



South Valley University

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English Department

A Manual of
ENGLISH – ARABIC
and
ARABIC – ENGLISH
TRANSLATION

Level III

By

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Introduction

From the lens of all those who have wishy-washy knowledge of the translation process within the frame of the text type theories, the rendering of a political text or speech from one language to another is not different from doing any other type of texts (e.g. literary, historical, philosophical, scientific, religious, etc.) However, insofar as texts are not the same, regarding the thematic concepts and contextual parameters, it will not be bizarre to go on the claim that the translation of each type of text is mainly based on certain different strategies. No one can deny that the process of translation is generally, regardless of the type of the text, based on the activity of transforming the language of an original text to a target, but different language. However, this never means that translation is an ordinary activity in this life, since it is indeed different and a highly complicated one, which provides wider provinces of creativity for translators. Neither does this mean that the translation of, for example, a political speech or text is like that of economic or religious ones. Otherwise, the problems of translating certain types of texts, particularly literary ones, would not have been the arena for countless scholastic studies from early times up till now.

As it may seem from the title that the political text is a type of text that tackles, or expresses, some political issues or speeches in a definite language, but this is indeed a surface look at the subject. Looking at the subject from more profound angles may direct our attention to its really sophisticated dimensions. Those who are quite familiar with this type of text can easily see it as widely divergent from other texts, in that it has its own terminology, techniques, concepts and symbols. From the standpoint of many linguists and translation studies, the dictions and styles of political and diplomatic texts are so peculiar that they widely vary from other forms of language used in different sorts of texts. The real reason could be their close affinity with

social and political sciences as well as thoughts. Nevertheless, such political language may be similar to the technical language due to the fact that both are made bound up with rhetoric.

It is worth noting here that the political language and the diplomatic are not the same in scope or aim. The former is known to be multi-faceted, in that it is normally dedicated to the expression of all political issues, thoughts and events as well as theories and sciences through the use of lexis that widely vary from one person to the other, and from a country to another; it is also concerned with registering the facts and information related to significant territorial changes in the human world history (e.g. wars and peace treaties). But the latter is one that is used in all kinds of protocol and official occasions.

It has also been claimed that the term 'political terminology' has to do with what is so-called 'political philosophy' as it functions effectively in the formulation of the problems that rise in man's relationship with community. Furthermore, it helps in formulating the theories that describe all political phenomena regarding law, justice and 'social criticism.' Any of the States worldwide would not manage to record its own political theories and programs as well as doctrines and policies without the use of such distinct medium of expression. Such wide linguistic and formal ramification of the political language presents the translator to a real challenge.

The question that pauses itself here is: what are the most suitable strategies for producing a good translation of a political text? Because of the limitation of space and time, it is too difficult to give a full answer to this seemingly simple but highly complicated question, so one prefers to lay focus on just the most important clues to the interpretation and doing such type of text from English into Arabic and vice versa.

It should be admitted that it is impossible to give any recipes for the translation of what is so-called 'the political text,' for the process of translation is not confined to the activity of transformation of a language used in a text to another different language, when it extends out to include other but not less, if not more, intricate operations. First and foremost is the process of grasping the culture underlying the language of the original text, then trying to adapt this culture to a different culture of the target audience. It is also necessary for the translators of this type of text to have full sway over the significance of all political, social and historical situations expressed implicitly by the political language or style, and to look for so suitable and efficient linguistic ways that can help the target audience get the same meaning and feeling the audience get from the original text. According to Lederer (2003: 3), the process of translation tries to

establish equivalence between two texts expressed in two different languages. These equivalents are, by definition, always depend on the nature of the texts, on their objectives, on the relationship between the two cultures involved.

Nevertheless, such process may not do well with certain other types of texts; the literary text, particularly poetry, is an outstanding example. The main and sole reason is that the composition of poetry is most often, if not all the time, is based on the unity of both form and meaning. That is the meaning of a poem cannot be easily reached by interpretation of the words it has, but also through the analysis of all aspects of form applied and relating them to the sense and emotion to be imparted to the reader. The problem is exasperated when the translator faces the deeply seated problem of the untranslatability of poems that vary

linguistically and internationally. Even those who try, in their translations of different poems, to give approximate formal equivalences could be said to have put the problem to an end; no one dares say that the translation of, for example, an English poem into Arabic makes it sound as if it is originally written in Arabic. In other words, it will undoubtedly sound foreign, even if the translator is dispeakably talented and adroite in handling both English and Arabic languages. Jakobson and Nida are among a long list of the scholars who confess that the conformity of forms in the translation of linguistically different poetries is impossible and refer attention to the real reasons behind this riddle. Both maintain that there is "a classical dichotomy in translation, between sense/content, on one hand, and form/style, on the other," which the translator could never treat but rather s/he remained, and still is, "torn between form and content" (Nida: 1966, 238).

Does this mean that it is impossible to obtain a natural equivalence in the translation of internationally and linguistic-ally different texts? Certainly, the natural equivalence can be approached only when both the original and target texts show to be equal in content and form. This is far from any suggestion that such equivalence is literal (word-for-word, or a formal aspect for a formal aspect), but it really means a kind of what some scholars described as a 'dynamic equivalence.' In one sense, the translator feels free to follow a definite technical procedure to produce a target text bearing, to some extent, the same, or approximate, linguistic and formal effect of the original text. Such quite clear contradiction between the formal equivalence and linguistic equivalence is discovered by some scholars (e.g. Nida: 1964) to exist in dealing with 'the political translation.' Thus, the only solution of this problem is that the translator should try to perform 'a communicative equivalence' of both the original and target texts. It is true that the two texts can never be fully conform, because of the variety of the forms of languages, but in the same

time they can present similar effects to their different audiences of readers (see, for example, Kinga Klaudy: 2003).

Finally, to produce a good translation of a particularly political text, the translator needs to some extent to be cognizant with the political systems s/he deals with in the process of rendering such texts to different languages. A comparative study of the texts is also recommended, which simply means that the translator should examine the linguistic and thematic dimensions of two languishingly different scientific texts and compares between them on the purpose of straddling two different cultures and worlds. The translator also needs to interpret the texts and reword their discourse written in a different language in equivalent forms of discourse from the target language through analyzing the texts' various linguistic aspects.

PART I

English-Arabic Translation

Exercises

UNIT ONE

UK call to help close Guantanamo

US military guards escort a Guantanamo detainee (18 November 2008). It is thought about 50 detainees have been cleared for release.

“The British government is pressing European countries to help resettle inmates from Guantanamo Bay detention centre”, the Foreign Office has said. US president-elect Barack Obama plans to close the camp in Cuba. Some 50 of the 250 inmates are said to have been cleared for release. *The Times* newspaper reported that Britain was preparing to accept detainees. But the Foreign Office said it was not pushing for a deal to allow more Guantanamo inmates into the UK.

While Britain has not directly offered asylum, it said it accepted the US would need help in closing the facility. The US cannot repatriate all the detainees owing to the risk of mistreatment in their home countries, and it remains unknown what status they will be given in countries they are moved to. Portugal has offered to take some and Germany is considering following suit.

UK call	المملكة المتحدة تدعو	Report	يقول / يفيد / يبلغ
Escort	يرافق / يخفر / يصاحب		(يكتب تقريراً)
Guantanamo detainee	أحد المعتقلين في معسكر	Asylum	لجوء (لجوء سياسي)
Press cleared for release	جوانتانامو	Facility	(هنا فقط) المعسكر (الجهاز)
	أصبحوا جاهزين للإفراج عنهم	Repatriate	يعيد إلى الوطن / يعود إلى
	(بعد ظهور براءاتهم)	Detainee	الوطن
resettle	يعيد توطين	Mistreatment	معتقل / محتجز / سجين
inmates	نزلاء / سجناء	home country	سوء معاملة
the Foreign Office	وزارة الخارجية البريطانية	status	الوطن الأصلي
		follow suit	مكانة / حالة / منزلة

To The Teacher:

1- Note first that the lines written in italics at the beginning are a caption (words written under a photograph). The tense, therefore, is in the present, as the writer is referring to the *present fact* shown in the picture. The second sentence is also in the present tense; and remembers that the present perfect used in the second part is also *present*. You may like to explain to the student one or two things about using the *present perfect tense*. For example, when you offer someone food and he or she says 'No, thank you, I've eaten', the verb here does not refer to the *act* of eating, but to the present condition of the speaker, that is, he or she *does not* need food (شبعان!) even if not necessarily 'full up' ! Give other examples to illustrate the use of that tense to refer to actions just done, that is very

recently performed, or completed but whose *effect* continues, that is, to be regarded as present. A good example of the former is:

- You can't expect me to be familiar with the place. I've just arrived.

أى : لا تتوقع منى المعرفة الكاملة بهذا المكان ، فقد وصلت لتوى.

An example of the latter is

- This is a strange book, isn't it?
- Yes, I've read it.

- ألا ترى هذا كتاباً غريباً ؟

- بلى ! لقد قرأته (وأذكر ما فيه).

That is, the present perfect in the answer does not refer to the act of reading (which happened in the past) but to the fact that the respondent (صاحب الإجابة) still remembers what the book says. In such a case, the present tense is implied. The translator may, of course, use the past tense in the Arabic version, but he or she should be aware of the present tense indicated and the translator could (perhaps in other contexts) give the implied meaning, that is (أعرف ما يقوله الكتاب) .

- 2- Explain the difficult verb ‘to clear’ to the students. The obvious meaning here is the one given in brackets, that is, ‘they have been found *not guilty*’, and therefore are ready for release. The translator may use the longer version, that is

(أن 50 منهم سوف يفرج عنهم بعد ظهور براءاتهم)

or a shorter one that foregrounds either part of the meaning:

1- ظهرت براءة نحو 50 منهم ويفرج عنهم قريباً.

2- سوف يفرج عن نحو 50 ممن ظهرت براءتهم.

The sense of being ‘innocent’ should never, therefore, be sacrificed. Other meanings of the verb ‘to clear’ may be explained with examples. The first is (ينظف / يُصَفِّي / يوضح / يزيل) (العقبات) as in:

- You must clear your mind of doubt : this is true.

- لا بد أن تقصى عن ذهنك أى شك ! ما أقوله صحيح !

- لا بد أن تجرد ذهنك من الشكوك ! فهذه هى الحقيقة !

- Could you clear the table, please ? I'd like to use it as a desk for a while.

- ارفع كل شىء من على المائدة من فضلك ، فأنا أريد استخدامها مكتباً مؤقتاً.

- By removing the procrastinators and stragglers from the board, the director cleared the deck for action.

- فصل المدير المسوفين والمتباطئين من مجلس الإدارة ، وبذلك مهد الطريق لبدء العمل.

Note, of course, that the use of ‘clear the deck’ here is figurative; it is one of the originally metaphoric idioms, Britain being traditionally a maritime nation.

- The speaker interrupted his speech several times to clear his throat.

- توقف المتحدث عدة مرات أثناء خطابه ليتنحج.

The second meaning of ‘to clear’ is ‘to overcome’:

- He knew that that exam was a hurdle, and that he needed to clear it before re-thinking his career.

