AYDI EST.

Open Learning ⟲ Translation

2021-2022

Second Year

First Term

3+4+5+6

The Last Lecture

Translation

I

04/25.06.2022
16/23.07.2022

أ. مصطفى كشكية

LECTURE NO.3

04.06.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

The text:

Poverty in the Arab World:

The Greatest Challenge for the Arabs in the 3rd Millennium

In spite of the tremendous progress in economy and production achieved by humanity during the last decades of the twentieth century alongside with the modern scientific and technological revolution represented in the rise of the international gross product to three thousand billion dollars in 1916 and to 40850 billion dollars in 2006, poverty and the gap between the rich and the poor remain among the most complex dilemmas inherited from the elapsed century and which confront humanity with the beginning of this century threatening more conflict and flustering contradictions on all levels.

Combating poverty is now not merely a challenge connected with development, it is also a challenge to human rights. At the onset of this century our world is still the scene of unacceptable levels of deprivation. A survey carried out on an international level showed that, one out of every live persons worldwide lives under the poverty line, i.e. on less than one dollar per day. If the line goes up a little bit more, then the rate of poverty is over one third of the world population. Parallel to this, however, the wealth of a selected few hundred or billionaires exceeds half the gross global income.

There is probably a great defect then in the buildup of the Arab society which is thus endangered from within and threatened with the most grievous perils on the future of the Arab society where talk of the scientific, social and political modernization becomes Mile There- will be no real modernity with the presence of mass poverty and overwhelming illiteracy that hit more than one hundred million Arabs. This was in fact noted by the Human Development Survey for 2006, which indicated that the low incomes in such big numbers largely contribute to the absence of real freedom in the world. In our opinion, however, this defect can be treated by equal distribution of wealth, to start with, where the rich elites in the Arab world take their responsibilities in development and promotion instead of accumulating wealth of approximately a thousand billion dollars in western banks. Secondly the Arab society should be converted into a productive society, since the revenues of the Arab World reached 32.8 of its gross product, compared with developing countries 30.2 for the year 2002 and the world 23.2 according to the Human Development.

Survey of 2006, as well as by increasing productivity in the Arab World at large.

Thirdly, controlling the rapid population explosion which is accompanied by wasting revenues and potentials uselessly since die population growth rate is the highest in the world even in comparison with developing countries (2.8 to 2)

Fourthly, by curbing military expenditure, since the Arab World is the biggest importer of arms 60 billion dollars in 1999.

These are preliminary and essential reforms that are indispensable, in our opinion, in order to rid our Arab society from the phenomenon of poverty and to head for social democracy and active contribution to today's modernity and the prospective scientific revolution.

The Translation:

الفقر في العالم العربي

التحدي الأكبر للعرب في القرن الحادي والعشرين

على الرغم من الطفرة الهائلة/التقدم الهائل في الاقتصاد والإنتاج التي/الذي حققته البشرية في العقود الأخيرة من القرن العشرين في موازاة الثورة العلمية والتقنية الحديثة وارتفاع الناتج الإجمالي العالمي من ثلاثة آلاف بليون دولار/مليار دولار عام ١٩٦٠ إلى أربعين ألف وثمانمائة وخمسين بليون دولار/مليار دولار عام ٢٠٠٦ يظل الفقر واتساع الفجوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء من أعقد الإشكالات الموروثة من القرن الماضي/المنصرم والتي تواجه الإنسانية في بداية هذا القرن مهددةً بالمزيد من الصراع والتناقضات المربكة على كل الأصعدة، ...

حتى أن القضاء على الفقر لم يعد تحديًا إنمائيًا فحسب، بل بات يمثل تحديًا أيضًا فيما يتعلق بحقوق الإنسان إذ لاتزال في عالمنا مطلع هذا القرن مستويات غير مقبولة من الحرمان. وقد أشار مسحٌ تم تنفيذه على المستوى الدولي بأن واحدًا من كل خمسة أشخاص يعيش تحت خط الفقر أي على أقل من دولارٍ واحدٍ في اليوم ولو رُفع/ارتفع هذا الخط قليلًا لتجاوزت نسبة الفقراء/الفقر ما يزيد عن ثلث مجموع سكان العالم وفي موازاة ذلك على كل حال نجد أن ثروة/ثروات تصنع مئات من المليارديرات تتجاوز نصف الدخل الإجمالي العالمي.

ثمة / هناك خلل كبير في بنية المجتمع العربي يهدده من داخله وينذر بأفدح الأخطار على مستقبل الأمة العربية، ويجعل الحديث عن التحديث السياسي والاجتماعي والعلمي من دون جدوى، فلا حداثة حقيقية في ظل فقرٍ مدقع وأميةٍ كاسحة تطال / تصل إلى أكثر من مئة مليون عربي، وهو ما نبّه إليه تقرير التنمية البشرية لعام ٢٠٠٦ إذ رأى أن المستويات المرتفعة لضعف الدخل تسهم / تساهم في انعدام الحريات الحقيقة في العالم، ولكن من الممكن تدارك هذا الخلل في رأينا بتوزيعٍ عادلٍ للثروة أولًا تتحمل فيه النخبة الثرية في العالم العربي مسؤولياتها في تنمية مجتمعاتها والارتقاء بها، عوضًا عن تكديس ثرواتها المقدّرة بأكثر من ألف بليون دولار في المصارف الأوروبية.

وثانيًا بتحويل المجتمع العربي إلى مجتمع منتج على عكس ما هو في حالته الراهنة حيث تبلغ

واردات العالم العربي ٣٢.٨ من ناتجه الإجمالي قياسًا إلى الدول النامية ٣٠.٢ وإلى العالم ٢٣.٢ وذلك وفقًا لتقرير التنمية البشرية لعام ٢٠٠٠ وبمضاعفة قواه الإنتاجية وهي الأقل / الأدنى في العالم من دون استثناء.

وثالثًا بالحد من الانفجار السكاني المتسارع والمترافق مع هدر الموارد والطاقات حيث أن معدل النمو السكاني هو الأعلى في العالم حتى بالقياس إلى الدول النامية (٢.٨ إلى ٢).

ورابعًا بلجم الانفاق العسكري حيث أن العالم العربي هو الأكثر استيرادًا للسلاح – ٦٠ بليون دولار عام ١٩٩٩.

هذه إصلاحات أولية وضرورية لابدّ منها في رأينا لتحرير مجتمعاتنا العربية من ظاهرة الفقر وتحويلها باتجاه الديمقراطية الاجتماعية والمشاركة الفاعلة في حداثة العصر وثورته العلمية العتيدة / المرتقبة.

