# Procedures and strategies used in English-Arabic news translation. The case of Palestinian graduates' translations

## Mahmoud Fannouna

*Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary*

## Abstract

This paper examines English-Arabic news translation processes, emphasizing the strategies and procedures employed by Palestinian graduates. Delving into linguistic and cultural dimensions, the study identified 16 common procedures, including calque, transposition, and near-synonymy. Demonstrating the necessity of balancing semantic and communicative meaning, translators navigate nuanced choices to preserve intent while adapting to the target language. The cultural translation analysis highlights the prevalence of cultural borrowing and calque, signifying a foreignizing approach. The prevalence of foreignization is around 93%, indicating that instances of domestication through cultural redomestication are limited. The findings illuminate translators' endeavors to reconcile linguistic precision, cultural significance, and communicative efficacy, contributing nuanced insights to English-Arabic news translation practices. This research enriches scholarly discussions on translation, serving as a valuable resource for professionals, educators, and researchers.

**Keywords**: translation procedures; English-Arabic news translation; linguistic and cultural aspects; communicative translation; cultural borrowing; foreignization.

## 1. Introduction

The process of translation is an intricate and sensitive procedure which requires superb language and cognitive skills in both target and source languages, in addition to a full-scale understanding of the social, cultural, and political context of the source text (ST) (Baker, 2018; Hatim & Munday, 2019). Comprehending these contexts is of great importance notably when a translator makes an effort to translate news articles which frequently deal with sensitive matters demanding significant accurate and precise delivery of information.

English-Arabic news translation can be a particularly challenging area of translation because of the large linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages (Gambier & van Doorslaer, 2010). Additionally, the political context of translation projects involving Palestine is crucial. Palestinian graduates frequently take on this task because of their language proficiency and in-depth knowledge of political dynamics.

The purpose of this pilot study is to investigate the methods and approaches employed by Palestinian graduates when translating English news articles about Palestine into Arabic. By combining qualitative techniques like textual analysis and focus group interviews, it will examine the translation process and pinpoint particular steps and strategies that translators use. The challenges faced by these translators will also be covered, along with any solutions developed to deal with them.

This study will contribute to the field of translation studies by offering an analysis of the translation practices and methods employed by Palestinian graduates in English-Arabic news translation. Furthermore, the conclusions of the research might be used in developing training programs for translators who work in this field.

## 1.1. *Statement of the problem*

Translating English news into Arabic is not an easy task (Almutairi et al., 2020). It requires considerable linguistic, cultural, and cognitive competence. Moreover, the process of translating news related to areas where conflicts arise calls for an understanding of the social and political context (Asghar, 2015). Furthermore, the translation of political texts related to the Palestinian cause is considered a sensitive issue. For example, translating foreign discourses such as Palestinian suicide bombings and the security fence would raise anger in the Palestinian community and other parts of the Arab nations (Donovan, 2006). The reason behind this anger is that the interpretation of such discourse would provoke negative emotions, especially in Palestinians who believe that Palestinian *suicide bombings* should be translated as *martyrdom actions* and the *security fence* should be interpreted as the *segregation wall*. Due to their language skills and familiarity with Palestine's political landscape, Palestinian graduates frequently take on this task; however, little is known about the precise procedures or strategies they employ when translating political news articles about Palestine from English into Arabic.

The lack of understanding of the procedures or strategies involved in translating results in several problems. Firstly, it complicates the evaluation of the quality of the translation of English-Arabic news about Palestine, which could have serious repercussions on how Arab society is viewed and understood. Additionally, it obstructs a thorough understanding of the

translation process in this situation, which may have wider implications for translation studies as a whole. These problems prevent the effective development of training programs for English-Arabic news translation related to Palestine by translation scholars and practitioners.

In an effort to fill this knowledge gap, this pilot study investigates the strategies and procedures used by Palestinian graduates when translating English news articles about Palestine into Arabic. Consequently, we aim to gain a deeper insight into the translation process within this context and learn invaluable information about the difficulties translators encounter and how to resolve them. Translation difficulties emerge because

> Even the simplest, most basic requirement we make of translation cannot be met without difficulty: one cannot always match the content of a message in language A with an expression with the same content in language B, because what can be expressed and what must be expressed is a property of a specific language in much the same way as how it can be expressed. (Winter 1961: 98, quoted in Baker 2018: 92)

Thus, to avoid difficulties in the translation process, it is essential to implement specific procedures and strategies that ensure the translation produced is suitable and effective.

## 1.2. *Research Questions*

This study responds to the following research questions:

1. What procedures and strategies are employed by Palestinian graduates when translating English news articles about Palestine into their language?
2. What obstacles do Palestinian graduates encounter when translating English-Arabic news about Palestine?
3. How do Palestinian graduates work around some of the translations?

The study aims to clarify the general translation process in this context and contribute to the creation of effective English-Arabic news translation training programs in Palestine by answering these questions.

## 1.3. *Significance of the study*

This pilot study investigates the procedures and strategies Palestinian graduates use to translate English-Arabic news articles about Palestine. This work fills a knowledge gap by offering an analysis of the translation procedures and strategies employed in this circumstance. The findings could have an impact on training programs for translators working in this area and provide insight into how translation is done in Palestine.

## 2. Review of literature

### 2.1. *Definition of translation*

It is noteworthy that numerous studies in the field of translation have been conducted over the past years. However, the definitions used in these studies vary according to the distinct processes used in the field of translation studies. The different processes were referred to as process- and function-oriented activities as well as translation theories, criticism, and training. These approaches or processes were highlighted by Holmes's map (1988) of the discipline and later developed by Toury's (2012) framework as illustrated in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1: Holmes's map of Translations Studies (from Toury 2012: 4)
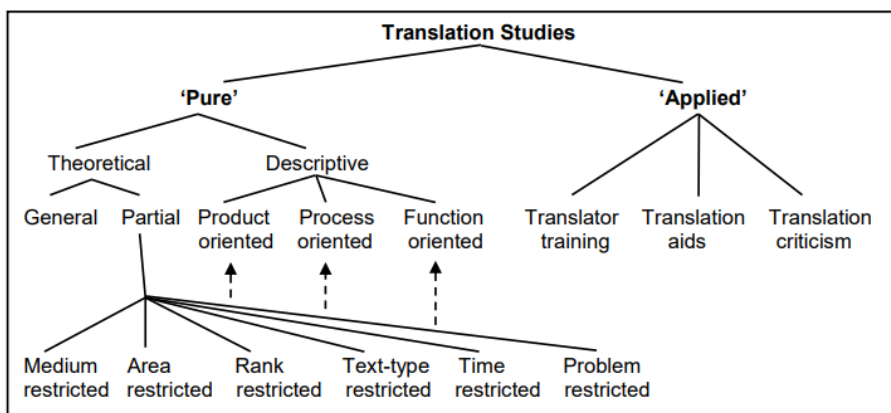


Catford (1965) proposed that "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." Nida and Taber (2003: 12) define translation as "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style."

Transferring meaning from one language to another involves a difficult and multifaceted process (Baker, 2018). The translation is not only a linguistic endeavor, but also a cultural and social one (Gambier & van Doorslaer, 2010). The field of translation studies aims to comprehend both the process and the challenges faced by translators in various situations. Because accurate information is necessary in a constantly changing environment, these difficulties are exacerbated when it comes to translating news.

According to Newmark (1988: 74), translation is not an easy task to perform. He emphasizes that translation is often seen as a process of explaining, interpreting, and reformulating the source ideas in the target language (TL) rather than merely changing individual words into another language. The

process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is described as translation as defined by Hatim and Munday (2019:6). They do not state explicitly in this definition that the object being transferred is a meaning or a message.

## 2.2. *Translation procedures and strategies*

Finding common procedures and strategies used to translate news articles from English into Arabic is the main goal of this study. It should be clear that English and Arabic have different social and cultural values in addition to having different linguistic systems. As a result, linguistic features as well as sociocultural differences will present translators of the two languages with significant translation challenges. English-Arabic translators will inevitably need to implement different translation procedures and strategies to deal with these challenges.

For the purpose of this study, we adopted two concepts of translation procedure and strategy. Munday et al. (2022) outline the difference between the two concepts: "a strategy is the overall orientation of a translated text […] while a procedure is a specific technique used at a given point in a text." For further illustration, in modern Translation Studies, various models of translation strategies and procedures have been proposed. These include Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958/1995) translation methods and procedures, Nida's (1964) technical and organizational procedures, Catford's (1965) translation shifts, Newmark's (1988) translation methods and procedures, Baker's (1993/2018) translation strategies, Chesterman's (1997) syntactic, semantic and pragmatic strategies, Dickins et al.'s (2002) strategic decisions, and van Doorslaer's (2007) translation strategies and procedures. Consequently, the researcher adopts three prominent, comprehensive, and coherent models.

### 2.2.1. *Vinay and Darbelnets (1958/1995) translation methods and procedures*

Vinay and Darbelets conducted a contrastive linguistic analysis research between French and English in their book *Stylistique comparée du français et de langlais* (1958). The book was later translated as *Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for Translation* (1995). Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) proposed two methods of translation in their model i.e. direct/literal and oblique to touch on the global strategy of translation. They discern three procedures in the literal method: calque, literal translation, and borrowing, and four procedures in the oblique method: modulation, equivalence, adaptation, and transposition.

The two methods proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) can both be used depending on the needs of the translator. For example, if translators found direct/literal translation unacceptable, then they would turn to the oblique method of translation. The rationale for switching to the oblique, as explained by the two linguists, lies in the different meaning conveyed, no meaning, the impossible structure to make, having no corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL, or having the corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

In addition to the procedures mentioned above, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) proposed a group of subsidiary translation procedures, which are: particularization, generalization, explicitation, amplification, economy, compensation, and implicitation. The full list of Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures is shown in column 1 of Table 1 below.

### 2.2.2. *Newmark's (1988) translation methods and procedures*

To address translation issues that arise at the textual micro-level during the translation process, Newmark (1988: 81-91) proposed a set of 15 translation procedures (illustrated in column 2 of Table 1 below). According to Newmark, a single translation problem occasionally entails a couplet, a triplet, or even a quadruplet of procedures (ibid., 92). He also acknowledged that, in addition to the predetermined translation procedures, translators may also employ other strategies, such as additions, notes, and glosses used for linguistic, cultural, or technical purposes (ibid., pp. 91–93).

### 2.2.3. *Dickins, Harvey, and Higgins's (2002) strategic decisions*

In Dickins et al.'s (2002) model, strategic decisions refer to the actions taken to address any potential translation issues that may arise in the process of translation. The model consists of a series of strategic decisions that are specifically suggested for translating cultural terms and expressions (column 3 of Table 1). The strategic decisions range from extremely source-culture bias (exoticism) to extremely target-culture bias (cultural transplantation), with calque, cultural borrowing, and communicative translation respectively in between, visualized as points in Figure 2 below.

Source-culture bias ⟷ Target-culture bias

Exoticism    Calque    Cultural Borrowing    Communicative Translation    Cultural Transplantation
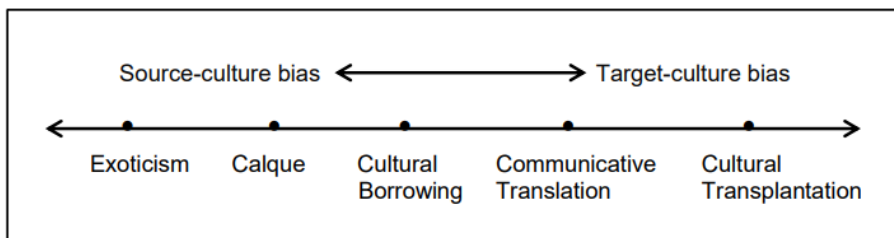
Figure 2: Strategic decisions on a continuum between the source and target culture bias (from Dickins et al. 2002: 29)

In addition to the methods developed at the cultural level, Dickins et al. (2002) also suggested a set of semantic translation procedures like near-synonymy, generalizing translation, particularizing translation, compensation, translation by omission, and translation by addition.

