Problems in Translating English Journalistic Texts into Arabic: Examples from the Arabic Version of *Newsweek*

Ahmed-Sokarno Abdel-Hafiz
South Valley University

1. Introduction

This paper investigates the problems encountered in the translation of English journalistic texts into Standard Arabic (henceforth SA). The analysis presented in this study clearly shows that the most common problems in journalistic translation are attributed to: (a) the inappropriate selection of the equivalent TL word or expression, (b) the inability to observe the syntactic and stylistic differences between the SL and the TL and (c) the translated text may contain violations of some TL rules.

By drawing the attention of translators to the translational problems that await them, we can immensely enhance the quality of the output text. There is another reason for our interest in the translation of journalistic texts: translation is regarded by purists " as a bigger menace to the purity of Arabic language than that of the Colloquial dialects." (Abdelfattah 1996:134); for instance, journalistic translation may pave the way for foreign-language influence on SA in "the domain of syntax, style, and lexicon" (Abdelfattah 1996:134). Thus most of the changes that occur in the style and structure of Arabic occur through the Arab journalists who are familiar with European languages, especially English and through the Arab translators who render English journalistic texts into Arabic. As Holes (1995:255) puts it,

> Today, more than ever, it is in the language of the press, Television and radio that external influences on Arabic are most obvious, and constant exposure to this 'media MSA' seems to be having reaching effects on the vocabulary, grammar and phraseology of the Arabic used by educated Arabs in many other contexts written or spoken .

Thus Arabic passive sentences in which the agent is explicitly expressed are said to be the result of literal translation. Khafaji (1996:27) points out

that "Modern Standard Arabic, as used in the mass media and some modern literary works, has noticeably come to tolerate such passive sentences". Similarly, the nominal structure, especially in Arabic journalistic language, is gaining ground at the expense of the verbal structure.(cf. Abdelfattah 1996:134).

Several studies have dealt with translational problems that face Arab translators. As pointed out above, Khafaji (1996) has shown that English passive verbs pose a major problem for the English-Arabic translators. This is because s/he "would be confronted with the task of having to convert a large number of passive verbs in his English source text into other linguistic forms if [s/he] were to produce a normal Arabic text, free of translation interference." (p. 19). Belhaaj (1997) has dealt with two other types of problems encountered by Arab students in translating English texts into Arabic or vice versa: interlingual and intralingual problems.. For example, he shows that English relative clauses have different properties than their Arabic counterparts and thus constitute a real challenge to the translator. Al-Qinai (1998:284), on the other hand, discusses the problems associated with "the transliteration characters used in rendering names and proper nouns in both English and Arabic". Abdul Rahman (1998:71) deals with the problems encountered by translators in rendering "a polysemous lexical item in the SLT [Standard Language Text] where he has to figure out its right sense as dictated by the context and give it an acceptable equivalent in TLT [Target Language Text]". Al-Najjar (1998:90) has attempted to "explore a major translational problem: lexical translation of source language signifiers for which no receptor-language equivalents exist". Asfour (2000) studies the problems that arise in translating English poetry into Arabic. Although all these studies tackle (English-Arabic) translational problems in various situations, none of them sheds light on the problems faced by professional translators of journalistic texts. This study aims to fill this gap.

2. Materials and Method of Research

This paper does not rely on made-up sentences (cf. Shunnaq 1998); nor does it draw from translational problems encountered by college students (cf. Belhaaj 1997) or by a single translator (cf. Asfour 2000). Rather, it focuses on the problems faced by professional translators or practitioners in their attempt to translate a journalistic text from English into Arabic.

Most of the data used in this paper have been collected over several

weeks from the *Newsweek* magazine, which weekly appears in two versions: an English version and an Arabicone. The Arabic version, which is issued in Kuwait by Daar al-Watan, is a selectively translated version of the U.S.-based English version, which appears a day earlier. The Arabic version is actually translated by the joint effort of professional translators at Daar al-Watan. Therefore, the corpus is more or less representative of the problems encountered by Arab journalistic translators.

I first read the English article in the English version and then its translation in the Arabic version. Having collected and identified the problems and pitfalls in translation, I verified my findings by showing the translated parts to some professors of Arabic language. Almost all of them found problems with the Arabic renderings of the SL texts. Some even suggested better ways for overcoming these problems. I then attempted to examine these problems with the purpose of classifying and explaining them.

In identifying translational problems, we have to pay attention to the concept of equivalence, which is an integral part of translation (cf. Belhaaj 1997:104). In the words of Farghal and Shunnaq "we cannot think of translation without taking equivalence into consideration" (1998:4). The translator may resort to three types of equivalence: formal, functional or ideational equivalence. Firstly, formal equivalence "seeks to capture the form of the SL expression" (ibid., p.5). Secondly, functional equivalence "seeks to capture the function of the SL expression independently of the image utilized by translating it into a TL expression that performs the same function"(ibid.). As Shunnaq (1998:34) puts it, "[P]roducing functional equivalence (=FE) in translating certain Arabic texts into English constitutes main problems to Arab translators". Finally, ideational equivalence "aims to convey the communicative sense of the SL expression independently of function and form" (Farghal and Shunnaq 1998:5). It is always easier for a translator to resort to the formal equivalent of the SL words or expressions than to search for functional or ideational equivalents.

Sometimes, the translator unintentionally opts for a TL word or expression that is absolutely unrelated to the meaning of the SL word or expression; therefore, I call this phenomenon 'wrong equivalence'. We will expound on this phenomenon in the ensuing section.

3. Wrong Equivalence

The translator may go for a word or expression believing that it is equivalent to the SL word or expression. Sometimes, s/he may miss the target by picking out the wrong word or expression.

Some problems in the TL text are attributed to words with similar phonological properties in the SL. Such problems are considered interlingual, as in the following example from the study corpus:

- White house sources say, Chiney hopes to persuade Bush to let him chair the "principals" committee, where cabinet-level secretaries hammer out options for the president (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001, p.3)

تقول مصادر البيت الأبيض، إن تشيني يأمل فى إقناع بوش بالسماح له بتولى رئاسة لجنة"المبادئ" حيث يبحث مسؤولون على مستوى وزراء الحكومة خيارات لطرحها على الرئيس. (نيوزويك 20 فبراير2001م، ص6)

In this instance the translator has wrongly rendered the word "**principals**" as مبادىء instead of the true meaning of the word (i.e. رؤساء) . This problem is attributed to the confusion between the words '**principals**' and '**principles**' , which happen to be synophones; they are similar in their phonological structure.