Thank you

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LECTURE NO.4

25.06.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

The text:

War for Business, Explained

This week, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) released its yearly review of the global arms trade, and the United States was once again the leading weapons exporter. Forbes reports that between 2017 and 2021, the United States delivered 39 percent of significant arms deliveries worldwide, more than twice what Russia did and nearly ten times what China did to its weapons clients. Furthermore, the United States had significantly more consumers — 103 countries, or more than half of the UN member states.

While the United States' arms exports dwarf everyone else's, the bulk of its shipments, 47%, are to the Middle East, with Saudi Arabia being the largest consumer by far.

But just what is the military industrial complex and how did it start?

In his 1935 book: "War is a Racket," highly-decorated marine-corps general Smedley Butler warns the American people of flagrant corruption at the heart of the US war-machine. He decries the grave undue influence of business interests over government decisions, saying: "War [...] is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many [...] the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives".

In 1961, U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower warns the nation via televised address "against the acquisition of unwarranted influence [...] by the military

industrial complex".

Many decades later, very little has changed. Tragedies are still perpetrated over petty economic concerns, and prominent anti-war voices remain few and far between. Powerful nations still wage endless wars of attrition in the poorest places on earth, to pursue ambiguous and unachievable fiscal goals.

Craig Whitlock's "The Afghanistan Papers," reveals how American generals and high-ranking officials believed the war in Afghanistan to be unwinnable, but misled the public through false testimony to keep the war going because every day of hostilities meant millions in profit for weapons manufacturers.

Industry, politics, and the army collude in broad daylight to extract more profit from war than could ever be had in times of peace.

Industry

Comprised of massive multinational corporations that exceed most countries in wealth and influence, the military industrial complex is at the root of most conflicts around the world, because it benefits from all of them. Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, and many others, feed the flames of conflict with consumable armaments, from a safe distance, protected within the borders of powerful Western nations, such as the U.S., Canada, Great-Britain, and France, to name a few.

A business always seeks to increase its profit margin by every available, legal means. And since materiel consumed by military actions is produced by private companies and sold to governments for profit, producers of military hardware lobby lawmakers to facilitate the path to war in exchange for what is essentially a bribe, but delivered in a roundabout way so as to remain technically allowed. After all, the crucial distinction is that bribery is criminal, while lobbying is not.

The consequences of this coordinated lobbying effort can be observed in endless military-spending increases around the world.

Professor Jonathan Turley mentions in a 2014 Al-Jazeera op-ed that "trillions of dollars have flowed to military and homeland security companies." For example, "In the first 10 days of the Libyan war alone, the administration spent roughly $550m. That figure includes about $340 million dollars for munitions – mostly cruise missiles that must be replaced".

Politics

Governments serve big business. This much is undeniable. A 2014 Princeton University study confirms that public opinion has "near-zero" impact on U.S. law. Most of the time, legislation reflects the interest of corporations.

If you take a good look at the leader of any major industrial power, they start to look like salesmen for the weapons industry. You can't go a month without the U.S. president pushing the latest drone on the UAE, or the French president withdrawing ambassadors to help a private corporation sell more

submarines.

So as long as money can be made by dropping bombs, much of the developing world, the MENA region especially, will never know peace.

Despite claims of democratization and peacekeeping, U.S. military engagements always turn out to be unnecessary and self-serving. Even U.S. soldiers who fought in Iraq disapprove of the invasion, Pew Research Center reveals. Military contractors, on the other hand, who made 138 billion dollars from the war, probably think it was a great idea.

Armed Forces

The armed forces are the third entity in this symbiotic relationship. Politicians and oligarchs outrank them in social hierarchy and chain-of-command, but their active collaboration is essential to the continued viability of war as a for-profit business-model.

High-ranking officers and intelligence officials are relied upon to report the state of the armed forces. They can tailor their assessments so as to influence the decisions made by the state. Unsubstantiated claims and manipulated data were instrumental in sustaining U.S. military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria.

This is why generals are often courted by representatives of the weapons industry, tempted with gifts, favors, and promises of future employment. Regulations are often rolled back, just to make lobbying military and intelligence personnel easier.

Which isn't to say that old-school illegal bribery never happens. It certainly has its place in the corruption ecosystem.

When it comes to war profiteering, the world can't afford to go along with business as usual. In addition to killing millions, the enterprise of war-making is also actively reducing the quality of life of future generations, by way of pollution and climate-change.

After all, the environmental impact of war is staggering. The U.S. military alone consumes more liquid fuels and emits more CO2 than most countries combined, a 2019 report released by Durham and Lancaster University finds.

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The first paragraph:

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The translation:

أرباح طائلة: الحرب من أجل التجارة

أصدر معهد ستوكهولم الدولي لأبحاث السلام (SIPRI) هذا الأسبوع مراجعته السنوية عن تجارة السلاح في العالم، وكالعادة، حلّت الولايات المتحدة في المرتبة الأولى ضمن أكبر مصدّري السلاح. كما ذكرت فورين أن الولايات المتحدة هي مصدر نحو ٣٩% من صفقات السلاح المهمة في العالم ما بين عامي ٢٠١٧ و٢٠٢١، أي أكثر من ضعفي روسيا ونحو عشرة أضعاف الصين. بل إن عدد مشتري السلاح الأمريكي قد بلغ ١٠٣ دولة أي أكثر من نصف الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة.

وغالبية صادرات الولايات المتحدة من الأسلحة، التي لا ينافسها أحد في هذا السوق، أو نحو ٤٧% تحديدًا، تذهب إلى الشرق الأوسط حيث تستأثر المملكة العربية السعودية بالحصة الأكبر بفارق كبير عن أقرب الدول لها.

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But just what is the military industrial complex and how did it start?

In his 1935 book: "War is a Racket," highly-decorated marine-corps general Smedley Butler warns the American people of flagrant corruption at the heart of the US war-machine. He decries the grave undue influence of business interests over government decisions, saying: "War [...] is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many [...] the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives".

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Industry, politics, and the army collude in broad daylight to extract more profit from war than could ever be had in times of peace.