- كان يعرف أن ذلك الامتحان عقبة ، وأن عليه أن يتخطاها / يتجاوزها قبل أن يعيد التفكير في مستقبله العملى.

The third meaning is the one given in the above passage:

- By finding the real culprit, the defendant cleared his character.

- عثر المتهم على الجانى الحقيقى فأثبت بذلك براءته.

The fourth meaning is 'to gain' or to 'recover'.

- The last deal proved profitable enough to clear the troubled firm's costs.

- عادت الصفقة الأخيرة بأرباح تكفى لسداد تكاليف الشركة المتعثرة.

The fifth meaning is (يُخَلِّصُ / يُصَفِّى / يتخلص من)

- Too many old-model cars are stockpiled, and they must be cleared before the year is out.

- زاد تكديس السيارات ذات الطراز القديم عن الحد ، ولا بد من التخلص منها / بيعها / تصفيتها قبل انتهاء العام.

You could, of course give other examples; but the students should be aware of these basic uses of the verb. Other uses you may add could include 'cleared for release' (of a report) that is

صدر الإذن بنشره / أصبح مسموحاً بنشره.

and 'cleared for take-off' (of an aeroplane) that is, the pilot received a signal from the control tower that 'all is clear' and the plane may now take off:

- 3 - Remind the students of the special uses of the present continuous tense : either to refer to something being done NOW or *about to be* done. Both senses are felt in the quote from the Foreign Office. Therefore, the translator should adjust his Arabic rendering to suit the context : both meanings are implied here, but since we do not have an equivalent in Arabic, a structure carrying the first can be enough (وتقوم الحكومة البريطانية حالياً بالضغط على البلدان الأوروبية)
- 4 - ‘Resettle’ is a neutral term : it can mean ‘settle them again in their own countries (of origin) ’or ‘settle them again in a foreign country’. So, render it in an equally neutral structure.
- 5 - ‘President-elect’ is (الرئيس المنتخب) in certain countries which allow for a cusp (a transitional period) between the election of a new president and his taking of office.
- 6 - Note that ‘the camp’ refers to ‘Guantanamo Detention Centre’, and in rendering it the student may like to give it in full (معتقل) (هذا المعسكر) or, as in English (جوانتانامو). I prefer explicitation : (هذا المعتقل).
- 7 - Note that ‘some 50’ means ‘about 50’, and the translator may use the common (حوالي) or (نحو) followed by the figure, or (تقريباً) after the figure.
- 8 - ‘Inmate’ : (نزىل) The word is used in other contexts to refer to a person living with others in the same place; ‘*an inmate of this active universe*’ is a line of verse from the English poet

William Wordsworth (1770-1850). Now, however, it is used especially to mean one confined with others in a prison or mental institution. You cannot use it therefore to refer to نزلاء (الفندق) who are called 'guests'.

9 - Explain the structure 'are said to have been' (تردد أنهم) (ورد أنهم) .
Give examples: (يقال أنهم) (قيل أنهم)

- The billionaire is said to have spent two million pounds to persuade the pretty model to marry him.
- قيل إن الملياردير أنفق مليوني جنيه حتى يقنع الموديل الجميلة بالزواج منه .

Explain that a billion is normally translated as (مليار) that is, a thousand million. Ask the students to look the word up in the dictionary to see the difference between British and American nomenclature. A trillion is a million million. Teach the students to use the dual (المتنى) in Arabic, never to use the awkward journalistic (2 مليون). When the dual (مليونين) is added, that is, when followed by a genitive (مضاف إليه) the final letter is omitted. Give the students more examples.

10- Remind the students that 'reported' means (أفادت / ذكرت / قالت)

11- Remind the students to add the adjective (البريطانية) after وزارة (الخارجية). They have seen it before, but memory is treacherous!

12- "To push for a deal" does not mean "to exert pressure for a deal to be concluded" but simply "to try (hard) to conclude a deal". The former meaning is, however, implied, and the translator can opt for it if he or she so wishes:

1- «إن الحكومة البريطانية لا تمارس الضغط لعقد صفقة...».

2- «إن الحكومة البريطانية لا تحاول جاهدة عقد صفقة...».

13- “To offer asylum” means to provide the released inmates with the opportunity to seek asylum in the United Kingdom.

14- “The facility” is a problem word, previously explained in the earlier manuals, and adequately covered in my (مرشد المترجم ص (112-107 Here the translator could use explicitation and say (ذلك المعتقل).

15- “To mistreat” is an almost exact equivalent of “ maltreat”, and both are rendered (يسىء معاملة) and the noun is, therefore (إيذاء) or (أذى)that is, abuse.

16- “Status”: the precise sense is whether they would be considered ‘refugees’ or not, that is, what will be their position?

17- “To follow suit” is an idiom from card-games(لعب الورق) or gambling, a major source of British idioms. (الكوتشينة)

UNIT TWO

Legal difficulties

The Foreign office said : “We have made it clear that we think Guantanamo Bay should be closed .We recognise the legal, technical and other difficulties and that the US will require assistance from allies and partners to make this happen.”

An article in *The Times* quotes a Downing Street official as saying Britain was putting in place a process to deal with detainees and decisions “would be for the home secretary on a case-by-case basis”. It also quotes a Whitehall source as saying : “Of course the Foreign Office wants to do it, they want to get off to a good start with Obama. “This is the sort of thing that will require a Cabinet-level decision”.

The Conservative Party demanded that Foreign Secretary David Miliband clarify the situation. Shadow foreign secretary William Hague said: “The Foreign Secretary must explain urgently whether this is true, how many Guantanamo inmates would be admitted to Britain, by what criteria they would be selected, and what assurances would be given about their behaviour in the future”.

to make clear	يُوضَّح	وزير الداخلية	home Secretary
recognize	ندرك / نتبين / نعرف	a case-by-case basis	
technical	إجرائية (هنا)	في كل حالة على حدة	
Guantanamo Bay	فنية / تقنية (في سياقات)	الحكومة البريطانية	Whitehall
Allies	معتقل خليج جوانتانامو (أخرى)	(مقرها في شارع هوايتهول)	
partners	حلفاء	ينطلق / يشرع / يبدأ	get off
article	شركاء	(في سياقات أخرى : يترجل / يهبط / ينجو أو يفلت)	
The Times	مقال	the sort of thing	
Quotes	صحيفة التايمز	الموضوع / الأمر / القضية	
	تستشهد بقول قاله ... /	cabinet-level	
	تقتطف قولاً قاله ... /	على مستوى مجلس الوزراء	
Downing Street	تورد كلاماً قاله ...	Conservative Party	
	رئاسة مجلس الوزراء البريطاني	حزب المحافظين	
to put in place	ينفذ / يتخذ	Shadow foreign Secretary	
	(ينشئ / يقيم)	وزير الخارجية في حكومة الظل	
process	خطوات عملية (عملية)	(أى فى المعارضة / فى الحزب المعارض خارج الحكم)	
		would be admitted to	
		يسمح لهم بالدخول	
		criteria	معايير

To The Teacher:

1- Note that the expression “we made it clear” translates into the Arabic (أوضحنا) only. The impersonal pronoun here (it) refers to nothing if followed by a ‘that’ clause. Example:

- Let me put it to you : Isn't my difficulty insuperable?

- دعنى أسألك : ألا ترى أن صعوبتى كأداء؟

- It is important that you should come on time.

- من المهم أن تحضر في الموعد المضروب.

- It may be awkward for him to accept such an offer of assistance.

- قد يجد حرجاً في قبول مثل ما يعرض عليه من مساعدة.

You may ask the students to learn to translate similar constructions :‘it is necessary’, ‘it is probable’ etc.

This use is vastly different from having ‘it’ refer to the situation, such as:

- How is it with you today?

- كيف حالك اليوم؟

- His adroitness, such as it is, will stand him in good stead.

- إن مهارته ، مهما تكن (مهما يكن حالها / مهما يكن حكمنا عليها) سوف تعينه / تساعده / تفيده.

It is even more radically different from having ‘it’ refer to a specific ‘thing’ or ‘object’:

- He has won an unexpected sum of money; I am sure he will put it to good use.

- لقد كسب مبلغاً لم يكن يتوقعه من المال ، وإنى لوائق أنه سوف يحسن استغلاله.

Now ask the students to translate the following:

- Did you find it easy to read the novel?

(This is parallel to the use in the passage).

2 - Note that the verb ‘to think’ is problematic : it can carry both positive and neutral meanings. If positive the meaning would be closer to (يعتقد) which carries more weight than (يرى). The neutral, that is, the sense in which the verb can indicate uncertainty, is closer to the Arabic (يظن). Remember that (يظن) predominantly implies uncertainty bordering on error, but then it has in classical Arabic a positive meaning:

وقال الذي ظن أنه ناج منهم اذكروني عند ربك....

(يوسف - 42)

And in this case it translates as “knew” not “thought”, just as it does in the famous verse from the Qur'an:

ورأى المجرمون النار فظنوا أنهم مواقعوها.....

(الكهف - 53)

However, in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), this old sense has all but disappeared. So, a sentence like:

- That's what you think!

translates as (هذا ظنك فحسب !). In all other contexts we opt for the neutral (يرى). The Arabic (يعتقد) is also used, though with little implication of the cognate (العقيدة) which is ‘creed’ or ‘belief’. Remind the students that in everyday speech we use (يعتقد) as an almost exact synonym of (يرى), and this sense has often influenced the MSA use of the verb.

3 - Now ‘technical’ deserves a detailed discussion in class. We used to render it as (فنى/ فنية) in Egypt while other Arabs prefer (تقنية/ تقنى) and both are used alternatively in Egypt. In legal

parlance, however, the word *technicalities* has acquired in America the precise sense of ‘procedures’ (الإجراءات). The US sense has influenced the original adjective, and now ‘technical’ has come to indicate the procedural aspects of a lawsuit (الجوانب الإجرائية للقضية). While ‘legal’ refers to the law (as a code), ‘technical’ refers to those aspects of judicial process concerned with the application of what is often described as ‘due process’ (الإجراءات الواجبة). So, neither (فنى) nor (تقنى) can be used in Arabic to convey the actual meaning.

4 - ‘Assistance’ is the most general term for (مساعدة). Other English words have other connotations derived from the contexts in which they are commonly used today. So, the word ‘help’, while sharing with ‘assistance’ most of the meaning, can connote (النجدة) and ‘aid’ is almost exclusively reserved for (المعونة) normally offered by richer countries to poorer ones. As a verb, the word ‘aid’ can be used in other contexts with general meanings, especially in binomials (اسمان متلازمان) such as ‘aiding and abetting’ (التحريض والمشاركة فى جريمة). The students should be aware of these nuances, however slight, so as to get the meaning right.

5 - Explain the difference between an ‘ally’ (حليف) and partner (شريك): impress the meaning of each and how an ‘alliance’ (الحلف) is different from a coalition (ائتلاف). The latter difference is more important in political parlance, as you may have a ‘coalition government’ (حكومة ائتلافية) in which two or more parties participate while keeping their separate individual

stands or policies. The USA invaded Iraq within the framework of a coalition, NOT an alliance. The three terms should be learnt by heart and the students should never confuse them.