Sometimes the SL expression may have two TL equivalents; for example, the TL may have two adjectives with different semantic domains that can function as equivalents to one adjective in the SL: one adjective used with persons, and the other with non-persons. Consider the following example:

-   Yasser el-Sirri, a slight wiry man with a full beard, was genial and relaxed (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001, p.1

- ياسر السرى، الرجل الضئيل النحيل بذقنه الكاملة، كان وديا ومرتاح.(نيوزويك 20 فبراير2001م، ص12)

The word 'genial' in English is defined as "having cheerful or friendly character or manner" (*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (henceforth *LDCE*)). As the definition indicates, this word can be used to

modify persons and non-persons, as in *'a genial man'*, *'a genial manner'*, and *'a genial weather'*. But the Arabic word و دیـــاً can only be used with non-persons ; كان حدیثة ودیـــاً with persons, only ودود can be used as in .... كان الرجل ودودا . Furthermore, the word **'relaxed'** is mistranslated as مرتاحاً , which sounds awkward; it should be rendered as یتسم بالهدوء..... . Thus all these interlingual problems indicate that an inappropriate word of the TL is selected as a formal equivalent to the SL counterpart.

In some contexts the translator may fail to grab the semantic difference between two words or expressions in the TL . Consider the following example from the study corpus:

- **Quintin Oliver, who headed the "Yes" campaign to ratify the 1998 Good Friday Agreement, dismisses the attacks as the desperate acts of dissident factions intent on blowing up the peace.** (Newsweek 26 Feb. 2001, p3)

-كوینتن اولیفر، الذى ترأس حملة التصویت بـ"نعم" على إبرام اتفاق الجمعة العظیمة عام 1998، یقلل من أهمیة الهجمات واصفا إیاها بأنها أعمال یائسة تقوم بها فئات منشقة عقد العزم على نسف السلام. (نیوزویك 20 فبرایر 2001م، ص4)

The word **'ratify'** which means *"to make (an agreement, a treaty,* etc.) officially valid by signing it"* (*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (henceforth *OALD*)) is improperly translated as إبـــرام , which refers to an agreement that has not been ratified. The SL word **'ratify'** should be rendered as تصـــدیق إو إقـــرار , which refers to' ratified agreements or treaties'.

In other contexts the translator may fail to grasp the difference between two semantically similar words in the SL: cf.

- **Under the glass on Freeh's desktop, along with snapshots of his wife and six kids, is a photo of the late Cardinal John O'Connor.** (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.41).

- وتحت لوحة الزجاج الموضوعة على مكتب فریه، توجد إلى جانب صورة فوتوغرافیة لزوجته وأبنائه الستة، صورة للكاردینال السابق جون أوكونر. (نیوزویك 6 مارس 2001م، ص40).

Note that in the above example the translator has been intrigued by the

semantic similarity between **'late'** and **'former'** but s/he does not care to examine the points of difference between the two words; for example, there is a difference between **'a former president'** and **'a late president'**. Thus the expression 'late Cardinal' should not be rendered as الكردنال السابق as in the above translation. Rather, it ought to be...............

الكردنال الراحل .. for Cardinal O'Connor has recently died.

Some translational problems may be triggered by SL words or expressions as used in a particular context. The SL word or expression may be polysemous, viz., with several meanings. If the translator does not carefully examine the context and figure out the right sense, s/he is more likely to understand the SL word/expression differently, and hence, fail to employ the right TL equivalent. Such problems are characterized as interlingual. The following examples from the study corpus illustrate the type of problem at hand :

1. Those who have worked closest with Powell do not see him as a strategic thinker, and while a gifted motivator, he has made misjudgments that could have ruined other, less-celebrated careers.. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.15).

- أولئك الذين عملوا عن قرب شديد مع باول لا يعتبرونه مفكرا استراتيجيا. وعلى الرغم من موهبته فى حفز الآخرين، فإنه مسؤول عن حالات من سوء التقدير لعلها كانت تحطم سيرة أشخاص آخرين أقل شهرة منه.

(نيوزويك 6 مارس2001م، ص12).

The translator, being inattentive to the semantic difference between SL and TL words or expressions, has rendered the word **'careers'** as .... سيرة. . According to the *OALD*, the SL word 'career' has several meanings: meanings: (1) *profession or occupation with opportunities of promotion,* (2) *progress through life,* and (3) *quick or violent movement.* In his attempt to render this word into Arabic, the translator has opted for the second, rather than the first, meaning. If s/he had more carefully examined the context in which the word is nested, s/he would have rendered it as .... وظائف. Notice further that the translator, prompted by the word **'other'**, has mistranslated the entire expression: the meaning of the SL text does not refer to other people with less important careers but refers to *'other less-celebrated careers'* which should be rendered as .. مهن أو وظائف ذات أهمية أقل.

2. The greatest immediate threat to American physical security remains that of Russia's "loose nukes". (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.4)

- إن التهديد الأعظم المباشر للأمن المادى الأمريكى يبقى هو "رخاوة الأسلحة النووية الروسية"، (نيوزويك 6

مارس2001م، ص2)

The word '**loose**' has several meanings in English: "1 *freed from control* 2 *not firmly fixed* 3 *not fastened together* 4 *not organized strictly* 5 (a) *physically slack; not tense* (b) *not tight* 6 *not compact or dense*" (*OALD*). It seems that the translator has ignored all these meanings except the last one, which motivated him/her to render the word as ... رخــــاوة. This meaning is not compatible with the context. It should better be rendered as .... المفككة أو الطليقة .

Occasionally, the translator may fail to check the denotative meaning(s) of the SL word or expression in a dictionary. This would lead him/her to select a TL word or expression whose meaning is unrelated to the meaning(s) of the SL word or expression. Below are some representative examples extracted from the study corpus:

1. He seems warm, easygoing, free of rancor. (Newsweek, 5 Mar. 2001, p.16)

- إنه يبدو رجلا دافئ الشخصية، سهل القياد،خاليا من مشاعر الضغينة (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001م، ص13)

In the above example the translator has rendered the word '**easygoing**', whose dictionary definition is *"relaxed in manner; placid and tolerant"* (*OALD*) or *"not easily upset or worried"* (*LDCE*), as سهل القياد , which is far from the intended meaning. The Arabic equivalent of this word is هادئ الطباع. ....