The translation:

لكن ما المجمع الصناعي العسكري وكيف تشكّل؟

في كتابه الصادر عام ١٩٣٥ بعنوان "War Is a Racket"، حذّر الجنرال السابق في البحرية الأمريكية، سميدلي بتلر، الشعب الأمريكي من الفساد المستشري في قلب آلة الحرب الأمريكية وشجب نفوذ المصالح التجارية وتأثيرها على قرارات الحكومة. وقد أورد في كتابه أن "الحرب تخدم مصالح القلة على حساب المصلحة العامة، فتكون الأرباح بالدولار والخسائر في الأرواح".

وفي عام ١٩٦١، حذّر الرئيس الأمريكي أيزنهاور عبر خطاب متلفز مما أسماه "تنامي النفوذ غير المبرر للمجمع الصناعي العسكري".

وما زال الحال كما هو رغم مرور عقود طويلة. إذ ما زلنا نرى فظائع بسبب مخاوف اقتصادية بسيطة، وما يزال المناهضون للحرب قلة بلا نفوذ. وبقيت الدول القوية وفية لعادتها: تشن حروبًا استنزافية لا نهاية لها في أفقر بلدان الأرض من أجل أهداف مالية غامضة يستحيل تحقيقها.

ومن ذلك أن كريغ ويتلوك كشف في كتابه "أوراق أفغانستان" أن الجنرالات الأمريكيين والمسؤولين في المناصب القيادية رأوا أن بلدهم لن ينتصر في أفغانستان، لكنهم ضللوا الرأي العام بشهادات ملفقة حتى تستمر الحرب لأن كل يوم يساوي زيادة في الأرباح بملايين الدولارات لمصنّعي السلاح.

فكانت صناعة السلاح تتواطأ مع رجال السياسة والجيش بوضوح سافر لجني ثروات ما كان لها أن تتحقق في وقت السلم.

Thank you

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LECTURE NO.5

16.17.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

The text:

Industry

Comprised of massive multinational corporations that exceed most countries in wealth and influence, the military industrial complex is at the root of most conflicts around the world, because it benefits from all of them. Boeing, Lockheed Martin, Raytheon, and many others, feed the flames of conflict with consumable armaments, from a safe distance, protected within the borders of powerful Western nations, such as the U.S., Canada, Great-Britain, and France, to name a few.

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The translation:

الصناعة

يتكون المجمع الصناعي العسكري من شركات متعددة الجنسيات تفوق معظم الدول من حيث الثروة والنفوذ. وهو وراء معظم النزاعات والصراعات في العالم، لأنه تصب في مصلحته. وتشعل الشركات العاملة في مجال السلاح- مثل بوينغ، ولوكهيد مارتن، ورايثيون، وغيرها- هذه الصراعات بمنتجاتها، بينما تبقى بعيدًا في مأمن من هذه الأهوال تحتمي بحدود الدول الغربية المنيعة مثل الولايات المتحدة وكندا وبريطانيا وفرنسا، على سبيل المثال لا الحصر.

ودائمًا ما تسعى الشركات إلى زيادة هامش الربح بكل الوسائل القانونية المتاحة ما وسعها ذلك. ولمّا كان إنتاج العتاد العسكري وتوفيره مهمة الشركات الخاصة التي تبيعه إلى الحكومات لتحقق الأرباح المرجوة، أخذت الشركات الخاصة تضغط على المشرّعين ليسهّلوا خيار الحرب. لكن هذه الشركات تصل إلى مبتغاها بالرشوة في حقيقة الأمر، لكنها تُدفع بطرق ملتوية حتى لا تخالف القانون شكليًا. ولا فارق جوهريًا بينهما سوى أن الرشوة جريمة وما تفعله جماعات الضغط مباح.

ولا يصعب على المرء رؤية مآلات أفعال هذه الجماعات، فنحن نرى الإنفاق العسكري يرتفع ارتفاعًا جنونيًا في معظم بلاد العالم.

وقد ذكر البروفيسور جوناثان تورلي في مقال رأي على موقع الجزيرة في عام ٢٠١٤ أن "الشركات العسكرية وشركات الأمن تحقق أرباحًا تُقدّر بتريليونات الدولارات مثلما حدث في ليبيا خلال الأيام العشر الأولى من الحرب، إذ أنفقت الإدارة الأمريكية نحو ٥٥٠ مليون دولار. ويشمل هذا المبلغ نحو ٣٤٠ مليون دولار للذخائر ومعظمها من صواريخ كروز التي تُستبدل باستمرار".

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Politics

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So as long as money can be made by dropping bombs, much of the developing world, the MENA region especially, will never know peace.

Despite claims of democratization and peacekeeping, U.S. military engagements always turn out to be unnecessary and self-serving. Even U.S. soldiers who fought in Iraq disapprove of the invasion, Pew Research Center reveals. Military contractors, on the other hand, who made 138 billion dollars from the war, probably think it was a great idea.

The translation:

السياسة

يكاد لا يخفى على أحد أن الحكومات تخدم الشركات الكبرى، وتلك حقيقة لا يمكن إنكارها. وقد أكدت دراسة أجرتها جامعة برينستون في عام ٢٠١٤ أن تأثير الرأي العام على عملية التشريع في الولايات المتحدة "شبه منعدم". وغالبًا ما يعكس التشريع مصلحة الشركات.

وإذا ما تفكرت مليًا في عمل قادة أي دولة صناعية كبرى، فستجد أنهم باتوا مروّجين لصناعة السلاح. فلن يمر شهر دون أن تسمع مثلاً أن الرئيس الأمريكي قد أرسل أحدث طائرة بدون طيار إلى الإمارات، أو أن الرئيس الفرنسي استدعى سفراء بلده ليساعد شركة خاصة على بيع المزيد من الغواصات.

وما دام إلقاء القنابل مصدرًا رئيسًا لجني الثروات، فلن يرى أهل الدول النامية السلام أبدًا، لا سيما في الشرق الأوسط وشمال إفريقيا.

تزعم الولايات المتحدة أن تدخلها العسكري يأتي دائمًا لنشر الديمقراطية وحفظ السلام، لكن حقيقة الأمر أنها لا تُقدم على التدخل في بلد ما إلا لخدمة مصالحها. وقد كشف مركز بيو للأبحاث أن الجنود الأمريكيين أنفسهم الذين حاربوا في العراق لا يؤيدون الغزو. أمّا المتعاقدون العسكريون الذين جنوا ١٣٨ مليار دولار من الحرب، فقد كان الغزو فكرة عظيمة في رأيهم.

Thank you

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LECTURE NO.6
THE LAST LECTURE

23.07.2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

The text:

Armed Forces

The armed forces are the third entity in this symbiotic relationship. Politicians and oligarchs outrank them in social hierarchy and chain-of-command, but their active collaboration is essential to the continued viability of war as a for-profit business-model.

