AGENCY, POLITICS, AND MEDIA TRANSLATION

IN SAUDI ARABIA

by

Nada H. Al Sowilem

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Approval Signatures

We, the undersigned, approve the Master's thesis of **Nada H. Al Sowilem**

Thesis title: AGENCY, POLITICS, AND MEDIA TRANSLATION IN
                  SAUDI ARABIA

Signature	**Date of Signature** (dd/mm/yyyy)
_____ Dr. Said Faiq Professor in Arabic and Translation Studies Thesis Advisor	_____
_____ Dr. Ahmed Ali Associate Professor in Arabic and Translation Studies Thesis Committee Member	_____
_____ Dr. May Zaki Assistant Professor in Arabic and Translation Studies Thesis Committee Member	_____
_____ Dr. David Wilmsen Department Head	_____
_____ Dr. James Griffin CAS Graduate Programs Director	_____
_____ Dr. Mahmoud Anabtawi Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences	_____
_____ Dr. Khaled Assaleh Interim Vice Provost for Research and Graduate Studies	_____

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DEDICATION

To all my beloved family.

To my father, Hesham Al Sowilem, the Saudi Ambassador to Ghana.

To my precious son.

Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to explore the interconnection between politics, the media, and translation with particular reference to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Agency and politics play an important role in both media and translation, and this is particularly so in KSA. For geopolitical reasons, KSA realized it had to be media proactive to foster its emerging regional and global position. Political discourse through the media is a complex phenomenon; it is an institutional discourse that is also a media discourse, but mediated politics. In KSA, newspapers still dominate the circulation of political discourse, including its translation. To this end, six political texts from two different newspapers, *Aljazira* (in Arabic) and the *Saudi Gazette* (in English), are analyzed according to the direct and oblique translation methods and their associated strategies as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). The chosen texts deal with both local and international issues concerning KSA, and are translated by the two newspapers. The analysis indicates that translation from Arabic into English seems to use the two methods and their strategies more than translation from English into Arabic. This is perhaps due to the constraints of the cultural context on the translation of political discourse in KSA.

Keywords: media, translation, political discourse, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, direct, oblique

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Chapter One

Introduction

This chapter discusses the main source which is media, how it is represented in Saudi Arabia. It became very proactive in media affairs and has many outstanding newspapers. The two chosen newspapers, *Aljazira* and *Saudi Gazette* are widely distributed and read by many people. They carry many local to local news and local to international news, which brings the main issue of politics, translation and their influence on Saudi newspapers.

This thesis focuses on the media in Saudi culture. It seeks to discover how it is effective and the way it is presented through its language and translation, to show how these newspapers differ in language and which one is more empowering.

The idiomatic definition of translation according to Akbar (2012) is that

Translation is considered a main stage in the process of cognitive communication and in the relevant scientific artistic domains. Translation has moral and ethical dimensions. It also has legal obligations and communicative objectives. There are numerous multi-dimensional objectives of communication which aim at enhancing and enriching the evaluation of a term, word, sentence or even paragraph for increasing the credibility of a translator and translation. (pp. 3-4)

The term translation itself has several meanings. It can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated), or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating). Translation is a very important aspect when it comes to defining the term in a more precise way. It has to do with the whole sentence and how it is interpreted by the translator. Also, the term can refer to multiple meanings, which is why the translator has to differentiate and analyze the term depending upon what it refers to.

When it comes to translating a certain text, the translator has to bear in mind that the source text (ST) cannot be verbally changed. There are major differences that need to be taken, but it has to stick to the original.

According to Munday (2008),

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). (p. 5)

Media culture is a culture of the image and often deploys sight and sound. The various media of radio, film, television, music, and print, such as magazines, newspapers, and comic books, privilege either sight or sound, or mix the two senses, also playing on a broad range of emotions, feelings, and ideas (Douglas, 1995).

Media culture is industrial culture, organized on the model of mass production and is produced for a mass audience according to types (genres), following conventional formulas, codes, and rules. Media culture, in addition to political discourses, helps establish the hegemony of specific political groups and projects. Media culture produces representations that attempt to induce consent to certain political positions, getting members of the society to see specific ideologies as "the way things are" (Douglas, 1995). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia became aware that it had to be proactive in media affairs if it was to foster its emerging regional and world-wide leadership role (Hafez, 2001).

Political discourse in the media as a term is ambiguous in its referential domain: it can refer to the discourse of political agents in the media, or the discourse of journalists with politicians in the media, or to the discourse of journalists about politics and political agents in the media (Fetzer, 2007). The main aim of political discourse, according to (Hatim & Mason, 1997), is to develop a unifying approach by which all the diverse forms, modes, and fields of translating and interpreting can be explained.

They start from a register analysis perspective, analyzing field, tenor, and mode through the realizations of ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions in source texts and target texts. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) posited that there are seven main processes, or procedures, at work during any given translation. They are divided into two general translation strategies: direct translation and oblique (indirect) translation.

The main research question, why is translation important? How did Saudi newspapers reflect the media?

In this thesis I will focus mainly on the media in Saudi Arabia and how translation, culture, and language play an important role in Saudi society. The thesis includes five chapters. Chapter one discusses the main source, which is the media and how the media has affected the Saudi newspapers. Chapter two gives an overview of the history of Saudi Arabia by discussing the media translation, especially in politics. Chapter three delves deeper into the political discourse. Political discourse in the media is a complex phenomenon; it is institutional discourse, it is media discourse, and it is mediated political discourse. As institutional discourse, it differs from everyday conversation in that it is subject to institutional goals and procedures. Chapter four offers an analysis of the data examined in chapter three, which aims at newspapers in Saudi Arabia and how they are translated. Six texts from two different Saudi newspapers are analyzed from local to local and local to international, which language English or Arabic has been more used to examine the different translation strategies. The chosen newspapers were chosen because they are widely spread and read. Chapter five concludes that the translation into English uses the two methods and its strategies more than into Arabic. The chosen texts from *Aljazira* and *Saudi Gazette* carry many political issues, which leads to terms that have different meaning when translating them. The Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) strategies are used to define each term.

Chapter Two

Media and Politics

This chapter offers an overview on the media, politics, and the history of Saudi Arabia by discussing how the media uses translation, especially in politics. The chapter will review the historical rise of the media in KSA, and look at the major aspects that were introduced in Saudi newspapers. Furthermore, the role of the media in Saudi Arabia and the important newspapers that were issued at that time will be deliberated.

2.1 What is media?

Media culture is a culture of the image that often deploys sight and sound. The various media radio, film, television, music, and print media such as magazines, newspapers, and comic books— privilege either sight or sound, or mix the two senses, playing as well on a broad range of emotions, feelings, and ideas. Media culture is industrial culture, organized on the model of mass production and is produced for a mass audience according to types (genres), following conventional formulas, codes, and rules. It is thus a form of commercial culture and its products are commodities that attempt to attract private profit produced by giant corporations interested in the accumulation of capital (Douglas, 1995). In a contemporary media culture, the dominant media of information and entertainment are a profound and often misperceived source of cultural pedagogy: they contribute to educating us how to behave and what to think, feel, believe, fear, and desire— and what not to (Douglas, 1995).

Consequently, the acquisition of critical media literacy is an important resource for individuals and citizens in learning how to cope with this seductive cultural environment. Culture, in the broadest sense, is a form of highly participatory activity, in which people create their societies and identities. Culture shapes individuals, drawing out and cultivating their potentialities and capacities for speech, action, and creativity (Douglas, 1995). Media culture is also involved in these processes; yet, it is something new in the human adventure. Individuals spend tremendous amounts of time listening to the radio, watching television, going to see films, experiencing music, shopping, reading magazines and newspapers, and participating in these and other forms of media culture.

Thus, media culture has come to dominate everyday life, serving as the ubiquitous background and often the highly seductive foreground of our attention and activity, which many argue is undermining human potentiality and creativity (Douglas, 1995). Fairclough (1995) argues that the "media are shaped by the wider society, but they also play a vital role in the diffusion of such social and cultural changes, and this should be one focus in analysis of media discourse" (p. 51).

Media is wide spread around us, and has changed people socially and culturally. The media is effective in many ways and can easily change our thoughts according to what it offers. According to Douglas (1995) most theories of media manipulation and domination, that were highly popular in the 1960s and part of the 1970s, assumed that the media were all-powerful forces of social control and that they imposed a monolithic dominant ideology on their victims. Reacting against this model, many theories in recent years emphasized the power of audiences to resist media manipulation, to create their own meanings and uses, and to empower themselves with materials from their own cultures. Media culture combined with political discourses helps establish the hegemony of specific political groups and projects. Media culture produces representations that attempt to induce consent to certain political positions, getting members of the society to see specific ideologies as "the way things are" (i.e., that too much government is bad, that government deregulation and free markets are good, that protecting the country requires intense militarization and an aggressive foreign policy, and so on). Popular cultural texts naturalize these positions, and thus, help mobilize consent to hegemonic political positions (Douglas, 1995).

2.2 Politics of /in media

Media, under its various shapes, hands political significance to institutional activities and events that in succession form the life of a political community. This becomes, through them, an object of information placed under public debate. And as Hay (2007) argues, "politics is a process of public deliberation and scrutiny of matters of collective concern", (cited in Fairclough & Fairclough, 2012, p. 26). By spreading information into the public space, the media maintains a double role: on the one hand it cuts down on the spread of rumors, stabilizes the information into a real discourse, known being the fact that once the object of information takes a

written or broadcasted word or image, the politic gains shape that is no longer transformed by the process of broadcasting (Sieb et al., 2007). On the other hand, subscribing the politic under the molds of language, make it interpretable, in a certain way that it gains an interpretable consistency of a symbolic system of representations. Media presents in the same time to a large audience the action modalities of political actors, allowing users to form an opinion of their own not only on the basis of presenting events and activities from the public space, but also through the staging of representations of actors in the political space that by acquiring a certain notoriety and media visibility, become real identities, across which one can express a preferential position (Sieb et al., 2007).

Although the Arab states share many common features, including history, culture, language, and religion, a regional press has been slow to develop. The relative importance and penetration of print media in the Arab world is tied to the level of literacy. Generally, where literacy is high, newspaper penetration is likewise high. The illiteracy rate in the Arab world is quite high, and therefore print media circulation is very limited (Hafez, 2001). Other factors that have contributed to the underdevelopment of the Arab press include: repressive press laws and regulations, serve censorship rules, strong ideological and political tensions, and distribution problems that have impeded free expression and distribution of the print media (Hafez, 2001).

The most negative ratings in the Arab world, in terms of censorship, were reserved for Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Within the Arab world, censorship is tolerated and even expected as a form of civic responsibility. The development of print media in the Arab world varies widely among the individual countries. The first Arab newspaper printed by Arabs was the *Jurnal Al-Iraq,* dating back to 1816 (Hafez, 2001). The first Arab daily newspaper began publication in Beirut in 1873. The early Arab press in the nineteenth century was generally an official voice of the ruling party.

