المشاكل التي تواجه طلبة قسم اللغة الإنجليزية في ترجمة النصوص الإعلامية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية.

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ملخص البحث:

يهدف البحث إلى التعرف على المشاكل التي تواجه الطّهالاب الليبيين الدارسين في أقسام اللغة الإنجليزية بالجامعات الليبية في ترجمة النصوص الإعلامية وترجمة الأخبار المتداولة على المواقع الإلكترونية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية ، وذلك لإيجاد الحلول المناسبة لهذه المشاكل

وقام الباحث في هذه الدراسة بتقديم نص باللغة الإنجليزية (وهو عبارة عن خبر نشرته قناة بي بي سي الإخبارية على موقعها الإلكتروني) إلى مجموعة من طلبة قسم اللغة الإنجليزية بكلية الآداب فرع السواني بجامعة طرابلس لغرض ترجمته إلى اللغة العربية، وبعد دراسة وتحليل ترجمات الطلبة المستهدفين في هذه الدراسة تبين وقوع كثيرٌ منهم في عدة أخطاء أثناء ترجمتهم للنص، وكانت الأسباب وراء تلك الأخطاء هي عدم فهم واستيعاب الطلبة للنص الأصلي وضعف بعض الطلبة في كتابة النص المطلوب، بالإضافة إلى اعتماد الكثير منهم على الترجمة الحرفية أثناء ترجمة النص. وبناء على ما توصل إليه الباحث من استنتاجات في هذه الدراسة يوصي بأنه يجب أن يحظى موضوع الترجمة الإعلامية باهتمام كبير من قبل مصممي المناهج الدراسية بالجامعات الليبية، ويوصي معلمي الترجمة بتقديم موضوع الترجمة الإعلامية والدينية، كموضوع منفصل عن باقي الترجمات الأخرى مثل : القانونية، والأدبية والدينية، والعلمية ، كما يوصي اليضاء معلمي الترجمة بتشجيع الطلاب على الانخراط في قصراءة مكثفة للعديد من الصحف المكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية وتشجيعهم - أيضاً - على استعمال القواميس الإنجليزية - أيضاً - على استعمال القواميس الإنجليزية - أيضاً - على



THE PROBLEMS THAT FACE STUDENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGEE DEPARTMENT IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH JOURNALISTIC TEXTS INTO ARABIC

Mr. Dherar Atiya

Introduction

Translation is a very complicated process since it deals with two linguistic systems. To understand the complexity of translation, we need to understand better the requirements for a good translation, particularly, language competence which is very essential in the translation process. If the translator is not competent enough, s/he will face difficulties in selecting the appropriate translation technique and the appropriate lexical counterparts. The more competent the translator is the more able to produce successful translation s/he will be.

Languages are different from each other and this causes many problems for translation students: grammatical, lexical, syntactic, pragmatic or semantic. English, like other languages, is not without problems for those who study translations in English language departments. Among these problems is translating journalistic texts, and these current problems are more acute if the students are not competent in the source language.

The researcher, in this study, hypothesizes that the students who study in English language department at Faculty of Arts / University of Tripoli will make errors when they translate the journalistic texts from English into Arabic. It is also hypothesized that they will translate them literally.

In this study, the researcher is going to analyze and discuss the problems resulting from translating journalistic texts from English into Arabic in order to identify the typical difficulties which may lead students to make errors, and to investigate the reasons behind these deviations, and finally to formulate suggestions based on the study's results.

Literature review

Having consulted the available English and Arabic literature, the researcher found the following studies relevant to this work.

According to Aziz, (quoted in Beangrande, Robert, 1994:86):

The press has played a major role in changing the Arabic language, and we not exaggerated if we say that modern Arabic is much indebted to the

(AlQurtas Journal

language of journalism for flexibility and simplicity. It is the language which all people understand and may imitate when they write or speak. And the style of journalism has made its way throughout the whole of the Arabic world.

Also Nida, Eugene, (2003) states that:

All translators tend to make up receptor-language constructions on the model they find in the source language. This practice can be dangerous. An expression in the receptor language may be in some instances appearing entirely inappropriate to the context.