High-ranking officers and intelligence officials are relied upon to report the state of the armed forces. They can tailor their assessments so as to influence the decisions made by the state. Unsubstantiated claims and manipulated data were instrumental in sustaining U.S. military operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria.

This is why generals are often courted by representatives of the weapons industry, tempted with gifts, favors, and promises of future employment. Regulations are often rolled back, just to make lobbying military and intelligence personnel easier.

Which isn't to say that old-school illegal bribery never happens. It certainly has its place in the corruption ecosystem.

When it comes to war profiteering, the world can't afford to go along with business as usual. In addition to killing millions, the enterprise of war-making is also actively reducing the quality of life of future generations, by way of pollution and climate-change.

After all, the environmental impact of war is staggering. The U.S. military alone consumes more liquid fuels and emits more CO2 than most countries combined, a 2019 report released by Durham and Lancaster University finds.

The translation:

القوات المسلحة

القوات المسلحة هي الطرف الثالث في هذه العلاقة الوثيقة. صحيح أن الساسة والأوليغارشية أعلى من طبقة العسكريين في التراتبية الاجتماعية والقيادية، لكن تعاونهم أمر محوري لتستمر الحرب باعتبارها مشروعًا استثماريًا مضمونًا.

يتولى كبار الضباط ومسؤولي الاستخبارات تقديم التقارير عن حالة القوات المسلحة. ويمكنهم إن أرادوا صياغة التقارير وفقًا لأهوائهم وذلك للتأثير على قرارات الدولة. وقد كانت الادعاءات دون سند والبيانات الملفقة أحد أهم أسباب استمرار العمليات العسكرية الأمريكية في العراق

وأفغانستان وسوريا.

ولا عجب إذن أن يتودد ممثلو صناعة السلاح إلى الجنرالات ويستعملون كل ما يملكون من أدوات الترغيب سواء كانت هدايا أو وعود بالتوظيف في المستقبل فضلًا عن تقديم خدمات معينة. وغالبًا ما تفشل التشريعات واللوائح التي تسعى إلى التضييق على أبواب الفساد تلك؛ لتبقى عملية الضغط على العسكريين ورجال الاستخبارات سهلة ويسيرة.

وليس المقصود من هذا أن الرشوة التقليدية قد اختفت من العالم، بل هي قائمة بالفعل في بيئة تعاني من كل هذا الفساد.

ولا تتوقف البشاعة على مجرد التربح من الحرب، بل إن آثاره تمتد إلى أبعد من ذلك. فالحرب تغيّر كل شيء، إذ تتوقف الأعمال، ويُقتل ملايين البشر، وينتشر التلوث ويتغير المناخ، وتصبح حياة الأجيال القادمة في خطر.

في نهاية الأمر، فالأثر البيئي للحرب صاعق. حيث أورد تقرير لجامعة دورهام ولانكستر عام ٢٠١٩ أن الجيش الأمريكي وحده يستهلك وقودًا سائلًا ويطرح عاز ثاني أكسيد الكربون أكثر من معظم البلدان مجتمعة.

***

The text:

وجهت وزارة الخارجية والمغتربين السورية، رسالتين متطابقتين الى كل من الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة ورئيس مجلس الأمن حول الاعتداءات الإجرامية الإسرائيلية التي تعرض لها محيط مدينة دمشق.

وقالت الوزارة أن " العدو الإسرائيلي نفذ عدواناً جوياً برشقات من الصواريخ من اتجاه الجولان العربي السوري المحتل في حوالي الساعة الثانية عشرة و٣٢ دقيقة من فجر اليوم الجمعة ٢٢ تموز ٢٠٢٢، مستهدفًا بعض النقاط في محيط مدينة دمشق، وأدى هذا العدوان الجبان إلى مقتل ثلاثة عسكريين وجرح سبعة آخرين، ووقوع خسائر مادية."

The translation:

Foreign Affairs and Expatriates Ministry sent two identical letters to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Security Council on the Israeli criminal acts of aggression on the vicinity of Damascus

"The Israeli enemy carried out at 12:32 a.m. on Friday dawn an aggression with bursts of missiles from the direction of occupied Syrian Golan, targeting some points in the vicinity of Damascus, this cowardly aggression led to the martyrdom of three soldiers, the injury of seven others, and material losses ," The Ministry said.

I will send a handout to Al-Aydi Bookshop and it's required in the exam.

Thank you

HANDOUT

AN ANALYSIS OF ARABIC-ENGLISH TRANSLATION: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

INTRODUCTION

Translation is indispensable in our everyday life for its being a most diverse means of human communication. In these days of globalization and widespread immigration, the need of translation is increasing due to the continuous expansion of trade, science, culture, technology and so on. Translation is a field of contrastive linguistics since it is associated with at least two languages and their cultures. It is the process of conveying the message by transferring from one system of language to the other. That is to say, it is the technique used to transfer and/or transform the meaning of a written term or text of the source language into the target language using words which have direct equivalence, new words or terms, foreign words written in target language or using foreign words to fit the target language pronunciation. Bassnett, S. says, "Translation involves the transfer of 'meaning' contained in one set of language signs into another set of language signs through competent use of the dictionary and grammar; the process involves a whole set of extra-linguistic criteria also".

A translation should be read by readers in its new language with the same enthusiasm and understanding as it was in the old. It should have the same virtues as the original, and inspire the same responses in its readers. So, a translator is both a reader and writer at the same time. Once in an answer to the question "What is a Translation?" Francis Steele gives a wonderful definition, "A translation should convey as much of the original text in as few words as possible, yet preserve the original atmosphere and emphasis. The translator should strive for the nearest approximation in words, concepts, and cadence. He should scrupulously avoid adding words or ideas not demanded by the text. His job is not to expand or to explain, but to translate and preserve the spirit and force of the original.... Not just ideas, but words are important; so also is the emphasis indicated by word order in the sentence". Thus, translation from Arabic into English needs the processes and techniques which are used to transfer the meaning of the source language (i.e. Arabic) into the target language (i.e. English). This paper approaches translation activity from both academic and professional points of view.

DISCUSSION

Translation is an act of interlingual interaction which engages the cultural, religious, political etc. components of language.