- 6 - Explain that '10, Downing Street' is the address of the British Prime Minister, and that the address is often used to stand for the post (المنصب) -- either in full or just as 'Downing Street' (as here) or sometimes, in conversation, even as 'number 10'.
- 7 - Explain that Whitehall refers to the British government, being the name of the street in which many government departments (وزارات) stand. Take this opportunity to give them another metonymy (كناية) namely 'Westminster' often used to refer to the British Parliament.
- 8 - The official title of the British Foreign Secretary is "Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs", but this full title is rarely used and is often shortened to Foreign Secretary.
- 9 - Explain the meaning of Shadow Foreign Secretary: in Britain the major opposition party, which happens in 2008-2009 to be the conservative party, forms a 'shadow government', that is, certain members of the Opposition charged with 'shadowing' (متابعة / ملاحقة) the work of the government. For each government Minister there is a 'shadow minister' who checks and closely examines the work of the minister. The play on the word 'shadow' has been sacrificed in the translation, so that only one meaning appears, namely (حكومة الظل) . We have to accept the current Arabic term, as it is common enough, but

remember that the implied meaning is (المتابعة) that is, following-up and examining.

10- Explain how the adverb 'urgently' is rendered in Arabic (بصفة عاجلة), as we don't have an equally common adverbial form (الحال). You could give the students alternatives, such as (على وجه السرعة) or (دون إبطاء) but the first term is more current.

11- Note that 'true' here means (صحيح) not (حقيقي)

12- Train the students to use 'to give assurances' in other sentences; this is the accepted political formula used. You'll hardly come across the verb 'assure' *in the same sense*.

UNIT THREE

(topic continued)

Liberal Democrat foreign affairs spokesman Edward Davey said: “It's right that Britain plays its part in helping President-elect Obama close Guantanamo Bay if we are to be true to our promises to support justice. However, there are many questions that will need to be answered and reassurances given, just as America demanded of us before they were prepared to release UK citizens and residents”.

It is understood some suspects will be tried on the US mainland, but others, who have been cleared for release, have not been accepted by their home countries or neutral countries.

For example, the US said a group of Muslim Uighurs from western China's Xinjiang province could be freed. But the only country willing to take them is China, where the men fear they could face persecution as dissidents. Britain has taken back all British nationals and also four inmates who were formerly British residents though not nationals. The Foreign office said it was continuing to press for the release of the two remaining former British residents.

Liberal Democrat	الحزب الديمقراطي الليبرالي		
foreign affairs spokesman	المتحدث (باسم الحزب الديمقراطي الليبرالي) بالمختص بالشئون الخارجية	home country neutral country Muslim Uighurs Province	الوطن الأصلي بلد محايد بعض المسلمين من طائفة الويغور مقاطعة
support	يساند	willing to	على استعداد / لا تمانع في
justice	العدل / العدالة	persecution	اضطهاد
residents	المقيمون في /	dissidents	منشقون
suspects	من يتمتعون بحق الإقامة في المشتبه فيهم	British nationals	من يحملون الجنسية البريطانية
tried	يحاكمون	former British residents	كانوا يتمتعون من قبل بحق الإقامة في بريطانيا
on the US mainland	داخل أراضي الولايات المتحدة نفسها		

To The Teacher:

- 1 - The student should be able to translate this passage independently, having learnt all the 'tricks' from the previous parts from the same report (given above).
- 2 - Explain that the Liberal Democratic Party is a minority party in Britain (من أحزاب الأقلية). As such it does not form a shadow government (like the majority opposition party) but has spokesmen on every department of the ministers in office.
- 3 - You may like to explain the structure "if we are to" by giving other examples of its use. Here are one or two:

- a. We should practise what we preach, and admit every error made, if we are to be true to ourselves.

أ- علينا أن نعمل ما نعظ الناس بفعله ، وأن نعتترف بكل خطأ نرتكبه ، إذا أردنا أن نكون صادقين مع أنفسنا.

Explain that 'is to be' can also mean (مادام علينا أن نكون)

- b. You should study regularly if you are to pass your exam with flying colours.

ب- عليك بالمواظبة في الدراسة إن كنت تريد النجاح بتفوق .

Explain why an extra verb (يريد) has been added in each case.

Indeed, the students can do without it in the former example e.g (إن كنا صادقين مع أنفسنا) or (مادامنا صادقين مع أنفسنا) . In the second example, however, the added verb is essential. You may, of course, substitute alternative verbs or words, but the sense will never be complete without supplying the implied meaning.

- 4- Show how justice can mean (العدل) as an abstract noun, or (العدالة) as the concrete legal or judicial mechanism (prosecution, courts, trials etc.) Hence the expression 'to bring to justice' means (يحيل إلى ساحة العدالة) that is, to refer the suspect to the judiciary (القضاء / الهيئة القضائية / السلطة القضائية). Note also that 'justice' can be used as an equivalent of 'judge', as in *Justice of the Peace* normally abbreviated to JP (قاضى) (مستشارو محكمة in Britain, and in the Lords Justices (الصلح) (الاستئناف العليا) and even before giving the name of the man as in *Mr. Justice Smith* (السيد المستشار بمحكمة القضاء العالى). Note too

that among these peculiarly British uses is : *Lord Chief Justice of England*. (رئيس المحكمة الملكية)

5 - Explain the difference between citizen (مواطن), national (حامل الجنسية) and resident (من يتمتع بحق الإقامة). The first refers to a person born to a British parent (or parents), the second to someone who acquired British nationality (was naturalized) either by being born in Britain (before 1982) or by living so long there and later applying for it. A resident is a person of a foreign nationality but is allowed to make Britain his or her permanent domicile (محل إقامة). Give examples.

6 - You may like to show the students some of the difficulties encountered in using the adjective from 'suspect', that is 'suspicious'. This can describe him or her who suspects another, or the thing (or person suspected), e.g.

a. The man's presence, without being called, made the officer suspicious.

أ- حضور ذلك الرجل دون دعوة أثار الريبة في ذهن الضابط.

b. The man's persistence in making references to senior government officials he claimed to know made his companions suspect (suspicious of) his veracity.

ب- كان الرجل يصر على الإشارة إلى كبار موظفي الحكومة الذين زعم أنه يعرفهم ، فجعل أصحابه (رفقاءه) يتشككون في صدقه.

Now compare that use with the following:

c. The lawyer said that the defendant's presence in suspicious circumstances does not incriminate him; it was all coincidental.

ج- قال المحامى إن وجود المتهم فى ظروف مريبة لا يثبت التهمة عليه ، بل كان ذلك كله يرجع إلى المصادفة.

d. The prosecutor said that the defendant looked suspicious enough and the police were right to question him on the spot.

د- قال وكيل النيابة إن مظهر المتهم كان يثير من الشبهات ما برر استجواب الشرطة له على الفور.

Always remember that 'to suspect' means (يشتبه فى) that is, it has a positive meaning as well as a negative one (يشك فى) apart from the neutral: (يرى / يظن)

e. He suspected a causal relation between the two events.

هـ - اشتبه فى وجود علاقة سببية بين الحادثين.

f. The lawyer said he suspected the authenticity of the evidence.

و - قال المحامى إنه يشك فى صدق الأدلة المقدمة.

g. You said he'd never come; and I suspected as much.

ز- قلت إنه لن يأتى قط ، وهو ما ظننته تماماً.

UNIT FOUR

Terrorism Links

In an open letter in December, Portugal's foreign minister urged fellow EU states to accept Guantanamo detainees. The German foreign ministry later said it was looking into the legal, political and practical implications of such a move. BBC World Affairs correspondent Mike Wooldridge said it was understood there were some divisions in Europe over the issue.

The matter may be raised at a meeting of the EU's general affairs and external relations council later this month. The US has made no formal request to the EU, and there is unlikely to be one before the Obama administration takes office. The president-elect has indicated that he wants the Guantanamo camp - where men suspected of links to terrorism or al-Qaeda have been held without trial as "unlawful enemy combatants" - to be closed within two years.

Terrorism Links	علاقات بالإرهاب أو الإرهابيين	formal request	طلب رسمي
		unlikely	غير محتمل / مستبعد
Look into	ينظر في / يبحث	administration	إدارة / حكومة
Implications	عواقب / ما يترتب من أحداث على	to take office	يشغل المنصب / يتولى مهام المنصب
Move	خطوة / إجراء	indicate	يشير إلى / يفيد
World affairs correspondent	مراسل الشؤون العالمية	held	محتجز / معتقل
divisions	(هنا فقط) خلافات وجوه انقسام في الرأي	unlawful enemy combatants	مقاتلون غير شرعيين من الأعداء
may be raised	ربما أثير / ربما أمكن طرح الموضوع	as	باعتبارهم
general affairs and external relations council			

To The Teacher:

- 1- Explain what is meant by ‘open letter’ (خطاب مفتوح). Normally this is a letter not addressed to the addressee in a closed envelope but published in the press.
- 2- ‘Terrorism links’ means having something to do with terrorist activities or with terrorists, but either sense could be enough. I prefer the version given above. Explain to the students that ‘link’ can mean (صلة / رابطة) but in this context, the Arabic (علاقة) can better carry the intended meaning.
- 3- ‘Look into’ means ‘study’, but since we have an Arabic equivalent, it may be preferable to give (ينظر فى) even if purely on aesthetic grounds.
- 4- A basic problem facing the beginner is the difficult word ‘implications’. Arabic lexicographers who have nothing to guide them but the morphological aspect of the word tend to relate it directly to either ‘imply’ (ضمناً) (يعنى) or ‘implicate’ (بورط) though both cognates are not in effect related from the point of view of pragmatics (usage) to ‘implications’. It has taken a brilliant practising translator like Samir Afifi of the UN FAO, and his fellow excellent UN translators, to come up with the exact meaning in the Arabic (ما يترتب على هذا). I have often encountered the term in English contexts and have come to believe this formula to be almost perfection itself. Here are actual examples from ‘living’ texts. Let's begin with the sentence in the above-passage itself:

(...it was looking into the legal, political and practical implications of such a move).

The correct paraphrase would be : it will be looking into the legal, political and practical consequences of making a move like this. That is, it may involve legal difficulties, such as the risk of breaking a given country's law, or political problems, such as unwanted political reactions, or practical hurdles (عقبات عملية), such as finding it difficult *in practice* to convey a detainee from one place to another under a different jurisdiction (ولاية قضائية). All these are subsumed under the general (ما يترتب على هذا) :

* ذكرت وزارة الخارجية الألمانية أنها تنظر فيما يترتب على مثل هذه الخطوة من الزوايا القانونية والسياسية والعملية .

No other Arabic version supplied by any bilingual English-Arabic dictionary, normally a single word, could capture precisely this meaning. Or consider the following from the novel by Michael Dobbs:

- a) Oh, yes. She believed she knew the truth and blurted it out without considering the implications.