### 2.2.4. *A combined model of translation procedures*

In this study, we will combine three previously discussed models of translation procedures to analyze the selected news articles. This combined model will address both linguistic and cultural aspects of translation. The corresponding procedures are matched in parallel for the three models, which are tabulated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: A combined model of translation procedures

| No. | Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) procedures | Newmark's (1988) procedures | Dickins et al.'s (2002) strategic decisions |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | Exoticism |
| 2 | Borrowing | Transference Naturalization | Cultural borrowing |
| 3 | Calque | Through-translation | Calque |
| 4 | Literal translation | | |
| 5 | Transposition | Transposition | |
| 6 | Modulation | Modulation | |
| 7 | | Recognized translation | |
| 8 | | Translation label | |
| 9 | Equivalence | | Communicative translation |
| 10 | | Functional equivalent | |
| 11 | | Descriptive equivalent | |
| 12 | Adaptation | Cultural equivalent | Cultural transplantation |

| 13 | Compensation | Compensation | Compensation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | | Componential analysis | |
| 15 | Economy | Reduction | |
| 16 | Amplification | Expansion | |
| 17 | | Synonymy | Synonymy |
| 18 | Generalization | | Generalization |
| 19 | Particularization | | Particularization |
| 20 | Explicitation | | |
| 21 | Implicitation | | |
| 22 | | Paraphrase | |
| 23 | | | Translation by omission |
| 24 | | | Translation by addition |

### 2.2.5. *Translation strategies*

In the modern history of translation studies, some of the most influential translation strategies include: formal and dynamic equivalence by Eugen Nida (1964); overt and covert translation by Juliane House (1977/2014); semantic and communicative translation by Peter Newmark (1988); and foreignizing and domesticating translation by Lawrence Venuti (1995, 2008).

2.2.5.1. *Formal and dynamic equivalence (Nida).* A more progressive method of translating the Bible, inspired by Nida (1964, 2000), calls attention to the cultural constraints or differences between the ST and the target text (TT) that force translators to choose "equivalent effect" over linguistic structure. In essence, Nida distinguished between two different kinds of equivalence.

A literal and accurate translation of the ST is reproduced by the translator in a process known as formal equivalence, which is concerned with the message in both form and content. Gloss translation is a common style used here because it maintains the grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure of the original language.

"Dynamic equivalence aims at complete naturalness of expression and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture" (Nida, 1964: 159). As it focuses on the receptor in terms of producing a response similar to the one produced by the original in its own culture, Nida's dynamic equivalence approach has grown in popularity among scholars. It foretells the pragmatic components of meaning in terms of reflecting the ST content and effect in addition to the functional aspect of the message.

In order to maintain fidelity to the meaning and impact of the source culture text, Nida's model remains static in that it instructs translators to build on contrastive grammar, semantic/stylistic re-structuring, or transformational linguistics. When political pressures in the TT override the original effect of the ST, the practical application of this parameter is called into question, but Nida's cultural model does not address this issue.

To illustrate, we observed that, in BBC, there are particular expressions such as *Israeli Arabs torn over protest movement* which was translated into BBC Arabic as *Palestinians in Israel are torn over protest movement against Netanyahu*. Hence, Nida's cultural model falls short of accommodating such ideological contexts that can lead to different behavioral patterns or different effects in the TT.

2.2.5.2. *Overt and covert translation (House).* The core of House's (1977/2014) functional-pragmatic evaluation model is made up of overt and covert translation strategies, which involve a comparison of the textual profiles of the ST and TT and result in the identification of "mismatches" or "errors" that determine the quality of the translation.

The result of an overt translation is a translation product that overtly identifies as a translation and not a second original (House 2014: 54). Despite being explicitly targeted at members of the SL community and tied to the source language and culture in overt translation, interests in the ST extend beyond this group (ibid.). House explains that two categories of STs, specifically historically-linked texts like sermons and political speeches delivered at a particular period in history and timeless texts like literary creations and aesthetic creations, call for an overt translation (ibid.).

On the other hand, a covert translation "is a translation that enjoys the status of an original source text in the target culture" (House 2014: 56). The audience of the source culture is not specifically targeted by the ST in this method, nor is the message connected to the source language and culture (ibid.).

Despite its complexity, the model can be regarded as a useful technique for evaluating translation quality. However, it appears to be less useful in this study because the model has little to do with the analysis of translation procedures, which forms the study core.

2.2.5.3. *Semantic and communicative translation (Newmark).* In the 1970s, Newmark, echoing Nida's prescriptive line of inquiry, substituted the terms semantic and communicative for formal and dynamic, respectively:

- Semantic translation, with adaptable changes to the formal structure, remains true to the ST and its author while protecting the original with only minor concessions.

- Communicative translation, in essence, maintains the ST's content while using language that is appropriate for the target audience. To appeal to a new audience and foster communication between the source and target cultures, it emphasizes Nida's concept of equivalent effect.

The crucial point that there are parts of a text that need semantic translation and parts that are best translated communicatively is emphasized by Newmark (1981: 40). Using a news report as an example, it can be argued that the main points of the report should be translated communicatively, while quotations and stylistically significant areas should be translated semantically. This means that "all translations [are] in some degree both communicative and semantic" (ibid, p. 62). If the force and the content of a message conflict, communicative translation should emphasize the force while semantic translation should emphasize the content. When citing the French warning sign *chien méchant*, Newmark (ibid, p. 39) suggests that communicative translation, such as *Beware of the dog!* is required because semantic translation, such as savage dog, would be less effective.

Newmark's strategies, with their clear differentiations based on a set of defined parameters, appear to be a practical model for the purposes of this study.

2.2.5.4. *Domesticating and foreignizing translation*. Venuti (1995,1998) distinguishes between domesticating and foreignizing translation ideologies, linking ideology, dominant discourse, and political agendas to translation strategies and effects in a significant advancement. Foreignizing is a translation strategy which aims to foster an understanding of foreign literature and cultures. It prefers to preserve the linguistic and cultural differences of a foreign text to sabotage the established conventions in the TL. Venuti supports what he refers to as resistance in this situation because it highlights the ST's foreign ideology and makes the translator's presence more apparent.

As opposed to this, domesticating is a strategy that renders the translator invisible or creates the illusion of transparency so that the translated text reads naturally as if it were an original or not translated, obliterating any signs of the foreign. This strategy aims to achieve simple or comfortable access to what is present in the original text, which Venuti associates with intelligibility and fluency.

The model of domesticating and foreignizing translation was developed by Venuti in the context of Anglo-American culture, specifically in the context of literary translators working in English, but it "can be productively applied to translating in any language and culture" (2008: 19). Therefore, in order to investigate the cultural aspects of translation in the selected news texts, the researcher will use Venuti's strategies of domestication and foreignization.

## 3. Methodology

The current study investigates the procedures and strategies used in English-Arabic news translation using a mixed-method approach. The purpose of the study is to investigate the translation strategies employed by Palestinian graduates when translating political news articles about Palestine. To achieve this aim, the study will use three models of analysis, including Toury's Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) framework adapted from James Holmes's translation framework, and Newmark's semantics and communicative strategies as well as Venuti's foreignizing and domesticating translation strategies. The methodology is divided into three steps: data collection, data analysis, and interpretation of findings.

### 3. *Data collection and sampling*

Using random sampling, data will be gathered from ten participants based on six criteria; which are as follows: enrolled in the translation major, five females and five males, have successfully completed the university's political translation course, fourth-year graduates, students of Al-Azhar University – Gaza, and willing to participate in the study.

A demographic survey, an online translation exercise, and two Zoom focus groups will all be required of the participants. The data used for analysis includes five short political texts from a reputable news channel (e.g. BBC). An initial demographic questionnaire will be filled out by the participants, asking them about their age, gender, educational background, and previous translation experience. The second task will involve the participants translating the same five political texts from English to Arabic in an online exercise. Thirdly, to discuss their translation process and the techniques they used in the translation exercise, the participants will be divided into two focus groups (five participants to one group and the other five to the other group) via Zoom. The reason for holding two groups is to give students more freedom to express their ideas and feel more relaxed and less stressed.

### 3.2 *Tools for analysis*

The data gathered from the translation exercise and focus-group interviews will be thematically analyzed using Toury's DTS framework, Newmark's semantics and communicative strategies, as well as Venuti's foreignizing and domesticating translation strategies. A micro-textual analysis of the participants' patterns of translation procedures will be possible with the help of the DTS framework. The identification of general translation procedures will be based on the communicative and semantic strategies of New-

mark, and the cultural translation procedures will be based on Venuti's foreignizing and domesticating translation strategies.

Combining these models of analysis will give an in-depth understanding of the procedures and strategies used in English-Arabic news translation, particularly the translations created by Palestinian graduates. With the help of this pilot study, we hope to learn more about the translation process in the Palestinian context and provide information for future translation studies research.

## 4. Data analysis

### 4.1 *Introduction*

The analysis section focuses on the general and cultural translation procedures applied to several different news texts. We seek to find and examine patterns in the use of the combined model of translation procedures that was previously developed. The main objective is to comprehend how language changes occur at the text micro level in order to shed light on the translation tendency used by Palestinian graduates. By demonstrating the successful application of various translation procedures to resolve translation challenges, this chapter also aims to give trainees and novice translators insightful information.

### 4.2. *General translation procedures*

In this section, we use the combined model of translation procedures developed in section (2.2.4.) above to identify and analyze patterns of the general translation procedures used in the translation of selected news texts. The process of analysis involves identifying the occurrence of each translation procedure. The goal of this effort is primarily to understand the nature of language change at the micro-level of the text, thus paving the way for explaining the translation direction of Palestinian graduates' translations. Second, by introducing these translations, this section aims to provide valuable insight to trainees and novice translators on how to effectively use various translation procedures to solve translation problems. It is worth mentioning that the combined model of translation procedures under examination comprises seventeen general translation procedures used for the translation of non-cultural terms and expressions. The sequence in which these procedures are analyzed does not correspond to their frequency; rather, it is determined by the combined model of translation procedures.

### 4.2.1. *Borrowing*

Borrowing is the use of foreign words in the native language to fill a lexical gap, create a stylistic effect, or introduce the flavor of the original culture. In this section, we will focus only on general or non-cultural borrowing. Cultural borrowing will be analyzed in the next section. (See 4.3.2.)

Looking at the occurrences in (Appendix 1.1.), the results show that frequently cited terms include one technical term and one ancient imperial term. There were only two terms which were translated using the borrowing translation procedure, resulting in 27 instances, as some of these terms occur frequently. The borrowed terms are *gas* translated as غاز, and *Roman* translated as (الروم/ان)

### 4.2.2. *Calque*

Calque is a type of literal translation in which an expression or term is modeled after the SL structure and its components are translated literally. In this section, the researcher will focus specifically on non-cultural terms translated with calque, while calqued-cultural terms will be studied in the cultural translation procedure. (Section 4.3.3)

The data contains 18 terms translated by calque—17 cases of lexical calque and one case of structural calque (see Appendix 1.2.). Given the fact that some of the terms occur more than once, there are, in total, 158 instances of lexical and structural calques in the data, which are discussed in detail below.

4.2.2.1. *Lexical calque.* As mentioned above, most calque translation takes place at the lexical level. Most cases are political nouns, compound structures, and idioms, such as:

- a. **Political terms:** given the political nature of the selected texts, it is not surprising that the results contain a large number of political terms and expressions translated by calque, e.g., violent scenes (translated as مشاهد عنيفة), terror posts (translated as مواقع ارهابية), and perimeter fence (translated as السياج الحدودي).
- b. **Compound structure:** compound words and expressions also form a proportion of the lexical calques. These include the direct translation of each individual compound component, such as: overnight (translated as خلال الليل), and media reports (translated as تقارير إعلامية).
- c. **Idioms:** they are language-specific terms whose meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of their individual components. Therefore, idioms are usually resistant to literal translation and are unlikely to be translated with calque in principle. Interestingly, there are five idioms

in the data translated with calque, i.e. they are replaced by TL idioms of similar meaning and form, such as:

- turned away translated as تم تجاهلهم (i.e. have been ignored)
- take place translated as يحدث (i.e. happen)
- fell short translated as فشلت (i.e. failed)

4.2.2.2. *Structural calque.* Structural calques occur when the TL structure is modeled after the SL structure and its constituent words are translated literally. The data contains one example of structural calque which is pre-dawn raid (translated as إقتحام قبل الفجر).