2. Why is Powell so admired? His military record, while admirable, hardly accounts for the scope of his appeal. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.19)

- لماذا يحظى باول بكل هذا الإعجاب؟ إن سجله العسكرى المشرف، لا يتكافأ مع عظم هذا الإعجاب.

(نيوزويك 6 مارس2001م، ص16)

The expression '**accounts for**' has several denotative meanings: (a) *explain the cause of something*; (b) *destroy something or kill someone*; (c) *to make up a particular amount or part of something (OALD)*. This

phrasal verb is rendered as يتكافأ in the above TL text . None of the bilingual dictionaries (e.g. *Al-Mawrid,* and *Al-Mughni Al-Kabir*) has considered يتكافأ as equivalent to the SL expression 'account for'. The context requires that this phrasal verb be translated as يفسـر... . In addition, the word إعجـاب in this rendering is mentioned twice: The first is used as a formal equivalent of the word 'admirable'; the second appears as a wrong equivalent of the word 'appeal' which should be rendered as جاذبية. ....

3. Her husband, sitting a few feet from the witness stand, then leapt on the cop and pummeled him in the back. (Newsweek -5 Mar. 2001, p.34)

- ثم قفز زوجها، الذى كان يجلس على بعد عدة صفوف من منصة الشهود، وأمسك الشرطى من ظهره.

(نيوزويك 6 مارس2001م، ص22).

The word 'pummeled', which means *"hit or strike repeatedly with the fists"* (*OALD*), is inappropriately translated as أمسك . .....

Some examples in the study corpus indicate that the translator may sometimes fail to recognize the actual function of a word in the SL text. For example, a word may function as an adjective modifying a noun in the SL text but the translator may treat it as if it were an adverb modifying a verb. The following example from the study corpus is self-evident:

- While ordinary Albanians enthusiastically buy and sell entire arsenals, (Arben) Rakipi (the Prosecutor General) is a lonely representative of the rule of law. (Newsweek 26 Mar. 2001, p.22)

- فى الوقت الذى يشترى فيه الألبان بشكل عادى وبكل حماس كل أنواع الأسلحة، يعتبر (أربن) راكيى (المدعى العام) الممثل الوحيد لسلطة القانون. (نيوزويك 27 مارس 2001م، ص16)

Note that the translator has rendered the word 'ordinary', which modifies the noun '**Albanians**' in the SL text, as بشكل عـادى , which is a manner adverb modifying the verb (ّيشـترى') in the TL text. This rendering has in fact distorted the meaning indicated in the SL; it ought to be فى .... الوقـت الذى يشترى فيه الألبان العاديون أو البسـطاء. Note also that a comparison

between the above texts reveals that the translator has ignored the word 'sell': s/he has not rendered it into Arabic.

4. Types of Equivalence

Of the three types of equivalence (i.e. formal, functional, and ideational), the translator(s) of the *Newsweek* articles heavily relie(s) on formal equivalence. The analysis and the comparison of the SL texts and TL texts clearly show that the translator(s) has/have adopted the literal translation approach, which explains the overuse of formal equivalence as a major strategy in translation. Below is a brief discussion of the three types of equivalence . Examples from the study corpus will be cited to support the discussion. Each example ill be followed by brief comments.

4.1 Formal equivalence

A translator may select a formal equivalent of the SL word or expression. This equivalent word or expression may turn out to be inadequate in the TL text such that the translation lacks naturalness. Thus most of the problems prompted by formal equivalence are necessarily interlingual in nature. The nine examples that follow explicate the issue at hand:

1.   **The greatest immediate threat to American physical security remains that of Russia's "loose nukes".** (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.4)

- إن التهديد الأعظم المباشر للأمن المادى الأمريكى يبقى هو "رخاوة الأسلحة النووية الروسية". (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001م، ص2)

In the TL text, the formal equivalent of the phrase "**American physical security**" is employed, namely. .... الأمــــن المـــادى الأمريكـــى , which sounds unnatural in this context. A functional equivalent of this word would sound more natural : الأمن القومى الأمريكى ...

2. **By the end of the month, US Secretary of State Colin Powell will be traveling all through the Middle East, with stops scheduled in Kuwait, Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.** (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001, P.19)

- وبنهاية الشهر يكون وزير الخارجية كولن باول يجول على سائر أنحاء المنطقة، إذ يتضمن جدول جولته توقفات فى الكويت وإسرائيل ومصر والأردن والمملكة العربية السعودية (نيوزويك 20 فبراير 2001م ص13)

Here literal translation is obviously at work. The translator is keen to translate all words in the SL text, even those words that do not help the meaning in the TL. Thus s/he should have left the word **'scheduled'** untranslated since the meaning of this word can be inferred: there are no official tours without prior arrangements. Also the word **'stops'** has been literally translated as توقفات (a formal equivalent of ' stops') which could be replaced by a functional equivalence زيارات

3. He insisted that all his work in Britain disseminating information from various militant Islamist groups is transparent. (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001.P. 20)

- وقد ألح على أن جميع عمله فى بريطانيا المتمثل فى توزيع المعلومات الصادرة عن جماعات إسلامية متطرفة مختلفة هو عمل شفاف. (نيوزويك 20 فبراير2001م، 14)

This is an awkward translation: the phrase **'all his work'** is literally translated as   جميع عمله: ; it should have been rendered as دوره , which is a functional equivalent of the SL phrase. The latter part of the subordinate clause should be يتسم بالشفافية .

4. Smooth, genial and efficient, he soon learned the fundamental rule of bureaucratic infighting: information is power. (Newsweek, 5 Mar. 2001, p.16.)

- وسرعان ما تعلم هذا الرجل السلس واللطيف والكفء القاعدة الجوهرية للاقتتال البيروقراطى، وهى: المعلومات هى مصدر القوة. (نيوزويك 6مارس2001، 14)

The word '**infighting**' is defined (in *LDCE*) as *"unfriendly competition and disagreement between members of the same group or organization"*. *OALD*, however, provides two meanings for this word: "1 (in boxing) *fighting in which the opponents are very close to or holding on to each other. 2 fierce competition between rivals* (e.g. involving intrigue, betrayal etc.)." The translator must have had the first meaning of the word (as in *OALD*) in mind when s/he rendered it as اقتتال in the TL text, which can be considered as a formal equivalent of the SL word. A functional equivalent is far   more revealing in this context which focuses on administrative matters: خلافات أو مشاحنات بيروقراطية .