Today, freedom of the press within the framework of news agencies in the Arab world is limited. All news agencies in the Arab world have one thing in common: all are official agencies and their primary purpose is to convey to the country and the world the achievements of the many sectors of the state (Hafez, 2001). Most Arab

news agencies are still in the very early stages of development, and they face many difficulties in areas such as finance, personnel, and facilities (Azet, 1992, cited in Hafez, 2001). Saudi Arabia is the dominant state among the Gulf States and the Islamic kingdom has the most controlled media system in this region. A censorship committee, with representatives from different government ministries, monitors all local and foreign publications (Hafez, 2001).

Nationally, there are more than ten daily newspapers published in Saudi Arabia, the most popular Arabic ones being *Al-Riyadh* and *Al-Bilad*. The leading English language newspaper is the *Saudi Gazette*. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) is the state news agency and owns several big publishing companies such as Saudi Research and Marketing (SRM) (Rampal, 1994). Saudi media plays an important role in the Arab world by providing the most widely distributed private pan-Arab newspapers, *Al- Hayat* and *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* (Hafez, 2001).

Fairclough (1995) argues that media discourse should be regarded as the site of complex and often contradictory processes. Ideology should not be seen as a constant and predictable presence in all media discourse by definition (p. 47). Media discourse should have some complexity and not make it look so obvious. The media can sometimes lead us to certain findings that we are unable to control.

According to Hafez (2001), the media and their exploitation of the possibilities of network communication are at a point of intersection between public and commercial usage. Access to knowledge and information is the user's central incentive for exploring the news media, and Arab media tycoons are aware of this fact. Electronic editions of newspapers and magazines from almost all Arab countries are available on the Internet. In most cases these are only excerpts from the printed editions, but some publications provide complete issues in HTML or PDF format (Hafez, 2001).

There are several noticeable characteristics of the Arab network media. Hafez (2001) notes that the further back the media tradition reaches in a country, the more present domestic print media are on the Internet, and the more willing they are to face the challenges that come with it, such as interaction and readers' direct participation. Parallel to this development, these countries also have a larger number

of other information providers. The "official" media are not the only ones that make use of the opportunities offered by electronic publication (Hafez, 2001).

2.3 Media in Saudi Arabia

Until the early 1960s the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was seemingly unaware of the importance of domestic or international mass communication. During the early 1960s the Saudi government showed initial concern about what it believed to be a radio propaganda threat from other states, primarily Egypt, and started building a domestic electronic media system (Hafez, 2001). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia became aware that it had to be proactive in media affairs if it was to foster its emerging regional and world-wide leadership role. During the 1990s the government and some of its citizens decided to be major actors in what was believed to be a powerful new international communication medium: direct satellite television broadcasting (Hafez, 2001).

Saudi Arabia became a major owner of Arabic- language print and electronic media both in and outside the Arab world. There are two factors that have most influenced Saudi Arabian society: religion and oil. The Kingdom is the most conservative of the Gulf countries, adhering to the basic beliefs of a Sunni Islamic sect that follows the teachings of Mohammed Abd-al-Wahhab.

In light of those teachings, the consumption of alcoholic drinks is illegal, public cinemas are not permitted, censorship is widely practiced, women are not permitted to drive, and the country's legal system is based on the Quran, Islam's holy book. An important supplier of oil to the United States, Europe, and Japan, Saudi Arabia is the largest oil exporter of the Arab countries and has the largest oil reserves 261.2 billion barrels of any country (Hafez, 2001).

By the early 1960s two developments occurred that pointed the way to future Saudi media developments. First, although the country was not yet as wealthy as it would become in the 1970s, Saudi citizens started to experience the emergence of a western-style consumer economy. Second, inexpensive transistor radios became easily obtainable. It was not until the mid-1960s that Saudi Arabia had a viable national domestic radio service over which programming, adhering to conservative Islamic

codes, could be heard (Hafez, 2001). An announcement was made by King Faisal in 1963 to start a television system, it was the realization that some type of home visual entertainment and information that the government could control was needed, and such an announcement was a great "symbolic modernization" (Hafez, 2001, p. 46). Starting in July 1965, television spread from Jeddah and Riyadh, the first cities with services, to other major populated areas of the Kingdom. In August 1993 the second channel was initiated, Both locally made and imported programming is available on this channel, and it is only in English, and like the First Channel, it is available nationwide. Television very quickly became popular in the Kingdom with data showing television set ownership to be near saturation (Hafez, 2001).

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia created a multi-platform media empire which encompasses much of the pan-Arab media. Claiming an important segment of the international Arab press and acquiring considerable influence in television broadcasting endowed Saudi Arabia with an expandable media muscle (Zayani, 2012). The Saudis had the wherewithal to hire Arab journalistic talent and cultivate a professional journalistic style initially in print media. In fact, there were notable efforts to influence Arab print journalism through ownership of London-based 'émigré' Arabic newspapers in the late 1980s. Thus, Prince Khaled bin Sultan bin Abdul Aziz took partial ownership of the re-launched Lebanese newspaper *Al Hayat,* founded in Beirut by Kamel Mrowe in 1946 (Zayani, 2012). Likewise, the son of Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz came to own and control the pan-Arab newspaper *Al Sharq Al Awsat,* a paper initially set in the Kingdom, which then moved to Europe in 1978.

The newspaper is published by the Saudi Research and Marketing Group, which owns a plethora of other publications. Edited in London and distributed around the Arab world, the paper represents a zone of freedom and intellectual innovation and constitutes an outlet for candid political and social debates and bold commentary that are hard to come by in the Middle East region (Zayani, 2012). These elite pan-Arab, London-based newspapers are not free from constraints. Such considerations as loyalty, patronage, distribution, market dynamics, and self-censorship often come to bear on editorial matters, particularly when covering news related to the Kingdom (Zayani, 2012).

The transnational Saudi press came not only to influence content, but also to subtly set the agenda of the regional media so much so that "a story was confirmed only if it appears in the Saudi sponsored press," as the editor of a competing pan-Arab newspaper put it (Zayani, 2012). The 1990s saw the rise of three key media ventures by a group of investors with a relatively recent interest in media, but who benefited from unlimited financial resources. In 1991, Sheikh Walid Al Ibrahim and Sheikh Saleh Kamel set up the Middle East Broadcasting Center (MBC) in London, thus avoiding issues of censorship and benefiting from British technical and creative talent. Initially it focused on news before it shifted towards entertainment (Zayani, 2012). In 1994, Mawarid, a Saudi investment group headed by Prince Khaled bin Abdullah Al Saud, set up the satellite entertainment network Orbit Television and Radio in Rome (before moving it to Bahrain). Over the span of two decades or so, Saudi Arabia developed a far-reaching transnational media empire consisting of newspapers, magazines, radio stations, and satellite channels along with non-negligible production and distribution facilities in the region and abroad (Zayani, 2012).

In Saudi Arabia the daily newspapers (eight in Arabic and three in English as of 2003) differ in content from each other primarily in the amount of space they give to secondary stories and nonpolitical items (Rugh, 2004). For example, if the king or crown prince make a public statement or take a public action, such as making a trip or receiving an important visitor, that news will be the top story on most front pages and the treatment will probably be verbatim from the government-controlled Saudi News Agency. However, the Saudi dailies are slightly dissimilar in the amount of attention they give to particular subjects. Some papers typically carry more news about the Arab world, and others carry more international news from outside the Middle East. Some focus on Islamic items, while others are strong on local stories or literary articles and features (Rugh, 2004).

In the late 1990s, the Saudi government relaxed restrictions on the press somewhat and it promulgated a new press law. Observers concluded that the royal family decided that a more liberal press was in their interest, in light of rapidly expanding global information from satellite television and the internet (Rugh, 2004). For example, the press in early 2002 covered a fire at girls school by reporting negatively on the "mutaween" (religious police), who had always been treated very differently in the media. Taboos however remain; members of the royal family are

never directly criticized, nor are the fundamental foreign policies of the leadership, such as the Saudi policy toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. Some, but not all, economic policies have been criticized in the press (Rugh, 2004).

The dailies *Al-Riyadh* and *Ukaz* are conservative and tend to give greater support to government policies than other papers, while *Al-Watan,* sponsored by Prince Khalid al-Faisal, tends to be critical of the government, for example questioning military spending levels and other sensitive issues (Rugh, 2004). *Al-Yawm* and *Aljazira* are more centrist. The Saudi press occasionally criticizes the police, corruption of government officials, and other such short comings, so there is more transparency in government than there used to be in the past. Also, editorials sometimes express criticism of Saudi foreign policy in an indirect way.

This chapter reviewed the importance of the media, politics and the history of the media in Saudi Arabia by discussing the media translation, especially in politics. The next chapter discusses the media translation and the importance of political discourse in the Saudi culture. Furthermore, it discusses Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) translation methods and how they are represented in Saudi media.

Chapter Three
Media, Politics and Translation

This chapter discusses the importance of political discourse and translation. Political discourse in the media is a complex phenomenon: it is institutional discourse, it is media discourse, and it is mediated political discourse. Also the method used is the Vinay and Darbelnet's translation strategies, how they are presented in Saudi media.

3.1 Political discourse

The term 'discourse' is essentially linked to applied linguistics to refer to investigations of language in use, in contrast to the traditional structural linguistics which focuses on language as a system. The term has sometimes been used to describe oral communication, and thus is set apart from the term 'text' for written communication. In the wider sense, 'discourse' has been used as an umbrella term for both written and spoken language to signal commonalities beyond one individual text. Such common features can be related to text typologies and genres (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2013).

Discourse analysis, thus, goes beyond the linguistic aspect and aims at revealing patterns of belief, patterns of habitual action, social roles, and power relations. Discourse can be a synonym of text, and text linguistics can be a synonym of discourse analysis, all work done on text types and genres within translation studies can, by extension, be given as examples (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2013). For a theoretical and methodological framework, translation scholars frequently draw on Halliday's (1978) systemic functional linguistics (see Hatim & Mason, 1997; Munday, 2012; Trosborg, 2002). Other research investigated specific features, such as discourse markers, theme-rheme progression, connectors, rhetorical devices, lexical repetition, particles of domain-specific discourse (e.g., political discourse, scientific discourse, legal discourse, media discourse, academic discourse) (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2013). Fairclough (1995), for example, defines discourse as "the language used in representing a given social practice from a particular point of view. Discourses pertain broadly to knowledge and knowledge construction (p. 56).

Halliday's (1978) main interest is in investigating how language is used to construe meaning as people interact in a specific situational and cultural context. The language used, and thus the features of a text, are derived from the features of the situation in which it is used. Field, tenor, and mode collectively make up the register membership of a text, and they are related to three meta-functions: field to the ideational function, tenor to the interpersonal function, and mode to the textual function (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2013). For scholars such as Hatim and Mason (1997), Trosborg (2002), and House (1997), the text as an individual, concrete occurrence is the unit of discourse analysis, and 'discourse' indicates a higher level which involves regular patterns in the use of language by social groups in areas of socio-cultural activity.