### 4.2.3. *Literal translation*

Literal translation refers to "the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). One of the characteristics of literal translation is that in some cases it is reversible, meaning that the reverse translation results in an identical version of the ST. This process is especially common between shared languages and shared cultural values, such as English and German. Some translation scholars consider literal translation to be a standard translation procedure that is only deviated from when, for some reason, it turns out to be inappropriate. For example, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) suggest that "literalness should only be sacrificed because of structural and metalinguistic requirements and only after checking that the meaning is fully preserved." Similarly, Newmark (1988: 76) believes that "[l]iteral translation is the first step in translation, and a good translator abandons a literal version only when it is plainly inexact."

It is assumed that the process of literal translation constitutes a significant part of the relevant full ST, which makes recording each literal translation extremely time-consuming. The literal translation procedure will therefore be overlooked.

### 4.2.4. *Transposition*

In the adopted composite model of the translation process, the researcher considered transposition from the perspectives of Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) and Newmark (1988). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) consider transposition to be a change of part of speech without changing the meaning of the message. However, Newmark (1988) provides a more detailed explanation and distinguishes five types of transposition: (1) a change from singular to plural; (2) a change of adjective position; (3) changing grammatical structure

(4) a change in the word class and (5) replacing virtual lexical gaps with grammatical structures.

In total, the data included 23 transpositions (see Appendix 1.3) – one case indicating a change from singular to plural, 11 cases indicating a change in the position of an adjective (Text 1), three cases indicating transposition into grammatical structures, and eight cases involving part-of-speech changes. The overall number of instances of transposition is 205.

4.2.4.1. *Change from singular to plural.* In the Arabic language, the singular form of the noun is used to refer to one thing, person, place, or idea, dual form is used for two things, persons, places, or ideas. The dual form is male and female ( ان is the inflection for the male and تان is the inflection for the female dual). The plural can be sound or broken. Pronunciation of the plural form /jam salim/ simply adds a suffix to the singular (ـوْنَ or يْنو for masculine, ـاتٌ for feminine), while the broken plural form /jam taksir/ changes the internal structure of the singular. The only case of the change from singular to plural was in (text 5) where the noun *rocket* has been pluralized in Arabic following the broken form of the plural /jam taksir/. Hence صاروخ (i.e. rocket) in Arabic changes to صواريخ (i.e. rockets).

4.2.4.2. *Change in the position of an adjective*

While English adjectives precede the nouns (e. g. a good student), Arabic adjectives follow the noun they modify. Changes in the position of adjectives are known as transpositions (Newmark 1988: 85). However, such transpositions are only analyzed in the first text, as this phenomenon is explicitly a systematic difference in the order of nouns and adjectives between English and Arabic. There were 11 cases of transpositions of adjectives in the first text. For example, *a Palestinian man* was translated into رجل فلسطيني where the noun precedes the adjective (i.e. *a man Palestinian*).

4.2.4.3. *A change in grammatical structure*

One type of transposition in the grammatical structure was identified in the data: transpositions in the structure of direct speech (3 occurrences).

4.2.4.3.1. *Transposition in the direct speech construction.*

By their nature, journalistic texts, especially news reports, contain a lot of direct speech examples. There are differences in the construction of direct speech between English and Arabic. In English, direct speech can be constructed in three possible ways: (1) the reporting clause precedes the direct speech, (2) the reporting clause follows the direct speech, (3) the reporting

clause appears in the middle of the direct speech, i.e. the split type. However, in Arabic, the reporting clause either precedes or follows the direct speech. In Arabic, more conventionally, the speaker comes before the speech. Therefore, examples of the third type must be transposed when translated into Arabic, as shown in (1) [text 1] and (2) [text 4] below.

(1) "They started throwing stones, and we pelted them with stones as well while shouting Allah is Great," **he said**.

**كما قال** " لقد بدأوا رمينا بالحجارة ولقد كنا نرشقهم بالحجارة كذلك ونحن نصرخ"'الله اكبر. "

(**He said,** "They started throwing stones, and we pelted them with stones as well while shouting Allah is Great,")

(2) In response, an Israeli tank and an aircraft targeted "two terror posts" in Gaza, **the army said** without giving further details.

وردا على ذلك ، **قال الجيش الإسرائيلي** إن دبابة وطائرة إسرائيلية استهدفا "موقعين للمقاومة الفلسطينية" في غزة ، دون الخوض في مزيد من التفاصيل

(In response, **the Israeli army said**, an Israeli tank and an aircraft targeted "two terror posts" in Gaza, without giving further details.)

### 4.2.4.4. *Word-class transposition*

The data includes obligatory and optional categories for word-class transposition. In some cases the direct translation is acceptable, and transposition is optional, while in others the direct translation is unacceptable and transposition is obligatory.

### 4.2.4.4.1. *Obligatory word class transposition*

The results showed that there was one obligatory transposition in the corpus. It was transposed because it did not have the same word class counterpart in Arabic. This transposition was for the English phrase *stone-throwing crowds* in which *stone-throwing* was used as an adjective to describe the noun *crowds*; however, such adjectives do not have equivalents in Arabic, so the translation would be *crowds throwing stones*. In other words, the adjective changed into a postmodifying -ing clause.

### 4.2.4.4.2. *Optional word class transposition*

Most of the words in the word-class transposition data are optional transpositions (7 cases) with different patterns, such as:

1. **The verb to noun**: *to report* translated into *of reporting*
2. **Noun to adjective phrase**: *dismay* translated into *in a dismay*

### 4.2.5. *Modulation*

Modulation involves a change in informational perspective or category of thought, that is, a way of looking at a topic or a way of expressing a state of mind. Following Vinay and Darbelnet's model, there are obligatory and optional paradigms of modulation, each of which is divided into different types of modulation. In total, there were only six cases of modulation (see Appendix 1.4.), i.e. two obligatory cases of negation of the opposite (example 3), three obligatory cases of passive to active (example 4), and one optional case of part to another part (example 5):

(3)   The family of a Palestinian man, killed during a riot by settlers in the occupied West Bank, say **they were unable** to report his death to police,

<div dir="rtl">

لقد صرحت عائلة الرجل الفلسطيني الذي قتل خلال أعمال شغب صدرت عن المستوطنين في الضفة **المحتلة بأنهم لم يكونوا قادرين** على إبلاغ الشرطة بوفاته

</div>

The family of a Palestinian man, killed during a riot by settlers in the occupied West Bank, say **they were not able** to report his death to police,

(4)   **Police said stones were thrown** and fireworks fired at them in the mosque.

<div dir="rtl">

**يقول أفراد الشرطة** أن **المصليين ألقوا عليهم الحجارة** والألعاب النارية داخل المسجد الأقصى.

</div>

**Police members said worshippers were throwing stones** and fireworks fired at them in the mosque

(5)   Sameh al-Aqtash was shot **outside** his home near Hawara in February

<div dir="rtl">

قتل سامح الأقطش **أمام** منزله قرب منطقة الحوارة في فبراير

</div>

Sameh al-Aqtash was shot **in front of** his home near Hawara in February

### 4.2.6. *Equivalence*

In Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), the equivalent is essentially the same as that of Dickins et al.'s (2002) communicative translation. An equivalent replaces the SL expression standard in a given situation with TL standard expressions that cover similar situations in TL cultures. This procedure is commonly used to translate public notices, proverbs, idiom phrases, conversational clichés, and noun and adjective phrases (Dickins, 2002; Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). Journalistic texts are inherently less likely to contain conversational clichés and public notices and rarely contain proverbs. There is a total of four equivalences, one case in translations of idioms, and three cases of noun phrases (see Appendix 1.5).

An idiom is defined as "a fixed expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the denotative meanings of the words that constitute it" (Dickins et al. 2002). Translating idioms by equivalence means replacing SL idioms with TL idioms of similar meaning but different forms. There was only one case retrieved from (text 3) as follows:

(6) There have been violent scenes as Israeli police raided the al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, saying "agitators" had **barricaded themselves** and worshippers inside.

العنف يتأجج مع مداهمة الشرطة الإسرائيلية لموقع القدس المقدس. بادعاء أن "المحرضين" قد قاموا بتحصين أنفسهم والمصلين بالداخل.

There have been violent scenes as Israeli police raided the al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, saying "agitators" had **fortified themselves** and worshippers inside.

The data contains three cases of noun phrases being translated by equivalence. For example, the phrase **Temple Mount** is rendered by the standard Arabic noun phrase جبل الهيكل (**structure mountain**). Likewise, the term **Israeli-Palestinian clashes** is rendered as الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني (Israeli-Palestinian conflict,) which is again a standard term that describes the same situation in the TL.

### 4.2.7. *Compensation*

According to Newmark (1988: 90), compensation "[occurs] when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated for in another part or in a continuous sentence." Dickins et al. (2002: 40) consider compensation as an "absolutely crucial to successful translation." For example, consider the Arabic term (الفقه), which has no translational equivalent in English. It functions as a transliteration of cultural borrowing - *fiqh* - that is incomprehensible to all but Muslim readers. Alternatively, it can be translated as *jurisprudence*, resulting in a loss of translation. Although jurisprudence is a legal term, the word الفقه has legal and religious (Islamic) connotations. Therefore, if it is not given a religious meaning when translated into English, there will be serious translation losses. To compensate for the loss, this word is usually translated into Islamic jurisprudence, that is, the word Islamic is added to compensate for the otherwise lost religious meaning. While scanning the data, there were no cases of compensation translation procedure.

### 4.2.8. *Reduction*

The reduction translation procedure involves using fewer words or more economical expressions in the TL to convey the meaning of the source ex-

pression or phrase. Reduction does not lead to an indirect meaning or aspect of the conveyed message, as is the case with omission. Ultimately, the goal of implementing a reductive translation procedure is "to convey the meaning of the source text in a natural target language form" (Darwish, 2009). The process of translation is "transmitting the meaning of the source text into its natural form in the target language" (Darwish, 2009: 140). However, there were no cases of reduction in the five texts of the paper. This could be due to the sensitivity of political texts, or the small corpus for the analysis.

### 4.2.9. *Expansion*

The expansion translation procedure involves using longer text in the TL to convey the meaning of an SL term or expression. Therefore, it focuses on the formal properties of language rather than the pragmatic properties. Expansion" does not lead to clarification of the meaning or aspect of the conveyed message, which is the case of explicitation, nor does it include additional information, which is the case of addition. There were four cases of expansion in the data, one obligatory instance and three optional ones (see Appendix 1.6). By obligatory, it means that there must be an expansion to give the full meaning as in the TL. Only one example was recorded as follows:

(7) The Israeli search has been accompanied by **a crackdown** on Palestinians linked to the group.

<div dir="rtl">
ورافق البحث الإسرائيلي <strong>حملة قمع</strong> ضد الفلسطينيين المرتبطين بالجماعة
</div>

    The Israeli search has been accompanied by **a crackdown campaign** on Palestinians linked to the group.

As for the optional expansion, it means that it can be translated with no expansion, but some translators use it as it does not cause any harm. Below are two instances on the matter:

(8) Israel warns **Gazans** to leave homes as air strikes continue

<div dir="rtl">
تحذر إسرائيل <strong>الشعب الغزي</strong> لمغادرة منازلهم فيما تستمر الغارات الجوية
</div>

Israel warns the **Gazan people** to leave their homes as air strikes continue

### 4.2.10. *Near-synonymy*

Near-synonymous translation involves replacing a word in the SL with a near-equivalent word in the TL based on semantic relationships, i.e. an SL word and its TL replacement share some semantic features, but they also have functions not found in the other. Near-synonyms appear 23 times in the data (See Appendix 7). (9) and (10) are two examples of near-synonyms below:

(9)  without **giving** further details.

دون **الخوض في** مزيد من التفاصيل.

without **going through** further details.

(10) Palestinians said **stun grenades** and rubber bullets were used in the pre-dawn raid

استخدمت **القنابل الصوتية** والرصاص المطاطي في الغارة التي وقعت قبل الفجر

Palestinians said **sound grenades** and rubber bullets were used in the pre-dawn raid

### 4.2.11. *Generalization*

Generalization is a procedure in which a specific SL lexical item (i.e. hyponym) is translated by a more general TL lexical item (i.e. hypernym or superordinate), and the semantic relationship between the two lexical items is that of inclusion, i.e. the meaning of the SL word is included in the meaning of the substituting TL word. However, there were no cases of generalization in the data.