5. He was willing to contemplate the use of American force to drive out the Iraqi strongman. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.16)

- وكان مستعدا للتفكير فى استخدام القوة العسكرية الامريكية لطرد رجل العراق القوى. (نيوزويك 6 مارس2001، ص،14)

The word **strongman** is defined in the *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (AHDEL)* as "1. *A powerful, influential political figure who exercises leadership and control by force. 2. One who performs feats of strength, as at a circus.*". The SL text indicates that the word '**strongman**' is a euphemism for dictator. The translator has given a formal Arabic equivalent of this term, that is,... الرجـــل القوى , which lacks the connotative nuances of the original term in the SL. A functional equivalent might have been more appropriate: الدكتاتور .

6. The reason for Powell's hurried trip is that international sanctions against Iraq are crumbing.(Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.14)

- الباعث وراء رحلة باول المستعجلة هو أن العقوبات الدولية ضد صدام أخذت تنهار (6 نيوزويك 6 مارس 2000 ، ص11)

The word مســـتعجلة is a formal equivalent of the SL word'**hurried**'. But this word is obsolete for it is quite often used in Colloquial Arabic. A better formal equivalent can be used: ...... المتسرعة .

7. When their father, an Army officer, was dying of gangrene contracted from frostbite, he sent them to stay with an uncle. But the uncle had hardly enough food to feed his own family, and ultimately, he put them on a train to the Chinese border, telling them they had a better chance of surviving there. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.31)

- وفيما كان والدهما، الضابط فى الجيش، ينازع الموت بسبب الغرغرينا التى أصيب بها من الصقيع، بعث بهما للإقامة مع عم لهما. ولكن العم كان بصعوبة يملك ما يكفيه من طعام لإطعام عائلته. وفى النهاية وضعهما فى القطار إلى الحدود الصينية، مخبرا إياهما أن لديهما فرصة أفضل للحياة هناك. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001م، ص31)

The word '**hardly**' in '**had hardly**' is literally translated as بصعوبة , which has contributed to the distortion of meaning in the TL text .... يملك

بصعوبة . Thus a formal Arabic equivalent of this word is injurious to the meaning. A functional equivalent may prove to be more effective ....
بالكاد يملك .

8. President Vladimir Putin, himself a former colonel in the now defunct KGB, has revived the fortunes of Russian intelligence agencies.(Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.46).

- إن الرئيس فلاديمير بوتين، وهو نفسه كولونيل سابق فى جهاز كيه جى بى البائد، أعاد الحظوظ لوكالات الاستخبارات الروسية.(نيوزويك 6 مارس2001م، ص46)

Here the translator, under the pressure of formal equivalence, has rendered the word' **fortunes**' as حظـــوظ , which is weird in this text. A functional equivalent of this term can adequately improve the situation. This term is آمال .

9. Her husband, sitting a few feet from the witness stand, then leapt on the cop and pummeled him in the back. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.34)

- ثم قفز زوجها، الذى كان يجلس على بعد عدة صفوف من منصة الشهود، وأمسك الشرطى من ظهـــره.

(نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001م، ص22)

Note that the translator has ignored the formal equivalent of the term **'feet'**. Instead s/he used a functional equivalent which does not reflect the exact meaning of the SL expression: s/he has treated **'feet'** and '**rows**' as synonyms, which they are not. The husband could have been sitting in the front row which was a few feet from the witness stand. The translator, by rendering the word '**feet**' as صفوف has actually distorted the meaning.

Dependence on formal equivalence as a strategy in the translation of SL collocations may result in unnatural TL sentences and expressions. According to Farghal and Shunnaq (1998:123), "[t]he literal translation of some English collocations into Arabic or vice versa may produce unnatural and sometimes comic effects". Consider the following eight instances that occurred in the study corpus:

1. It all started with a few pigs on a British farm in Essex. But by last week outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease had been reported as far afield as Argentina, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia (not to mention

France). Newsweek 26 Mar. 2001, p.23)

- بدأت القضية كلها مع بعض الخنازير فى مزرعة بريطانية فى اسيكس. ولكن التقارير أظهرت فى نهاية الأسبوع انتشار مرض الحمى القلاعية فى أمكنة بعيدة مثل الأرجنتين ودولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة والسعودية (من دون ذكر فرنسا). (نيوزويك 27 مارس 2001م، ص17.)

The translator has employed the formal equivalent of the expression **not to mention** (من دون ذكر) , which hardly reflects the intended meaning: it gives the impression that France is not among the countries that have been hit by the epidemic disease. What is required here is a functional equivalent such as......بالإضافة إلى فرنسا .

2. But couldn't Mori at least have handled the spin a bit better than by asking reporters whether they expected him to carry a TV set to the golf course to stay in touch? His leadership may be about to take its final plunge. (Newsweek 26 Feb. 2001, p.3)

- ألم يكن باستطاعته أن يعالج الأمور بصورة أفضل قليلا من سؤال الصحافيين عما إذا كانوا يتوقعون منه أن يحمل جهاز تلفزيون إلى ملعب الغولف لكى يتابع الحدث؟ إن قيادته قد تكون على وشك القيام بغطستها الأخيرة. (نيوزويك 27 فبراير 2001م، ص4)

The word '**plunge**' by itself is defined as *"downward movement or dive or jump into water" (LDCE)*. But the idiomatic expression *'take the plunge'* means in English *"take a bold decisive step"* (*OALD*) or *"decide finally to do something"* (LDCE). Thus a formal Arabic equivalent of this expression is not appropriate: the phrase '**take its final plunge**' has been literally translated as ... القيام بغطستها الأخيرة .

3. The Bush administration didn't want to plunge in, but the region has become dangerously destabilized. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.17)

ل - م تكن إدارة بوش تريد الغوص فى المشكلة، لكن المنطقة أصبحت خطيرة من عدم الاستقرار. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001م، ص13)

The SL verb '**plunge**' is defined in the *LDCE* as *"to move, fall, or be thrown suddenly forwards or downwards"*. Thus the translator, keeping this meaning in mind, has rendered it as الغـوص فى . S/he has failed to

pinpoint the meaning of the phrasal verb' **plunge in'**, which is defined as *"to start talking, doing sth etc. quickly and confidently, without worrying"* (*LDCE*). This rendering is a further example of formal equivalence. But the TL expression does not collocate with the word المشـــكلة. A better functional Arabic equivalent to be used in this text is... الخوض فى ..