The House of Cards, p. 269

أ) نعم. كانت تعتقد أنها تعرف الحقيقة فقالت ذلك (دون تفكير) ودون أن تنتظر فيما يترتب عليه.

Or such common uses of the word as:

- b) He embarked on the project without realizing its implications for small holders in the area who must see their land partially or wholly confiscated.

ب) شرع فى تنفيذ المشروع دون أن يتبين ما يترتب عليه لصغار الملاك فى المنطقة الذين لابد أن يتعرضوا لمصادرة أراضيهم كلها أو بعضها.

c) The implications of universal education may look enormous for the Finance Minister; but as real investment in manpower it must be regarded as a tributary to the country's resources.

ج) قد يرى وزير المالية أن التعليم العام تترتب عليه أعباء هائلة ، ولكننا إذا اعتبرناه استثماراً فى القوى البشرية وجدناه رافداً يضيف مورداً إلى موارد البلد.

d) When you say to an English girl 'I love you', the implications are that you want to marry her, and can afford the cost of marriage!

د) عندما تقول لفتاة إنجليزية إنك تحبها ، يترتب على قولك أنك تبغى الاقتران بها وأنت قادر على تحمل تكاليف الزواج.

In the last example, however, the morphological cognate 'imply' may be intended, whether you use 'implications' (plural) or the singular form of the word. You have a choice here, therefore, between the given Arabic translation and the following:

د) عندما تقول لفتاة إنجليزية إنك تحبها ، فلسوف تفهم هي من ذلك أنك / فلسوف يكون معنك المضمّر أنك ... إلخ.

5- Note the difference between 'world' used adjectivally and 'international'. As an adjective, the former will be either (دولى) or (العالمى) used as a genitive; the latter is always (دولى) . The difference may appear too slight to be consistently observed, but it is important: the former refers more to the

world as a whole, and is a near equivalent of 'global', while the latter relates more to relations between/among countries.

a) The UN World Population Conference held in Cairo in 1994 came up with far-reaching results.

أ) تمخض المؤتمر العالمي للسكان الذي عقده الأمم المتحدة في القاهرة عام 1994 عن نتائج ذات آثار واسعة النطاق.

b) World climate studies have concluded that global warming could be halted if political will is shown by the major industrial countries.

ب) انتهت دراسات المناخ العالمي إلى أن زيادة احترار العالم (الاحترار العالمي) يمكن إيقافه إذا أبدت كبرى البلدان الصناعية الإرادة السياسية اللازمة.

c) International tensions may arise when a war breaks out, even if no big power is directly involved.

ج) قد تنشأ توترات دولية عند نشوب حرب ما ، حتى ولو لم تكن إحدى الدول الكبرى متورطة فيها بصورة مباشرة.

d) The international consequences of Hitler's invasion of Poland were immediately obvious : Britain declared war on Nazi Germany and other powers were soon involved.

د) ظهرت العواقب الدولية لقيام هتلر بغزو بولندا على الفور ، إذ أعلنت بريطانيا الحرب على ألمانيا النازية وسرعان ما دخلت الحرب دول أخرى.

Sometimes, however, both words are used to refer to a single entity at two different stages of its life; and, here, as translators, we should reflect the change in Arabic, giving each as shown above. So when in 1946 the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was first created, along with the

International Monetary Fund (IMF) (صندوق النقد الدولي), it was translated as:

(البنك الدولي للإنشاء والتعمير)

This is not, of course, how we translate the individual words making up the title today, as ‘Development’ has come to mean (تنمية) or (إنماء) if you like, but nothing else -- certainly not (إنشاء)! But at the time the latter Arabic term had not yet found its way into economic parlance in the Arab world and the word was, to a certain extent, confused with ‘evolution’, translated at the time as (النشوء والارتقاء). However, this old use was eventually relegated to some, not all, documents and was replaced by ‘The World Bank’. This is now the accepted title, and (البنك الدولي) has come to refer to it almost universally. As you see, however, the new Arabic name does not reflect our distinction between (دولي) and (عالمي); but the attempts by some hair-splitting translators at the UN soon proved useless, and their suggested (المصرف) (العالمي) could not withstand the power of the idiom, and everybody now says (البنك) (الدولي) without a moment's hesitation.

6- You may like to explain to the students why ‘divisions’ is rendered (انقسامات) not (خلافات). The obvious reason, of course, is that if the latter is used, it should be complemented with (في) (القصد في التعبير روح ‘as economy is the soul of wit’ and (الرأى) (البلاغة) the translator should opt for the single Arabic word that carries the full meaning. You may like to draw attention to a famous adage in English, namely ‘Divide and rule’ (فَرَّقْ تَسُدْ),

and the fact that ‘to divide’ is both transitive (فعل متعد) and intransitive (لازم) :

a) The author divides his book into parts, the parts into chapters, the chapters into sections.

أ) يقسم المؤلف كتابه إلى أبواب ، والأبواب إلى فصول ، والفصول إلى أقسام.

b) He realized that the House received his speech with divided attention. He had to stop in mid-career.

ب) أدرك أن المجلس يستمع إلى خطابه دون تركيز الانتباه ، فاضطر إلى التوقف قبل الانتهاء من إلقائه.

(In the last example the House refers to one of the two Houses of Parliament. As it is a collective noun (اسم جمع) it may be treated as plural : ‘The House have differences of opinion’)

c) The play divides well into separate scenes marked by the exit of all characters at the end of each.

ج) يمكن تقسيم المسرحية بسهولة إلى مشاهد وفقاً لخروج الممثلين جميعاً من المسرح في نهاية كل مشهد.

Note also that we translate the adjective ‘indivisible’ as (لا ينقسم) (لا يقبل التقسيم) and that division can have an abstract as well as a concrete meaning. But focus, for the moment, on the verbal forms, and wait until ‘division’ appears in a different text. Just remind the students that it can mean (فُرْقَة) and (فِرْقَة في الجيش) and give them ‘long division’ (القسمة المطولة) , ‘division of labour’ (تقسيم) (الجدار الفاصل) and ‘division wall’ (العمل).

7- Remind the students that for ‘issue’ the Arabic (القضية) is reserved! Some finicky UN translators like to distinguish this

from ‘the question’ (المسألة) ‘the matter’ (الأمر) ‘this topic’ (هذا) (الموضوع) and so on, but often enough, users of English imply their synonymity. Students should remember, however, that ‘issue’ keeps its original meaning of ‘something that has recently come up’, that is to say, a new question. The Arabic (القضية) translates into English in a variety of ways, however, the oldest sense being the one given by ‘issue’, as it occurs *in this sense* in *The Life of Prophet Muhammad* by Ibn Hisham (or Ibn Ishaq) where it is attributed to the Prophet himself. The most recent is, of course, a ‘court case’.

8- For a detailed discussion of the difference(s) between ‘general’ and ‘public’ see مرشد المترجم (Cairo, 2000, pp. 32, 89, 98, 176 and 155).

9- Explain to the students the difference between ‘formal’ and ‘official’, both commonly translated as (رسمى). The main difference is that the latter means pertaining to the state / government, while the former refers to procedures only. The former can also mean (خاص بالإجراءات) and formalities are (المعنى المضمرة) with the implication (إجراءات) that they are (شكلىة). In philosophy it can refer to (الصورى) i.e. formal logic, and more often to (سبب أساسى) or (علة جوهرية) ‘formal cause’. Nowadays when you say:

- I'll submit the application. It's a formality, I know, but I'll do it all the same.

- سوف أتقدم بالطلب . أعرف أنه إجراء شكلى ولكننى سأقوم به على أية حال .

- 10- Remind the students of the meaning of 'to hold' in the sense of 'to keep in custody'.
- 11- Note that 'enemy' is used adjectivally.

UNIT FIVE

Ghana vote despite party boycott

[New Patriotic Party supporters at rally in Tain, Ghana - 2009/1/1] (caption) With almost all votes cast, the ruling NPP narrowly trails the opposition NDC. Voting has begun in a remote Ghana district that could decide the outcome of a knife-edge presidential election, despite a ruling party boycott. The governing New Patriotic Front (NPP) had sought an injunction to delay Friday's voting in Tain constituency. NPP officials said the atmosphere in the rural, western district was not conducive to a free and fair election.

Tain constituency did not vote with the rest of the country last Sunday because of a problem distributing ballots. Opposition candidate John Atta Mills has a narrow lead over the ruling party's Nana Akufo-Addo. "We are trying to stop the election because we think the security situation on the ground is not conducive to a free and fair election," NPP Spokesman Arthur Kennedy told AFP.

Ghana is one of Africa's most stable democracies, with peaceful handovers of power. But the close race, fraud allegations and the increased stakes with the discovery of oil off the coast have raised fears of possible violence.

party boycott	مقاطعة الحزب	conducive to	يؤدي إلى
NPP	الحزب الوطني الجديد	fair	عادل / منصف / نزيه
NDC	المؤتمر القومي الديمقراطي	ballots	بطاقات الاقتراع
with almost all votes cast		candidate	مرشح
بعد الإدلاء بجميع الأصوات تقريباً /		a narrow lead	يتقدم بفارق ضئيل
بعد أن أدلى الجميع تقريباً بأصواتهم /		on the ground	على / فى أرض الواقع
بعد أن انتهى الجميع تقريباً من		stable	مستقر / يتمتع بالاستقرار
الإدلاء بأصواتهم		democracies	الدول الديمقراطية
narrowly trails the opposition		handover	انتقال / نقل / تسليم
يأتى خلف حزب المعارضة بفارق		fraud	خداع / تحايل / غش
ضئيل		stakes	قيمة الرهان / قيمة الفوز
remote	ناء / نائية	off the coast	قريباً من الساحل
knife-edge election			
الانتخابات الحامية الوطيس			
injunction	أمر حظر أو إيقاف		
constituency	دائرة انتخابية		

To The Teacher:

- 1- This passage represents a challenge, being a perfect specimen of journalistic reporting, condensed and addressed to an audience presumed knowledgeable of the election traditions. The Arabic translator should therefore seek more than to convey the meaning of individual words or expressions : s/he should assume also the job of a sub-editor. A sub-editor (المحرر) is the person responsible for preparing any given material for publication, sometimes called (or used to be called) a re-writer. That job involves the following : filling any gaps (linguistic or cultural) in the original text, so as to give it coherence; removing any vagueness due to inadequate

provision of information or any perceived lack of such information on the part of the Arabic reader (which is called explicitation); and seeking to give cohesion to the Arabic text by smoothing the transition from one idea, or piece of information, to the next. (For the difference between ‘coherence’ and ‘cohesion’ see my *نظرية الترجمة الحديثة* (2003)). In other words, the translator has more freedom in handling the text *as needed by the traditions of journalistic Arabic*.

2- Examine the proposed Arabic translation given in the Appendix to see how the sub-editing (often called subbing) is done. See how the initial sentence has been changed, basically in point of structure, to make it intelligible (thus achieving coherence) to the Arabic reader. The English is laconic: the only operative verb refers to a ‘state of affairs’ not to ‘action’; and the tense is the present. ‘Trails’ means literally ‘is behind’, and therefore cannot be translated into a verb of action in Arabic. Even the awkward (خلف / وراء) given in the initial list above will never do. What we need here is a drastic re-wording (إعادة صياغة).

