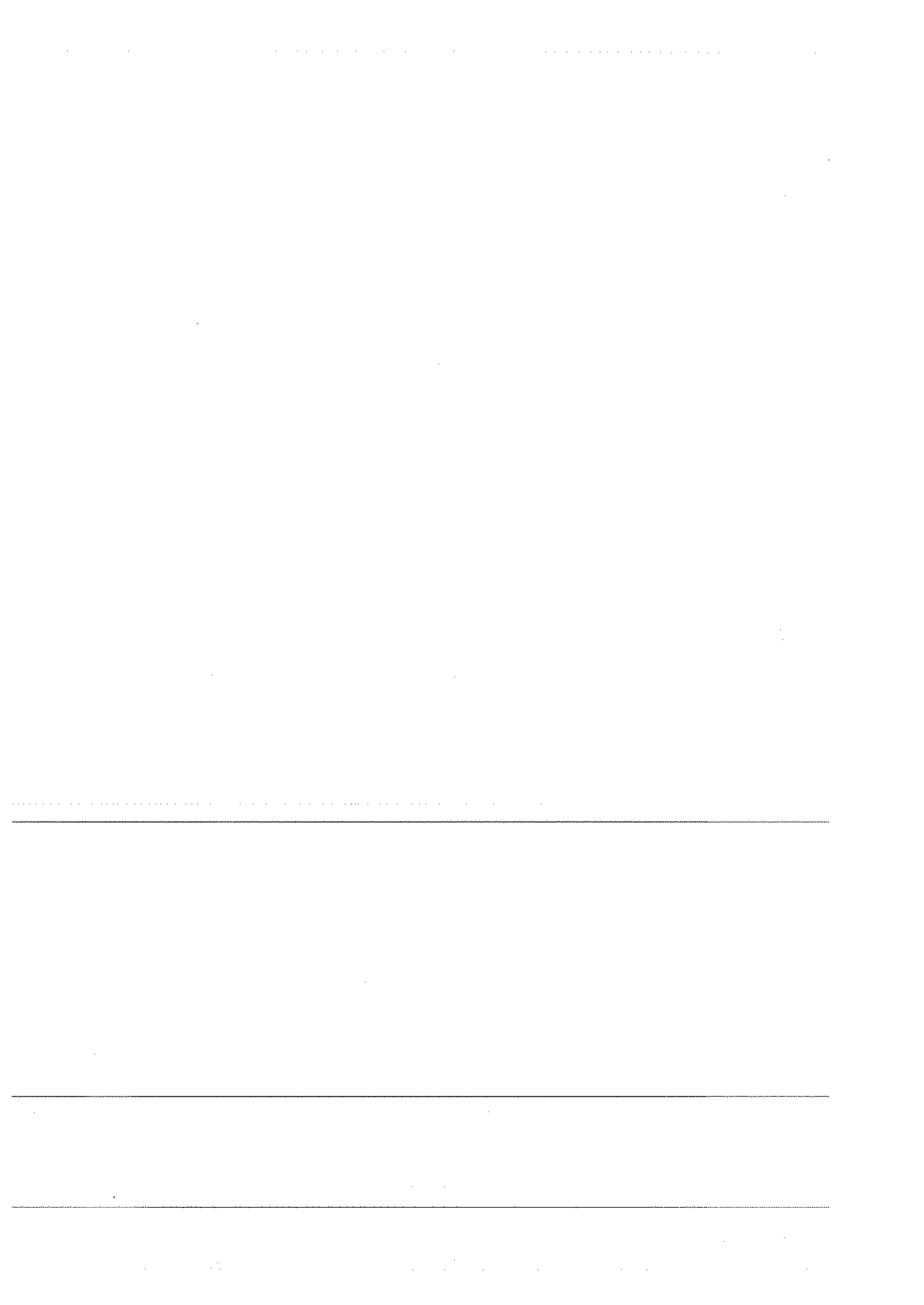
وقال الوزير اللبناني في حديث تلفزيوني: انه تم إجراء حجر على مزرعة للأبقار في بلدة بدنايل البقاعية حيث وجدت الحمى القلاعية منقشية في عشرات رؤوس البقر فيها.

وأضاف: ان عشرة من رؤوس البقر وجدت نافقة قرب مدينة بعطيك كانت مصابة بمرض الحمى القلاعية وتم حرقها بإشراف وزارة الصحة ومن ثم طمرها.

وأشار إلى أن رؤوس الأبقار النافقة كانت قد دخلت إلى لبنان من أوروبا قبل شهر ولم تكن ملقحة ضد المرض. (سانا) (تشرين ٤،

٣، ٢٠٠١)





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