In translation, we do not translate a word, sound, style or grammar but meaning. Meaning can be defined as a knotty arrangement or a product of different linguistic elements such as vocabulary, grammar, style, phonology and usage. Usually, anything which is not relevant to *meaning* is not considered as *translation* but at times, we may have some exception where sounds are more important than meanings for example, poetry. Meaning can be made out from a single word or a group of words so that something can be understood independently. Hence, a word is the smallest and a sentence is the largest unit of meaning. Translation needs to be viewed as an act of communication governed by consideration of comprehensibility and readability, rather than an act of prescription informed by dogmatic and obsolete views about correctness. So, translation is the exchange of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text.

English is the most common *lingua franca* for universal communication with 379 million as native and at least 700 million as foreign language users all over the world. The need and demand of English has become greater for globalization, trade, commerce, information technology, immigration and so forth. English is one of the modern Aryan or Indo European languages but Arabic is one of the oldest Afro Asiatic languages of the world. Arabic is also one of the famous international languages having mother tongue of 319 million Arab nationals who have some controls over the majority of the world nations economically, religiously and linguistically. The abundance of minerals has indebted many nations economically on the one hand and their language; Arabic being the language of the holy Quran helped them on the other hand to create world brotherhood. The Arab navigators, travellers and specially the Sufis and their spreading of Islam to the different non-Muslim world-nations helped them to come in contact of many.

Translation has been used by humans for centuries, beginning after the appearance of written literature. Modern-day translators use sophisticated tools and technologies to accomplish their work, and rely heavily on software applications to simplify and streamline their tasks. However, problems of translation are mainly caused by syntax (grammar), lexis or vocabulary (word), stylistics (style), phonology (sound) and usage of the source language (SL) which is Arabic and its translation into the target language (TL) being English in our current study.

TRANSLATION METHODS

The method of translation refers to the way we use to transfer the meaning from the source language into the target language. The main and major classification of

methods of translation could be:

(i) Manual and

(ii) Mechanical,

or

(a) Literal and

(b) Free.

However, in Newmark's words, (1988:45), we translate either literally or freely. e.g.:

LITERAL TRANSLATION:

Literal translation involves the conveyance of denotative meaning of words, phrases and sentences in a text from one language to another. Therefore, literal translation works where there is a correspondence between the two languages in terms of semantics and structure. The literal translation is a bad practice, especially between the languages of distant sources like Arabic and English. Notably, literal translation often falters, particularly in the case of multi-word units like collocations and idioms. But literal translation may sometimes work in the case of multi-word units which can be illustrated as 'الحرب والسلام' – 'war and peace'.

This method could be applied in three different ways: Word-for-Word Translation, One-to-One Literal Translation and Literal Translation of Meaning. The ancient Greeks translated texts into Latin using the literal Word for Word Translation method. Also, one to one basis of literal substitution was preferred. Here, fluency for target readers is more important than fidelity.

a) Word-for-Word Translation:

A word-for-word translation is the way of transferring meaning of each and every word of the source language into the target language with its equivalent words. This means to translate individual words. It is a bit risky method since it may upset meaning. So, it is not recognized as a mature translation practice because it does not take structural mismatches such as differences in word order, modification etc. between languages into consideration. It thoroughly ignores the target language and the context. Here, each and every word or item is translated into TL with an equivalent and similar meaning. e.g.

Arabic: ذهب نجيب إلى جدة

English: ? Went Najib to Jeddah.

Here, the correct word order for the translation in English should be 'Najib went to Jeddah'. In Arabic verbal sentences, the verb comes first but in English sentences, the verb comes after a noun or noun equivalent in a sentence. So, the above English word-for-word translation is faulty.

b) One-to-One Literal Translation:

It is a broader form of translation. In this method, we consider the collocation meanings and translate each SL word or phrase into an identical word or phrase in the TL with the same number, grammatical class and type of language. That is, a noun is translated into a noun, an adjective into an adjective and so on and so forth. In the same way, an idiom should be translated into an idiom, a collocation into a collocation, a proverb into a proverb, a metaphor into a metaphor etc. The following example shows the translation of an Arabic idiom into English. e.g.

Arabic: "لسان طويل"

English: 'long tongue' (i.e. abussive)

c) Literal Translation of Meaning:

It is the translation of meaning as closely, accurately and completely as possible. This is why sometimes it is called Close, or Direct Translation. It takes into account for the TL grammar and word order. Metaphorical and special uses of language are also accounted for in the TL. This method conveys different meanings in different texts, contexts and combination with other words. This method can be most acceptable among literal translations. e.g.

Arabic: احبك كثيرًا
English: I love you a lot.

FREE TRANSLATION:

It is the act of rendering the wording, structure, and grammar of a source document into the translation as closely as possible. Here, fluency is not as important as fidelity. This is often made for students and scholars who have knowledge of the language they are reading. This method is considered to be better than the previous one, the literal translation. Free method means to translate without any constraints. A free translation is a translation that reproduces the general meaning of the original text. It may or may not closely follow the form or organization of the original. It is associated with translating the spirit, or the message, not the letter or the form of the text. It does not translate each and every single word in a text. The translator can translate the way s/ he understands. It is convenient both for the translator and the person who reads it. As for free translation, it is another translation method whereby an SL literary text is relayed into a TL by reproducing the matter without the manner, or the content without the form. So, it is usually a paraphrase that is much longer than the original and over and over again wordy and pretentious. e.g.

Arabic: ليلى امرأة شابة وطيبة القلب

English: Laila is a young and kind-hearted woman.
Arabic: لقد سبق ان اخبرتك الا تستخدم قلمي
English: I had already told you not to use my pen.

The common methods of free translation could be classified as Adaptive Translation, Semantic Translation, Idiomatic Translation, Communicative Translation, Pragmatic Translation, Faithful Translation, Creative Translation, Cognitive Translation, Information Translation, Stylistic Translation, Scientific Translation etc.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A translation problem is any difficulties we come across at translating that invites us to stop translating in order to check, recheck, reconsider, rethink or rewrite it or use a dictionary, or a reference of some kind to help us overcome it and make sense of it. Translation problems can be posed essentially by the grammar, word, style, sound and/or usage of the concerning languages.

Here, some problems like syntactic, semantic, stylistic, phonological and usage are discussed in detail:

A. Syntactic Problems:

There are some problems related to the syntax/structure of the two languages (i.e. Arabic and English) because they belong to two different and distant language families and for other reasons. Syntactic asymmetries between Arabic and English require special attention from translators. Most importantly, the translator needs to be aware of the mismatches at the sentence level which involve word order variation, e.g.