Hence the Arabic rendering proposed:

أ - تشير نتائج الاقتراع بعد الانتهاء من الإدلاء بجميع الأصوات تقريباً إلى تقدم حزب المؤتمر القومي الديمقراطي المعارض بفارق ضئيل على الحزب الوطني الجديد الحاكم.

ب- بعد الانتهاء من الإدلاء بجميع الأصوات تقريباً كان حزب المؤتمر القومي الديمقراطي المعارض يتقدم بفارق ضئيل على الحزب الوطني الجديد الحاكم.

ج - انتهى الإدلاء بجميع الأصوات تقريباً وكان حزب المؤتمر القومى
الديموقراطى المعارض يتقدم فيها بفارق ضئيل على الحزب الوطنى الجديد
الحاكم.

The words in bold type in A have been added; they add no new meaning but simply explicitate. This is permissible. In B the Arabic text adds no new words but keeps the reversal of the order of the parties : instead of saying that one was behind, it says that the other is in front, as is the case in A. This is again permissible. In C there is a transformation by which a noun phrase is changed into a verbal clause; this reverses the order of the emphasis in the sentence as the initial phrase, though foregrounded, does not carry the real emphasis kept for the principal clause which follows. This is equally permissible, though the result is slightly weaker than in A or B. Students may believe B to be closest to the source text, but you should impress on them the need to liberate themselves from the aesthetic features of *informative* texts.

3- Much more important than these slight phraseological changes is the restructuring of the second sentence. At its tail-end in English there is a phrase which, if kept there, could be not only misleading, but capable of creating a strange contradiction. So far we know that the ruling NPP has fought the election; how could it now boycott the election? The fact is that it is only boycotting the election run in that constituency ONLY. It is therefore essential for the correct meaning to emerge that the position of the final phrase be changed and advanced to qualify the first section in the sentence,

immediately following “Ghana district” in the Arabic text,
e.g .

وكان التصويت قد بدأ فى إحدى المناطق النائية فى غانا على الرغم من مقاطعة
الحزب الحاكم لها.

Here the final pronoun in Arabic refers necessarily to the said district. It is worth noting that ‘district’ has been rendered as (منطقة) which is less specific in Arabic than (مقاطعة) (the closest I could find in this context) because the Arabic word occurs soon with a different sense in the following phrase.

4- You may now explain why ‘national’ has been rendered as (قومى) not (وطنى) . The Students should be able to find that out for themselves, considering that the word patriotic has just been rendered as (وطنى) . The latter Arabic word is problematic as it does carry both meanings; and in Egypt the current translation of the ruling (الحزب الوطنى الديموقراطى) is the National Democratic Party. At one time in the past, and in some contexts even today, the word *national* may be used to translate (القومية العربية) and Arab nationalism for (قومية) . However, because of the persistent confusion with the other meaning, we often enough opt for Pan-Arab, Pan-Arabist and Pan-Arabism. e.g.

أ - كانت جهود القوميين العرب ترمى إلى توحيد صفوف الأمة العربية فى وجه
ما يتهدها من أخطار.

ب- تعتمد المشروعات القومية العربية على وحدة الهدف والإيمان بوحدة
المصير.

ج- القومية العربية فكرة قديمة تقوم على وحدة اللغة والأعراف والتقاليد.

- A. The Pan-Arabists sought to unify the ranks of the Arab nation in the face of impending dangers.
- B. Pan-Arab projects are based on the unity of targets to be achieved and a belief in a common destiny.
- C. Pan-Arabism is an old idea based on the unity of language, conventions and traditions.

‘Arab Nationalism’ continues to be used, as I have suggested, in some contexts; but I certainly prefer the specific ‘Pan’ compounds.

5- You may now turn to some of the lexical problems, foremost among which is the loosely used ‘knife-edge’. All dictionaries give it only as a noun, without indicating any metaphoric meanings associated with it. It is easy to conclude wrongly that it is, or can be, like the ‘razor's edge’, the religious metaphor signifying the difficulty of adhering to righteousness (الصالح); the fact is all is meant is that the election is being fiercely fought—almost like a raging war. Hence the Arabic (حامية الوطيس).

6- Another problem concerns ‘fair’ which is normally rendered as (محاكمة) (عادلة) ‘fair trial’ (منصف) or (عادل), as in a ‘fair trial’ (نزیه); hence the change.

7- A ‘narrow lead’ is the reverse of the initial ‘narrowly trails’; and in both cases the same Arabic word is used, namely (يفارق)

(تضييق الفارق) or (تضييق الفجوة) You may think of (ضئيل) but neither seems to fit in this context.

8- Note that 'Nana' is a feminine name.

9- 'On the ground' is (على الأرض) never (على أرض الواقع) .

10- Note how the superlative 'most stable' has been rendered: (تتمتع بأكبر قدر من الاستقرار). The transformation here is not optional. Give the students other examples.

11- 'Handovers'. Explain the expression 'to hand over' something to someone (يسلمه إليه) and relate the intended sense of transition to this original scene.

12- Ask the students to look for the meaning(s) of 'fraud' and see how it can be handled here.

13- You may expatiate, if you like, on the meanings of 'stakes', using an English dictionary.

UNIT SIX

Russia reassures Europe over gas

Russian gas giant Gazprom said it had increased the volume of gas flowing to the EU via the Ukrainian pipe network. Ukraine has also guaranteed the transit of supplies to the West. Pipes across Ukraine carry about a fifth of the EU's gas needs. Ukraine insists it has paid off its debts to Gazprom, but Russia contests this. The two countries have also failed to agree on a price for 2009.

The chief executive of Gazprom, Alexei Miller, warned Ukraine that it would have to pay \$418 (£288; 299 euros) per 1,000 cubic metres of gas in 2009, after turning down a lower offer of \$250. Ukraine's state energy firm Naftogaz increased the amount it said it was prepared to pay to \$235 per 1,000 cubic metres - \$ 15 short of the original amount Russia was demanding.

Compromise close:

Gazprom said it turned off the taps at 0700 GMT on Thursday, when its contract to supply Ukraine ended. Naftogaz confirmed that supplies dropped off steadily on Thursday, and that it had started pumping gas from its reserves, which it says are sufficient for several months.

reassure	يُطمئنُ	cubic metre	متر مكعب
gas giant	شركة الغاز العملاقة	turn down	يرفض
volume	حجم / كمية	State energy firm	شركة الطاقة التابعة للدولة
flowing	المتدفق / الذى يتدفق	(شركة البترول والغاز	
via	من خلال / من طريق / عبر	الحكومية)	
Ukrainian	أوكراني /الأوكرانية (هنا)	amount	مبلغ (مالى)
pipe network	شبكة أنابيب	short of	يقبل بمقدار كذا
transit	نقل / عبور	compromise	حل وسط
pay off	سدد / دفع	Close	وشيك / قريب
contest	يطعن فى / يعارض	turn off	يغلق
Chief Executive	المدير العام	taps	الصنابير
CEO (Chief Executive Officer)		contract	عقد
		confirm	يؤكد صحة
		supplies	إمدادات
		Pump	يضخ / مضخة
		Reserves	المخزونات الاحتياطية

To The Teacher:

- 1- Remind the students of what they have been taught about rendering headlines, most importantly the tense of the verb and the need to be brief.
- 2- Explain why the Arabic (شركة) has been added to the description of Gazprom (the company's name). For the discussion of the differences between (شركة) and (مؤسسة) see (مرشد المترجم) under 'company', 'corporation', 'firm', 'organization' and 'establishment'. You could opt for (مؤسسة) here, of course, without any change in meaning, especially that it is a state-owned and state-run establishment. It can even be

regarded an ‘Agency’ or ‘authority’ for which see also مرشد
(المترجم)but the supply of an extra word in the Arabic text is
essential.

- 3- ‘Flowing’ is a more elegant word than ‘getting to’ (which is colloquial) and ‘reaching’ or ‘being supplied to’ (the last being wordy). Keep the elegance intended in your Arabic text, why not?
- 4- ‘Supplies’ is normally translated as (إمدادات) in UN and allied texts, but (مؤن) is also possible, though in other contexts. Here, too, we may have to add a word to the one in the text, such as (الغاز) so that the last portion of the sentence should read:

(... عبور إمدادات الغاز إلى الغرب)

- 5- ‘Across’ would be given in a bilingual dictionary as simply (عبر)but the structure ‘pipes across Ukraine’ is better rendered as:

(... الأنابيب الممتدة عبر أراضي أوكرانيا...)

In other words, you may have to rephrase the compressed structure in order to make it sound Arabic. It is easy to see why this is preferable, especially when you consider the awkward alternative (أنابيب عبر أوكرانيا) !

- 6- Yet again when you deal with ‘a fifth of the EU's gas needs’, you may have to add a vital word like (الكمية التي)so as to get:

نحو خُمس الكمية التي يحتاجها الاتحاد الأوروبي من الغاز

or, if you feel this is wordy, use a pronoun like (ما) but still changing the noun 'needs' into a verb:

نحو خُمس ما يحتاجه الاتحاد الأوروبي من الغاز

7- Remember that this is a British report, where 'gas' refers to 'natural gas'; in the USA, however, gas is used as a shortened form of 'gasoline' (البنزين) for which the word petrol is used in Britain ! The Arabic (البترول) is called either 'oil' or 'petroleum'.

8- In translating the verb 'insist', the students may be given a choice between (يصر) and (يؤكد) . The latter verb is often loosely employed in the Egyptian press to mean (يقول) or (يصرح بـ) but we should be more particular as academic translators. Note also that in the last sentence the word 'confirm' does not mean to 'emphasize' or 'stress' but to indicate that a statement made earlier is true. In this case 'Naftogaz' confirmed, that is, indicated the truth of, what 'Gazprom' has said. This precise meaning may not be easy to capture in Arabic, especially in journalistic translation and reporting, but it should always be borne in mind, and the translator may add a word or two to indicate that, e.g. (وأكدت ... شركة ناftوغاز (صحة ذلك قائلة ... If you would like to confirm something further, you would be wanting to corroborate it. e.g.

- When the investigating officer found the fingerprints of the accused on the scene of the crime he felt it confirmed his guilt, but he still wanted the murder weapon as corroboration.

- عندما وجد المحقق بصمات أصابع المتهم فى مكان ارتكاب الجريمة رأى أن ذلك يؤكد صحة ارتكابه لها ، ولكنه أراد أن يعثر على سلاح القتل لمزيد من التأكيد.

Ask the students to remember this distinction when they translate Arabic texts into English.

9- Remind the students that the verb ‘fail to’ does not simply in all cases indicate failure as the opposite of success; it may simply mean ‘to be unable to’ or ‘not to do’ something, pure and simple. The students may have heard this before but give them further examples to liberate the word from its apparently eternal bonding with (يفشل) .

a) He waited and waited, and when she failed to appear on time for the third time he realized she was not serious.