The main aim of political discourse, according to Hatim and Mason (1997), is to develop a unifying approach by which all the diverse forms, modes, and fields of translating and interpreting can be explained (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2013). They represent discourse in its wider sense, defined as, "modes of speaking and writing which involve social groups in adopting a particular attitude towards areas of sociocultural activity (e.g., racist discourse, bureaucratese, etc.)" (Hatim & Mason, 1997, p. 216). They start from a register analysis perspective, analyzing field, tenor and mode through the realizations of ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions in source texts and target texts. Discourse analysis has been used as a method for conducting a detailed pre-translational source text analysis, as a method for identifying culture-specific genre conventions, as a method of comparing source texts and target texts with a view of assessing their appropriateness and quality, and as a method for uncovering attitudes and ideologies conveyed in translation (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2013).

Fairclough (1995) insists that "a major opposition in mediated political discourse is between the professional political discourses which derive from the field of politics, and lifeworld discourses which are based in ordinary experience" (p. 187). For instance, in a political interview, private domain anchored members of the audience take on a temporarily professional public discourse identity, thereby assigning relevance to the non-professionalized, private domains of society (Fetzer & Bull, 2008).

This also holds for the selection of appropriate discourse topics in political media discourse, which have become more and more private-domain anchored (Fetzer & Jucker, 2013). Culture is a concept whose definition has frequently been left implicit in the domains of linguistics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis. In other disciplines, it has been made explicit, for example, as the world view reflected in the classification systems of languages, as systems of beliefs, values, and attitudes shared by members of a community, as shared ways of doing things, or as the sum of the artefacts produced by the members of a culture over time (Fetzer & Jucker, 2013). According to Fairclough (1998), political discourse in our contemporary mass media displays a duality of focus, namely the communicative event and the order of discourse. Furthermore, adopting a critical-discourse analytic stance, texts constitute and reconstitute social systems.

This is of relevance to the investigation of present-day political discourse, which differentiates into professional discourse with professional politicians and professional political journalists, who have all present-day commodities and any possible personal and technical support at their disposal, and grass-root politicians who are assigned the status of partial experts, if not lay persons (Fetzer & Jucker, 2013). Due to the complexity of interdependent first and second-frame (or media frame) interactions and the complexity of professional and expert discourse identities, the media message is neither intended at face value, nor can it be taken at face value. Rather, it requires recontextualization, which "entails transformation" (Fairclough, 1998, p. 149). This is not only reflected in political media discourse as such, but also in the forms or formats employed in that particular context, that is genres, in which the messages are transported in order to be transmitted, as has been revealed by Fairclough (1998):

Political interviews typically mix their genres and their discourses. In complex ways, politicians characteristically shift into conversational genre, and draw upon lifeworld discourses, in finding ways to address mass audiences who are listening or watching in mainly domestic environments. A particular articulation of genres and discourses within a generic complex is a particular effect of power corresponding to a particular state of hegemonic relations. It is also a potential focus for resistance and struggle.

To take an example, not all professional politicians are willing to go along with more aggressive and contestatory styles of political interview which fit in with the media priorities to make programmes more entertaining by subordinating political discussion to gladiatorial contest. (p. 151)

3.2 Media discourse

In the age of mediated societies, political discourse in the media is an important means for ordinary people to encounter politics (Lauerbach & Fetzer, 2007 cited in Fetzer, 2013). This is particularly true of political debates and interviews, in which political information is transmitted in dialogue-based discourse genres, such as parliamentary question time, political interviews, panel interviews, or talk shows. The dialogic nature of these genres allows for the presentation of symbolic politics (Sarcinelli, 1987 cited in Fetzer, 2013) as a language game composed of questions and answers, in which the professional politician's and professional journalist's argumentation and their underlying reasoning and negotiation of meaning are made explicit.

Political discourse in the media is addressed to and performed for a mass media audience. Its participation framework consists of journalists as representatives of a media institution, of political actors as representatives of the institution of politics, of actors from other social institutions, of lay people as representatives of the world of everyday life, and of the audience in the television studio, and of the audience 'at home,' as representatives of the public (Fetzer, 2013). Focusing on television and on more recent computer-mediated formats, members of all of these groups can be heard and seen, but their importance and status differ to a large extent (Fetzer, 2013).

Referring to conversation-analytic research on recipient design in news interviews, which indicate that the political interview is meant for non-present audiences (see Heritage, 1985; Clayman & Heritage, 2002 cited in Fetzer & Jucker, 2013), Scannell (1998) argues that "this, in turn, establishes the intrinsically public nature of broadcast talk. Talk-in public, especially political talk, is 'on the record' and this has consequences on what can and cannot be said and for ways of saying and not saying" (p. 260).

Being on-the-record discourse, political discourse is accessible to a general public, including other media, who have the right to comment on it, de-contextualized and recontextualize it, thus construing intertextuality (Fetzer & Weizman, 2006; Scannell, 1998). And it is those intertextual references to 'on-the-record' utterances and the subsequent construction of intertextuality, which are at the heart of media discourse. This is reflected, for instance, in political interviews in which politicians are challenged with prior statements and claims, and in the discursive practices of journalists in news programs in which politicians' talk is explicitly taken up through direct and indirect quotes (Fetzer & Jucker, 2013).

Fetzer (2007) argues, political discourse in the media as a term is ambiguous in its referential domain: it can refer to the discourse of political agents in the media, or the discourse of journalists with politicians in the media, or to the discourse of journalists about politics and political agents in the media. Discourse of politicians or other political agents like spokespersons are for instance speeches on important issues and occasions, for example, in parliamentary debates, at party conferences, summit meetings, etc., also statements, press conferences and the like. These events are embedded in journalistic news discourse and, in the case of the broadcasting media, may be carried live, to be repeated as soundbites in later programming (Fetzer, 2007).

Discourse with politicians and other political personnel are dialogic speech events in which political representatives interact with journalists in interviews. Focusing again on the broadcasting media, such interviews can take place in radio and television news, in news magazines or on talk shows, or they can be an event in their own right. They can be conducted on a one-on-one or a panel/debate basis (Clayman & Heritage, 2002 cited in Fetzer, 2007).

According to (Fetzer, 2007) discourse about politics and politicians is journalistic discourse in the genres of report, analysis, commentary, etc. by the speakers of news programs, the anchors of news magazines, by studio experts, and correspondents on location. This discourse about politics can, and usually does, embed other voices.

In quoting the voices of politicians and spokespersons of different parties on an issue, journalists can create a debate that may not actually have taken place in this way (Fetzer, 2007). In interviewing the politicians themselves, they can monitor and critically observe the political process on behalf of the audience. In interviewing or quoting outside experts on the issue, they provide explanations of what it means in the wider context of society (Fetzer, 2007).

Since media discourse is public discourse by definition, it is accessible to a general public, including other media, who have the right to comment on it and to recontextualize it, thus constructing intertextuality (Fetzer & Weizman, 2006; Scannell, 1998 cited in Fetzer, 2007). And it is those intertextual references to "on-the-record" utterances and the subsequent construction of intertextuality which are at the heart of media discourse. This is reflected, for instance, in the genre of political interview in which politicians are challenged with prior statements and claims, and in the discursive practices of journalists in news programmes in which politicians' talk is explicitly taken up through direct and indirect quotes (Fetzer, 2007). The absent mass audience that journalists, politicians, and other participant groups of first-frame participants orient to is counterfactually conceptualized as an over-arching category for a more or less culturally homogeneous entity (Fetzer, 2007).

But there is a tension here between the media publicly broadcasting to a mass of addressees who receive this discourse as individuals or small groups mainly in their private environment (Fetzer, 2007). Practices of audience address and occasional informal style show the media's orientation to this fact. Also, audiences are differentiated as to sub-cultural milieus, and first-frame participants may intend to address specific segments of the audience in particular, such as members of a political party in the context of a political interview or speech, the electorate in the context of a political interview or debate, and sometimes a nation, or a nation and its allies, in the context of a president's speech (Fetzer, 2007).

Politics has its events and genres within and through which it conducts its business, and the media have their events and genres within and through which they conduct theirs (Fetzer, 2007).

Some political events occur independently of the media, such as party conferences, parliamentary debates, the reports of parliamentary commissions, and election campaigns; some are events staged by the media or by the representatives of the political system, or both. They are staged to be carried live or to be reported on, such as national and other addresses, press conferences, or press releases on the part of politics, and interviews, talk shows, new reports, current affairs debates, or news magazine portraits on the part of the media (Fetzer, 2007). However, the fact that political events may occur independently from media instigation does not mean that they are not shaped by the media. A good example is election campaigns or national holiday addresses (Blumer & Gurevitch 1990, 1995; Ben-Aaron, 2005 as cited in Fetzer, 2007).

3.3 Agency, political translation in media

The sociological notion of agency has to do with the capacity of individual subjects to act purposefully in a social context. It has recently attracted the attention of translation scholars interested in looking at the interplay between translators as individual subjects and the contexts in which they operate, the latter being described in terms of social and ideological values or as networks of power relations. The notion has come to the fore both in studies of translation adopting a sociological perspective and in poststructuralist and cultural studies approaches, i.e., those that pay particular attention to the complex social factors and individual intentionalities forming the scenario in which translation takes place. In particular, one question that scholars have started to investigate is the degree of agency, or choice, of individual translators. This is a question that may be seen to have links to issues of power and ideology, to the concept of habitus, but also to questions such as the level of creativity implied by translation. Agency may thus be seen to refer to how translators act at the interface between individual and social dimensions (Giuseppe, 2009). Additionally, as noted by Tymoczko (2007):

Translation plays a role in many of these aspects of power and as such the agency of translators is a significant factor to be considered within a theory of power, just as power is a significant factor to be considered in theorizing the agency of translators. (p. 209)

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All of these diverse types serve as translations from a scholarly point of view, moving and transmitting source materials from one cultural context to another and from one language to another. To distinguish between the wide variety of translation types, even just within Western cultures, scholars have proposed all sorts of proliferating terminologies, including the familiar dichotomies of word-for-word and sense-for-sense, literal and free, formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, adequate and acceptable, and foreignizing and domesticating (Tymoczko, 2007).

There are also gloss translations (Nida, 1964), as well as phonological translations and graphological translations (Catford, 1965). And yet these diverse terminologies do not describe all the types of translation that have been documented in descriptive studies, nor do they account for all the features and characteristics of translation that have been taken up by translation studies scholars in the last half century. The inadequacy in conceptualizing translation cross-culturally may be casually related to the "overabundance of terminology" that some see as a weakness of translation studies (Munday, 2001, p. 46). (Tymoczko, 2007).

Nonetheless, any consideration of the nature of translation must include representation, if only in a cursory manner, for almost all translations are representations. Translation as a category is, by and large, a subset of representation and most individual translations fall within the larger category representation (Tymoczko, 2007). A representation has a formal standing in society, presenting evidence or argument for a particular purpose, and translations must be considered in this light. Translation is also involved in achieving mental clarity. A translation stands in place of another entity and has authority to substitute for or act in place of that entity (Tymoczko, 2007).

When studying political translation, two different objects of study are to be considered: the translation of political texts and translation as a political statement. In both cases, the meaning of the adjective "political" is central to the analysis (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010). The translations of a political speech, of a controversial play, or of a newspaper editorial are good examples of translated political texts. Translation as a political behaviour also covers a wide range of items, including activist translation, feminist translation, and cannibalistic translation.

Further, translation studies itself can be political, in the sense that the analysis is trying to engage in a debate (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010).