### 4.2.12. *Particularization*

Particularization involves replacing general SL lexical items (i.e. hypernyms or superordinate) with more semantically specific lexical items (i.e. hyponyms) in the TL. Only one case (see Appendix 1.8) was recorded in the data as shown in the example below:

(11) On Tuesday, Palestinians barricaded themselves in the mosque after **the evening Ramadan prayer**,

تحصن الفلسطينيون في المسجد بعد **صلاة التراويح الرمضانيه** يوم الثلاثاء

On Tuesday, Palestinians barricaded themselves in the mosque **after the (Taraweeh) evening Ramadan prayer**,

The evening prayer may refer to general prayers done in the evening like (the Maghreb prayer) or (Ishaa) prayer. However, when referring to the prayers done specifically in the holy month of Ramadan, it is called the Taraweeh prayer which is held after the Ishaa prayer.

### 4.2.13. *Explicitation*

Explicitation is a translation procedure characterized by the direct expression of information in the TT that appears to be contained in the original text. According to principles of information retrieval, explicitation differs from addition in that explicitation involves the inclusion of additional information that can be retrieved from the context or situation, whereas addi-

tion involves the inclusion of new information. There were no cases of explicitation in the data.

### 4.2.14. *Implicitation*

Implicitation is a translation process in which explicit ST information is expressed implicitly in the TT when the meaning is obvious from the context. There were no cases of implicitation in the data.

### 4.2.15. *Paraphrase*

Paraphrase is used as a translation procedure that involves the explanation of the meaning of a word or a segment for which a literal translation may or may not be available. There were no cases of paraphrase in the data.

### 4.2.16. *Translation by omission*

Omission can sometimes be used as a practical translation procedure to avoid repetition, to overcome the issue of lacunae, and to tackle cultural encounters. There were no cases of omission in the data.

### 4.2.17. *Translation by addition*

Addition is a translation procedure based on the inclusion of new information that cannot be obtained from situations, ordinary texts, and/or contexts. This feature distinguishes addition from explicitation, where the combined information can be obtained from context or situation. In some cases, additions "may legitimately be incorporated into a translation" (Nida, 1964). The data contains three instances of addition (see Appendix 1.9). The following examples (12) and (13) further illustrate the addition translation procedure:

(12) Israeli police opened an investigation after media reports highlighted the family's difficulty in reporting the death.

لقد **سعت** الشرطة الإسرائيلية إلى فتح تحقيق بعد أن سلطت وسائل الإعلام الضوء على مدى صعوبة الابلاغ بالوفاة.

Israeli police **sought to** open an investigation after media reports highlighted the family's difficulty in reporting the death.

(13) He would be the third Palestinian to have died in clashes with Israeli troops searching for the students.

وبهذا يكون هو الفلسطيني الثالث **على التوالي** الذي يقتل في الاشتباكات مع القوات الإسرائيلية التي سعت للبحث عن الطلاب.

He would be the third Palestinian **in a row** to have died in clashes with Israeli troops searching for the students.

### 4.2.18. *Conclusion*

In conclusion, the analysis of translation procedures used in English-Arabic news translation, especially in the case of Palestinian graduate translations, provides valuable insight into the strategies and procedures used in the field. The combined model of translation procedures consisting of 17 general translation procedures is used to identify and analyze translation patterns.

The analysis revealed several key findings. First, borrowing foreign words from the TL to fill lexical gaps or create stylistic effects is rarely used in the translations, with only two terms being borrowed. This may indicate the preference to look for equivalent Arabic terms rather than rely on borrowing.

Calque, a kind of literal translation in which expressions or terms are modeled after SL structures, turned out to be very common. The data shows eighteen terms translated using calque, including both lexical and structural calques. Political terms, compound structures, and idioms are often calqued in the translation, emphasizing the importance of preserving the original form and meaning of these elements.

Literal translation, which involves the direct translation of SL texts into the TL, was not thoroughly analyzed in this study due to its time-consuming nature. However, it is worth noting that literal translation is considered a standard procedure, often differing from translations which require changes for structural or metalinguistic reasons.

Transposition is observed in translation i.e. changing the part of speech or grammatical structure without changing the meaning. This analysis identified various types of transpositions, including changes from singular to plural, changes in adjective position, changes in grammatical structure, and changes in parts of speech. These transpositions reflect the structural differences between English and Arabic and the need to adapt the language to the target audience.

Modulations involving changes in information perspective or thinking categories were found in a limited number of cases. The analysis identified cases of negation of opposites, transformation from passive to active, and modulation of one part to another. These modifications help effectively convey the intended meaning and point of view in the TL.

When translating idioms and noun phrases, the equivalence translation procedure of replacing the SL expression with the standard expression of the TL is observed. Equivalent expressions are used to ensure that the meaning

is accurately conveyed in the TL, while taking cultural differences into account.

The analysis of the translation methods used by Palestinian graduates in the context of translating news from English to Arabic highlights the various strategies and procedures utilized in this particular field. These findings help understand language differences at the micro-level of texts and provide valuable insights for trainees and novice translators. By examining the translation orientation and the use of different procedures, this study advances our understanding of effective translation strategies and their application in news translation.

### 4.3. *Cultural translation procedures*

Culture is an integral part of language, and all languages are characterized by many cultural expressions, objects, and references. If proper procedures are not implemented when translating the cultural elements contained in the message, the communication of the message may be ineffective. This section focuses on exploring the connections between culture, language, and translation. It examines the nature and categories of cultural terms in selected news texts, and, most importantly, identifies patterns in the cultural translation procedures used to translate such cultural terms by providing illustrative examples and analyzing the frequency of the procedures.

#### 4.3.1. *Exoticism*

Exoticism involves the borrowing of grammatical and cultural features from ST to TT with little or no adaptation. Therefore, it is source culture-oriented and sounds foreign to TL culture. However, there were no occurrences of exoticism in the five texts provided in the translation exercise.

#### 4.3.2. *Cultural borrowing*

This procedure is based on Dickins et al.'s (2002) cultural borrowing, but it also covers Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) borrowing and Newmark's (1988) transference and naturalization. The process usually involves transliterating English cultural terms into Arabic, which may sound roughly the same as SL, or they may be naturalized and slightly different due to differences in English and Arabic phonology and alphabets. The data contains seven terms translated by cultural borrowing, which resulted in 63 instances, as some of the terms occur frequently (see Appendix 2.1.).

The data shows that, among most cultural procedures, cultural borrowings are the most diverse in terms of the different cultural categories covered, which are:

- Social organizations: *BBC*
- Religious terms: *Allah*, *Ramadan*, *al-Haram al-Sharif*.
- Military terms: *a mortar*, *IDF*
- Religious factions: *Hamas*

Proper nouns form a remarkable pattern of concepts translated through cultural borrowings. In the analysis of proper nouns, names of people (e.g., Donald Trump and Rashdan Al-Aqtash) and names of places (e.g., Hawara and Gaza), were ignored.

In non-literary texts such as news, the general rule is to borrow proper nouns rather than translate or replace them. While cultural borrowings are regarded as the simplest of all translation techniques (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995: 31), evidence indicates that their use is not always straightforward and unambiguous.

Some proper nouns are borrowed through transliteration, i.e. adaptation to the TL alphabet like BBC ( بي بي سي) and a mortar (مورتر). Other cases are transferred verbatim, that is, by including their proper names from the English script in the Arabic TT. There was only one incident of transferred verbatim (text 5) in the data and that is (IDF) which stands for Israeli Defence Forces, a term used to address the Israeli army. It is worth mentioning that the Arabic translation of the term IDF has been shifted into IOF (Israeli occupation forces) by some of the participants.

In addition to English cultural terms, the data also includes some Arabic religious, political factions, and cultural terms. The Arabic term was originally borrowed from Arabic in English ST. In the Arabic translation, they are translated using cultural borrowings. These terms include *Allah*, *al-Haram al-Sharif*, *Ramadan*, and *Hamas*. Most of these Arab cultural terms are now common in the Western media. It is worth noting that the translation of cultural borrowing here does not always ensure that the denotative as well as connotative meanings of the terms are effectively conveyed. For instance, the Muslim holy month of fasting has unfortunately acquired negative connotations of violent Muslims in the non-Muslim world, particularly within Western media. In contrast, among Muslims, this period has positive denotative and connotative meaning, as it represents a time for inner faith, spiritual reflection and growth, and a time to renew one's connection with Allah (God).

### 4.3.3. *Cultural calque*

Calque is often used to translate institutional terms, some idioms and collocations, and components of compound words. Only institutional terms seem to be directly related to cultural aspects of translation. However, it is debatable whether institutional terms can be considered cultural terms. In his early approach to translation studies, Newmark (1981) treats institutional and cultural terms separately, yet links them, noting that they influence each other (1981). However, in his later book, *A Textbook of Translation* (Newmark, 1988), he shifted institutional terms to cultural categories. Based on this, we should also consider institutional terms an important part of cultural terms.

Calque is the ideal procedure for translating transparent institutional terms that have accepted literal translations in the TL. The data contains six terms translated using calque, resulting in 64 occurrences due to repetition (see Appendix 22.). Some examples of these terms are:

- truce initiative (مبادرة الهدنة)
- United Nations (الأمم المتحدة)

These examples do not require back-translation, because they are transparent and literally translated terms, maintaining equivalent weight. Natural equivalence is reciprocal in nature; thus, US policy is the equivalent of سياسة الولايات المتحدة and vice versa.

### 4.3.4. *Recognized translation*

According to Newmark, recognized translation is to "use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term" (1988: 89), not a literal translation of that term. There is only one term rendered with a recognized translation in the data (See Appendix 2.3). There are 10 instances of similar translation, such as *Hamas militants* (نشطاء حماس).

### 4.3.5. *Translation label*

This provisional translation process is often used to translate new institutional terms for which there is no fixed, universally accepted translation (Newmark, 1988). Although it may only include literal translations of the words in the term, translations are not considered calques until they are used frequently enough and standardized in the TL. However, there were no occurrences of translation labels.

### 4.3.6. *Communicative translation*

Communicative translation or equivalence is one of the translation procedures that can be done with standard cultural terms and non-cultural expressions. There were no occurrences of communicative translation procedure on the cultural term level.

### 4.3.7. *Cultural adaptation*

This basic process of cultural translation is addressed in all three accepted models of the cultural translation process, but each model uses different terms of practice: adaptation in Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) model, Newmark's cultural equivalent (1988) model, and cultural transplantation in the model of Dickins et al. (2002). However, there were no occurrences of cultural adaptation procedure in the analyzed data.

### 4.3.8. *Functional equivalent*

Functional equivalence is a culturally neutral translation process that involves explaining the function of ST cultural items using culturally neutral words in the TL. Looking at the data, there were no occurrences of functional equivalent procedure in the analyzed data.

### 4.3.9. *Descriptive equivalent*

According to Dickins (2012:54-55), descriptive equivalence "involves fairly accurate descriptions of the meaning of elements in the source culture." This resembles functional equivalence, as both processes involve neutralization, i.e. use of culturally neutral words in TL. However, they are different because descriptive equivalence involves the description of the cultural object itself, not its function, since in translation "description sometimes has to be weighed against function" (Newmark 1988: 83). In a comparative study of the two procedures, Dickins (2012: 55) concludes that the "descriptive equivalent" in Newmark seems to answer the question *what is it?*, while the functional equivalent answers the question *what does it do?* There were no occurrences of descriptive equivalent procedure in the texts.

### 4.3.10. *Cultural explicitation*

Explicitation is another process of translation that can be done in both cultural and non-cultural terms. To avoid possible confusion, the researcher uses cultural explicitation when dealing with cultural terms translated using the explicitation. Pragmatic explicitation corresponds to what the researcher

refers to here as cultural explicitation, which is the result of differences be-tween native speakers and community members in the shared cultural and world-renowned language of the mother tongue. The texts contained the name of the well-known news channel, BBC. In an attempt to translate it, one occurrence referred to BBC as a channel for news, (i.e. أخبار قناة بي بي سي) which back translates as (BBC News Channel).