Verb 'Do':

'Do' as the main verbs in English are equal to 'يفعل' in Arabic. The verb 'Do' (Present) and 'Did' (Past) with 'يفعل' for Arabic negative (and at times affirmative) sentences indicate the tenses only. The verbs 'Do' and 'Did' in questions have the Arabic equivalent as 'هل' e.g.

Arabic: هل تحب الزهور؟
English: Do you like flowers?

Verb 'Have':

The verb 'Have' to show ownership (i.e. 'يملك' in Arabic) has fewer problems as the main verb (though it has no use as an auxiliary verb) in Arabic.

Questions:

In Arabic, for Yes/No-questions 'هل' can be used in both present and past tenses but for Wh-questions, we may have the equivalents such as: 'ما' (What), 'من' (Who), 'من' (Whom), 'لماذا' (Why), 'كيف' (How), 'أين' (Where), 'متى' (When), 'ما' (Which), 'لمن' (Whose) etc. e.g.

Arabic: من أين علي؟

English: Where is Ali from?

Negations:

The Arabic words like 'ال', 'ما', 'لم', 'لن' etc. have equivalents in English as 'no', 'not' etc. e.g.

Arabic: لا أعرف. (Present) vs. لم أعرف (Past)

English: I do not know. (Present) *vs.* I did not know. (Past)

Word Orders:

Two languages have different orders of words. For English, it is as Subject + Verb + Object/Complement, but in Arabic, we have the following two structures:

a. Nominal: Subject + (Verb) + Object/Complement: نجيب مدرس

b. Verbal: Verb + Subject + Object/Complement:

ذهب علي إلى السوق

Usually, English has only nominal sentence structures (i.e. SVC). Arabic is syntactically more flexible than English. In Arabic, there are generally three accepted word orders: VSC, SVC and VCS. But a typical Arabic structure of a sentence is as VSC: the 'verb' followed by a 'subject' which is further followed by an 'object' or 'complement' but in English, it is as SVC: the 'subject' followed by a 'verb' which is further followed by an 'object' or 'complement'. But with some change of meaning, the English word order could be different too.

Personal Pronouns:

Personal pronouns can be omitted (or, embedded) in verbal Arabic sentences if not to put emphasis, e.g.

Arabic: اشتريت سيارة (أنا)

English: I bought a car.

Adjectives:

English attributive adjectives usually come before nouns but in Arabic, the opposite is commonly found. e.g.

(a) red car *vs.* سيارة حمراء

Tenses:

Arabic and English have two major types of tenses (e.g. present and past). Arabic has no progressive and perfective form of tenses. In Arabic, the present and past perfect tenses are treated as past simple. The present progressive is treated in Arabic as present simple but to indicate time 'الآن' is used and similarly, the past progressive is used as past simple. The present and past perfect progressive tenses are not found in Arabic.

Conditional Sentences:

Arabic has two types of conditional sentences. But English has three. The translation of future in the past creates the main problem in Arabic.

Articles:

Like English, there is no indefinite article in Arabic. It has only definite articles (i.e. 'ال'– 'the').

e.g. 'طالب' (i.e. a student) *vs*. 'طلاب' (i.e. students); 'الشمس' (i.e. the sun) etc.

Genders and Numbers:

English does not have any grammatical genders whereas Arabic has. e.g. 'معلم' (i.e. a male teacher) vs. 'معلمة' (i.e. a female teacher). Also, English has two types of numbers. e.g. Singular (i.e. a teacher) *vs*. Plural (i.e. teachers), but Arabic has three types of numbers. e.g. Singular: 'معلم' (i.e. a teacher), Dual: 'معلمان' (i.e. two teachers) and Plural: 'معلمون' (i.e. teachers)

B. Semantic Problems:

As words, the basic units of translation play a very significant role, students or translators face more problems here. These problems take place when a word, phrase or term cannot be understood directly and clearly; misunderstood or not found in the standard lexicons/dictionaries.

The other major semantic or lexical problems encountered by translators and students are as follow:

Equivalence:

In the whole process of translation, equivalence is the key concept for any languages. The notion of equivalence is introduced as a major parameter of human communication. It should be noted that the notion of equivalence relates to the ordinary sense of the verb that we translate. That is why we are often asked to translate our feelings into words and our words into actions etc. In general, we can speak of types of equivalence such as formal, functional and ideational. Firstly, 'formal' equivalence seeks to capture the form of the SL expression. Here, form relates to the image employed in the SL expression as can be illustrated by the

underlined Arabic idiomatic expression and its underlined formal English equivalent. e.g.

Arabic:

لم يكن قرار نجيب بترك وظيفته والشروع بأخرى حكيمًا – كالقافز من الرمضاء إلى النار.

English: Najib's decision to leave his job for a new one was ill-thought– out of the frying pan into the fire.

Secondly, we have 'functional' equivalence which seeks to capture the function of the SL expression independently of the image utilized by translating it into the TL expression that performs the same function:

لم يكن قرار نجيب بترك وظيفته والشروع بأخرى حكيمًا – كالمستجير من الرمضاء بالنار.

English: Najib's decision to leave his job for a new one was ill-thought– from hot to hotter.

Sometimes, 'formal' and 'functional' equivalence may coincide to furnish what could be called 'optimal' translatability. The following Arabic proverb and its English translation illustrate this:

Arabic: إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع

English: Birds of a feather flock together.

Finally, there is 'ideational' equivalence which aims to convey the communicative sense of the SL expression independently of function and form. The English translation of the Arabic example involving 'من الرمضاء إلى النار' reflects this type of equivalence:

لم يكن قرار نجيب بترك وظيفته والشروع بأخرى حكيمًا – فقد سارت الأمور من سيء إلى أسوأ.

English: Najib's decision to leave his job for a new one was ill-thought –things went from bad to worse.

Monosomy:

A word which has only one meaning is termed monosemous. Monosemous words and terms cause no serious problems because they are standardized and available in the TL with one single meaning.

Polysemy:

A word which has more than one meaning is described as polysemous. e.g. 'طويل' (i.e. tall) and 'طويل' (i.e. long). Problems of translation arise when a polysemous word is mistaken for a monosemous one, where one meaning is wrongly assigned to it in all texts and contexts.

Synonymy:

Words which have the same meaning or similar meaning are called synonyms. Synonyms pose the problems concerning the difference between the levels of closeness or absolute identification of the meanings of synonymous words compared with one another in the same language as well as between the two languages, the SL and the TL, and how effective/ineffective that difference may be

on meaning in a context.