For reasons of space, the present study will mainly deal with the analysis of translated political texts. But gender in translation, committed approaches, and activism or post-colonial literatures and translation are also all related to translation as a political statement. Ideologies represent who we are, what we believe in, and the values we share with a particular group (van Dijk, 1998). Studying how ideologies are translated on the linguistic level helps to understand the relationship between power and language (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010).

Hence, an important number of political translation analyses use discourse analysis as a research method, using particular types of discourse analysis such as sociocritique of translation (e.g., Brisset, 1990,1996) or critical discourse analysis (see Pérez, 2007 cited in Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010). Munday (2007) reminds us that "although translation scholars tend to focus on manipulation when working with political texts, these manipulations do not take place every time or not necessarily as expected" (p. 200). In fact, when dealing with ideologies and translation shifts, Munday (2007) further advises not to jump to conclusions too quickly, since translation choices may not be ideologically motivated. Indeed, not all translation shifts are related to a conscious strategy (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010).

3.4 Vinay and Darbelnet's translation strategies

In the process of translating, translators establish relationships between specific manifestations of two linguistic systems, one which has already been expressed and is therefore given, and the other which is still potential and adaptable. Translators are thus faced with a fixed starting point, and as they read the message, they form in their minds an impression of the target they want to reach.

The initial steps they take can be characterized as follows according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 30):

. To identify the units of translation,

. To examine the SL text; this consists of evaluating the descriptive, affective, and intellectual content of the units of translation,

. To reconstitute the situation which gave rise to the message,

. To weigh and evaluate the stylistic effects, etc.

Generally speaking, translators can choose from two methods of translating, namely direct, or literal translation, and oblique translation. In some translation tasks it may be possible to transpose the source language message element by element into the target language, because it is based either on (i) parallel categories, in which case we can speak of structural parallelism, or (ii) on parallel concepts, which are the result of metalinguistic parallelisms. But translators may also notice gaps, in the TL which must be filled by corresponding elements, so that the overall impression is the same for the two messages (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 31).

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), it may, however, also happen that, because of structural or metalinguistic differences, certain stylistic effects cannot be transposed into the TL without upsetting the syntactic order, or even the lexis. In this case it is understood that more complex methods have to be used, which at first may look unusual but which nevertheless can permit translators strict control over the reliability of their work: these procedures are called oblique translation methods.

Table 1: *Vinay & Darbelnet's model of translation procedures*

Direct Translation Procedures	Borrowing
	Calque
	Literal Translation
Oblique Translation Procedures	Transposition
	Modulation
	Equivalence
	Adaptation

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) divided translation procedures into two types: direct or literal translation, which covers three procedures (borrowing, calque, and literal

translation) and oblique translation which covers four procedures (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation) (http://repository.usu.ac.id).

 Direct translation covers three:

Borrowing (works with the level of pronunciation)

   Borrowing is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts, to overcome a gap, usually a metalinguistic one; borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. We can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the TL, but in a 'naturalized' form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the TL. (www.repository.usu.ac.id, p. 9).

   Borrowing in translation is not always justified by a lexical gap in the TL, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or out of fear that some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word might be lost if it is translated (www.repository.usu.ac.id, p. 9).

Examples:

1-	Imam	إمام
2-	Sheikh	الشيخ
3-	Camel	جمل
4-	Caliph	خليفة المسلمين

Calque (straight-forward)

   A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result can be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the source language while introducing a new mode of expression to the target language. It consists of phrases in direct (literal) translations of fixed expressions in the target language, for example the French "compliment de la saison," which come from the English Christmas greeting "compliments of the season."

The result can also be a structural calque, which introduces a whole new construction into the target language, for example "science-fiction," used as such in French. Calque is a loan translation (linear substitution) of morphologically analyzable source language syntax, which after a time, is often accepted, or at least tolerated by the target language community (www.repository.usu.ac.id, pp. 10-11).

Examples:

1- What is past has died	اللي فات مات
2- A day for you, a day against you	يوم لك ويوم عليك
3- It increased the clay moistness	زاد الطين بلة
4- Recycling	إعادة تدوير
5- Non-violence	لا عنف
6- Play a role	لعب دوراً
7- Compliments of the season	

التهاني والتبريكات

كل عام وانتم بخير

مع أطيب التمنيات او التهاني

8- Retreat	الخلوة الوزارية

Literal translation (close translation)

Literal, or word-for-word, translation is 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. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution in which is reversible and complete in itself. The translation does not need to make any changes other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings, for example the English phrase "where are you?" translated into the French "Ou etes vous?" This procedure is most commonly found in translations between closely related language, for example French and Italian, and especially those having a similar culture (www.repository.usu.ac.id, p. 11).

Example:

1- I left my spectacles on the table downstairs

تركت نظارتي على طاولتي بالطابق السفلي

Indirect covers four:

Transposition (word class) (recategorization)

Transposition is a procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It can also be used within a language, when rewarding the phrase, for example "He announced that he would return" to "He announced his return" (the subordinate verb becomes a noun) (www.repository.usu.ac.id, p. 13).

It is also a change in the grammar from the source language to the target language (singular to plural, position of the adjective, changing the word class, or part of speech). In translation, there are two types of transposition: obligatory transposition and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language has no other choices because of the language system (www.repository.usu.ac.id, p. 13).

Examples:

1- Continued efforts or continued success

جهود متواصلة او مواصلة الجهود

2- As soon as she got up

حال استيقاظها أو فور استيقاظها

3- Hand written

مكتوب باليد

4- The collapse of all moral values

تحلل القيم والأخلاقيات

5- Stunt economic growth

تقزم الإنماء

Modulation (changing the viewpoint)

Modulation is the varying of the language; this occurs through a change in the point of view. This change can be justified, although literal even transposed. There are two types of modulation: free or optional. Which one? is generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reason. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence, or to find out natural form in the TL. The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed modulation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages can freely use this method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptability, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression (www.repository.usu.ac.id, pp.13-14).

Examples:

1- Happy New Year

عيد مبارك

2- It's not difficult to show

ليس من الصعب إظهاره – ليس من السهل إظهاره

Equivalence

Equivalence occurs when the translator uses an entirely different structure with different meaning from that of the source language text. This is desirable as long as it is considered appropriate and the communicative situational equivalent to that of the source language text. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) use this term to refer to cases where different languages describe the same situation with altered stylistic or structural means. The classic example of equivalence is given by the reaction of an amateur, who accidentally hits his finger with a hammer. If he were French, his cry of pain would be transcribed as, "aie!" but if he were English, this would be interpreted as, "ouch!" Another striking case of equivalences are the much onomatopoeia of animal sounds (www.repository.usu.ac.id, pp.14-15).

Examples:

1- Birds of a feather flock together

إن الطيور على أشكالها تقع

2- Keep a cool head

يحافظ على رباطة جأشه

3- At worst

في أسوأ الحالات

4- Turn back the clock

يعيد عقارب الساعة الى الوراء

Adaptation (situational equivalence)

Adaptation is the extreme limit of translation which is used in cases when the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent. This involves changing the culture reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. The concept of loss and gain is proposed by (Nida 1975 cited in www.repository.usu.ac.id):

A translator should have good knowledge of the languages of the cultures of both languages. The linguistic knowledge that should be mastered includes morphology, lexis, syntax, and semantics, while cultural knowledge should be sufficiently possessed as the background of the user of these languages. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to find lexical equivalents between TL culture and SL culture since they are different from one another. The lexical meaning of the two languages will not exactly be the same. There tends to be loss, gain, and skewing of information. (p. 102)

In addition to finding the closest equivalent for a translation, it is often necessary to translate one word of the SL into several words in the TL translated by single word. What is important in translation is translating the concept within the word through the semantic components of the SL. The message of the SL should be carried into the TL naturally (www.repository.usu.ac.id, pp. 15-17).

Example:

1. Hi or bye

السلام عليكم والى اللقاء

This concludes the previous chapters which focused on media, translation, and political discourse. It shows that agency is important for translators as individual subjects and within the contexts they operate. The Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) methods and strategies and how they are analyzed and when to use them in certain texts. The next chapter examines the data and methodology that are used to develop certain translation strategies.

Chapter Four

Data Analysis

This chapter offers an analysis of the data examined utilizing the Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) strategies and methods: oblique and direct. *Aljazira*, news in Arabic then translated into English and the *Saudi Gazette*, news in English then translated in Arabic. They are translated by online and these two Saudi newspapers were chosen, because they are widely spread and read especially in Saudi Arabia.

4.1 Data

Aljazira was established in 1960 by the Al Jazeera Corporation. The chairman of the newspaper is Mutlaq bin Abdullah. The current editor-in-chief of the newspaper is Khalid bin Hamid Al Malik. The paper is described as pro-government. It is said to have a limited circulation and is not widespread in contrast to other Saudi papers. However, it is widely distributed in Saudi Arabia and in other Arab and European countries. The paper underwent its first circulation audit in November 2009 (Wikipedia).

The *Saudi Gazette* is a leading English-language daily newspaper published in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. It is available both in print and online. The newspaper started in 1978, with a western editorial staff under the leadership of Saud Islam, a Saudi native and business studies graduate (London). Key western staff worked at the newspaper. On 2 April 2012, Khaled Al Maeena became the editor-in-chief of the paper, replacing Omar S. Elmershedi who took over on 1 July 2011. In February 2014 Somyah Jabarti was appointed editor-in-chief, being the first woman to hold this post in the country (Wikipedia).

4.2 Methodology

For the purpose of this thesis, many examples from two chosen Saudi newspapers, *Aljazira* and the *Saudi Gazette* and their translations were chosen for analysis and discussion. The Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) model of translation procedure was used for the analysis and discussion. Three texts were taken from *Aljazira* from Arabic to English and three from the *Saudi Gazette* from English to Arabic. The translation strategies are divided in two ways: the direct and oblique translation and examine which strategy is used more often.

4.3 Analysis

4.3.1 *Aljazira*

This newspaper introduces three texts from Arabic to English, which highlights the main terms, their translation, and the strategy used in the following tables. There are two methods followed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), which are oblique and direct translation. This newspaper is translated online and notice the different terms used and how they are translated.

Table 2: *Direct translation (A-E) (J.)*

	ST	TT
Borrowing	ديمقراطية	Democracy
	تبادل الخيرات	Exchange experiences
	ولفت	Pointed out
	خرق	Breached
	استفزاز المعارضة	To provoke the opposition
	حكومة انتقالية	Transnational government
	القيادة الرشيدة	Prudent leadership
	كيان واحد متماسك	Cohesive entity
	الحصانات السياسية	Political immunities
Calque	التحالف الدولي	International alliance
Literal Translation	دراسة الأنظمة واللوائح	Study rules and regulations
	انعكست إيجاباً	Reflected positively

Borrowing in translation is not always justified by a lexical gap in the TL, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local color of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated.

A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result can be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the

source language while introducing a new mode of expression to the target language. It consists of phrases in direct (literal) translations of fixed expression in the target language. Literal, or word for word, translation is 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. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. The translation does not need to make any changes other than the obvious ones.