أ (طال به الانتظار وعندما لم تحضر فى الموعد للمرة الثالثة أدرك أنها غير جادة.

b) States which fail to vindicate the human rights of citizens are usually condemned by humanitarian NGOs (non-governmental organizations).

ب) عادة ما تتعرض الدول التى تتقاعس عن تلبية حقوق الإنسان للمواطنين للإدانة من جانب المنظمات الإنسانية غير الحكومية.

In the above passage, however, you have a choice between) (لم تتوصل إلى اتفاق) and (فشلت فى الاتفاق) , (لم تستطع التوصل إلى اتفاق)

10- ‘Contest’ as a verb is almost equivalent to ‘challenge’ (يطعن). This is one of its primary meanings; the other is to

‘dispute’ (ينازع). Note the difference in the following examples
:

- a) In court, the accused contested the findings of the experts implicating him in the murder, by trying to establish his alibi.

أ) قام المتهم فى ساحة المحكمة بالطعن فى النتائج التى توصل إليها الخبراء والتى تثبت تورطه فى جريمة القتل ، محاولاً إثبات وجوده فى غير ذلك المكان وقت ارتكابها.

- b) Boulaq was a bitterly contested constituency, when a very rich businessman tried to win the seat eventually won by the National Democratic Party candidate.

ب) كان النزاع مريراً فى دائرة بولاق الانتخابية بين رجل أعمال بالغ الثراء ومرشح الحزب الوطنى الذى فاز آخر الأمر بالمعقد.

As a noun, ‘contest’ can mean a competition of any kind -- and in whatever field.

11- For the precise and various meanings of ‘executive’ see (مرشد)
(المترجم). The ‘Chief Executive’ here is alternatively referred to as Chief Executive Officer, often abbreviated to CEO. In fact nobody bothers today to give the term in full. By and large, it has replaced ‘general manager’, i.e. the person responsible for running the affairs of a company on a day-to-day basis, and is to be distinguished from the Director who normally has shares, or majority shares, in a company. The Director General is officially the chairman of the Board of Directors (مجلس الإدارة)

who are not appointed but are mostly holders of majority shares .

12- A 'State Firm' is a firm owned and run by the state. But since we have no adjective from (دولة) except (دولى) which means 'international', we substitute (حكومى) for it, or use it in the genitive case, though this is rare. See مرشد المترجم under 'public'.

13- 'Short of' can be used as an adjectival or adverbial structure. Here it is adjectival. Explain to the students the difference between the two uses in the following:

a) He wanted to expand the project further but he was short of money and had to stop.

أ (كان يريد المزيد من التوسع فى مشروعه ولكن موارده المالية نضبت فاضطر إلى التوقف (لم يكن لديه المال الكافى فاضطر إلى التوقف).

b) The student knew the answer to the last question but he was short of time and had to hand in his answer sheet.

ب) كان الطالب يعرف إجابة السؤال الأخير ولكن مدة الامتحان كانت قد نفذت فاضطر إلى تسليم ورقة الإجابة.

c) The receipts from the last deal, possibly because of the world economic crisis, fell short of the expectations of the businessman.

ج) كان المردود من الصفقة الأخيرة ، ربما بسبب الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية ، أقل / يقل عما توقعه رجل الأعمال .

The adjectival use, as in (a) and (b) is more common than the adverbial, as in (c); but sometimes you have a structure which modern grammarians pass as either, such as:

- d) Short of pulling the Cairo Opera House by its roots, the audience did all in their power to show their admiration for the oriental concert.

د (فعل الجمهور كل ما فى طوقه ، باستثناء اقتلاع دار أوبرا القاهرة من جذورها، للتعبير عن إعجابهم بحفل الموسيقى الشرقية .

14- Note the difference between ‘demand’ (يطلب / يطالب) and ‘request’ (يرجو / يطلب). Although they share the core meaning of ‘asking’, the former is often emphatic and suggests a right claimed, while the latter is polite and is almost neutral. So, ‘at his request’ means (بناءً على طلبه) but the second, as in ‘as demanded by the judge’, means (حسبما قال به القاضى). An even stronger term in the latter case would be ‘require’ which carries the sense of (يلزم/يوجب). A common idiom in Britain, with roots in army life, is to ask someone to do something that should be done anyway by combining the two verbs ‘require’ and ‘request’. When a superior asks one of his subordinates at the workplace to perform a duty, the superior would say ‘ you are required and requested’ to complete, say, ‘this inventory today’. In Arabic we separate the two verbs, with the option of transformation always available; e.g.

* الواجب استكمال هذا الجرد اليوم ، فأرجوك الانتهاء منه.

* لا بد أن تنتهى اليوم من هذا الجرد ، وأرجو منك ذلك.

* عليك أن تستكمل هذا الجرد اليوم ورجائى ألا تتأخر.

Show the students that what I have called ‘transformation’, that is, the change of a verb into a noun and vice versa, should always be available to the translator; train them by giving them examples of your own.

15- Devote some time in class to explaining the special uses of ‘close’ (وشيك / قريب) . Perhaps you could teach them the meaning of the famous idiom ‘a close call’ (حاسمة غير) or ‘too close to call’, normally used when two candidates for election have more or less equal chances of winning (فرص الفوز) usually according to opinion polls or early returns from the polling stations, as George W. Bush and Al Gore were in the 2001 US Presidential elections, or the more recent (2009) Israeli election when the leaders of the Likud and Kadima parties were neck and neck in the general election. ‘A close call’ can also be a synonym for the idiom ‘a close shave’, for which see my فن الترجمة (Cairo, 1993-2008).

16- Explain how ‘to turn off the taps’ means to suspend the flow of oil, literally, and how this expression may be used figuratively in other contexts:

- Having relied heavily and for so long on foreign aid regularly flowing, that African country, an LDC, felt at a loss what to do when the taps were turned off.

- كان ذلك البلد الإفريقي ، وهو مصنف بين أقل البلدان نمواً ، يعتمد بشدة ولمدة طويلة على المعونة الأجنبية التي تتدفق بانتظام ، فلما أغلقت الصنابير غدا حائراً لا يدري ما عساه فاعل .

Explain to the students the structural transformation of this sentence. You could give them other examples.

UNIT SEVEN

ASIA PACIFIC REGION : Overview

On 20 May, in Kawhmu township, near Yangon (formerly Rangoon), the Myanmar authorities prevented desperate survivors of Cyclone Nargis from coming out onto the street to beg while punishing people who tried to help them - effectively cutting them off from any informal assistance. Almost three weeks earlier, Cyclone Nargis had devastated much of southern Myanmar, killing tens of thousands of people and displacing hundreds of thousands more from their homes and livelihoods.

The cyclone should have also wiped away any lingering doubts over whether repressive government policies can impoverish a population. The world watched in horror as Myanmar's government, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), refused to acknowledge the scope of the disaster and provided little assistance to the estimated 2.4 million survivors of the cyclone. For three weeks, the SPDC also rejected international assistance and blocked access to the Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) delta when survivors most needed food, shelter, and medicine. Instead, a week after the cyclone, as victims were still struggling to survive, the SPDC diverted crucial resources away from disaster relief toward holding a rubber stamp referendum to approve a new and deeply flawed constitution. By deliberately blocking life-sustaining aid while failing to provide adequate

assistance itself the SPDC violated the right of hundreds of thousands to life, food, and health.

In countries throughout the Asia-Pacific region, hundreds of millions of people suffered from government policies they were either unable or afraid to challenge. Millions more slid into poverty as the cost of food, fuel, and other commodities rose, in part as a result of a global financial crisis. Most of these people were denied the right to help shape an appropriate response to these crises by their own governments.

overview	نظرة شاملة (على)	Disaster	كارثة / نازلة / خطب
authorities	السلطات	blocked access	حالت دون وصول
desperate	يائس / مستئس	struggle	يكافح / يجاهد
survivors	الناجون	divert	يُحوّل
Cyclone	إعصار	crucial	ذو أهمية حيوية
Effectively	فعالياً / في الواقع	resources	موارد
Informal	غير رسمي / أهلي	relief	إغاثة / تخفيف وطأة
Devastate	يخرب / يدمر	rubber stamp	صوري
Displace	يتسبب في نزوح	referendum	استفتاء
Livelihoods	مصادر الرزق / سبل العيش	deeply flawed	يشوبه عيب جوهري
wipe away	يمحو	deliberately	عمداً
lingering	باق / قائم	life-sustaining	قادر على إنقاذ الأرواح
repressive	قمعي / دكتاتوري	violate	ينتهك
impoverish	يتسبب في فقر	slid into	ينحدر إلى هوة
acknowledge	يعترف	commodities	السلع (الأساسية)
scope	نطاق / مدى / حجم	appropriate	مناسب / ملائم
		response	استجابة / رد

To The Teacher:

- 1- You may like to begin by specifying the difference between some of the words used, almost indiscriminately, by the Arab press to refer to a given *area*. In geography the word (إقليم) -- thought to derive from the Greek Klima, either via the Latin *clima* or directly, as it has nothing to do with the lemma in Arabic dictionaries (قلم) -- specifies a geographic entity with certain natural features (تضاريس) or climate (مناخ). In politics, the world is divided into a number of regions, namely the Asia-Pacific Region (إقليم آسيا والمحيط الهادئ), Africa, the Americas (الأمريكتان), the Middle East and North Africa (often abbreviated to MENA) and Australasia (أستراليا والجزر حولها). 'Zone' is a (منطقة), but sometimes confused with 'area' which can carry the same meaning or refer to a (مجال) or (مساحة). Here we must be as specific as we possibly can, and maintain consistency throughout.
- 2- By the 'authorities' is meant 'government authorities' or the government, in brief. The plural form distinguishes the word from (سلطة) for which the singular is used either to mean 'power' or to refer to a government not yet fully-fledged as the Palestinian Authority. Sometimes it may also refer to a government department which is not officially a part of a given Ministry, such as the Suez Canal Authority (هيئة قناة السويس) in Egypt.

3- 'Desperate', the adjective from 'despair' (اليأس / القنوط), acquires different meanings when given an adverbial form (desperately). We normally give this the Arabic term (باستماتة), e.g: .

a) He fought desperately for his land, against great odds.

أ (كان يقاتل باستماتة / مستميتاً في سبيل أرضه على الرغم من الصعاب الهائلة التي تواجهه.

b) He needed that job badly and desperately tried to get it.

ب) كان في حاجة ماسة إلى تلك الوظيفة فاستمات في محاولة الظفر بها.

Here, however, the normal sense of despair is intended : you can interpret it as (غلب عليهم / استبد) بهم اليأس or (استولى عليهم اليأس) as in the given proposed rendering. You can, however, see a different meaning in it, namely (اليأس على) (كانوا but not أشرفوا على) ! (يائسين)

4- To 'survive' is to stay alive, and survival is (البقاء) . The noun 'survivor' means, therefore, he or she who has managed to stay alive and the common rendering of it is (من نجا /)
(الناحي)The verb is also transitive, with slight inflections to the meaning:

a) He knew that the expedition would reach the north pole if they could only survive the snow storm.