Collocations:

Two or more words which usually occur together consistently in different texts and contexts are called a collocation. We can say, it is the habitual co-occurrence of words. e.g. 'شاي ثقيل' (i.e. strong tea)

Idioms:

Types of phrases which have fixed forms and special meanings that cannot be made out from the direct meaning of their words are called an idiom. e.g. ' ذو وجهين'– a hypocrite

Proverbs/Sayings:

Proverbs are popular fixed sayings which are part of culture. Therefore, they have their own problems of translation for everybody, especially students of translation. Here, we have the Arabic proverbs and its English translation illustrated below:

Arabic: . الصدق منجاة

English: Honesty is the best policy.

Metaphors:

Metaphors are an indirect, non-literal language. They are used to say something but mean something else. They are usually quite problematic and difficult. A metaphorical translation involves the translation of SL metaphors into TL metaphors. In creative metaphors, the vehicle (i.e. the form) and the tenor (i.e. the content) become intertwined and subsequently inseparable. However, metaphors are not always creative; they are frequently used as decorative.

Morphology:

Morphology deals with the forms of words. It corresponds to that branch of Arabic linguistics known as 'علم الصرف'. In the case of Arabic-English translation, the problem stems from the fact that

Arabic morphological system is more flexible than English morphological system is. Derivation is a core aspect of morphology. It allows the derivation of numerous words forms, with different shades of signification, from the same root. e.g. 'ذهب' (root) – ذاهب (i.e. go/goes) يذهب (i.e. can go) ذهب (i.e. went) But English morphological system is not so rigid with respect to all parts of speech. e.g. big - bigger - the biggest. Morphological differences between languages tend to pose a serious problem in the case of Arabic-English translation.

Connotations:

A connotation has the meaning that a word can be suggested in addition to its

denotative meaning. For instance, the Arabic word 'اسد' (i.e. a lion) can signify in addition to its known meaning as 'a strong and brave person'. Words acquire their connotation from the culture to which they belong, as in every culture, people associate particular signification with particular words till they become the shades of those word meanings.

Paraphrases:

It is a brief explanation used when there is no way to make an unclear term or expression (e.g. cultural or religious etc) understandable. The Arabic word 'ردة' without explanation will not be clear to the English speakers though meaning 'to refrain from' but not having the exact meaning. So, a paraphrase is usually longer than the original.

Naturalization:

It is a translation strategy where SL usage is converted into normal TL usage. This process is basically carried out at lexical, collocation and structural levels. By way of illustration, the Arabic lexical item 'قابل للتفاوض' is translated as 'negotiable', the Arabic collocation 'يعير الانتباه' is translated into 'to draw attention' and the Arabic sentence 'الجو ماطر' translates into 'It is raining now' in English. In that case, naturalization of usage is inevitable in translation, as literal translation would produce unnatural expressions in the TL in cases where naturalization is called for.

Moreover, parallelism, literal translation, phrasal verbs, localization etc also create problems in translating a term or text.

C. Stylistic Problems:

In recent times, style is considered to be an essential part of meaning. It may cause problems for translators. It includes various types of figure of speech. Among the stylistic problems, there will be the following points to consider:

Fronting:

A word, a phrase or a clause can be put in the beginning of a sentence in a usual way. Such fronting is done on purpose to achieve a stylistic function of some kind: emphasis of the fronted word, or drawing attention to its special importance to the meaning of the sentence. e.g. 'اشتريت سيارة' instead of 'سيارة اشتريت'. Translators may be unfamiliar with such a stylistic function, and, hence ignore the style of fronting. But this is not advisable since meaning will be affected, however indirectly. It creates fewer problems in Arabic than in English.

Clichés:

There are some expressions that have some kind of comparison. e.g. The

Arabic expression 'مشغول مثل النحل' may be translated as 'very busy' in English.

Parallelism:

Two clauses or sentences may have the same structure and are, therefore, parallel. Such style of parallelism is not always easy to translate, and may have its problems in both Arabic and English.

Short vs. Long Sentences:

To combine short sentences into one or to divide long sentences into short ones may cause confusion.

Redundancy:

The employment of extra and unnecessary words expressing something might have some purpose in translation. So, it should not be dropped but taken care of.

Nominalization vs. Verbalization:

Unlike English, Arabic has two types of sentence structures namely noun dominated and verb dominated. This is an important area of Arabic to English translation.

Irony:

It is a very difficult style of any languages. Here, the translator has to be very careful. It is of three types: verbal, situational and dramatic irony

Anaphora:

An anaphora is a literary technique where several phrases or verses begin with the same word or words.

Passive vs. Active Style:

There are some differences between the Arabic passive and the English passive and its implications on translation. The Arabic passive is predominantly emotive although it can be used for other purposes such as thematization for emphasis. The English passive is also emotive albeit to the lesser extent. Like the Arabic passive, it is also used for the purpose of thematization. Let us examine the following examples:

Arabic: قُتل علي بواسطة مؤيد

English: Ali was killed by Muaid.

The misleading error in this translation is that while the SL text explicitly says 'Muaid' is the real perpetrator, the TL text implicitly portrays 'Muaid' as a sheer accomplice. The TL suggests that 'Muaid' did not kill 'Ali' by himself but made

somebody else to kill him (i.e. Ali). The translation of 'by' as 'بواسطة' can be avoided rendering it as 'على يد' which confirms the real perpetrator of the action by the doer. e.g. 'قتل على يد مؤيد.' Again, we have the following example,

Arabic: التدخين ممنوع بموجب القانون

English: Smoking is forbidden by law.

It is to be noted that the translation of 'by' as 'بواسطة' can be maintained as a second option in cases where the action is physically done through the agent.

Of course, besides these there are other issues in translation like ambiguity, (in)formality, punctuation, repetition and variation, simple vs. complex style, euphemism etc.

D. Phonological Problems:

Phonological problems or issues are those which are connected to sounds and their effects on meaning. These characteristics and effects may sometimes be very important for meaning and text as a whole where sounds are more significant than senses. Phonological features become an important aspect of translation when form comes to the fore in discourse and presents itself as inseparable from content. This is where phonological features emerge as part and parcel of content that need to be taken care of by the translator. The clearest manifestation of phonological features occurs in poetry (e.g. alliteration, rhyme, meter, paralleled repetition, etc.) where defamiliarization and the creation of new paradigms are embodied in such features. Hence, translating verse into verse is the most challenging task in translation; it may require, as many believe, a poet translator in order to render the formal properties that improvise poetic features which legitimate the discourse in this genre. So, careful and repeated reading, especially poetry, dropping unnecessary words and looking for the widest possible range of synonyms for key words, rhyming words etc. can help the translators. This is very necessary for rhythmical language. So, we have to consider the issues about Arabic-English translation. e.g. Sounds are important in language, especially when they combine together in different patterns to give meaning. To support the importance of sounds, we can quote Lawson's (1981:97), "… much more meaning is conveyed by rhythm and stress than we recognize". The sound effect could be more important than meaning and it plays an aesthetic function of language. So, we have the following points to talk about. e.g.