4. Barak lost because the situation is impossible. We reached the stage where we could virtually touch peace and at the same time a Jew was being murdered every day. Yael Dayan, a Labor Party lawmaker. (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001, p.11)

- لقد خسر باراك لأن الوضع مستحيل. لقد بلغنا مرحلة كان بوسعنا حقيقة أن نلمس السلام إلا أنه فى الوقت نفسه كان يتم قتل يهودى يومياً. يائيل ديان، مشرعة من أعضاء حزب العمل. (نيوزويك 20 فبراير2001م، ص10)

Here a multi-word unit is literally translated: the unit '**touch peace'** is rendered as يلمـــس الســـلام. ..... .Although this rendering faithfully observes the image presented by the SL expression, it does not effectively fit into the TL text; the functional equivalent of this expression in Arabic is ...... يحقق السلام .

5. The secretary of State is an American hero. But a hard look at his vietnam-haunted past reveals many misjudgments in a long career. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.14)

- وزير الخارجية بطل أمريكى. غير أن نظرة صارمة على ماضيه الحافل بأشباح فيتنام تكشف عن كثير من حالات سوء التقدير فى سيرته الطويلة. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001م، ص11)

The phrase '**hard look'** is rendered as نظرة صارمة , which is inappropriate in this context. This rendering might be acceptable in a different context such as.... فلما رفضت نظر إليها نظرة صــارمة . But the above context requires that this phrase be rendered as...... نظــرة مدققـة . It is axiomatic that the pitfall is prompted by the fact that the translator did not take the meaning of the words in context. Similarly, the phrase '**long career**' refers to the period during which the hero worked for the army and it does not refer to his whole life span. The formal equivalence supplied by the translator

(سيرة طويلة) seems to be inappropriate in this context . A more appropriate phrase that conveys the intended meaning is ..... طوال مدة خدمته .

6. As Powell himself has acknowledged, "There is no fixed set of rules for the use of military force. To set one up is dangerous". (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.16).

- وكما سلم باول نفسه: ليس هناك طاقم ثابت من القواعد لاستخدام القوة العسكرية. وضع طاقم كهذا أمر خطير. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص13)

The translator here has used the formal equivalent of the phrase '**fixed set of rules**' (طـــاقم ثابـــت مـــن القواعـــد,), which has produced an unnatural translation. It would have been more effective to resort to functional equivalence ..... قواعد خاصة .

7. In the past five years Britain's farmers have suffered the wrath of the elements (biblical foods last autumn), a herd of mad cows (BSE) and, now, an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p. 5)

- خلال السنوات الخمس الماضية، عانى مزارعو بريطانيا من عقاب عناصر الطبيعة الإلهية (فيضانات عارمة فى الخريف الماضى) وقطيع من مرض جنون البقر (بى أس إى)، والآن، تفشى جديد لمرض الفم والحوافر الذى يصيب الماشية. (نيوزويك 6مارس 2001، ص4)

The phrase '**a herd of mad cows**' is rendered as ... قطيع من مرض جنون البقر . This rendering is inappropriate for it ignores the intended meaning of the SL expression. Note that the word '**herd**' collocates with animals such as cows, elephants but it does not collocate with diseases. Thus the translation ought to be something like ... قطيع من الأبقار المصابة بالمرض. . The TL expression مـــرض الفـــم والحـــافر is a formal equivalent of the SL phrase '**hoof-and-mouth disease**'. The translator has ignored the fact that Arabic has a functional equivalent of the SL phrase: .. الحمى القلاعيـــة . Note also that 'hoof-and-mouth disease' is rendered as .... مرض الفم والحافر instead of مـــرض الحـــافر والفـــم. This should be so in view of the fact that the less complex word precedes the more complex one in conjoined Arabic

structures.

8. The hearings did not come easily. Prime Minister Ehud Barak initially praised the performance of the police in northern Israel and resisted calls for an official inquiry. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.34)

- جلسات التحقيق هذه لم تتم الموافقة عليها بسهولة. فرئيس الوزراء إيهود باراك امتدح فى البداية أداء الشرطة فى شمال إسرائيل كما قاوم الدعوات لإجراء تحقيق رسمى. (نيوزويك 6 مارس2001، ص22)

The phrase '**resisted calls**' has been given a literal meaning, namely .....

قاوم الدعوا ت . The word قاوم cannot collocate with الدعوات in the TL text. This explains the inappropriateness of the translation. A functional equivalence rather than a formal equivalence should be selected...........

. رفض الدعوات ..

4.2 Functional equivalence

The data collected shows that the translator does not depend on functional equivalence as much as s/he depends on formal equivalence. Even in those situations where the functional equivalent of the SL expression is used, the expression employed turns out to be less adequate than other possible functional equivalents. The following is a representative example:

- Powel and Bush seek a strong U.S.-European alliance. But that will take a lot of diplomatic hand-holding (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.17

- باول وبوس يسعيان إلى تحالف أمريكى-أوربى قوى. لكن ذلك يتطلب كثيرا من المراعاة الدبلوماسية.

(نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص13)

The compound word '**hand-holding**' is defined in the *AHDEL* as "*Strong personal support and reassurance, especially that given to alleviate tension and anxiety*". The TL word   مراعـاة   seems to be a functional equivalent of the this word but there is perhaps a more appropriate functional equivalent of the SL word: الدعم أو المساندة .

4.3 Ideational equivalence

Since the translator(s) of the SL texts under discussion   has/have

generally resorted to literal translation, ideational equivalence was utilized in just in few cases. The following is an example:

- In his memoir, Powell recalled that he told Albright that GI's were "not toy soldiers to be moved around on some sort of global game board." (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, 17)

- ويتذكر باول أنه رد عليها قائلاً إن العسكريين ليسوا جنودا من الدمى يحركون على نوع من لواحات الألعاب العالمية. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص15)

Here the translator has opted for an ideational equivalence where s/he should have used a formal equivalent. Note that the word '**memoir**' refers to *"written record (esp important) usu based on personal knowledge"* (*OALD*) or to *"[a]n account of the personal experiences of an author"* (*AHDEL*); therefore, it should have been rendered as مذكراته .

5. Managing in Translation

According to Farghal and Shunnaq (1998:118) "journalistic texts may either opt for monitoring the situation (saying what is happening) or else managing it (saying what fits their wishes about what should happen)". Monitoring occurs if the translator does not interfere by evaluating the material s/he is translating or if he/she is involved and biased in his or her translation. Managing can also be defined as those cases where the translator opts to leave out some material in the text without translation, especially, if such material is against his or her religious, cultural or ideological beliefs.