Table 3: *Oblique translation (A-E) (J.)*

	ST	TT
Transposition	اللقاء التنسيقي	Coordination meeting
	المبادرات المقترحة	Proposed initiatives
	المؤتمر الصحفي الذي عقده	Addressing a joint press conference
	يجب الألتزام به	Should be fulfilled
	عارضت	Has disagreed it
Modulation	تقدمت بها	Put forward
	لتذليل الصعوبات والتحديات	To overcome the difficulties and challenges
	تدرس لإنشاء	Considering the establishment
	تعمده قصف	Deliberate strikes
	طرق هذا الاتفاق	Violate the UN agreement
	لافتاً الانتباه	Adding
	وهو ماترجوه	Favors
	بشكل متسارع	Take it to another level
	سينال	Will hit
	السياسات النقدية	Monetary policies
	بالأسلحة	In arms
Equivalence	أوقاف	Endowments
	مبادرات وقفية مشتركة	A joint endowment initiatives
	تجاوز	Breached
	وقف الأعمال العدائية	Halting of hostile acts
	مشدداً	Noting
	حلب	Aleppo

Transposition is the procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. It can also be used within a language, as when rewarding the phrase, for example, المبادرات المقترحة as proposed initiatives. There are two types of modulation, namely free or optional. It is generally adopted because of nonlinguistic reasons. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to affect coherence or to find out natural form in the TL. The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed modulation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages and freely used this method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptable, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. Equivalence allows the translator to use an entirely different structure with different meanings from that of the source language text so long as it is considered appropriate in the communicative situational equivalent to that of the source language text. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) use this term to refer to cases where languages described the same situation by different stylistic or structural means.

4.3.2 *Saudi Gazette*

This newspaper introduces three texts from English to Arabic, which highlights the main terms, their translation and the strategy used in the following tables. They are translated online and follow the two methods by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) which shows how translation can change the term and perhaps change the whole meaning.

Table 4: *Direct translation (E-A) (S.G.)*

	ST	TT
Borrowing	Imam	الإمام
	Diplomats	دبلوماسيين
	Zakat	زكاة
Calque	Huge cache	مخبأ ضخم
	Involvement	تورطه
	Suicide belt	حزام ناسف
	Shootout	تبادل لإطلاق النار
	Cabinet meeting	اجتماع مجلس الوزراء
	Breakdown	انهيار
	Overnight	بين عشية وضحاها
	Expats	الوافدين
	Under the cabinet	تحت إشراف مجلس الوزراء
	Indian Diaspora Award	جائزة الشتات الهندي
	Gesture	لفتة
	Package of reforms	مجموعة طموحاته من الإصلاحات
	Reverted	عاد
Literal Translation	Expert in making bombs	خبير في صنع القنابل
	Resumption of negotiations	استئناف المفاوضات
	Give confidence to them	سيعطيهم الثقة

To overcome a gap, usually a metalinguistic one (e.g., a new technical process, an unknown concept), borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods, for example, imam to إمام and diplomacy to دبلوماسيين. Calque is a loan translation (linear substitution) of morphologically analyzable source language syntax which after a time, is often accepted, or at least tolerated by the target language community, for example, suicide belt as حزام ناسف. The idea of translating word for word in a way that does not alter the meaning is considered an acceptable use of literal translation by the two scholars Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). Literal translation, put simply, expands the scope of a calque but in a much more acceptable way, for example, expert in making bombs as خبير في صنع القنابل

Table 5: *Oblique translation ((E-A) (S.G.)*

	ST	TT
Transposition	Revealed	كشفت
	Saudi Press Agency	وكالة الأنباء السعودية
	In connection	تورطه
	The Syrian peace process	عملية السلام السورية
	French Foreign Minister	وزير الخارجية الفرنسي
	Permanent residency	إقامة دائمة
Modulation	Slain	قتل
	Following a raid	بعد مداهمة
	Absconding	استطاع الفرار
	At all costs	بأي ثمن
	Surge of violence	تصاعد العنف
	Halt	توقف
	Envoy	مبعوث
	Monetary agency	مؤسسة النقد
Equivalence	Involved	متورط
	List of wanted terrorists	قائمة الارهابيين المطلوبين
	Detained	اعتقل
	War-torn	مزقته الحرب
	To be taken towards	يتعين اتخاذها
	Official quotas	حصصهم الرسمية
	Formation	تشكيل

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) referred to transposition as changing a word class without changing the meaning. This refers to when translators (often without thinking) change the word type, such as from nouns to verbs. Modulation refers to rendering the TT from a different point of view to that of the ST. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) consider this procedure to be necessary when the results of the former procedures would produce an awkward-sounding translation, despite it being grammatically, syntactically, and lexically correct. Modulation is a way for the translator to find a degree of naturalness in their TT without sacrificing any meaning or accuracy originating from the ST.

Equivalence also relates to idiomatic expressions, whereby all the lexical and grammatical elements are there, but translating literally would leave a reader confused. This shows that many different translation strategies are used in certain texts to convey the meaning.

4.4 Discussion

It shows that different translation strategies have been used to show the meaning and what is beyond. Borrowings and Calques with some semantic change can turn into false friends. False friends are generally defined in terms of similarity and difference: they are usually defined as words that are similar in form but different in meaning.

Table 6: *Results and findings (Direct translation)*

Direct Translation	Borrowing	Calque	Literal Translation
Aljazira	1	9	2
Saudi Gazette	3	13	3

Table 7: *Results and findings (Oblique translation)*

Oblique Translation (Indirect)	Transposition	Modulation	Equivalence	Adaptation
Aljazira	5	11	10	---------
Saudi Gazette	10	11	9	---------

We can notice that the translation methods used in both *Aljazira* and the *Saudi Gazette* are different in terms of the sentence, meaning and language. The tables above (4.5 and 4.6) show how often these methods are used in both newspapers and what strategy is used most often. In *Aljazira*, borrowing is used less, while in the *Saudi Gazette* it is used more. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. Calque is a loan translation of morphologically analyzable source language syntax. It is straight- forward. Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

The next table (Table 4.6) examines the oblique translation, it is indirect and considered stronger than the direct translation. In *Aljazira*, the transposition method is used less than in the *Saudi Gazette*. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) indicate that the method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. In translation there are two distinct types of transposition: (i) obligatory transposition, and (ii) optional transposition. Translators must, therefore, choose to carry out a transposition if the translation thus obtained first better into the utterance, or allows a particular nuance of style to be retained. Also, the modulation method is used typically the same in both newspapers.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) consider modulation to be a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in the TL. The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed translation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages freely use this method. Cases of free modulation are single instances not yet fixed and sanctioned by usage, so that the procedure must be carried out a new each time.

The equivalence method is equally used in both newspapers, the case of creating equivalences is also frequently applied to idioms. For example, 'to talk through one's hat' and 'as like as two peas' cannot be translated by means of a calque. Yet this is exactly what happens amongst members who have permanent contact with two languages but never become fully acquainted with either (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995, p. 38). The adaptation method has not been used in either newspaper, because adaptation is the extreme limit of translation, which is used in case the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent. This involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture.

This concludes chapter four, which has focused on the data and methodology used, each method is presented and used differently. The oblique or indirect is used more often, especially in the *Saudi Gazette*, which more complex and may face difficulties, especially translators.

Chapter Five
Conclusion

The thesis has focused on media in Saudi Arabia and the way it functions through its increasing number of newspapers. For this thesis, six translated texts were examined: three are from Arabic to English and the other three are English to Arabic. The texts are translated online and are applied by the Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) seven translation strategies. The chosen texts were taken from *Aljazira* and the *Saudi Gazette* by choosing local to local and local to international news. The texts chosen from these two newspapers are wide spread, and are read by different nationalities especially in the Arab world. It focuses on media in Saudi culture, how it is presented through language and how these two newspapers differ in language and translation.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is very proactive in media affairs, and the country has published many newspapers. The media has affected the Saudi culture in a positive way; it has brought a lot of Arab and foreign relations which carry many political issues. The data used from both *Aljazira* and *Saudi Gazette* is the Vinay and Darbelnet's seven translation strategies. This procedure shows how these terms have been used in certain ways, according to language and translation. The translation into English uses the two methods and its strategies more than into Arabic.

They are divided into two: direct and oblique translation, as shown from (Table 4.6) the most applied way is the oblique (indirect translation), in newspapers they tend to give another meaning without clarifying what it stands for. It operates within certain limits, to keep in mind the totality of the message and may borrow a certain expression from one language. In oblique translation, the translator interprets or summarizes by embracing transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. These procedures can be employed at three levels of language: (a) the lexicon; (b) the grammatical structures; and (c) the message to convey the meaning.

The analysis of the two tables (Table 4.5 and Table 4.6), shows that *Aljazira* uses almost zero borrowing while the *Saudi Gazette* uses more borrowing. The *Saudi Gazette* also uses more calquing and transpositioning, while adaptation has not been used by either of them, because the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent.

Recommendations

. Reporters should be more aware of the language and translation they use.

. Saudi newspapers need to expand their use of language to their readers.

. Translating a text into another language can be misleading so it has to convey the meaning.

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Appendix A   (www.al-jazirah.com/)

(جريدة الجزيرة) (A-E)   (J. ST 1)

١ ـ الجامعات السعودية تدرس إنشاء مجلس تنسيقي لأوقافها

السبت ٠٧ مايو ٢٠١٦

الخرج ـ فهد الموسى:

استضافت أمانة أوقاف جامعة الأمير سطام بن عبدالعزيز في أروقة الجامعة اللقاء التنسيقي الأول لأمناء ومسؤولي أوقاف الجامعات السعودية. الجدير بالذكر أن هذا اللقاء يأتي نتيجة لمبادرة تقدمت بها أمانة أوقاف جامعة الأمير سطام وافق عليها وزير التعليم ليكون أول لقاء للأوقاف يعقد على مستوى الجامعات السعودية. وبحسب إفادة الأمين العام لأوقاف جامعة الأمير سطام الدكتور عبدالرحمن بن عبدالعزيز الجريوي فإن أهداف هذا اللقاء تتلخص في تبادل الخبرات بين أمناء أوقاف الجامعات السعودية، وتبني مبادرات وقفية مشتركة، والتواصل مع الجهات ذات العلاقة لتعزيز أوقاف الجامعات، وتمثيل الجامعات السعودية في المحافل الدولية والمحلية، ودراسة الأنظمة واللوائح النافعة للأوقاف، السعي لتذليل الصعوبات والتحديات التي هذا النشاط، والاستفادة من التجارب العالمية في أوقاف الجامعات. وبين الدكتور الجريوي أن اللقاء التنسيقي الأول لأمناء ومسؤولي أوقاف الجامعات السعودية سيركز على محورين أساسيين: المحور الأول: سبل التعاون بين أوقاف الجامعات السعودية، وسيتم فيه التركيز على احتياجات أمناء الأوقاف، مجالات التعاون، الفرص المتاحة، التحديات المتوقعة، والمبادرات المقترحة. ولفت إلى أن المحور الثاني سيركز على «مبادرة مقترحة: إنشاء المجلس التنسيقي لأوقاف الجامعات السعودية.