Kussmaul (1995:17) asserts that:

The translators should have been more aware of the fact that media expressions differ between languages. It should be the task of contrastive linguistics to provide methods and the task of lexicography to provide material for this problem area. The biggest problem, however, is that a translator without sufficient sensitivity will not notice these things at all. The only advice that can be given is to improve one's linguistic competence both in the mother tongue and in the foreign language.

However, Ghazala, Hasan, (1995), states that the flexibility and simplicity of the Arab style of news reports today is caused be literal translation in translating foreign news texts. Literal translation by nature, affects peculiar syntactic pattern of the target language. The transferred style from foreign languages especially from English acquired validity among Arab translator. Furthermore, Baker, Mona, (1992:35), also states that:

Although some scholars argue that these terms have been misinterpreted, Jerome's statement is now taken to refer to what came to be known as "literal" (word for word) and "free" (sense for sense) translation. Jerome disparaged the world for word approach because, by following so closely the form of the source text, it produce an absurd translation, cloaking the sense of the original. The sense for sense approach, on the other hand, allowed the sense or content of the source text to be translated.

After displaying all these works done by different scholars, we can say that most previous discussions are concerning the ways of translating these kinds of media texts and the problems may face learners of English. It is impossible to present here even a partial survey of all studies conducted to identify the different problems of rendering journalistic texts from English into Arabic.



This survey of previous studies has attempted to describe the problems faced by non-native speakers of English when encoding from language into another. The results suggested that media expressions are quite tricky for non-native speakers even if they are aware of them. I believe that students of translation should be acquainted with different types of media texts and with the way of translating and treating these media texts.

Methodology

The study followed one procedure, discussion and analysis of the test which done by the students who study in English Language Department at Faculty of Arts/University of Tripoli.

The researcher used a text in English selected from media source on website, such as "BBC news".

The study has been limited to the students who have passed the 3rd semester, the reason behind choosing students at this level was based on the assumption that students at this stage were expected to have had studied "Introduction to Translation" throughout their course of the study.

Data analysis and discussion

The method used in collecting data was analyzing the acceptable and unacceptable translations of the texts, and finding out the problems and difficulties that they faced.

The researcher has found out, from the test that most students face difficulties in translating journalistic texts. That is attributed to the fact that the students did not have sufficient knowledge on media texts. Thus most of the errors they made are due to adopting word-by-word translation and literal translation.

In addition, the students did not follow the word structure rules of both languages in their translation.

Finally, after analyzing all translations, we can say that most reasons behind students' errors are generally due to the following problems:

- 1)- Lack of comprehension of the source text.
- 2)- Weakness in producing the target text.
- 3)- Adopting word-by-word translation and literal translation.
- 1)- Lack of comprehension of the source text.

This study shows that one of the problems that faces the students in translating journalistic texts is lack of comprehension of the source text, for example the unacceptable translations for this paragraph:-

(European airplanes dropped lifeboats at the scene, survivors said, but Italy did not dispatch a ship. Instead, it deferred to Libya. And although the Libyan Coast Guard rescued nearly 300 of the stranded migrants, the circumstances raised questions about whether more people might have been saved).

Were as following:-

1-(طائرة أوروبية قامت بالقاء قارب نجاة وفقاً للناجين ، لكن إيطاليا اتهمت ليبيا، مع أن خفر السواحل الليبية أنقذوا حوالي 300 من المهاجرين، الأزمة طرحت سؤالا حول ما إذا كان هناك مهاجرون آخرون تم إنقاذهم).

2- أهبطت الطائرات الأوروبية زوارق النجاة في مكان الحادثة، قال الناجون بأن إيطاليا لم ترسل لنا سفينة. بدلاً من ذلك نزلت عند ليبيا. وبالرغم من ذلك أنقذ خفر السواحل الليبية ما يقارب 300 مهاجر مدفوع نحو الشاطئ. وارتفعت التساؤلات حول الوضع ما إذا كان يوجد المزيد من المهاجرين قد تم إنقاذهم).