In journalistic materials, "a news editor or translator can manage through certain strategies" (Farghal and Shunnaq 1998:119). A careful examination of the SL and TL texts under discussion shows that translators tend to use monitoring as a major strategy. But they resort to managing as an alternative strategy in a few contexts: cf.

1. Some police states, like Egypt, have ruthlessly   efficient counter operations. (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001,p.20)

- وبعض الدول التى تحظى بقوات أمن قوية لديها عمليات محاربة إرهاب شرسة. (نيوزويك 20 فبراير2001، ص14)

Here the translator is not being faithful to the SL text. S/he has managed the text by ignoring certain items: e.g. the noun 'police' and the parenthetical expression, ('like Egypt'). It seems that the translator has intentionally left out the evaluative term ('police') , which has unfavorable connotations. Also, he/she does not want to associate Egypt with such states.

2. The Iraqi leader's surging popularity across the Arab world, and his clear determination to rebuild Iraq's military strength, are uncomfortable reminders that victory in Desert Storm, while glorious, was hardly final. On the contrary: the war's outcome looks messier than ever. (Newsweek 5-2001, p.14)

- غير أن الشعبية الصاعدة للزعيم العراقى عبر العالم العربى، وتصميمه الواضح على إعادة بناء قوة العراق العسكرية هما عاملان مزعجان يذكرانا بأن النصر الذى تحقق فى عاصفة الصحراء، على كونه حدثا مجيدا، لم يكن نهائيا. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص11)

The word '**leader**' could be rendered as قائــد , which is a formal equivalent in this context. However, the translator has opted for زعيم which is an emotive word; it carries connotations that are not present in the more neutral word قائد. .. . The term زعيم may indicate that the man is popular and beloved among his people. Thus the translator seems to be managing in his or her translation.

6. Asyndetic Linkage

An examination of the study corpus indicates that the translator(s) of the study corpus has/have rarely used a coordinating conjunction to tie a new paragraph to a preceding one. Nor has/have he/they employed it to link sentences within the same paragraph. In the following extracts, the Arab translator has asyndetically rendered the SL sentences into Arabic, that is, without using coordinating particles such as **wa**. The following two examples are self-explanatory:

1. Powell and Bush seek a strong U.S.-European alliance. But that will take

a lot of diplomatic hand-holding. **Some Europeans want an autonomous defense force; the administration and congress say that plan threatens NATO. Along with the Russians, many Europeans oppose national-missile defense; the Bush administration is gung-ho for it.** (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.17)

- باول وبوش يسعيان إلى تحالف أمريكى-أوربى قوى. لكن ذلك يتطلب كثيراً من المراعاة الدبلوماسية. بعض الأوربيين يريدون قوة دفاعية أوربية ذاتية: لكن الإدارة والكونغرس يقولان: إن تلك الخطة تشكل خطراً على حلف شمال الأطلسي (ناتو). إلى جانب روسيا، يعارض كثير من الأوربيين برنامج الدفاعى الصاروخى الأمريكى؛ غير أن إدارة بوش تتبناه بقوة.(نيوزويك 6 مارس2001، ص13)

This text is handled via the literal translation approach. If we examine the SL text, we note that there is no **wa**-like particle (except for **but** in the second sentence) to link the English sentences. This property of English is faithfully observed in the Arabic rendering: Arabic sentences are not linked by any coordinating conjunction. The translator ought to have used a coordinating particle such as **wa** and **fa.**.

2. **His job, he said, was to revive a "rudderless, drifting, demoralized" National Security Council.** (Newsweek, 5 Mar. 2001, p.16)

- قال إن وظيفته كانت إنعاش مجلس الأمن القومى الذى كان "بلا قبطان، هائما، وبروح معنوية متدنية، (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص12)

Note that the expression '**he said**' appears after the NP '**his job**'. In the TL text this expression appears at the beginning of the sentence. The adjectives in the SL text are asyndetically linked. In the TL text, only the last unit is preceded by the coordinating conjunction (**wa**) but note that the coordinates in the Arabic text are not all adjectives. The first unit is a prepositional phrase, the second is an adjective, and the third is a prepositional phrase. The coordination of syntactically different words has made the sentence sound unnatural.

7. Grammatical Problems

The grammatical problems that arise in the translation of English texts into Arabic include verb agreement, adjective agreement, and superfluous prepositions, and constituent order. All of the grammatical problems identified in the corpus are intralingual: they are attributed to the target language (i.e. Arabic). Below is a brief discussion of these error-types that occurred in the data.

7.1 Verb Agreement

Consider the following example from the study corpus:

- "It's a lot like Kournikova at a Grand Slam tournament: she arrives with great fanfare, attracts lots of attention, then does nothing." Wired Newswriter Michelle Lindley. (Newsweek 26 Feb. 2001, p.11)

-"يبدو الأمر كما لو كان كورنيكوفا فى تصفيات المسابقات الكبرى؛ فقد وصل محاطا بكل هذا التزمير والتطبيل مجتذبا الكثير من الانتباه، ثم لم يفعل شيئا" كاتبة الأخبار فى وكالة الأنباء ميشيل دبليو، عن فيروس الكمبيوتر "كورنيكوفا" (نيوزويك 27 فبراير2001، ص 9)

In this translation, 'Kournikova' is treated as a male person: the verbs كان and وصل do not have the gender morpheme -t; the verb يفعل does not have the prefix ta- which indicates feminine gender. These problems are not attributed to the SL for the subject pronoun 'she' in the source text already indicates that 'Kournikova' is a female person. Thus these are cases of intralingual errors.

7.2 Adjective Agreement

Unlike English, Arabic requires the adjective to agree in number and gender with the sentence element it modifies. If there is no agreement between these elements, the sentence is ungrammatical, as in the following example that occurred in the study corpus:

- Massive stockpiles of enriched uranium and plutonium—the critical ingredient in a nuclear weapon—are literally lying around in poorly guarded facilities. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.4)

- إن مخزونات ضخمة من اليورانيوم المخصب والبلوتونيوم——الجزء الرئيسى فى السلاح النووى——مرمى فى منشئات ضعيفة الحماية. (نيوزويك 6 مارس2001، ص2)

The word مرمى is quite inappropriate as an adjective; the TL sentence is ungrammatical because the agreement rule is not observed, viz., the predicative adjective, مرمى, which is singular and masculine, does not agree in number and gender with the modified element مخزونات, which

is plural and feminine. A more appropriate word is ملقاة....