(J. TT 1)

Saudi universities considering the establishment of a coordinating council for endowments

Saturday, May 7, 2016

Alkarj - Fahad Al Moosa:

The secretariat of endowments of Prince Sattam Bin Abdul-Aziz University has hosted in their halls the first coordination meeting of the trustees and officials of endowments Saudi universities. It is worth mentioning that this meeting comes as a result of an initiative put forward by the Secretariat of Awqaf Prince Satam University and approved by the Minister of Education to be the first meeting of endowments held at the level of the Saudi universities. According to the statement of the Secretary General of Awqaf for Prince Sattam University, Dr. Abdulrahman bin Abdul-Aziz Jerioa the objectives of this meeting is to exchange experiences between the Trustees of the Endowment in Saudi universities, and the adoption of a joint endowment initiatives, communicating with the relevant authorities to promote university endowments, and the representation of Saudi universities in local and international forums, study rules and regulations beneficial for endowments, seeking to overcome the difficulties and challenges in this activity, and to benefit from international experiences in university endowments. Dr. Jerioa clarified that the first coordination meeting of the trustees and officials of endowments in Saudi universities will focus on two main axes: the first axis: ways of cooperation between the endowments Saudi universities, and will be a focus on the needs of Trustees of the Waqf, the areas of cooperation, opportunities, and the expected challenges, the proposed initiatives. He pointed out that the second axis will focus on «initiative proposed: the establishment of the Coordinating Council for endowments in Saudi universities».

٢- وزير الخارجية: الأسد خرق كل المواثيق الدولية

2016/05/05 19:46

العاصمة – واس

أكد وزير الخارجية عادل الجبير، أن ما يمارسه الأسد حتى الآن بحق الشعب السوري، تجاوز كل الأعراف الدولية، وتجاهل كل المواثيق التي أقرها المجتمع الدولي، لاسيما مع تعمده قصف المستشفيات والمدنيين. وقال خلال المؤتمر الصحفي الذي عقده مع نظيره النرويجي بورغ برينده، بمقر وزارة الخارجية بمدينة الرياض، اليوم: إن الأسد لم يتقيد باتفاق وقف الأعمال العدائية، الذي تبناه مجلس الأمن، بل أصر على خرق هذا الاتفاق وعدم الالتزام به، بهدف استفزاز المعارضة، مشدّداً على أن المملكة والمجتمع الدولي يعدّون ذلك عملاً إجرامياً.

وأشار الجبير إلى أن التقيد بوقف إطلاق النار، قرار يجب الالتزام به، للسماح للمساعدات الإنسانية بالدخول إلى حلب، ومن ثم يأتي دور العملية السياسية، التي تمكّن من إقامة حكومة انتقالية من دون الأسد، وهو الأمر الذي سيضمن أن تكون هناك (سوريا) ديمقراطية، لافتاً الانتباه إلى أن طريقة رحيل الأسد لا يمكن تحديدها في الوقت الراهن، فقد تأتي عبر العملية السياسية، وهو ما ترجوه المملكة، أو أن ذلك الرحيل سيكون من خلال عملٍ عسكري.

من جهته أكد وزير خارجية النرويج أن الحرب على تنظيم داعش الإرهابي تسير بشكلٍ جيد، مستدلاً على ذلك بالتأكيد على أن هذا التنظيم الإرهابي خسر مساحات كبيرة في العراق وسوريا. وأوضح الجبير في إجابةٍ على أحد الأسئلة عن رؤية المملكة ٢٠٣٠م، تفاؤله بهذه الرؤية الشاملة، وبمخرجاتها المنتظرة، التي ستشكل من المستقبل واقعاً منيراً ومشرقاً بعون الله، وتحقق تطلعات القيادة الرشيدة بأن تظل المملكة نبراساً للنهضة المخطط لها بعناية واهتمام، والمعتمدة على أسس راسخة، مشيراً إلى التقدم الحاصل في قطاع التعليم، والنقلات النوعية التي دأبت المملكة على تحقيقها منذ تأسيسها وحتى الآن، منوهاً بالهدف الرئيس المنشود في الوقت الحالي، المتمثل في تفجير الطاقات، لاسيما الشبابية منها، ودفع عجلة النمو الاقتصادي بشكلٍ متسارع، وإيجاد فرص عملٍ للشباب، الذي يتطلع لخدمة وطنه في مختلف المجالات. ونوه بتاريخ المملكة العربية السعودية الذي طالما شهد تغيراً وإصلاحاً، مستشهداً ببداية المسيرة، المتمثلة بتوحيد الملك المؤسس عبدالعزيز بن عبدالرحمن آل سعود – رحمه الله – لـ ٣٠ إقليمًا، وتشكيل كيان واحد ومتماسك، فضلاً عن استحداث مؤسسات عديدة، قامت بناءً على خطط تنموية انعكست إيجابًا على الوطن والمواطن – ولله الحمد.

(J. TT 2)

Assad breached all international pacts- Al-Jubeir

Minister of Foreign Affairs Adel Al-Jubeir said on Thursday that the practices being pursued by Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad against his people, especially the deliberate strikes on hospitals and civilians, have breached all international norms and treaties, the Saudi Press Agency reported.

Addressing a joint press conference with the Foreign Minister of Norway Borg Prendh at the ministry headquarters in Riyadh, Al-Jubeir said Assad has not committed himself to ceasefire or halting of hostile acts in line with the directive of the UN Security Council. "Apart from this, he is continuing to violate the UN agreement in order to provoke the opposition," he said noting that Saudi Arabia and the international community consider this as a criminal act.

Al-Jubeir emphasized that complying with ceasefire is a commitment that should be fulfilled so as to allow humanitarian relief to be delivered to Aleppo and thus paving the way for the political process which enables the establishment of a transitional government without any role for Assad. This is a step that guarantees the development of a democratic Syria, Al-Jubeir said adding that Saudi Arabia favors Assad's departure, which might come through political process or through a military action.

On his part, the Norwegian foreign minister said Daesh (the so called IS) has lost vast terrain in Syria and Iraq thanks to the recent victories of the international coalition forces.

In response to a question on the Kingdom's Vision 2030, Al-Jubeir expressed optimism that it would create a bright future for the people and the country and achieve the aspirations of the country's prudent leadership, citing the current renaissance in the sector of education and the qualitative leaps in other fields. "The Vision 2030 plan will take the country's advancement to another level, creating jobs and making government more efficient, more transparent, more accountable."

He lauded the Kingdom's glorious history, citing the first steps of the development march represented in the unification of the Kingdom by its founder the late King Abdul-Aziz, resulting in a unique 30-region cohesive entity, as well as the introduction of several institutions based on the development plans that has reflected positively on the homeland and the citizens.

٣ـ عادل_الجبير: المملكة لم تهدد الولايات المتحدة بسحب استثماراتها

2016/05/03 21:36

متابعة ـ الجزيرة أونلاين

أكد وزير الخارجية عادل الجبير أن المملكة لم تهدد الولايات المتحدة بسحب استثماراتها، بل بيّنت لها خطورة مشروع القانون الأمريكي، وأنه سينال من ثقة المستثمرين السعوديين.

وأضاف في حديث له اليوم إلى عدد من وسائل الإعلام العالمية في العاصمة السويسرية جنيف: "مشروع القانون الأمريكي ينزع الحصانات السيادية، وهو ما سيحول القانون الدولي إلى قانون الغاب، والإدارة الأمريكية عارضت مشروع القانون، وسيعارضه كل بلد في العالم"

كما أكد أن المملكة "لا تستخدم السياسات النقدية والخاصة بالطاقة لأغراض سياسية، مبيناً: "وحين نستثمر نقوم بذلك كمستثمرين، وحين نبيع النفط نبيعه كتجار."

وفيما يتعلق بالشأن السوري أشار إلى أنه "من الضروري توفير الحد الأقصى من السلاح للمعارضة السورية، والتحالف الدولي هو الجهة التي يجب أن تزود المعارضة بالأسلحة"

Adel_aljubair: the Kingdom has not threatened the United States to withdraw their investments

03/05/2016 21:36

The kingdom has not threatened the United States to withdraw their investments, and even showed them the seriousness of the draft of US law, and that it will hit Saudi investors' confidence, Foreign minister Adel Aljubeir stated.

He said in a speech today to a number of international mass media in the Swiss capital, Geneva: "The American draft law tends to take down the political immunity, which will transform the U.S international law to a missed law, the US administration has disagreed it and so will each country in the world". He also stressed that the Kingdom" We don't use monetary policies on energy for political purposes, stating: "when we invest we do it as investors, and when we sell oil, we are selling it as traders."Regarding the Syrian affairs, he pointed out that" it is necessary to provide the maximum of arms to the Syrian opposition, the international alliance is the party that should provide the opposition in arms.

Appendix B

Saudi universities considering the establishment of a coordinating council for endowments (A-E) (J. ST 1)

No.	J. ST 1	J. TT 1	Type of Translation Strategy
1.	**اللقاء التنسيقي الأول** لأمناء ومسؤولي أوقاف الجامعات السعودية.	The first coordination meeting	Transposition
2.	**أوقاف** الجامعات السعودية.	Awqaf – Endowments	Equivalence
3.	أن هذا اللقاء نتيجة لمبادرة **تقدمت بها** أوقاف جامعة الأمير سطام.	put forward	Modulation
4.	أهداف هذا اللقاء تتلخص في **تبادل الخيرات.**	Exchange experiences	Calque
5.	وتبني **مبادرات وقفية مشتركة.**	The adoption of a joint endowment initiatives	Equivalence
6.	دراسة الأنظمة واللوائح النافعة للأوقاف.	Study rules and regulations beneficial for endowments	Literal Translation
7.	السعي **لتذليل الصعوبات والتحديات** في هذا النشاط.	To overcome the difficulties and challenges	Modulation
8.	**المبادرات المقترحة**	The proposed initiatives	Transposition
9.	**ولفت** الى أن المحور الثاني سيركز على مبادرة مقترحة.	He pointed out	Calque
10.	**تدرس لإنشاء** مجلس تنسيقي.	Considering the establishment	Modulation

Assad breached all international pacts – Aljubeir (A-E) (J. ST 2)

No.	J. ST 2	J. TT 2	Type of Translation Strategy
1.	الأسد **خرق** كل المواثيق الدولية .	Breached all international pacts	Calque
2.	**تجاوز** كل الأعراف الدولية.	Breached all international norms and treaties	Equivalence
3.	لا سيما مع **تعمده قصف المستشفيات والمدنيين.**	The deliberate strikes on hospitals and civilians	Modulation
4.	وقال خلال **المؤتمر الصحفي الذي عقده** مع نظيره النرويجي .	Addressing a joint press conference	Transposition
5.	إن الأسد **لم يتقيد باتفاق وقف الأعمال العدائية.**	Has not committed himself to ceasefire or halting of hostile acts	Equivalence
6.	بل أصر على **خرق هذا الإتفاق** وعدم الالتزام به.	He is continuing to violate the UN agreement	Modulation
7.	بهدف **استفزاز المعارضة.**	To provoke the opposition	Calque
8.	**مشدداً** على ان اللملكة والمجتمع الدولي يعدون ذلك عملا إجراميا.	Noting	Equivalence
9.	قرار يجب **الالتزام به.**	A commitment that should be fulfilled	Transposition
10.	**حلب**	Aleppo	Equivalence (Transliteration)
11.	التي تمكن من إقامة **حكومة إنتقالية** من دون الأسد.	The establishment of a transnational government	Calque
12.	أن تكون هناك (سوريا) **ديمقراطية.**	A democratic Syria	Borrowing
13.	**لافتاً الانتباه** إلى ان طريقة رحيل الأسد لا يمكن تحديدها في الوقت الراهن.	Adding	Modulation
14.	**وهو ماترجوه المملكة.**	That Saudi Arabia favors	Modulation
15.	أن هذا التنظيم الإرهابي **خسر مساحات كبيرة في العراق وسوريا.**	Has lost vast terrain in Syria and Iraq	Equivalence
16.	التي ستشكل من المستقبل **واقعاً منيراً ومشرقاً.**	It would create a bright future	Equivalence