### 4.3.11. *Cultural redomestication*

Not to be confused with Venuti's (1995, 2008) domestication translation strategy, the concept of cultural redomestication is about the translation of TL cultural terms found in the ST. The logical procedure for translating such cultural terms is to re-domesticate them culturally, i.e. translate or transfer them back to their original counterparts in the TL. Cultural redomestication is also radically different from calques and borrowings. Though cultural redomestication is meant to produce translations that are familiar and more native sounding to the target culture, calques and borrowings tend to retain foreignization features of the source language, making translations less do-mesticated. Interestingly, there was one term (See Appendix 2.4) in the text which was domesticated and explained at the same time (i.e. *al-Haram al-Sharif*) which means (*the Noble Sanctuary*), and there were nine similar occur-rences of cultural redomestication to the same term which is translated as الحرم الشريف.

### 4.3.12. *Omission for cultural reasons*

In addition to the above list of procedures, omission can also be seen as a procedure for translating or excluding cultural terms (Dickins, 2012). As a cultural translation procedure, "omission involves avoiding the normal problems associated with translating a culturally specific element" (Dickins 2012). Dickins et al. (2002: 23) argue that "cultural difference provides an-other area in which simple omission may be a reasonable strategy."

The data contains one term (see Appendix 2.5) which was omitted once. This term (*agitators*) was omitted, possibly because it is a politically sensitive term. The sensitivity lies in the fact that Palestine considers the youth as normal youth fighting for their rights, whereas Israel sees them negatively as agitators.

### 4.3.13. *Conclusion*

The corpora used in this study are devoid of exoticisms, i.e. the borrowing of grammatical and cultural features from the source text (ST), with little or no adaptation. This absence can be attributed to the nature of political texts,

which tend to use expressions that do not require exotic translations. On the other hand, cultural loans are observed in the translation of various cultural categories, including social organizations, religious terms, military terms, and religious factions. This procedure includes translating English-speaking phonics to Arabic, and sometimes it is easy to adjust the difference between phonology and alphabets. Proper nouns are often borrowed rather than translated, reflecting common practice in non-literary texts such as news.

Calque is a procedure for translating institutional terminology, idioms, and collocations that are directly related to cultural aspects of translation. Institutional terms are considered an important part of cultural terminology because they influence the entire translation process. Recognized translation, which includes translations using official or commonly accepted institutional terms, appears only once in the data. The translation label is a temporary translation of new institutional manifestations without a strict or generally accepted translation, and it has not appeared in the texts analyzed.

When examining cultural terms, there were no occurrences of translation procedures such as communication translation, cultural adaptation, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, and cultural explicitation. These procedures may be more applicable to non-cultural expressions, or they may not be necessary in the particular context of the news text being analyzed.

Cultural redomestication, the translation of TL cultural terms found in source texts back into their original equivalents, was observed in the data. Omission for cultural reasons, which involves the exclusion of culturally specific elements to avoid possible translation problems, was used once in the analyzed texts, possibly due to the sensitivity of the term "agitators" in a political context.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. *Overall translation strategies*

Having recognized the patterns of translation procedures in general in 4.2 and the patterns of cultural translation procedures in 4.3., we will now summarize the overall translation strategies used by the Palestinian graduates in English-Arabic translations of news texts, while taking into account both linguistic and cultural aspects of translation. To this end, general translation procedures will be explained in relation to Newmark's (1988) semantic and communicative translation strategies, considered to be his major contribution to the field of translation. Similarly, cultural translation procedures will be examined in relation to Venuti's (1995, 2008) domestication and foreignization, which are two main translation strategies for determining cultural orientation in translation. This will be done by identifying the

general tendency for each translation procedure toward communicative or semantic translation orientation and, in the case of cultural translation procedures, toward the foreignizing or domesticating orientation.

### 5.1.1. *Discussion of the general translation procedures*

The general translation procedures are procedures for translating non-cultural terms. Due to time constraints, the literal translation procedure was not tested. We used the adopted composite model of the translation procedures to analyze the data set. As a result, we identified 16 patterns of common translation procedures (which included 731 translation occurrences). Figure 3 shows the general overall results of the general translation procedures, including the number of translation occurrences and the percentage of each translation procedure:
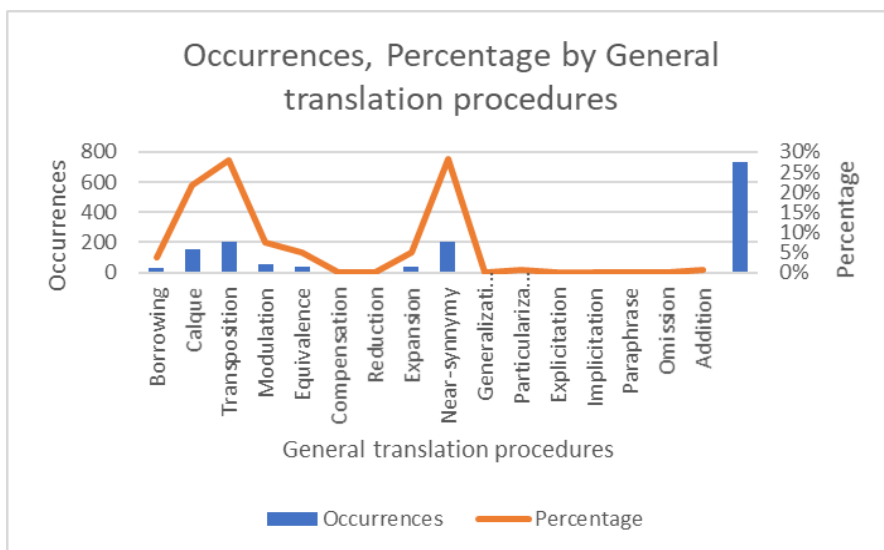


Figure 3: Overall occurrences of general translation procedures

As the figure shows, the data presented provide insight into the frequency and distribution of the various general translation procedures used in the dataset. Among the procedures mentioned, calque emerged as one of the most frequently used, appearing 158 times (22% of the total occurrences). Calque involves creating the literal equivalent of a word or phrase in the TL. This suggests that the translators often relied on direct translations to preserve the original meaning. Transposition was another instance of frequently used procedures, occurring 205 times (28% of the occurrences). Transposition involves changing grammatical structures during translation, which means the translators often adjust word order or syntactic structure to match

the TL. Near-synonymy is the most popular procedure, used 207 times (28% of the total occurrences). This shows that the translators tried to find equivalent expressions that capture the intended meaning while taking language differences into account.

Equivalence occurred 36 times (5% of the total occurrences). It involves finding equivalent words or phrases in the TL that have the same meaning as the SL. This shows that the translators focused on accurately conveying the meaning of the original text rather than strictly adhering to the literal translation.

Borrowing, the incorporation of a word or phrase from the SL directly into the TL, was relatively rare, only 27 times (4% of the occurrences). This shows that although borrowing is sometimes used, the translators prefer to adapt and translate terms rather than directly import them.

Other procedures, such as modulation, expansion, particularization, and addition, were used to a lesser extent, and the number of their occurrences ranged from 4 to 54 (0.5% to 7% of the total occurrences). These procedures include altering the perspective, adding additional information, specifying general terms, or including additional words or phrases to ensure an accurate translation. However, their lower frequency means that they are used less frequently than calque, transposition, and near-synonymy.

It is worth noting that some processes such as compensation, reduction, generalization, explicitation, implicitation, paraphrase, and omission were absent from the presented data set. This may be due to the specific nature of the texts or the translation method used.

Overall, the data shows that the translators relied on calque, transposition, near-synonymy, and equivalence as their main translation procedures. These techniques allowed them to find a balance between preserving the original meaning and adapting the text to the TL. The rare use of borrowing and the absence of some procedures suggest that the translators prioritized linguistic adaptation and finding equivalent expressions in the TL.

### 5.1.2. *Overall translation strategies at the linguistic level*

After determining the percentages of each translation procedure and discussing their semantic and communicative translation tendencies, the researcher arrived at the overall orientation of the translation of the selected news texts. As discussed and presented in Figure 4 below, the procedures identified in the data lie on a continuum between semantic and communicative translation strategies. Together, the two procedures of borrowing and calque accounted for about a quarter (26%) of all translation occurrences, strongly favoring the semantic aspect of the continuum. The remaining translation procedures amounting to approximately three-quarters (74%) of

the translation occurrences could be rated on the communicative side of the continuum, showing varying degrees of communicativeness. Procedures such as equivalence, modulation, paraphrase, compensation, and explicitation, demonstrate a strong tendency towards communicative translation, whereas procedures such as particularization, generalization, near-synonymy, and implicitation demonstrate a weaker tendency towards communicative translation.
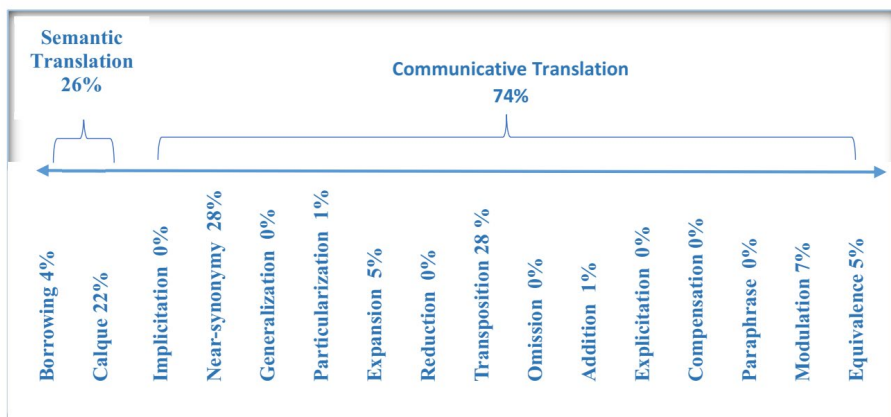


Figure 4: General translation procedures on a continuum between semantic and communicative translation

However, semantic translation and communicative translation have not been systematically used in the data. For example, omission was not used at all, while addition, especially for ideological purposes, was rarely used. The procedures more focused on TL, such as modulation and equivalence, accounted for 11% of the translations. On the other hand, translation procedures in between the two strategies comprised just under two-thirds of the translation procedures, while the translation procedures more oriented towards semantic translation occupied a little over a quarter of the overall translations.

The fact that the relationship between semantic and communicative translation is continuous in the data lends good support to the idea that these two strategies are not mutually exclusive as a translation can be partly communicative and partly communicative semantic:

> There is no one communicative or one semantic method of translating a text - these are widely overlapping bands of methods. A translation can be more, or less, semantic - more, or less, communicative - even a particular section or sentence can be treated more communicatively or less semantically. (Newmark 1991: 10)

It should be noted that, in the above discussion, the two procedures of borrowing and calque are strictly defined in terms of semantic translation. If

we look more broadly, literal translation can be considered as an example of both semantic and communicative translation. Actually, "there is no reason why a semantic translation should not also be strongly communicative" (Newmark 1991: 11). Likewise, the procedure of borrowing may produce a translation that is semantic and communicative simultaneously, especially with established borrowings that are normally used in authentic texts in the TL. Calque is yet another translation procedure that is literal in nature (thus resulting in a semantic translation) but may also produce a natural-sounding translation semantic translation instantaneously (thus resulting in a communicative translation, too), especially those calques that have become standardized in the TL.

### 5.1.3. *Discussion of the cultural translation procedures*

In 4.3. above, the patterns of translation procedures were identified for rendering cultural terms in the data. A total of 15 different cultural terms were identified, resulting in 140 cultural translation procedures. The overall results of the cultural translation procedure implemented on the dataset are shown in Figure 5 below:
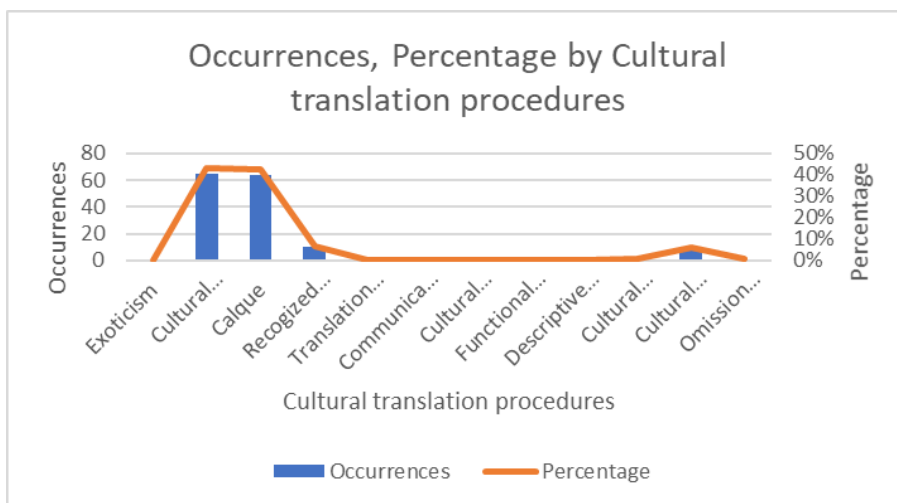


Figure 5: Overall occurrences of cultural translation procedures

As the figure shows, cultural borrowing and calque occurred very frequently; cultural redomestication and recognized translation occurred fairly frequently; cultural explicitation and omission hardly ever occurred, while cultural adaptation, communicative translation, translation label, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, and exoticism did not occur within the analyzed translations.