أ (كان يعرف أن البعثة سوف تصل إلى القطب الشمالي لو استطاعت أن تنجو من العاصفة الثلجية وحسب.

b) That old machine has survived its usefulness; get rid of it.

ب) لم تعد تلك الآلة القديمة صالحة ، فتخلص منها.

c) Wives normally survive their husbands, the world over.

(ج) عادة ما تظل الزوجة في قيد الحياة بعد وفاة زوجها ، في شتى أرجاء العالم.

d) William Wordsworth survived all other English Romantic poets; but his sister Dorothy survived him.

(د) ظل وليام وردزورث حياً بعد وفاة جميع الشعراء الرومانسيين الإنجليز الآخرين ، ولكن أخته دوروثي عاشت بعد وفاته (فترة ما).

The other noun ‘survival’ has been made famous in the Darwinian principle of ‘survival for the fittest’ (البقاء للأصلح) but it can be used as a concrete noun to mean (أثر من آثار الماضي) as in:

- Some of our social customs and conventions are survivals of the Mameluki or Ottoman eras:

- بعض عاداتنا وأعرافنا الاجتماعية من آثار العهود المملوكية أو العثمانية.

Compare the sense in which the transitive verb is used in (a) (the original sense) with its other uses in (b), (c) and (d).

5- The word ‘cyclone’ is normally translated as (إعصار) as it is accompanied by lightning (and thunder); and it is used in this sense in the Quran. When it occurs in south east Asia, especially when *originating in the Western Pacific*, it is called typhoon (from the Arabic طوفان). This is different from a tornado, which takes the form of a vertical, highly destructive whirlwind, now translated as (الإعصار الدوامي) or دوامة من (الزجاج). The Arabic Language Academy has approved its Arabization as (الطُرُنَاد) but the UN World Meteorological Organization has not adopted the Arabized form. Note that the common term ‘storm’ or ‘tempest’, normally translated

as (عاصفة) which is not differentiated in Arabic from (زوبعة), refers to gale-force wind, accompanied by rain, thunder, lightning and hail -- but on a much smaller scale than that of a cyclone. While the gale-force wind is normally of a speed in the range of 50-100 kilometres per hour, the hurricane speed reaches 120, and the tornado (or typhoon) is in the range of 160-450. To distinguish the one from the other, the translator may have to add a word or two in Arabic *within the legitimate limits of explicitation*.

As Cyclones in those regions occur regularly and at certain predictable times, just as happens in Egypt in winter (and especially in the north, causing the Alexandria harbour to close) they are given names, so as to identify each and prepare the population for their occurrence. In the West, they had been given feminine names, for one reason or another, but as the feminists objected, some of them have now been given masculine names. Note that Nargis or Narcissus in English is a masculine name but the equivalent (نرجس) in Arabic is feminine.

6- 'Effectively' is another way (like 'in effect') of saying 'in fact', or 'to judge by the result'. We use the Arabic term (فعلى) or (فى الواقع) only to convey the intended meaning.

7- 'Informal' simply means 'not by or through the government'. We usually translate it by the clumsy (غير) رسمى but (أهلى) is certainly better.

8- 'The displaced' are (النازحون) as a term universally used in political and sociological parlance. The Arabic verb can be

used both intransitively and transitively, but the latter is quite rare, and in translation we prefer the noun (نزوح) preceded by a verb (يتسبب في). A common abbreviation encountered in political texts is the 'IDPs', i.e. the internally displaced persons (النازحون داخلياً) by which is meant people who flee their homes, to avoid either the consequences of civil strife (حرب) (ينزحون / or a natural disaster. They leave their homes / أهلية) (يخرجون من ديارهم) but stay in the country; if they seek asylum in another country they are regarded as 'refugees' (لاجئون) and 'asylum' is (اللجوء) regarded as a 'right'.

- 9- Although as a psychological term 'repression' is (الكبت), especially in Freudian psychoanalysis, it is used, rather loosely, in political writing as the suppression of any dissent (قمع أى انشقاق / معارضة / اختلاف). So, the Arabic (القمع) and the adjective (قمعى) should do the trick.
- 10- Note that although 'impoverish' is a transitive verb, the past participle used adjectivally ('impoverished') does not always mean 'caused to be poor' but is often used as a synonym of 'poor'. This is a trap into which, unfortunately, many beginners fall.
- 11- Although, in itself, 'scope' is neutral, the implication is that it is vast. Guided by the implied meaning the translator may add a word or two to reveal the writer's intention.
- 12- To 'block' means literally (يسد); but sometimes in political parlance it means (يحول دون / يمنع) as is the case here.

13- Note that ‘to struggle’ means to make an effort to achieve something difficult to attain, like the figurative ‘fight’. A ‘struggler’ is, therefore, somebody in difficulties (which one may or may not succeed in overcoming). The Arabic term preferred by the UN translators is (يكافح) rather than (يناضل). For the latter ‘to campaign’ is preferred, as the chances of success appear much more remote. Thus ‘campaigners for human rights’ are the advocates of human rights confronting sometimes insuperable obstacles (عقبات يعسر قهرها). But consider:

- Struggling to save himself from the advancing tidal wave, the survivor of the shipwreck clung desperately to a broken mast floating about.

- كان الرجل الذى نجا من الغرق بعد تحطم سفينته يجاهد / يكافح لإنقاذ نفسه من الموجة العالية المقبلة فتعلق مستميتاً بالسارية المكسورة التى كانت تطفو أمامه.

Here the chances of his survival are at least equal to those of his drowning, while in many countries with repressive governments human rights campaigners have hardly any chance of success at all.

14- ‘Rubber Stamp’ refers to ‘automatic approval’, that is, when approval is a forgone conclusion (أمر مضمون). A ‘rubber stamp’ man is what we call in Arabic (بصمجي). The government often appoints ‘rubber stamp’ committees when it seeks to have a controversial piece of legislation passed without dissent. Members of the committee are ‘yes men’ who

are prepared to approve the proposed legislation; they are carefully chosen from government supporters or because they hope to gain something by approving the legislation.

- 15- A 'referendum' is another word for plebiscite (استفتاء). Sometimes the Arabic word is qualified by (شعبي) but this is not needed when translating it into English.
- 16- 'Deeply flawed' means 'has an essential flaw or defect', and that is how we should translate it. Consult the proposed Arabic translation in the Appendix.
- 17- Check the way in which the transformation has been undertaken in rendering the last sentence in paragraph 2. As this sentence looks like a carefully-built logical argument, transformation has been confined to individual words, without affecting the 'logic' of the structure.
- 18- We sometimes reserve 'violate' for the Arabic (ينتهك) and 'break' for (يخرق) but the two are interchangeable; I prefer distinguishing them in politically-sensitive texts.
- 19- Commodities are, to be precise, (السلع الأساسية) and this is what UN translators prefer so as to distinguish the term from the more general 'goods' (سلع / بضائع) .
- 20- PLEASE ask the students to translate the whole passage first before checking their performance against the proposed Arabic rendering in the Appendix, so as to learn one or two things about structure, and the restructuring of the text in Arabic.

UNIT EIGHT

China dairy scandal

Sanlu chief Tian Wenhua is awaiting sentencing following the end of her trial:

Chinese dairy companies involved in the tainted milk scandal have apologised in a New Year text message sent to millions of mobile phone subscribers. “We sincerely apologise ... and we beg your forgiveness,” read the note from 22 dairy firms, led by the now-bankrupt Sanlu, China's state news agency said. At least six babies died and 290,000 became ill from melamine contamination in milk products made by the companies.

Melamine was added so the milk appeared to have a higher protein content. “We are deeply sorry for the harm caused to the children and the society,” the text message said. “We sincerely apologise for that and we beg your forgiveness”. It said a compensation fund had been established for the victims, including the families of thousands of babies still suffering from urinary problems such as kidney stones.

Sanlu chief	رئيسة شركة سانلو	state news agency	وكالة الأنباء الحكومية
Sentencing	صدر الحكم / صدر العقوبة	contamination	التلوث
Involved	المتورطة	melamine	الميلامين
tainted milk scandal	فضيحة اللبن الملوث	protein	البروتين
New Year text message	رسالة نصية بمناسبة العام الجديد	compensation fund	صندوق تعويضات / صندوق لدفع التعويضات
subscribers	رسالة مكتوبة فى رأس الجديد	urinary problems	مشاكل خاصة بالمجارى البولية
dairy firms	المشتركون	kidney	الكلىة
now-bankrupt	شركات منتحات الألمان	stones	حصوات

To The Teacher:

- 1- The title of the passage may have been a caption, words under a photograph. In either case the translator should keep the tense of the verb.
- 2- Explain the difference between a verdict (حُكم) which is concerned only with establishing guilt or innocence, and sentence (حُكم / عقوبة) which is what the judge decides if the accused is proven guilty.
- 3- For 'involve' ask the students to consult (مرشد المترجم) .
- 4- Explain the difference between tainted and adulterated (مغشوش) milk. The latter is milk to which only water is added. Give other sentences to make sure they understand, such as the

following (or others of your own) to show how the Arabic equivalent changes every time:

a) The publisher refused to accept the book, sensing a taint of heresy in the tenor of the story.

أ (رفض الناشر نشر الكتاب لإحساسه بوجود مسحة من الزندقة فى مضمون القصة.

b) They continued to live together after their divorce, even though they knew that their cohabitation had a taint of sin.

ب) استمر الزوجان فى بيت واحد حتى بعد الطلاق ، رغم معرفتهما أن معاشرتهما تشوبها الخطيئة.

c) He did not take part in the impromptu event, as he felt it could taint his reputation.

ج) لم يشترك فى الحفل المرتجل إذ رأى فيه إساءة لسمعته.

d) Their quarrel had repercussions which tainted the atmosphere in the office.

د) كان للشجار بينهما أصداء أفسدت جو العمل فى المكتب.

e) Judging by the smell, the food was tainted.

هـ) كانت رائحة الطعام تدل على أنه تعفن.

f) His apparently good works are now called in question because of the tainted motives behind them.

و) أصبحت أعماله الصالحة فى الظاهر موضع شك بسبب دوافعها المشبوهة.

g) Any act of bribery involves tainted money.

ز) كل رشوة مالها حرام.

h) The tainted water in the pool is now avoided by swimmers.

ح) أصبح السباحون يتجنبون الماء العكر في الحَمَّام / الحوض / البركة.

i) The tainted air in the well smells to high heaven.

ط) رائحة الهواء النتن في البئر فاحت وانتشرت.

5- Train the students to use the construction 'now + adjective' in sentences of their own. Give them an example and ask them to imitate it:

a) The now-old player could only commentate on matches.

أ) لم يعد في وسع اللاعب الذي تقدم في السن إلا التعليق على المباريات .

[Explain that to 'commentate' is reserved for what we call in Arabic (الوصف التفصيلي / التعليق الحى) that is, reporting what happens on the playground to TV viewers or radio listeners].

b) The now-renewed and refurbished Cairo Stadium is ready for international sports events.