Adel Aljubeir: The Kingdom has not threatened the United States to withdraw their investments (A-E) (J. ST 3)

No.	J. ST 3	J. TT 3	Type of Translation Strategy
1.	أنه **سينال** من ثقة المستثمرين السعوديين.	It will hit Saudi investors' confidence	Modulation
2.	مشروع القانون الأمريكي **ينزع الحصانات السياسية**.	To take down the political immunities	Calque
3.	وهو ما سيحول القانون الدولي **إلى قانون الغاب.**	To a missed law	Equivalence
4.	والإدارة الامريكية **عارضت** مشروع القانون.	The US administration has disagreed it	Transposition
5.	إن المملكة لا تستخدم **السياسات النقدية**.	Monetary policies	Modulation
6.	**التحالف الدولي**.	International alliance	Calque
7.	الجهة التي يجب أن تزود المعارضة **بالأسلحة**.	In arms	Modulation

Appendix C   (www.saudigazette.com.sa/)

(Saudi Gazette) (E-A)   (S.G. ST 4)

1) 2 slain Makkah cell terrorists in five recent mosque attacks

May 7, 2016

Saudi Gazette report

The Ministry of Interior revealed on Friday along with the identity of four terrorists who were killed following the security operation in Makkah on Thursday that two of the slain terror operatives were involved in mosque attacks.

One of the terrorists was involved in the bombing of two mosques in Asir and Najran while another was accused of being involved in three other mosque attacks, security spokesman at the ministry said in a statement carried by the Saudi Press Agency.

A huge cache of weapons and explosives, including four AK 47, two revolvers, and two explosive belts were seized from their hideout. Two terrorists were killed and two others blew themselves up following a raid on a rest house in Wadi Noman, south of Makkah, on Thursday.

The spokesman said that the slain terrorists included Saeed Ayed Al-Shahrani and Muhammad Sulaiman Al-Anzi. Al-Shahrani, aged 46, was among the list of wanted terrorists for his involvement in the bomb blast at the mosque in the headquarters of the Special Emergency Forces in Abha in the southern Asir province and the bombing of Al-Mashhad Mosque in Dahdah district in Najran, as well as in the killing of a retired security man.

The 46-year-old Al-Anzi was in the list of terrorists wanted in connection with firing at worshippers in Al-Mustafa Mosque in Dalwah district in Al-Ahsa, bombing at Al-Anoud Mosque in Dammam, and bombing at Imam Ali Bin Abi Talib Mosque in Al-Qudaih town in Qatif region. Al-Anzi, an expert in making bombs, dodged security forces earlier by escaping from a rest house in Darmah.

The slain Mubarak Abdullah Al-Dosary, 25, was among those who had escaped from Darmah rest house. Adel Abdullah Al-Mejmaj, the terrorist who blew himself up, was wearing women's dress with a suicide belt. He was earlier detained for illegal activity and later went absconding. Al-Mejmaj, aged 27, had links with Yasser Ali Al-Houdi, who was killed in a shootout with security forces in Bisha on April 29.

In another development, unknown gunmen shot and killed Saudi police officer in Makkah. Cpl. Khalaf Al-Harithi was shot while on duty at Al-Qarie police station in Makkah at around 9.30 p.m. Thursday.

(S.G. TT 4)

قتل ارهابيان من خلية مكة المكرمة في خمس هجمات حديثة للمساجد

كشفت وزارة الداخلية يوم الجمعة عن هوية أربعة إرهابيين الذين قتلوا إثر عملية أمنية في مكة المكرمة يوم الخميس، أن اثنين من عناصر الإرهاب الذين قتلوا كانوا متورطين في هجمات المسجد.

وقال المتحدث باسم مجلس الامن في الوزارة في بيان نقلته وكالة الأنباء السعودية واحد من الإرهابيين متورط في تفجير مسجدين في عسير ونجران في حين اتهم آخر بالتورط في ثلاث هجمات مسجد أخرى.

تم ضبط مخبأ ضخم للأسلحة والمتفجرات، بما في ذلك أربعة AK 47 ، واثنين من المسدسات، واثنين من الأحزمة الناسفة في مخبأهم .قتلا إرهابيان وفجر اثنان آخران نفسيهما بعد مداهمة استراحة في وادي نعمان، جنوب مكة المكرمة، يوم الخميس.

وقال المتحدث و كان من ضمن الارهابيين القتلى سعيد عايض الشهراني ومحمد سليمان العنزي .وكان الشهراني، البالغ من العمر ٤٦ عاما، ضمن قائمة الإرهابيين المطلوبين لتورطه في انفجار قنبلة في مسجد في مقر قوات الطوارئ الخاصة في أبها في منطقة عسير الجنوبية وقصف مسجد المشهد في حي الدحداح في نجران، وكذلك قتل رجل أمن متقاعد.

العنزي، يبلغ من العمر ٤٦ عاما كان في قائمة الإرهابيين المطلوبين في تورطه لاطلاق النار على المصلين في مسجد المصطفى في حي دلوة بمحافظة الأحساء، تفجير مسجد العنود في الدمام، وقصف على مسجد الإمام علي بن أبي طالب في بلدة آل قديح في منطقة القطيف .العنزي، وهو خبير في صنع القنابل، كان من ضمن الذين هربوا من استراحة درمة.

القتلى عبد الله الدوسري (٢٥ عاما) كان من بين أولئك الذين هربوا من استراحة درمة .عادل عبد الله المجماج، الإرهابي الذي فجر نفسه، كان يرتدي لباس امرأة مع حزام ناسف .وكان قد اعتقل في وقت سابق عن

نشاط غير قانوني واستطاع الفرار. كان المجماج، البالغ من العمر ٢٧، صلة مع ياسر علي آلهودي، الذي قتل في تبادل لإطلاق النار مع قوات الأمن في بيشة في ٢٩ ابريل .

وفي تطور آخر، قتل مسلحون مجهولون ضابط الشرطة السعودي في مكة المكرمة، العريف خلف الحارثي أثناء تأديته لعمله في مركز شرطة القري في مكة المكرمة في حوالي الساعة ٩:٣٠ يوم الخميس.

(S.G. ST 5)

2) Saudi foreign minister to attend Syria talks in Paris

May 5, 2016

Paris — France will host talks next week with the Saudi, Qatari, Turkish and UAE foreign ministers on the breakdown in the Syrian peace process, government spokesman Stephane Le Foll said Wednesday.

Other top diplomats from "countries that think negotiations should resume at all costs" may also attend the Monday meeting, Le Foll said, without naming them.

He was speaking after a cabinet meeting in which French Foreign Minister Jean-Marc Ayrault said he was concerned over the breakdown in negotiations following a surge of violence in the northern city of Aleppo that has threatened a wider two-month ceasefire in the war-torn country.

Ayrault voiced concern over the "halt in the negotiating process" after the violence in Aleppo, where fighting continued overnight, Le Foll said.

France supports "all initiatives to be taken towards a resumption of negotiations," he added.

Talks were set to take place later Wednesday in Berlin between Ayrault, his German counterpart Frank-Walter Steinmeier, UN peace envoy Staffan de Mistura and Riad Hijab, coordinator for the opposition umbrella group, the High Negotiations Committee (HNC).

(S.G. TT 5)

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حضور وزير الخارجية السعودي لمحادثات سوريا في باريس

٥ مايو ٢٠١٦

باريس- قال المتحدث باسم الحكومة ستيفان لو الفل يوم الأربعاء، ستقيم فرنسا محادثات في الاسبوع المقبل مع وزراء الخارجية في السعودية، قطر، تركيا والإمارات العربية المتحدة عن انهيار عملية السلام السورية.

كبار الدبلوماسيين الآخرين من "البلدان التي تعتقد أن استئناف المفاوضات يجب ان تتم بأي ثمن" قال لو ألفل، بأنهم سوف يحضروا أيضا الاجتماع يوم الاثنين، دون ذكر أسماءهم.

</div>

وكان يتحدث بعد اجتماع لمجلس الوزراء بحيث أن وزير الخارجية الفرنسي جان مارك أيرولت قال انه يشعر بالقلق على انهيار المفاوضات بعد تصاعد العنف في مدينة حلب الشمالية التي هددت بوقف إطلاق النار على مدى شهرين في بلد مزقته الحرب.

وقال لو الفل، بدى من صوت ايرولت عن قلقه إزاء "توقف عملية المفاوضات" بعد أعمال العنف في حلب، حيث استمر القتال بين عشية وضحاها. و أضاف ان فرنسا تدعم " جميع المبادرات التي يتعين اتخاذها من أجل استئناف المفاوضات".

ومن المقرر اجراء محادثات سوف تعقد في وقت لاحق يوم الأربعاء في برلين بين إيرولت و نظيره الالماني فرانك فالتر شتاينماير، مبعوث السلام للأمم المتحدة ستيفان دي ميستورا ورياض حجاب، منسق لمجموعة مظلة المعارضة، لجنة مفاوضات عالية (ل.م.ع).

(S.G. ST 6)

3) Permanent residency for expats, a welcome move

Apr 7, 2016

Shams Ahsan

JEDDAH — Expatriates have overwhelmingly welcomed the announcement by Deputy Crown Prince Muhammad Bin Salman, second deputy premier and minister of defense that Saudi Arabia was planning to give permanent residency to foreign workers similar to the US Green Card system.

"The Green Card-like program and a plan to allow employers to hire more foreign workers above their official quotas for a fee could generate $10 billion a year each," the deputy crown prince told Bloomberg in an exclusive interview.

Nidal Ridwan, chairman of the Federation of Labor Committees in the Kingdom, told Okaz/Saudi Gazette that he expected the formation of an independent authority to implement the new system.

He said the new authority under the Cabinet would supervise implementation of the system. It will have representatives from the ministries of economy and planning, interior, labor, commerce and industry, and finance, as well as Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority and General Organization for Social Insurance.

"The new system will bring a lot of economic and social benefits. Non-Saudis will pay what the Saudis pay including Zakat, value added tax and insurance premiums. They will be allowed to own real estate and run trade, industry and service firms," said Ridwan.

"If it is implemented, I will be the first to apply," said Dr. M.S. Karimuddin, a long-time resident of Jeddah.

"It's excellent news for expatriates. This will give confidence to them that they belong to this country," said Karimuddin, a well-known pediatrician and a recipient of India's Pravasi Bharatiya Samman (Indian Diaspora Award).