### 5.1.4. *Overall translation strategies at the cultural level*

Based on the translation procedures adopted at the cultural level, we outlined the overall cultural orientation of the current English-Arabic translation of news texts according to Venuti's two strategies: domesticating translation and foreignizing translation. It is very important to point out at the outset that Venuti (1995, 2008) uses two translation strategies to account for the translator's invisibility in a broad context that includes the socio-cultural and linguistic aspects of the language in question. However, applying Venuti's theory will emphasize the socio-cultural dimensions of cultural terms, given that the linguistic elements have already been studied in relation to semantic and communicative translation.

As discussed above, cultural borrowing and calque are strongly oriented towards the SL culture. Therefore, they ultimately result in a foreignizing translation. Likewise, cultural terms rendered by recognized translation preserve their SL cultural connotations, and their implications are, again, that of foreignizing translation.

On the other hand, functional equivalents and descriptive equivalents are described as neutralizing or culture-neutral translation procedures in the sense that they do not lean towards the SL or TL culture but result in a culturally neutral TT. In other words, they do not produce a foreignizing or domesticating translation. Likewise, omission also can be considered as a neutralizing translation procedure given the procedure does not particularly lead towards either of the two strategies of foreignization or domestication.
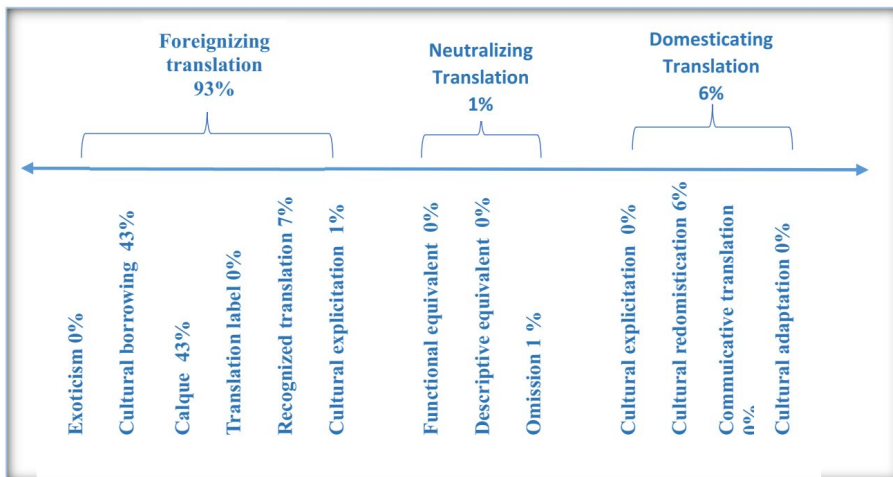


Figure 6: Cultural translation procedures on a continuum between domesticating and foreignizing translation

Finally, cultural redomestication, and one occurrence of cultural explicitation are orientated towards the TL culture. Therefore, they ultimately result in a domesticating translation—a phenomenon criticized by Venuti (2008), believing that it undermines SL cultural values by eliminating them in favor of TL cultural values. Having identified the orientation of each cultural translation procedure in terms of foreignizing and domesticating translation strategies, the overall results can be summarized in Figure 6 above.

As can be seen in the figure, approximately (93%) of the cultural translation occurrences in relevant news texts are orientated toward foreignizing translation. This means that the dominant cultural orientation in the data is foreignizing translation. However, the translation does not seem to indicate such a degree of foreignness. This can be attributed to the fact that many cultural terms are transparent institutional terms that can be considered to belong to a universal culture rather than to any specific culture.

On the other hand, domesticating translation constitutes only (6%) of the cultural translation procedures implemented in the selected news texts. Most translation occurrences that lead to domestication can only be realized through cultural redomestication, which is a translation based on TL cultural terms found in the SL. Cultural adaptation, cultural explicitation, and communicative translation were not used in the data set.

The results also suggest that cultural neutralization can be considered a third strand between foreignization and domestication. Cultural neutralism (or neutralization) is referred to as "an intercultural contact or relationship that is the source of neither benefit nor harm for the parties involved" (Tyulenev, 2014: 39). Cultural neutralization in data accounts for only 1% of cultural translation procedures and occurs due to omission. In case of omission, the translation process inhibits the expression of the culture of the original language and reduces the cultural connotation of the original language.

## 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, regarding the general translation process, the study aimed to identify 16 patterns commonly used by translators. The most commonly used procedures are calque, transposition, and near synonymy. These procedures allow translators to strike a balance between preserving the original meaning and adapting the text to the TL. The relatively rare use of borrowing suggests a preference for adaptation and translation rather than a direct introduction of terms. Other procedures such as modulation, expansion, particularization, and addition are less frequently used, but they help ensure accurate translations.

At the linguistic level, the overall translation strategies are analyzed from two aspects, semantic translation and communicative translation. Translation procedures such as equivalence, modulation, and paraphrase are used for expressing strong communicative orientation while procedures such as particularization, generalization, near-synonymy, and implicitation are used for expressing less strong communicative orientation showed less strong communicative tendencies. The use of calque and borrowing reflects a preference for semantic translations. The study emphasizes the overlapping nature of semantic and communicative translation strategies and emphasizes that translation can combine both elements.

In terms of cultural translation procedures, the analysis revealed the frequent use of cultural borrowing and borrowings, indicating a foreignizing orientation in the translation of cultural terms. The procedures of cultural redomestication and recognized translation also contributed to the foreignizing approach. Procedures such as functional equivalence and descriptive equivalence are more neutral, resulting in culturally neutral translations. Omission was also identified as a neutralization procedure. The domesticating translation was less common, and cultural redomestication was the main procedure leading to domestication.

Overall, the results show that foreignizing translation dominated at the cultural level, where approximately 93% of cultural translation occurrences reflect a foreignizing approach. However, these translations did not show a high degree of foreignness, which could be due to the transparent presence of institutional terms that are considered part of the universal culture. Domestication accounted for only 6% of the cultural translation process, mainly through cultural redomestication. Neutralizing the culture represented by omission was only a small percentage of the procedures.

These findings contribute to a better understanding of the translation strategies used by Palestinian candidates in translating English-Arabic news. The results highlight translators' efforts to balance linguistic accuracy, cultural relevance, and communicative effectiveness in their translations.

# References

Almutairi, Mashael, Nouf Al Kous, Mimouna Zitouni (2020). Investigating category translation shifts of a BBC news article from English into Arabic. *Arab World English Journal for Translation and Literary Studies*, 4(2), 247–262. https://doi.org/10.24093/awejtls/vol4no2.19

Asghar, Jamil (2015). The power politics of translation: A study of translation-ideology nexus. *NUML Journal of Critical Inquiry*, 13(2), 32–49.

Baker, Mona (1993). Corpus linguistics and translation studies — implications and applications. Mona Baker, Gill Francis, & Elena Tognini-Bonelli, eds. *Text and Technology: In honour of John Sinclair* (pp.). John Benjamins, 233-250. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1075/z.64.15bak

Baker, Mona (2018). *In Other Words*. London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315619187

Catford, John Cunnison (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Chesterman, Andrew (1997). Ethics of translation. Mary Snell-Hornby, Zuzana Jettmarová, Klaus Kaindl, eds. *Translation as Intercultural Communication. Selected papers from the EST Congress, Prague 1995*. Amsterdam/PhiladelphiaJohn Benjamins, 147-160. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.20.15che

Darwish, Ali (2009). Translation and news making: A study of contemporary Arabic television [PhD Thesis, Queensland University of Technology]. https://eprints.qut.edu.au/30402

Dickins, James, Sandor Hervey, Ian Higgins (2002). *Thinking Arabic Translation*: *A Course in Translation Method*: *Arabic to English*. Psychology Press.

Dickins, James, Sandor Hervey, Ian Higgins (2016). *Thinking Arabic Translation*: *A Course in Translation Method*: *Arabic to English*. London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315471570

Dickins, James (2012). Procedures for translating culturally specific terms. Andrew Littlejohn, Sandhya Roa Metha, eds. *Language Studies*: *Stretching the Boundaries.* Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 43-60.

Donovan, Samia Bazzi (2006). Discourse shifts in the translation of politically sensitive texts with relevance to English/Arabic media texts [PhD Thesis]. Heriot-Watt University.

Gambier, Yves, Luc van Doorslaer (2010). *Handbook of Translation Studies*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/hts.1

Hatim, Basil, Jeremy Munday (2019). *Translation*: *An Advanced Resource Book for Students*. London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429266348

Holmes, James (1988). The name and nature of translation studies. Holmes, James, *Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies*. Amsterdam: Rodopi, 67-80.

House, Juliane (1977). *A Model for Translation Quality Assessment*. Tübingen: TBL-Verlag Narr.

House, Juliane (2014). *Translation Quality Assessment*: *Past and Present*. London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315752839

Munday, Jeremy, Sara Ramos Pinto, Jacob Blakesley (2022). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications* (5th ed.). London: Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429352461

Newmark, Peter (1981). *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Newmark, Peter (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.

Newmark, Peter (1991). *About Translation*. Bristol: Multilingual Matters.

Nida, E. A. (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating (Second edition)*. Leiden: Brill. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004495746

Nida, Eugene (2000). Creativity in translating. Roger L. Omarson, ed. *I Must Speak to You Plainly. In Honour of Robert G. Bratcher*. Carlisle: Paternoster, 155–166.

Nida, Eugene, Charles Taber (2003). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: Brill.

Toury, Gideon (2012). *Descriptive translation studies: And beyond*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins. https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.100

Tyulenev, Sergey (2014). *Translation and Society*: *An Introduction*. Routledge.

Van Doorslaer, Luc (2007). Risking conceptual maps: Mapping as a keywords-related tool underlying the online Translation Studies Bibliography. *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies* 19(2): 217–233.
https://doi.org/10.1075/target.19.2.04van

Venuti, Lawrence (1995). *The Translators Invisibility*: *A History of Translation*. Routledge.

Venuti, Lawrence (2008). *The Translators Invisibility*: A History of Translation. Routledge.