3-(في مشهد الطائرات الأوروبية تسقط قوارب النجاة، قال الناجون: إلا أن إيطاليا لم ترسل سفينة. عوضاً عن لجوئها إلي ليبيا. ومع أن حراس الساحل الليبي أنقذوا حوالي 300 من المهاجرين العالقين، زادت الظروف من الأسئلة حول ما إذا أكثر الناس استطاعوا أن ينجوا).

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(حسب روايات الناجين: "قامت طائرات أوروبية بإنزال قوارب الإنقاذ في الموقع"، بينما لم ترسل السلطات الإيطالية أي سفينة للموقع، وبدلاً من ذلك قامت بتوجيههم إلي ليبيا بالرغم من أن خفر السواحل الليبي قام بإنقاذ ما يقارب من 300 مهاجر قد تقطعت بهم سبل النجاة، كما أثارت هذه الحادثة تساؤلات حول احتمالية إنقاذ المزيد من المهاجرين).

Another example, the unacceptable translations for this paragraph:-

("Why didn't the Italian Coast Guard intervene?" asked Sara Creta, a Doctors Without Borders Humanitarian aid worker in North Africa. "Why did they send in the Libyan Coast Guard? I think it's important to know that").

Were as following:-

1-(لماذا لم يتدخل حرس الساحل الإيطالي؟ سألت سارة كريتا الدكاترة بلا حدود أعوان محبي الإنسانية العاملين في شمال أفريقيا. "لماذا أرسلوا إلى حراس الساحل الليبي؟" أعتقد أنه لمن المهم معرفة ذلك).



2-(سألت سارة كريتا العاملين في المساعدات الإنسانية في منظمة أطباء بلا حدود في شمال أفريقيا. لماذا لم تتدخل خفر السواحل الإيطالية؟ ولماذا أرسلوا إلى خفر السواحل الليبية؟ أعتقد أنه من المهم أن نعرف ذلك).

3-(لماذا لم يتدخل حارس الساحل الإيطالي؟ سألت سارة بعضها وهي أطباء بلا حدود عامل المساعدات الإنسانية في شمال أفريقيا، لماذا أرسلت في خفر السواحل الليبية؟ أعتقد أنه من المهم أن نعرف ذلك).

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(كما تساءلت السيدة (سارة كريتا) التي تعمل في منظمة أطباء بلا حدود لتقديم المساعدات الإنسانية في شمال أفريقيا عن أهمية معرفة سبب عدم تدخل خفر السواحل الإيطالي في عملية الإنقاذ وإرسال خفر السواحل الليبي بدلاً من ذلك).

The major sources of errors that are proven in the previous examples are due to the students' weakness in source language structure and students did not understand the source text, so they could not grasp the proper meanings of the source language. As well as, the students' incompetence in translation.

2)- Weakness in producing the target text.

This research clarifies that there is another problem faces the students in translating journalistic texts, including the weakness in producing the target text. For example, the unacceptable translations for this paragraph:-

(The Italian Coast Guard said the "rescue took place in the Libyan search and rescue area, and was coordinated by the Libyan authority, which sent its ships to the area after it had assumed the coordination of the operations). Were as following:-

1-(قال حراس الساحل الإيطالي: إن عملية الإنقاذ أخذت مكاناً في منطقة البحث والإنقاذ، وتم تنسيقه بواسطة السلطة الليبية).

2-(قال حرس الساحل الإيطالي: أخذ الإنقاذ مكانا في منطقة الإنقاذ والبحث الليبي، وتم تنسيق مع السلطة الليبية التي أرسلت القوارب إلي المنطقة بعد الاطلاع على عمليات التنسيق).

3- (خفر السواحل الإيطالي صرح بـ "الإنقاذ قد أخذ مكانا في منطقة البحث الليبية. وقد تم التنسيق من قبل السلطة الحاكمة في ليبيا، والتي قامت بإرسال سفنها إلي المنطقة بعد ما كان من المفترض تسوية العمليات").

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(رداً على تصريحات السيدة (سارة كريتا)، صرح خفر السواحل الإيطالي: "بأن عملية الإنقاذ وقعت في نطاق منطقة التفتيش الليبي، وقد تم التنسيق مع السلطات الليبية التي كان من المفترض أن تقوم بإرسال سفنها إلى الموقع فور توليها عملية الإنقاذ").