"Already we are very satisfied with everything here. But this initiative will give excellent opportunity to expatriates to serve more," he said. Similar views were expressed by Inayat Ramjean, a Mauritian national who works as Business Development Manager for Hilton Group of hotels.

"The Deputy Crown Prince is a man of great vision. And this move is part of his vision to integrate expatriates to make them part of the Kingdom and utilize their expertise for the development of the Kingdom. This gesture will motivate expatriates to work even harder and contribute in the welfare of the Kingdom," he said.

"It is a positive move and a visionary initiative," said Zulqarnain Ali Khan, a Pakistani national who is chairman and CEO of Zultec Group. He said that the benefit will be more than $10 billion a year. It will be much larger as expatriates will come and open their businesses here. It will also help build local skills and develop human resources, Khan added.

The planned move is part of an ambitious package of reforms to move away from oil based revenue to raise at least an extra $100 billion a year by 2020. The planned Green Card system could generate $10 billion, and another $10 billion is expected to be generated from the fees imposed to exceed foreign worker quotas.

US Green Card is a lawful permanent residency which allows a person to live and work there. The United States Permanent Resident Card is informally called a green card because "it was green from 1946 until 1964 and on May 11, 2010 it was reverted to the color green."

(S.G. TT 6)

الإقامة الدائمة للوافدين هي خطوة ترحيبية

٧ ابريل ٢٠١٦

جدة- رحب المغتربين بأغلبية ساحقة على إعلان نائب ولي العهد الأمير محمد بن سلمان، النائب الثاني رئيس مجلس الوزراء ووزير الدفاع، أن المملكة العربية السعودية كانت تخطط لمنح الإقامة الدائمة للعمال الأجانب على غرار نظام البطاقة الخضراء الأمريكية.-

صرح نائب ولي العهد لبلومبرج في مقابلة حصرية:

إن برنامج البطاقة الخضراء كخطة ونظام للسماح لأصحاب العمل على توظيف المزيد من العمال الأجانب فوق حصصهم الرسمية و يمكن لكل أجر أن ينتج ١٠ مليار دولار سنويا "

وأخبر نضال رضوان رئيس اتحاد لجان العمل في المملكة لجريدة عكاظ والسعودية الرسمية، انه توقع تشكيل هيئة مستقلة لتنفيذ النظام الجديد.

وقال ان السلطة الجديدة ستكون تحت إشراف مجلس الوزراء في تنفيذ هذا النظام.وسوف يكون هناك ممثلون من عدة وزارات كالاقتصاد والتخطيط والداخلية والعمل والتجارة والصناعة، والمالية، وأيضا مؤسسة النقد العربي السعودي، الهيئة العامة للاستثمار في المملكة العربية السعودية والمؤسسة العامة للتأمينات الاجتماعية. "إن النظام الجديد سوف يجلب لنا الكثير من الفوائد الاقتصادية والاجتماعية .وغير السعوديين دفع ما يدفعه السعوديين بما في ذلك الزكاة، ضريبة القيمة المضافة والتأمين أقساط .وقال رضوان "سيتم السماح لهم بتملك العقارات وتشغيل التجارة والصناعة وشركات الخدمات.

واضاف الدكتور م. س. كاريمودن "سوف اكون اول من يطبقها اذا تم تنفيذه " ، وهو مقيم منذ فترة طويلة في جدة.

وقال كاريمودن، طبيب اطفال المعروف والحائز على جائزة برواسي بهاراتيا سمان الهندية (جائزة الشتات الهندي) "إنها أخبار ممتازة بالنسبة للوافدين، وهذا سيعطيهم الثقة بأنهم ينتمون إلى هذا البلد."

وقال أيضا، "إذا نحن راضون جدا عن كل شيء هنا . ان هذه المبادرة سوف تعطي فرصة ممتازة للمغتربين للعطاء أكثر ." وأعرب عن وجهات نظر مماثلة من قبل عنايت رامجين، وهو مواطن من موريشيوس، يعمل كمدير أعمال تطويري لمجموعة فنادق الهيلتون.

ويعد نائب ولي العهد رجل ذو نظرة ثاقبة. وهذه الخطوة هي جزء من رؤيته لدمج الوافدين وجعلهم جزءا من المملكة والاستفادة من خبراتهم لتطوير المملكة .و أن هذه اللفتة سوف تحفز المغتربين للعمل بإجتهاد والمساهمة في رفاهية المملكة."

وقال ذو القرنين علي خان، وهو مواطن باكستاني رئيس مجلس الإدارة والرئيس التنفيذي لمجموعة زولتك" انها خطوة ايجابية و رؤية تمهيدية ". الفائدة ستكون اكثر من ١٠ مليارات دولار سنويا، وسوف يكون أكبر من ذلك بكثير كما أن المغتربين سيأتون ويفتتحون أعمالهم هنا و سيساهم أيضا في بناء المهارات المحلية وتنمية الموارد البشرية.

وتأتي هذه الخطوة المدروسة كجزء من مجموعة طموحاته من الإصلاحات للابتعاد عن الإيرادات التي تعتمد على النفط لرفع ما لا يقل عن مبلغ إضافي ١٠٠ مليار دولار سنويا بحلول عام ٢٠٢٠. ويمكن لنظام البطاقة الخضراء المخطط لها أن ينتج ١٠ مليارات دولار، ومن المتوقع أن تنتنج ١٠ مليارات دولار اخرى من الرسوم المفروضة على تجاوز حصص العمال الأجانب.

البطاقة الخضراء الأمريكية هي إقامة دائمة مشروعة والتي تسمح للشخص العيش والعمل هناك .ويطلق على بطاقة الإقامة الدائمة في الولايات المتحدة بشكل غير رسمي على البطاقة الخضراء لأنه "كان أخضر من عام ١٩٤٦ حتى عام ١٩٦٤ وفي ١١ مايو عام ٢٠١٠ عاد إلى اللون الأخضر".

Appendix D

2 slain Makkah cell terrorists in five recent mosque attacks (E-A) (S.G. ST 4)

No.	S. G. ST 4	S. G. TT 4	Type of Translation Strategy
1.	The ministry of interior **revealed**	كشفت وزارة الداخلية	Transposition
2.	Two **slain** Makkah terrorists	قتل ارهابيان من خلية مكة المكرمة	Modulation
3.	A statement carried by the **Saudi Press Agency**	وكالة الأنباء السعودية	Transposition
4.	One of the terrorists was **involved**, while another was **accused**	متورط، أتهم	Equivalence
5.	A **huge cache** of weapons and explosives were seized from their hideout	تم ضبط مخبأ ضخم للأسلحة والمتفجرات	Calque
6.	Following **a raid** on a rest house in Wadi Noman	بعد مداهمة استراحة في وادي نعمان	Modulation
7.	Was among **the list of wanted terrorists**	كان في قائمة الارهابيين المطلوبين	Equivalence
8.	For his **involvement** in the bomb blast at the Mosque	في تورطه لانفجار قنبلة في مسجد	Calque
9.	Wanted **in connection** with firing at worshipers in Al-Mustafa Mosque	تورطه لاطلاق النار على المصلين	Transposition
10.	And bombing at **Imam** Ali Bin Abi Talib Mosque	الإمام علي بن أبي طالب	Borrowing
11.	An expert in making bombs	خبير في صنع القنابل	Literal Translation
12.	Was wearing a women's dress with a **suicide belt**	حزام ناسف	Calque
13.	He was earlier **detained** for illegal activity	وكان قد اعتقل في وقت سابق عن نشاط غير قانوني	Equivalence
14.	And later went **absconding**	واستطاع الفرار	Modulation
15.	Who was killed in **a shootout** with security forces in Bisha	قتل في تبادل لاطلاق النار مع قوات الأمن في بيشة	Calque

Saudi foreign minister to attend Syria talks in Paris (E-A) (S.G. ST 5)

No.	S.G. ST 5	S.G. TT 5	Type of Translation Strategy
1.	The Syrian peace process	انهيار عملية السلام السورية	Transposition
2.	Other top diplomats	كبار الدبلوماسيين	Borrowing
3.	Should resume **at all costs**	يجب أن تتم بأي ثمن	Modulation
4.	He was speaking after a **cabinet meeting**	كان يتحدث بعد اجتماع لمجلس الوزراء	Calque
5.	French Foreign Minister	وزير الخارجية الفرنسي	Transposition
6.	The **breakdown** in negotiations	انهيار المفاوضات	Calque
7.	Following a **surge of violence**	بعد تصاعد العنف	Modulation
8.	In the **war-torn** country	في بلد مزقته الحرب	Equivalence
9.	**Halt** in the negotiating process	توقف عملية المفاوضات	Modulation
10.	Where fighting continued **overnight**	حيث استمر القتال بين عشية وضحاها	Calque
11.	All initiatives **to be taken towards**	جميع المبادرات التي يتعين اتخاذها	Equivalence
12.	A resumption of negotiations	استئناف المفاوضات	Literal Translation
13.	UN peace **envoy**	مبعوث السلام للأمم المتحدة	Modulation

Permanent residency for expats, a welcome move (E-A) (S.G. ST 6)

No.	S.G. ST 6	S.G. TT 6	Type of Translation Strategy
1.	**Expats**	الوافدين	calque
2.	To give permanent residency	لمنح الإقامة الدائمة	Transposition
3.	Above their **official quotas** for a fee	أكثر من حصصهم الرسمية	Equivalence
4.	Chairman of the Federation of Labor Committees	رئيس اتحاد لجان العمل في المملكة	Transposition
5.	He expected the **formation** of an independent authority to **implement** the new system	أنه توقع تشكيل هيئة مستقلة لتنفيذ النظام الجديد	Equivalence
6.	The new authority **under the Cabinet**	تحت إشراف مجلس الوزراء	Calque
7.	Saudi Arabian **Monetary Agency**	مؤسسة النقد العربي السعودي	Modulation
8.	The Saudis pay including **Zakat**	زكاة	Borrowing
9.	Service **firms**	شركات الخدمات	Modulation
10.	If it is **implemented,** I will be the first **to apply**	سوف أكون أول من يطبقها اذا تم تنفيذه	Transposition
11.	This will give confidence to them that they belong to this country	وهذا سيعطيهم الثقة بأنهم ينتمون الى هذا البلد	Literal Translation
12.	A recipient of India's Parvasi Bharatiya Samman (**Indian Diaspora Award**)	جائزة الشتات الهندي	Calque
13.	Is a man of **great vision**	رجل ذو نظرة ثاقبة	Equivalence
14.	**Utilize** their expertise	الإستفادة من خبراتهم	Modulation
15.	This **gesture** will motivate	هذه اللفته	Calque
16.	The **welfare** of the Kingdom	رفاهية المملكة	Modulation
17.	It is a positive move and a visionary initiative	إنها خطوة إيجابية ورؤية تمهيدية	Transposition
18.	An ambitious **package of reforms**	كجزء من مجموعة طموحاته من الإصلاحات	Calque

Vita

Nada Alsowilem is a Saudi national. She graduated from Dar Al Marrif high school in Riyadh in 2006. She received her BA degree from King Saud University, majoring in English Literature. Nada joined the MATI program at AUS in the fall of 2012.

Nada is married and has a two-year-old son.