7.3 Superfluous Prepositions

The sentences of the TL text sound unnatural if a preposition is superfluously inserted: cf.

- I promised them I would try. I spent many sleepless nights wondering if I was doing the right thing. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.31)

- لقد وعدتهما عندئذ بأنى سأحاول. لقد قضيت العديد من الليالى من دون نوم أتسائل عما إذا كنت أقوم

بالعمل الصحيح. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص31)

The expression من دون نوم has rendered the TL sentence ungrammatical. This is due to the preposition مـــن, which is redundant in the TL text. Thus, one way to fix this problem is to render the adjective ' **sleepless**' as

دون نوم or بلا نوم .

7.4 Word Order

Any translator who does not take the structural differences between English and Arabic produces nothing but unnatural and odd texts. Below are some illustrative examples:

1. While ordinary Albanians enthusiastically buy and sell entire arsenals, Rakipi is a lonely representative of the rule of law. (Newsweek 26 Mar 2001, p.22)

- فى الوقت الذى يشترى فيه الألبان بشكل عادى وبكل حماس كل أنواع الأسلحة، يعتبر (أربن) راكيبى

(المدعى العام) الممثل الوحيد لسلطة القانون. (نيوزويك 27 مارس 2001م، ص16)

The above translation violates the structure of Arabic by placing the manner adverbs (بشكل عادى وبكل حماس) between the subject and the direct object. As stated by Khalil (1999:240) "in Arabic such adverbs occur finally". Thus the first SL clause must be rendered as ....

. يشترى فيه الألبان العاديون كل أنواع الأسلحة بكل حماس.

2. Behind the exaggerated fears about China lies an error that persists in our world view. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.4)

-وراء الخوف المبالغ فيه حول الصين يوجد خطأ يدخل فى نظرتنا إلى العالم، (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001 ، ص2)

Note how unnatural this translation is: the literal rendering of the SL sentence is quite inappropriate here. This text should be rendered as :

- ونعزى محا وفنا المبالغة حول الصين إلى خطأ ما فى نظرتنا إلى العالم

3. Inside the crowded hearing room at the Supreme Court in Jerusalem, emotions were stretched taut. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.34)

- داخل قاعة الاستماع المكتظة فى المحكمة العليا فى القدس، كانت الأعصاب مشدودة. (نيوزويك 6 مارس2001، ص22)

A comparison of SL and TL texts shows that the adverbial '**inside the crowded hearing room at the Supreme Court in Jerusalem**' appears at the beginning of the sentence. Although this structure is appropriate in English, it is frowned upon in Arabic: the rhythmic principle is violated in such a way that the heavier element comes first instead of coming later in the sentence. Thus the output is the result of literal translation. Now, compare this translation with the following:

- وكانت الأعصاب مشدودة داخل قاعة الاستماع المكتظة فى المحكمة العليا فى القدس

4. Under the glass on Freeh's desktop, along with snapshots of his wife and six kids, is a photo of the late Cardinal John O'Connor. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.41)

- وتحت لوحة الزجاج الموضوعة على مكتب فريه، توجد إلى جانب صورة فوتوغرافيه لزوجته وأبنائه الستة صورة للكاردينال الراحل جون أوكونر. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص40)

The principle of information organization, which determines word order in Arabic, is not observed in this translation. Literal translation is at work here since identical units occupy the same position in both texts: SL and TL; for example, an adverbial unit in the SL text '**under the glass on Freeh's desktop**' is carefully placed in the initial position in the two texts. Similarly, the main clause is relegated to the final position in both

texts. The situation can be improved upon if we reverse the position of these units in the TL text in such a way that the new information is placed at the end of the sentence whereas the old or know information is put at the beginning of the sentence: Cf.

- وتوجد صورة للكاردينال الراحل جون أوكونر إلى جانب صورة فوتوغرافية لزوجته وأبنائه الستة تحت لوحة زجاجية موضوعة على مكتب فريه.

5. Now, in a major power grab, White house sources say, Chiney hopes to persuade Bush to let him chair the "prinicipals" committee, where cabinet level secretaries hammer out options for the president. (Newsweek 19 Feb. 2001, p.3)

- والآن، فى قبضة كبرى على السلطة، تقول مصادر البيت الابيض، إن تشيني يأمل فى اقناع بوش بالسماح له بتولى رئاسة لجنة "المبادىء" حيث يبحث مسؤولون على مستوى وزراء الحكومة خيارات لطرحها على الرئيس.

(نيوزويك 20 فبراير2001م، ص6)

The translation , being literal, is distorted is almost unintelligible : the translator here observes the order of the units as they appear in the SL; for example, the source sentence begins with an adverb '**now**' followed by the prepositional phrase '**in a major power grab**'. The main clause follows this prepositional phrase. This order is preserved in the translation, which results in a rather odd sentence One way to deal with this problem would be to render the SL text as follows:

- تقول مصادر البيت الأبيض إن تشيني يأمل فى إحكام قبضته على السلطة من خلال إقناع الرئيس بوش للسماح له...

6. Last week's airstrikes on Iraq did more than infuriate the enemy; they angered friends who were not consulted, including Egypt, Jordan and NATO ally Turkey. (Newsweek 26 Feb. 2001, p. 3)

- إن الضربات الجوية التى قامت بها الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا ضد العراق الأسبوع الماضى، لم تغضب العدو فحسب؛ لقد أغضبت أيضا الأصدقاء الذين لم يستشاروا، بمن فيهم مصر والأردن والعضو فى تحالف الناتو تركيا. (نيوزويك 27-فبراير 2001 ص4)

The phrase   العضو فى تحالف الناتو

which is the result of literal translation is odd ; it should be.............. .

تركيا .This is because the constituent تركيا is the' known' ، عضو تحالف الناتو . .

entity,   which should precede the expression that describes what is informationally 'new'.