Vinay, Jean-Paul, Jean Darbelnet (1958). *Comparative Stylistics of French and English. A Methodology for Translation*, trans. Juan C. Sager and M. J. Hamel. Amsterdam/ Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Vinay, Jean-Paul, Jean Darbelnet (1995). *Comparative Stylistics of French and English*: *A Methodology for Translation*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
https://doi.org/10.1075/btl.11

## Author's address

Mahmoud Fannouna
Eötvös Loránd University
Rákóczi út 5.
1088 Budapest, Hungary
e-mail: mahmoudfan@student.elte.hu
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7837-6725

# Appendices

## Findings of General Translation Procedures

### Appendix 1

| 1.1 Findings of the borrowing translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1,4 | gas | غاز (18 times) | |
| 2 | 3 | Roman | الروم/ان (9 times) | |

| 1.2 Findings of the calque translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a.   Lexical calque | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | riot | شغب (8 times) | |
| 2 | 1 | media reports | تقارير اعلامية(4 times) | |
| 3 | 1 | perimeter fence | السياج الحدودي (4 times) السياج المحيط (3 times) السياج الخارجي | |
| 4 | 2 | rocket attacks (2 times) | الهجمات الصاروخية (5 times) الرشقات الصاروخية | |
| 5 | 2,3 | Strikes | هجمات (4 times) ضربات (12 times) غارات (13 times) قصف (4 times) | |
| 6 | 2 | Overnight (2 times) | خلال الليل (10 times) الليلة (3 times) ليلاً (2 times) بين عشية وضحاها في الليل | |
| 7 | 3 | violent scenes | مشاهد عنيفة/ عنف (9 times) | |
| 8 | 3 | occupied East Jerusa-lem | القدس الشرقية المحتلة (8 times) | |
| 9 | 3 | just ahead | قبل/قبيل (5 times) | |
| 10 | 4 | Israeli-Palestinian clashes | اشتباكات اسرائيلية فلسطينية (7 times) | |
| 11 | 4 | terror posts | مواقع ارهابية / اعلام ارهابيية | |

| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | نقاط ارهابية / (6 times) |  |
| 12 | 5 | separate development | تطور منفصل (6 times) تطور متفرق |  |

| b.   Idioms translated by calque ||||| 
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | turned away | تم تجاهلهم (2 times) غضوا الطرف (2 times) تم ابعادهم (3 times) رفضت استقبالهم باءت بالفشل |  |
| 2 | 4 | went on strike | إضراب (8 times) مظاهرات |  |
| 3 | 3 | take place | يحدث (7 times) | happen |
| 4 | 4 | fell short | فشلت (4 times) لم تجتاز لم تصل |  |
| 5 | 5 | act against | يعمل ضد (5 times) يتصرف ضد يتصدى ل يقف ضد |  |

| c.   Structural calque ||||| 
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 3 | pre-dawn raid | إقتحام قبل الفجر (2 times) هجمة قُبيْل الفجر |  |

| 1.3 Findings of the transposition translation procedure ||||| 
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **a.   Change from singular to plural** ||||| 
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 5 | rocket fire | إطلاق صواريخ (7 times) | Firing rockets |
| **b.   Change in the position of an adjective (Text 1)** ||||| 
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | a Palestinian man | رجل فلسطيني (9 times) | A man Palestini-an |
| 2 | 1 | occupied West Bank | الضفة الغربية المحتلة (9 times) | West Bank occu-pied |
| 3 | 1 | Israeli media reports | تقارير اعلامية | Reports media |

| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (9 اسرائيلية times) | Israeli |
| 4 | 1 | Perimeter fence | الجدار العازل (9 times) | Fence perimeter |
| 5 | 1 | Palestinian village | القرية الفلسطينية (9 times) | Village Palestini-an |
| 6 | 1 | Israeli authorities | السلطات الاسرائيلية (9) times | authorities Israeli |
| 7 | 1 | Israeli police | الشرطة الاسرائيلية (9 times) | Police Israeli |
| 8 | 1 | Extended family | العائلة الممتدة (9) times | Family extended |
| 9 | 1 | Tear gas | غاز مسيل للدموع (9 times) | Gas tear |
| 10 | 1 | Rubber bullets | رصاص مطاطي (9 times) | Bullets rubber |
| 11 | 1 | Live ammunition | رصاص حي(9) times | Ammunition live |
| **c.** Change in grammatical structure – reported speech | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | "They started throwing stones, and we pelted them with stones as well while shouting Allah is Great," he said. | كما قال " لقد بدأوا رمينا بالحجارة ولقد كنا نرشقهم بالحجارة كذلك ونحن نصرخ "الله اكبر ." | He said, "They started throwing stones, and we pelted them with stones as well while shouting Allah is Great," |
| 2 | 4 | In response, an Israeli tank and an aircraft targeted "two terror posts" in Gaza, the army said without giving further details. | وردا على ذلك ، قال الجيش الإسرائيلي إن دبابة وطائرة إسرائيلية استهدفا "موقعين للمقاومة الفلسطينية" في غزة ، دون الخوض في مزيد من التفاصيل | In response, the Israeli army said, an Israeli tank and an aircraft targeted "two terror posts" in Gaza, without giving further details. |
| 3 | 5 | In a separate develop-ment, Israeli fighter jets hit several targets in the southern Gaza Strip late | وفي تطور منفصل، صرح مسؤولون أنه في وقت متأخر من مساء السبت، | In a separate development, officials say, Is-raeli fighter jets |

| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | on Saturday, following rocket fire into southern Israel, officials say. | استهدفت طائرات القتال الإسرائيلية عدة أهداف في جنوب قطاع غزة، ردا على إطلاق صواريخ على جنوب إسرائيل. | hit several targets in the southern Gaza Strip late on Saturday, following rocket fire into southern Israel. |
| **d.** Obligatory word class transposition | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 5 | They say the troops - who were searching for three Israeli teenagers believed seized in the West Bank last week - fired on stone-throwing crowds. | يقولون أن القوات التي كانت تبحث عن ثلاثة مراهقين اسرائيليين يعتقد أنهم احتجزوا في الضفة الغربية الاسبوع الماضي- حيث اطلقوا النار على الحشود اللي ترمي الحجارة. | They say the troops - who were searching for three Israeli teenagers believed seized in the West Bank last week - fired on crowds throwing stones. |
| **e.** Optional word class transposition | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | say they were unable to report his death to police | بأنها لم تكن قادرة على تقديم بلاغ للشرطة | say they were unable of reporting his death to police |
| 2 | 1 | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all part of the al-Aqtash extended family - were unarmed when confronted by the crowd of settlers on 26 February. | لم يكن افراد عائلة الاقطش الممتدة وسكان منطقة الزعترة مسلحين آن ذاك عند مواجهة حشد المستوطنين لهم في 26 من فبراير حسب أقوال رشدان الاقطش. | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all part of the al-Aqtash extended family - were unarmed upon the confrontation of the crowd of settlers on 26 February. |
| 3 | 2 | Israel warns Gazans to leave homes as air | الاحتلال الإسرائيلي ينذر الغزيين بإخلاء | Israel warns Gazans to the |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | strikes continue | منازلهم نظرا لاستمرار القصف الجوي | evacuation of their homes as air strikes continue |
| 4 | 2 | An Egyptian truce initiative on Tuesday failed to halt rocket attacks on Israel by Hamas militants and other groups. | وفشلت الهدنة برعاية مصر يوم الثلاثاء الماضي في إيقاف صواريخ حماس والجماعات الفلسطينية الأخرى من مهاجمة الاحتلال الإسرائيلي | An Egyptian truce initiative on Tuesday failed on stopping rocket attacks on Israel by Hamas militants and other groups. |
| 5 | 3 | On Tuesday, Palestinians barricaded themselves in the mosque after the evening Ramadan prayer, amid reports that Jewish extremists wanted to try to sacrifice a goat at the site for Passover | وفي يوم الثلاثاء، تحصن الفلسطينيون في المسجد بعد صلاة العشاء في رمضان، وسط تقارير تفيد بأن المتطرفين اليهود أرادوا محاولة التضحية بالماعز في الموقع للاحتفال بعيد الفصح | On Tuesday, Palestinians barricaded themselves in the mosque after the evening Ramadan prayer, amid reports that Jewish extremists wanted attempting sacrifice a goat at the site for Passover |
| 6 | 3 | Israeli police and religious authorities have said they would not allow such an act to take place. | وقالت الشرطة الإسرائيلية والسلطات الدينية إنها لن تسمح بحدوث مثل هذا العمل. | Israeli police and religious authorities have said they would not allow such an act occurrence. |
| 7 | 4 | Mr Trump's announcement - met with worldwide dismay - reversed decades of US policy on the sensitive issue. | لقد كان اعلان السيد ترامب مفزعا للعالم حيث أنه عكس عقودا من السياسة الأمريكية بشأن القضية الحساسة. | Mr Trump's announcement - met in dismay worldwide - reversed decades of US policy on the sensitive issue. |

| 1.4 Findings of modulation translation procedure |
|---|
| a.    Obligatory modulation |

| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 (nega-tion) | The family of a Pal-estinian man, killed during a riot by set-tlers in the occupied West Bank, say they were unable to re-port his death to police, | لقد صرحت عائلة الرجل الفلسطيني الذي قتل خلال أعمال شغب صدرت عن المستوطنين في الضفة المحتلة بأنهم لم يكونوا قادرين على إبلاغ الشرطة بوفاته | The family of a Palestinian man, killed during a riot by settlers in the occupied West Bank, say they were not able to report his death to police, |
| 2 | 1 (nega-tion) | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all part of the al-Aqtash ex-tended family - were unarmed when con-fronted by the crowd of settlers on 26 Feb-ruary. | لم يكن افراد عائلة الاقطش الممتدة وسكان منطقة الزعترة مسلحين آن ذاك عند مواجهة حشد المستوطنين لهم في 26 من فبراير حسب أقوال رشدان الاقطش | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all part of the al-Aqtash extend-ed family - were not armed when confront-ed by the crowd of set-tlers on 26 Febru-ary. |
| 3 | 3 (passive to active) | Palestinians said stun grenades and rubber bullets were used in the pre-dawn raid and that 50 people were hurt. | يقول الفلسطينيون أن شرطة الاحتلال استخدمت قنابل الصوت والرصاص المطاطي في اقتحامها للمسجد الأقص ى قبل صلاة الفجر مما أدى إلى إصابة ٥٠ شخصاً. | Palestinians said occupation police used stun grenades and rubber bullets in the pre-dawn raid and that 50 people were hurt. |
| 4 | 3 (passive to active) | Police said stones were thrown and fireworks fired at them in the mosque. | يقول أفراد الشرطة أن المصلين ألقوا عليهم الحجارة والألعاب النارية داخل المسجد الأقصى. | Police members said worship-pers were throwing stones and |

| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | fireworks fired at them in the mosque. |
| 5 | 5 (passive to active) | The Israeli search has been accompanied by a crackdown on Palestinians linked to the group. | وأثناء بحثهم عن المفقودين كان قد شن جيش الاحتلال حملات قمع ضد فلسطينيين ينتمون إلى حماس | While searching for the messing, the occupation army has waged a crackdown on Palestinians linked to Hamas. |
| b.  Optional modulation | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 (part – another part) | Sameh al-Aqtash was shot outside his home near Hawara in February | قتل سامح الأقطش أمام منزله قرب منطقة الحوارة في فبراير | Sameh al-Aqtash was shot in front of his home near Hawara in February |

| 1.5  Findings of equivalence translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a.  Idioms translation by communicative translation | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 3 | There have been violent scenes as Israeli police raided the al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, saying "agitators" had barricaded themselves and worshippers inside. | العنف يتأجج مع مداهمة الشرطة الإسرائيلية لموقع القدس المقدس. بادعاء أن "المحرضين" قد قاموا بتحصين أنفسهم والمصلين بالداخل | There have been violent scenes as Israeli police raided the al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, saying "agitators" had fortified themselves and worshippers inside. |
| b.  Noun phrases translated by communicative translation | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 3 | …is located on a | ويقع المسجد | …is located on a |

|  |  | ST | TT | BT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | hilltop complex known by Muslims as al-Haram al-Sharif (the Noble Sanctuary) and by Jews as the Temple Mount. | الأقصى، الذي يعد ثالث أكثر الأماكن قدسية لدى المسلمين، على قمة تلة معروفة لدى المسلمين باسم الحرم الشريف ومعروفة لدى اليهود باسم جبل الهيكل | hilltop complex known by Muslims as al-Haram al-Sharif (the Noble Sanctuary) and by Jews as the structure mountain. |
| 2 | 4 | Trump Jerusalem move sparks Israeli-Palestinian clashes | خطوة ترامب نحو القدس تؤجج الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني | The step made by Trump towards Jerusalem sparks Israeli-Palestinian clashes |
| 3 | 4 | Trump Jerusalem move sparks Israeli-Palestinian clashes | خطوة ترامب نحو القدس تؤجج الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني | Trump Jerusalem move sparks Israeli-Palestinian conflict |

| 1.6 Findings of Expansion | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all part of the al-Aqtash extended family - were unarmed | لم يكن افراد عائلة الاقطش الممتدة وسكان منطقة الزعترة مسلحين | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara area - all part of the al-Aqtash extended family - were unarmed |
| 2 | 2 | Israel warns Gazans to leave homes as air strikes continue | تحذر إسرائيل الشعب الغزي لمغادرة منازلهم فيما تستمر الغارات الجوية: | Israel warns the Gazan people to leave homes as air strikes continue |
| 3 | 5 | The Israeli search has been accompanied by a crackdown on Palestinians linked to the | ورافق البحث الإسرائيلي حملة قمع ضد الفلسطينيين المرتبطين بالجماعة | The Israeli search has been accompanied by a crackdown campaign on |

| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | group. | | Palestinians linked to the group. |
| 4 | 5 | In a separate development, Israeli fighter jets hit several targets in the southern Gaza Strip late on Saturday, following rocket fire into southern Israel, officials say. | بحسب مسؤولين ، بعد إطلاق صواريخ على جنوب اسرائيل وفي تطور منفصل، أصابت طائرات مقاتلة اسرائيلية عدة أهداف في قطاع غزة الجنوبي في وقت متأخر من يوم السبت. | In a separate development, Israeli fighter jets hit several targets in the southern Gaza Strip at a later time on Saturday, following rocket fire into southern Israel, according to officials. |

| 1.7 Findings of near synonymy translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | West Bank: Brother of Palestinian killed in Hawara seeks answers | الضفة الغربية: أخ الرجل الفلسطيني الذي قُتل في منطقة الحوارة، يطالب باجابات: | West Bank: Brother of Palestinian killed in Hawara demands answers |
| 2 | 1 | The family of a Palestinian man, killed during a riot by settlers in the occupied West Bank, say they were unable to report his death to police, | لقد صرحت عائلة الرجل الفلسطيني الذي قتل خلال أعمال شغب صدرت عن المستوطنين في الضفة المحتلة بأنهم لم يكونوا قادرين على إبلاغ الشرطة بوفاته. | The family of a Palestinian man, killed during a riot by settlers in the occupied West Bank, stated that they were unable to report his death to police, |
| 3 | 1 | and relied on Israeli media reports to trigger an investigation. | بل اعتمدوا على المصادر الإعلامية الإسرائيلية لإجراء التحقيق | and relied on Israeli media resources to trigger an investigation. |
| 4 | 1 | and relied on Israeli | بل اعتمدوا على | and relied on |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | media reports to trigger an investigation. | المصادر الإعلامية الإسرائيلية لإجراء التحقيق | Israeli media reports to conduct an investigation. |
| 5 | 1 | Sameh al-Aqtash was shot outside his home near Hawara in February, | قُتل سامح الأقطش أمام منزله قرب منطقة الحوارة في فبراير | Sameh al-Aqtash was killed outside his home near Hawara in February, |
| 6 | 1 | His brother, Rashdan, said the family had tried twice to report his death to the Israeli authorities in the days after the killing, but were turned away. | لقد قال أخوه رشدان أن العائلة حاولت بالفعل الابلاغ عن وفاته مرتين للسلطات الإسرائيلية بعد أيام من الحادثة ولكن تم تجاهلهم | His brother, Rashdan, said the family had tried twice to report his death to the Israeli authorities in the days after the incident, but were turned away. |
| 7 | 1 | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all part of the al-Aqtash extended family - were unarmed when confronted by the crowd of settlers on 26 February. | لم يكن افراد عائلة الاقطش الممتدة وسكان منطقة الزعترة مسلحين أن ذاك عند مواجهة حشد المستوطنين لهم في 26 من فبراير حسب أقوال رشدان الاقطش | Rashdan al-Aqtash said the residents of Zaatara - all members of the al-Aqtash extended family - were unarmed when confronted by the crowd of settlers on 26 February. |
| 8 | 1 | In situations like this, the army usually fire tear gas to disperse people, and then rubber bullets, | عادة ما يطلق الجيش غاز مسيل للدموع كي يفرقوا الناس ومن ثم يطلقون طلقات مطاطية ثم تتجه طلقات النار في الهواء في حالات كهذه | In cases like this, the army usually fire tear gas to disperse people, and then rubber bullets, |
| 9 | 3 | saying "agitators" had barricaded themselves and | بادعاء أن "المحرضين" قد قاموا بتحصين أنفسهم والمصلين بالداخل | claiming "agitators" had barricaded them- |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | worshippers inside. | | selves and wor-shippers inside. |
| 10 | 3 | Palestinians said stun grenades and rubber bullets were used in the pre-dawn raid | استخدمت القنابل الصوتية والرصاص المطاطي في الغارة التي وقعت قبل الفجر | Palestinians said sound gre-nades and rub-ber bullets were used in the pre-dawn raid |
| 11 | 3 | and that 50 people were hurt. | واسفرت عن إصابة 50 شخصا وفق ما صرح به الفلسطينيون | and that 50 people were injured. |
| 12 | 3 | Police said stones were thrown and fireworks fired at them in the mosque. | وفقا للشرطة فإن الحجارة كانت ترمى عليهم بالإضافة إلى الألعاب النارية التي أطلقت صوبهم في المسجد | According to the Police stones were thrown and fireworks fired at them in the mosque. |
| 13 | 3 | and its military carried out air strikes in response. | ونفذ جيشها ضربات جوية ردا على ذلك | and its army carried out air strikes in re-sponse. |
| 14 | 4 | One person is in a critical condition. | هنالك شخص واحد في حالة حرجة | One person is in a critical state. |
| 15 | 4 | Palestinians went on strike and took to the streets. | ومع اضراب الفلسطينيين وخروجهم إلى الشوارع | Palestinians went on strike and went out to the streets. |
| 16 | 4 | Protesters set tyres alight and threw stones | واضرم المتظاهرون النار في الإطارات والقوا الحجارة | Protesters set tyres on fire and threw stones |
| 17 | 4 | One rocket fired from the Gaza Strip exploded inside southern Israel while others fell short, Israels army said. | لقد صرح الجيش الإسرائيلي قائلا أن صاروخا من قطاع غزة انفجر داخل جنوب اسرائيل بينما فشل آخرون | One rocket fired from the Gaza Strip exploded inside southern Israel while others fell short, Israels army stated`. |
| 18 | 4 | In response, an Is-raeli tank and an aircraft targeted | ورداً على ذلك، استهدفت دبابة إسرائيلية وطائرة " موقعين إرهابيين" في غزة | In response, an Israeli tank and an aircraft tar- |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | "two terror posts" in Gaza, | | geted "two terror sites" in Gaza, the army said |
| 19 | 4 | without giving further details. | دون الخوض في مزيد من التفاصيل. | without going through further details. |
| 20 | 5 | Israeli soldiers have shot dead a Palestinian man in the West Bank city of Nablus, Palestinian officials say. | قال مسؤولون فلسطينيون أن جنودا اسرائيليين قتلوا بالرصاص فلسطينيا في مدينة نابلس بالضفة الغربية | Israeli soldiers have killed a Palestinian man in the West Bank city of Nablus, Palestinian officials say. |
| 21 | 5 | They say the troops - who were searching for three Israeli teenagers believed seized in the West Bank last week - | يقولون أن القوات التي كانت تبحث عن ثلاثة مراهقين اسرائيليين يعتقد أنهم احتجزوا في الضفة الغربية الاسبوع الماضي | They say the troops - who were searching for three Israeli teenagers believed detained in the West Bank last week - |
| 21 | 5 | In a separate development, Israeli fighter jets hit several targets in the southern Gaza Strip late on Saturday, following rocket fire into southern Israel, officials say. | بحسب مسؤولين ، بعد إطلاق صواريخ على جنوب اسرائيل وفي تطور منفصل، أصابت طائرات مقاتلة اسرائيلية عدة أهداف في قطاع غزة الجنوبي في وقت متأخر من يوم السبت. | In a separate development, Israeli fighter jets hit several targets in the southern Gaza Strip late on Saturday, following rocket fire into southern Israel, according to officials. |
| 22 | 5 | and will act against anyone who operates terror against Israel | وستعمل ضد أي شخص يمارس الارهاب ضد إسرائيل | and will act against anyone who exercises terror against Israel |
| 23 | 5 | There were no reports of any casual- | لم ترد تقارير عن وقوع أي إصابات | There were no reports of any |

| | | ties. | | injuries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| 1.8 Findings of Particularization | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 3 | On Tuesday, Palestinians barricaded themselves in the mosque after the evening Ramadan prayer, | تحصن الفلسطينيون في المسجد بعد صلاة التراويح الرمضانيه يوم الثلاثاء | On Tuesday, Palestinians barricaded themselves in the mosque after the (taraweeh) evening Ramadan prayer, |

| 1.9 Findings of addition translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1 | His brother, Rashdan, said the family had tried twice to report his death to the Israeli authorities in the days after the killing, but were turned away. | لقد قال أخوه رشدان أن العائلة حاولت بالفعل الابلاغ عن وفاته مرتين للسلطات الإسرائيلية بعد أيام من الحادثة ولكن تم تجاهلهم. | His brother, Rashdan, said the family had already tried twice to report his death to the Israeli authorities in the days after the killing, but were turned away. |
| 2 | 1 | Israeli police opened an investigation after media reports highlighted the family's difficulty in reporting the death. | لقد سعت الشرطة الإسرائيلية إلى فتح تحقيق بعد أن سلطت وسائل الإعلام الضوء على مدى صعوبة الابلاغ بالوفاة. | Israeli police sought to open an investigation after media reports highlighted the family's difficulty in reporting the death. |
| 3 | 5 | He would be the third Palestinian to have died in clashes with Israeli troops searching for the students. | وبهذا يكون هو الفلسطيني الثالث على التوالي الذي يقتل في الاشتباكات مع القوات الإسرائيلية التي سعت للبحث عن الطلاب. | He would be the third Palestinian in a row to have died in clashes with Israeli troops searching for the students. |

# Appendix 2

## Findings of Cultural Translation Procedures

| 2.1 Findings of the cultural borrowing translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a. Borrowing from English | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1,2,3,4,5 | BBC (5 times) | بي بي سي (10 times) | |
| 2 | 2 | a mortar | مورتر | |
| b. Borrowing from Arabic | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1,5 | Allah (2 times) | الله (17 times) | God |
| 2 | 2,5 | Hamas (2 times) | حماس (17 times) | |
| 3 | 3 | Ramadan | رمضان (8 times) | |
| 4 | 3 | al-Haram al-Sharif | الحرم الشريف (9 times) | al-Haram al-Sharif (the No-ble Sanctuary) |
| c. Transference by cultural borrowing verbatim | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | |
| 1 | 5 | The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) said it would "not tolerate attempts to harm Israeli citizens or IDF soldiers | وقال جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي (IDF) إنه "لن يتم التسامح مع محاولات إيذاء المواطنين الإسرائيليين أو جنود جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي(3 times) | IOC (Israeli occupation forc-es) |

| 2.2 Findings of the calque translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 1,4,5 | West Bank (3 times) | الضفة الغربية (27 times) | |
| 2 | 2 | Truce initiative | مبادرة هدنة (6 times) | |
| 3 | 2 | Operation Protec-tive Edge | عملية الجرف الصامد (4 times), الدرع الواقي ,الواقية السور الواقي , | |

| 4 | 2 | United Nations | الأمم المتحدة (9 times) | |
| 5 | 4 | US policy | سياسة الولايات المتحدة (9 times) | |
| 6 | 5 | The Israel Defence Forces | قوات الدفاع الاسرائيلي (6 times) | |

| 2.3 Findings of the recognized translation procedure | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 2,5 | Hamas militants (2 times) | نشطاء حماس (10 times) | Hamas operatives/members |
| 2.4 Findings of the cultural redomestication translation procedure | | | | |
| 1 | 3 | al-Haram al-Sharif | الحرم الشريف (9 times) | al-Haram al-Sharif (the Noble Sanctuary) |
| | | | | |
| 2.5 Findings of the omission for cultural reasons | | | | |
| No. | Text number | ST | TT | BT |
| 1 | 3 | There have been violent scenes as Israeli police raided the al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, saying "agitators" had barricaded themselves and worshippers inside. | كانت هناك مشاهد عنيفة حينما اقتحمت شرطة الإحتلال المسجد الأقصى في شرق القدس المحتلة، حيث أدعت أن الشبان تحصنوا مع المصلون داخل المسجد. | There have been violent scenes as occupation police raided the al-Aqsa mosque in occupied East Jerusalem, saying the youth had barricaded themselves and worshippers inside. |