Tone:

It is an attitude of a writer towards a subject or an audience. Tone is generally

conveyed through the choice of words, or the viewpoint of a writer on a particular subject.

Rhyme:
It is a type of matching sound found at the end of words in a verse.

Rhythm:
It is a phonological feature of language consisting of a regular stressed and an unstressed syllable.

Alliteration:
In English, it is an initial rhyme involving the repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning but in Arabic, it is at the end of words.

Assonance:
It is the repetition of the same vowel sound in the middle of words. It is not so clear in Arabic as in English.

Onomatopoeia:
The use of imitative and naturally suggestive words for rhetorical, dramatical or poetic effect is termed onomatopoeia.

Other issues like consonance, meter, foot, beat, off beat etc. are also important. So, we can say phonological features and effects have an important role in translation where sounds are more significant than senses.

E. Usage Problems:

Usage subsumes various issues of language such as cultural, religious, social, geographical, political and so forth. Examples that may demonstrate approximation are so many items that may belong to various linguistic levels. These issues are great factors of translation. e.g.

Cultural Terms:
Anthropologists suggest that language is culture bound. So, a culture-specific expression in the SL is translated into a cultural substitute in the TL. e.g. The expression for greeting in Arabic 'صباح الخير' has the meaning in English as 'good morning' whereas 'صباح جيد' is not accepted culturally or socially in Arabic though it may have same meaning. Similarly, 'good evening' is not correct in English as a parting greeting at night.

Religious Terms:
The Arabic lexical item 'الله' is translated in English as 'God' with little change

in meaning because the word 'الله' has no male/female and singular/plural distinction, especially in Arabic.

Political Terms:
In Arabic, 'شهيد' is a person who died for the cause of religion or the state and its translation in English is 'martyr' which might be different from Arabic.

Possibility:
The possibility of saying something in the TL or not, for example the Arabic term 'راتب ضخم' is translated in English as 'a fat/handsome salary'.

Logical Acceptability:
The logical acceptability of an expression may be significant. e.g. The logical translation of 'يسحب كلامه /يعتذر' is 'to eat one's words' but the Arabic term ' ياكل كلماته' is not correct as nobody can eat words.

Frequency:
The frequency or non-frequency of an expression or a grammatical structure matters a lot. e.g. The frequent translation of 'يزرع الشقاق' is 'to sow division' or the structure 'قلبًا وقالبًا' is 'heart and soul'.

Familiarity:
The degree of familiarity or strangeness of an expression, or a grammatical structure can cause confusion. e.g. The familiar translation of 'أسباب وجيهة' is 'good reasons'.

Understandability:
The understandability, or not of an Arabic expression such as the translation of 'مهمة شاقة' is 'a difficult/hard/daunting task' in English.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

Any problems demand a solution. So, without a solution, there is no great or real use of pinpointing a translation problem. Indeed, without solutions to translation problems, we stop translating altogether. This is why all problems located in this work are accompanied by the same time with their possible solutions. In order to be acceptable, any suggested solutions are made clear, reasonable, feasible, reliable, applicable, contextual and in the right direction. Otherwise, it will not be acceptable. The solutions proposed to the translation problems are, therefore, based on the following criteria:

Untranslatability:
The problems of translating from Arabic to English can be termed as untranslatability which as such can straightly be of four types: cultural,

geographical, religious and linguistic. Problems of loss in translation include difficulties encountered by the translator when faced with terms or concepts in the SL that do not exist in TL.

Types of the Text:

The text may be general, technical, religious, political etc. For example, books with humor require a translator with wit, and where there is an unusual or intricate use of language (in the case of dialects, slang terms, and even cadence), a good understanding of and ability to translate the spoken word is essential. Sometimes, the idiomatic or religious terms need a little explanation for English readers.

Genders:

A decision may be made that a female translator is better for the text with a particularly feminine subject matter, or a male for one on a particularly masculine topic.

Major Linguistic Contexts:

The whole text could be one sentence, one paragraph, a poem or a short story etc.

Minor Linguistic Contexts:

It is to take account of the preceding and following word, phrase, clause or sentence.

Types of Relationship:

The level of the reader as such uneducated, educated, highly educated, specialists, children, etc. is of a great consideration for translation.

Areas of Interest:

Areas that could present some difficulty in translation could include extensive use of dialect, humor, poetry or literary conceit, all of which will need to be approached in a systematic and pre-agreed manner.

Areas of Specialty:

Some books focus on specialist areas, perhaps involving historical facts or scientific theory, for instance. In this case, the translator should have a good working knowledge of the subject matter, or a proven ability to research, disseminate and extrapolate information successfully. In some cases, travelling to the host country may be necessary.

So, it should be kept in mind that one problem can have more than one solution, as much as one solution can be applied to solve more than one problem.

CONCLUSION

Translation is a very tricky task of linguistics. It has always been a complicated job, specially transferring the characteristics and properties of two languages belonging to different origins. Richards, I. A. (1953:13) remarks, "Translation probably is the most complex type of event yet produced in the evolution of the cosmos". So, translating Arabic texts into English necessitates a huge bilingual expertise. Moreover, the cultural and religious influences are very strong in both the languages. It has been shown that though lexical problems are greater in number, grammatical, stylistic, usage and phonological problems are not insignificant. For instance, Arabic has more inflexion than English. Translation programs at the undergraduate and postgraduate levels have become a common feature of universities and academic institutes due to the increasing demand in the job market. Therefore, the charge of translation teaching is often assigned to bilingual academics specializing in literature and/or linguistics. Translation is not merely about conveying meaning, it is something more. Although to resolve the challenges of translating Arabic into English or finding any straightforward means is in no way an easy task, a comparative study will benefit the translators, readers, practitioners, learners and teachers in this field with a more clear-cut information.

Wish you all the best

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• مكتبة العائدي: المزة- نفق الآداب

• هاتف: 011 2119889

• موبايل + واتساب: 0941 322227

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