Another example, the unacceptable translations for this paragraph:-

(The area of Libyan responsibility was established in a 2017 agreement as Italy significantly <u>hardened its stance toward migrants</u> trying to make their way to European).

Were as following:-

1-(وقد أنشئت مساحة المسؤولية الليبية في اتفاق عام 2017 حيث تتجلى إيطاليا موقفاً بشكل كبير على المهاجرين الذين يحاولون جعل طريقهم إلى أوروبا).

2-(المنطقة التي تحت المسؤولية الليبية معترف بها قانونياً في اتفاق عام 2017 م كما الحال في إيطاليا وبدون خطورة . مقوية موقفها بالنسبة إلى المهاجرين الذين يحاولون الوصول إلى أوروبا).

3-(مساحة المسؤولية الليبية كانت في معاهدة موثقة عام 2017م مثل إيطاليا . موقف حجزها تجاه المهاجرين بشكل ملحوظ في محاولةً منها لجعل طريقهم إلي أوروبا).

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(تم تحديد المنطقة التي تقع تحت مسؤولية خفر السواحل الليبي في اتفاقية عام 2017، كما أن إيطاليا قوت من موقفها بشكل كبير تجاه المهاجرين محاولةً بذلك القيام بدورها نحو أوروبا).

The major sources of errors that are proven in the previous examples are due to the students' weakness in the target language word order and weakness in the grammar.

As well as, depending only on bilingual dictionaries without consulting monolingual ones.

3)- Adopting word-by-word translation and literal translation.

Literal translation as a technique is the common problem that faces students. In this study, the researcher has found out that there are many errors were made by subjects relating to literal translation.

For example, the unacceptable translation for these sentences and phrases:- (*European airplanes dropped lifeboats at the scene*).

Was as following:-

(الطائرات الأوروبية أسقطت قوارب النجاة في المشهد).

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(طائرات أوروبية قامت بإنزال قوارب الإنقاذ في الموقع).

(One woman with two children said she.....).

Was as following:-

(قالت امرأة واحدة مع اثنين من الأطفال أنها).

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(قالت امرأة وهي أم لطفلين بأنها).



("rescue took place in the Libyan search and rescue area....").

Was as following:-

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

(..... that the country will no longer take in people who are trying to make unauthorized entry).

Was as following:-

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

Was as following:-

While the acceptable translation is as following:-

The major sources of errors that are proven in the previous examples are due to the students' incompetence in translation and lack of knowledge of the media texts. As well as, students' weakness in both source language and target language.

Conclusion

On the basis of the results from this study, one can conclude that the assumptions included in the hypotheses of this study are true to a great extent, and, therefore, most students in English language department encounter difficulties in understanding and translating English journalistic texts into Arabic.

Most of these difficulties are due to literal translation. Some other difficulties are due to not knowing and not following the structure of both languages (English and Arabic).

The teaching of translation methodology may contributed in part to this failure in translating media texts. This appears in allowing students to use only bilingual dictionaries and not recommending the use of monolingual ones. When they use bilingual dictionaries only without consulting the

monolingual ones, they reduce their success in doing their best in achieving the appropriate translation.

Recommendations

Based on the above-mentioned conclusion of this study, the following recommendations are suggested:-

- 1- When practicing translation, teachers of translation should present the topic of translating journalistic texts as a separate topic in both source language and target language, explaining them in details and supporting that by giving examples.
- 2- It is advisable that students be engaged in activities to identify terms in texts taking from newspapers discussing different issues.
- 3- Teachers should encourage students to be involved in extensive reading of many newspapers written in English. This will not only expose them to a substantial amount of vocabulary, but will also help them to discover and acquire new media terms.
- 4- The topic of translating media texts should be paid extra attention by syllabus designers especially those concerned with translation studies. This will increase the students' knowledge of media terms used in a given language.
- 5- Students should also be encouraged to make effective use of English-English dictionaries. These dictionaries are more effective in realizing the meaning of media terms and these dictionaries such as: the Advanced Learners Dictionary.
- 6- Finally, teachers should emphasize areas of differences in the journalistic patterns of the mother tongue and the target language.

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