7. Those of us who had hoped that Turkey was within months of seeing an end to its decades-old scourge of runaway inflation are bitterly disappointed. (Newsweek 5 Mar. 2001, p.22)

- كانت خيبة أمل مرة التى أصابت من كان يرجو هنا رؤية هاية وشيكة فى غضون أسابيع لأزمة تضخم متقلبة تبتلى تركيا منذ عقود طويلة. (نيوزويك 6 مارس 2001، ص20)

The use of literal translation has made the translator inattentive to the principle of information organization such that the output text is almost unintelligible. A better way to translate the above text is to use ideational equivalence:

- لم تبق سوى مشاعر الإحباط والخيبة أمام الذين كان يحدوهم الأمل فى أن تركيا ستشهد فى غضون شهور قليلة انفراجه لأزمة التضخم المتزايدة التى ألمت بالبلاد منذ عقود طويلة.

8. Conclusion

Of the three types of equivalence, the Arab translators of English journalistic texts (i.e. *Newsweek*) have heavily relied on formal equivalence in rendering single as well as multi-word units into Arabic. Little use, however, has been made of functional and ideational equivalence. The overuse of the strategy of formal equivalence in English-Arabic translation has given rise to a multitude of lexical , syntactic, collocational and idiomatic problems in the TL text. Literal translation has also given rise to problems related to cohesion

Notes

1. In the words of Newmark 1988 (cited in Belhaaj 1997:136), literal translation is considered "legitimate and highly operative procedure in translation practices". This statement is, however, effective if the two languages involved in the translation process are semantically and syntactically similar. Otherwise, this approach can produce unacceptable results.

2. The term 'journalistic text', as used in this paper, refers to "the writing of news reports and editorials" (Abdelfattah 1996:129)

3. Farghal and Naji (2000:55) make a distinction between translational mistakes and translational miscues. Translation mistakes "result from conscious decision-making while the translator is not aware of the fact that s/he is committing a mistake". In contrast, translational miscues "are due to an accidental and/or

subconscious phenomenon that involves minimal decision-making while the translator is not aware of the fact that s/he committing a miscue".

4. Shunnaq (1998) discusses the problems that translators face in rendering Arabic texts into English. Such problems come in different types: lexical, syntactic, textual, cultural, etc. However, his study is not based on an authenticcorpus.

5. As Belhaaj (1997:104) states, "determining the nature, possibilities, and limitations of such equivalence is, to a great extent, defining translation itself".

6. Abu Risha (1999:90) states that the word **(genial)** can be rendered as مناسـب or ملائم or بشوش. It can also be rendered as لطيــف. This type of problem, which involves "incorrect semantic association" is considered (cf. Belhaaj 1997:124) the third most recurring lexical error in the performance of the translator students he studied.

7. The expression **(to ratify a treaty)** is rendered as: يصـادق علـى معاهــد. (Abu Risha 1999:11)

8. I would like to thank professor Omar Saber Abdel-Galil, the dean of Faculty of Arts at Aswan, for suggesting this word to me.

9. Even in Cairene Egyptian Colloquial Arabic (cf. Gary and Gamal-Eldin (1982:29), the manner adverb follows the direct object but precedes the time/location

References

Abdelfattah, Nabil. 1996. "Reflections on the Sociolinguistic Force of Journalism in the Process of Language -Development in Egypt", in Elgibali, A. (ed.), *Understanding Arabic: Essays in Contemporary Arabic Linguistic*. AUC, Cairo, pp. 129-136.

Abdul Rahman, Talib. 1998. "Equivalent Domination Phenomenon in Translation and its Impact on Arabic", in Shunnaq, et. al. (eds.), *Issues in Translation*. Yarmouk University. pp. 71- 76 .

Abu Risha, Yahiya. 1999. *Al-Tarjama Al-Tatbiiqiya* (Applied Translation). Irbid: Daar Al-Hilaal.

Al-Najjar, Majid. 1998. "Linguistic Methods for Translating Non-Arabic Signifiers into Arabic", in Shunnaq et.al. (eds). pp. 77-96

Al-Qinai, Jamal. 1998. "Transliteration of Foreign Proper Nouns in Arabic: Geoghraphical Proximity VS Transcription Equivalent". *Arab Journal for the Humanities* 63: 282-311

Asfour, Mohammed. 2000."The Translation of Poetry: An example from Nazik Al-Mala'ika". *IJAES* 1: 7-52

Belhaaj, Aziz El-Mouloudi. 1997. Contrastive Textual Analysis: An Arabic-English, English-Arabic Translation Corpus. *Occasional Papers* 24-25. pp. 103-150.

Brooks, Cleanth and Robert Warren. 1979. *Modern Rhetoric*. New York: HBJ, inc.

Crystal, David and Derek Davey. 1969. *Investigating English Style*. London: Longman.

Farghal, Mohammed and Abdullah Shunnaq. 1999. *Translation with Reference to English & Arabic: A Practical Guide*. Irbid: Dar Al-Hilal.

Farghal, Mohammed and Rula Naji. 2000. "Translational Miscues in Modern Arabic Verse: A Case Study". *IJAES* 1: 53-72

Gary, Judith and Saad Gamal-Eldin. 1982. *Cairene Egypt Colloquial Arabic*. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Company.

Holes, Clive. 1995. *Modern Arabic: Structure, Functions and Varieties*. London: Longman

Huddleston, Rodney. 1984. *Introduction to the Grammar of English*.CUP.

Khafaji, Rasoul. 1996. Arabic Translation Alternative for the Passive in English, *PaSiCL* ,31:19-38.

Khalil, Aziz. 1999. *A Contrastive Grammar of English and Arabic*. Amman: Jordan Book Centre.

Nasdstoga, Zbigniew. 1996. "Translation Teaching in the context of Foreign Language Pedagogy: Some Consideration". *PaSiCL*, 31:135-140.

Shunnaq, Abdullah. 1998. "Problems in Translating Arabic Texts in English", in Shunnaq, . et.al. (ed).(1998)

Smith, Bernard. 1987. "Arabic Speakers", in Swan, M. and B. Smith(eds.), *Learner English: A Teacher's Guide to Interference and Other Problems*.CUP. pp.142-157.

Stewart, Devin. 2000. "Understanding the Quran in English: Notes on Translation, Form, and Prophetic Typology", in Ibrahim, et. al. (eds.), *Diversity in Language: Contrastive Studies in Arabic and English: Theoretical and Applied Linguistics*. AUC, Cairo. pp. 31-48.

Radford, Andrew. 1981. *Transformational Grammar*. CUP.

Turton, Nigel. 1995. *A B C of Common Grammatical Errors*. Macmillan.

Wright, W. 1987. *A Grammar of the Arabic Language*. CUP.