ب) أصبح استاد القاهرة بعد تجديده وإعادة رونقه جاهزاً لإجراء المباريات الدولية .

Ask them to translate the following:

c) The now-completed Cairo University Library is on a par with modern university libraries abroad.

d) The now-vigorous private sector in Egypt can be expected to ensure continued economic development.

e) The now-prevalent spirit of free enterprise augurs well for the future of our country.

In doing sentence (c) explain that 'on a par with' can be changed into a verb, such as (يضارع), not necessarily with a noun

such as (معادلاً) or (مساوياً) . In doing (d) show them that the translator can translate ‘can be expected’ as (لنا أن نتوقع), providing an implied ‘subject’. Tell the students that ‘augurs well’ in (e) means (يبشر بالخير). Make sure that the students can do the three sentences themselves, having mastered the ‘now’ compound.

6- Explain that the initial ‘At least’ in the last sentence of paragraph one qualifies the number of dead *and* sick children.

In translating the sentence you may repeat it, thus:

مات ستة أطفال على الأقل ، ومرض ما لا يقل عن 290000 طفل آخر نتيجة التلوث بالميلامين في منتجات الألبان التي تصنعها تلك الشركات.

Or the alternative phrasing (avoiding the repetition):

وأدى التلوث بالميلامين في منتجات الألبان التي تصنعها تلك الشركات إلى وقوع ضحايا لا تقل عن ستة أطفال قتلى و 290000 من المرضى.

7- Explain to the students that the journalistic ‘so the milk appeared to have’ equals the formal ‘so that the milk would appear to have’, which is the formula to be translated.

8- Note that ‘to be deeply sorry’ translates as:

(نشعر بالأسف العميق)

just as ‘we sincerely apologise’ should be rendered as:

(نعرب مخلصين عن اعتذارنا)

and as ‘beg your forgiveness’ should come out as:

(نرجو منكم الصفح)

Note the difference between (الغفران) which has definite religious undertones and (الصفح) which hasn't. ‘Forgiveness’ is, no

doubt, closer to the former, while ‘pardon’ is closer to the latter; but then this is Chinese English, and we should therefore adapt the message to make it accord with Arab tradition. Note that ‘pardon’ is technically (العفو), as applied to prisoners who have part of their prison sentence written off; but then in Arabic (العفو) is the initial stage, followed by (الغفران) which is higher, followed by (الرحمة) -- the highest

چئم ئى ئى بچ بچ چ (البقرة 286).

- 9- Remind the students that ‘it’ in the beginning of the last sentence refers to the message. It may be better to repeat the noun here, instead of the pronoun.
- 10- Remind the students to change the phrase ‘still suffering’ into a clause, as it is in fact a reduced clause. It should read ‘who are still suffering’ in the Arabic text.

UNIT NINE

Standing trial

The chairwoman of Sanlu, Tian Wenhua, pleaded guilty to selling fake or substandard products at a trial that recently concluded in northern China.

[A child drinks milk in Chengdu, Sichuan province] caption

She is expected to be sentenced to life imprisonment although a verdict may not be reached for several weeks, the official Beijing News said. Earlier reports indicated that the 66-year-old executive could face the death penalty.

In the past week, another 17 people involved in producing, selling, buying and adding melamine to raw milk have also gone on trial. Sanlu said it discovered the problem in May and reported it to authorities in Hebei Province on 2 August. But nothing became public until early September, when the New Zealand government said it brought complaints by Sanlu's partner, Fonterra, to the attention of the Chinese government.

to stand trial	يتعرض للمحاكمة / يُحاكم	Executive	المديرة
		death penalty	عقوبة الإعدام
pleaded guilty	أقر بالذنب / دفع بأنه مذنب	raw milk	اللبن الطازج / الحليب السائل
fake	مزيف / كاذب / مغشوش	gone on trial	قُدموا للمحاكمة
substandard (المطلوب)	دون المستوى (المطلوب) / معيبة / غير صالحة	reported it	قدمت بلاغاً بها
conclude	(هنا) يختتم / ينتهي	nothing became public	لم يُعلن عن شيء
life imprisonment	سجن مؤبد	bring to the attention	يعرض على / يلفت انتباهه إلى ⁷⁰
reports	أخبار		
indicated	أشارت / أفادت		
Beijing News	وكالة أنباء بكين	Fonterra	شركة فونتييرا

To The Teacher:

1- Explain to the students the difference in the judicial system between Egyptian and European trial procedures (as adopted in China or interpreted in European terms by the British reporter), in criminal cases (فى القضايا الجنائية). In the latter, there is always a preliminary hearing (استماع تمهيدية جلسة) on the basis of which it is decided whether there is a case to answer or not, and, if there is, then the case is tried. At this initial hearing the defendant may plead 'not guilty' and the judge may find no adequate grounds for the case to be tried (normally because of lack of evidence) and, consequently, the case is dismissed (يعلن رفض الدعوى). If, however, the defendant pleads guilty or the judge finds adequate grounds, then the case is tried, normally by jury (المحلفون). In a trial by jury, the task of the judge is only to conduct the presentation of evidence, the cross-examination of witnesses, and to decide whether anything said or presented to the jury is admissible in court or not (مقبول شكلاً). In the end, when the jury have come to a decision, their foreman would announce whether they have found the defendant 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. This is called a

verdict (حُكْم). If 'not guilty', the defendant is free to go at once; if 'guilty', he would have to receive a 'sentence' / (حُكْم) (عقوبة) decided and handed down by the judge -- hence the confusion in Arabic. In our judicial system we normally have a panel of judges often consisting of three, but sometimes of five, presided over by a senior judge, whose work combines that of European judge and jury. So much for criminal cases; in misdemeanours (الجنح) the Europeans use courts with a single magistrate (قاض) or, in minor misdemeanours, a Justice of the Peace (JP).

It is advisable that the translator reserve the term (حُكْم) to rendering 'verdict', and (عقوبة) to 'sentence' in translating reports of European trials; he or she should, however, decide whether the word (حُكْم) if it occurs in an Arabic report of an Egyptian trial refers to a verdict or to a sentence and so adopt the appropriate term. For instance:

- a) It was obvious that the defendant would be found guilty, and nobody had any doubts about the verdict. Still, he hoped to receive a light sentence in view of the circumstances of his crime.

أ) كان من الواضح أن التهمة سوف تثبت على المتهم ، ولم يكن أحد يتشكك في صدور هذا الحكم ، ولكن المتهم كان يأمل في عقوبة مخففة نظراً لظروف ارتكابه الجريمة.

But consider the Arabic:

ب) أصدر القاضى أحكاماً بالسجن مدداً متفاوتة على تجار المخدرات ، وفقاً لدور كل منهم فى الجريمة.

b) The judge sentenced all the drug-traffickers to various terms in prison, in accordance with the part played by each in the crime.

ج) كان من العسير التنبؤ بما ستحكم به المحكمة ، وإن كانت الإدانة متوقعة نظراً للأدلة القاطعة التى قدمها الشهود.

c) It was difficult to predict the verdict of the court, though a verdict of guilty was expected in view of the overwhelming evidence presented by witnesses.

2- Note the three main meanings of 'conclude':

a) The meeting concluded at two o'clock, but some members had already left.

أ) انتهى الاجتماع فى الساعة الثانية ، وإن كان بعض الأعضاء قد غادروا القاعة قبل ذلك الموعد.

(Explain how 'already' is rendered into Arabic)

b) The judge concluded by reminding the jury to consider the facts of the case presented and ignore any opinions expressed at the trial.

ب) اختتم القاضى حديثه بتذكير المحلفين بالنظر فى حقائق القضية المعروضة وتجاهل أية آراء عبر أصحابها عنها أثناء المحاكمة.

(Explain how the last portion of the sentence is rendered)

c) On the basis of evidence, the jury concluded that the defendant was not guilty.

ج) انتهى المحلفون ، استناداً إلى الأدلة ، إلى أن المتهم برئ.

It may be useful to remind the students of the meaning of the verb they are familiar with, namely (يعقد) in such constructions as ‘to conclude a treaty’ (يعقد معاهدة), e.g.

d) The trade agreement concluded with the EU makes it possible for Egypt to export more goods than ever before.

د) يتيح الاتفاق المعقود مع الاتحاد الأوروبى لمصر زيادة صادراتها عما كانت عليه فى أى وقت مضى.

3- Remind the students of the various meanings of ‘a report’ and ‘to report’ : make a point of liberating their minds from the old association with (تقرير) and (يقرر) . Remind them that in the press ‘to report’ is to convey a piece of news (يخبر / يبلغ) and ‘reports’ means (أنباء) . A ‘reporter’ is, of course, (صحفى) not (مخبر)! Tell them to have the word (يبلغ) and its cognates always in mind. Now ask them to study the following:

a) Reports from North Korea indicate a resumption of the nuclear programme.

أ) تفيد الأنباء الواردة من كوريا الشمالية أنها استأنفت برنامجها النووي.

b) It was reported that the instructions would be in force until further notice.

ب) ورد في الأنباء أن التعليمات سوف تظل سارية المفعول إلى حين صدور إشعار آخر.

c) The Cholera victims in Zimbabwe are reportedly increasing by the day, but the state coffers are empty and little help is coming from abroad.

ج) ورد أن ضحايا الكوليرا في زيمبابوي تزداد أعدادهم كل يوم ، وإن كانت خزائن الدولة خاوية ، ولا تكاد تصل إلى البلد أية مساعدة خارجية.

ج1) تزداد أعداد ضحايا الكوليرا في زيمبابوي يوماً عن يوم ، فيما ورد من أنباء ، ولكن خزائن الدولة خاوية ولا تكاد تتلقى أية مساعدة من الخارج.

ج2) تفيد الأنباء الواردة من زيمبابوي أن ضحايا الكوليرا يتزايدون يومياً ... إلخ.

UNIT TEN

The Americas Region : Overview

The Enxet Indigenous communities of Takye Axa and Sawhoyamaxa in the Bajo Chaco region of Paraguay have been living at the side of the Pozo Colorado-Concepcion highway for more than 15 years. Despite rulings in their favour by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, they remain excluded from their lands. Deprived of their traditional livelihood and way of life, without adequate health care or sanitation and dependent on irregular government food supplies, they face an insecure present and an uncertain future.

From the northernmost reaches of the Arctic, to the southern tip of Tierra del Fuego, Indigenous Peoples in the Americas have long experienced marginalization and discrimination. Denied a voice in decisions which affect their lands, lives and livelihoods, Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately affected by poverty, even when living in areas rich in minerals and other natural resources. Many still do not enjoy constitutional recognition and their rights to ancestral lands are ignored or dealt with in ways that fail to provide adequate protection to Indigenous economic and cultural traditions. Resource extraction, forestry, agro-industry and other development projects on Indigenous lands are often accompanied by harassment and violence as powerful corporations and private interests flout national and domestic laws in pursuit of profit. A persistent and entrenched cycle of deprivation and social exclusion puts Indigenous people,

especially women, at increased risk of attack while helping ensure that their persecutors are rarely held to account.

Faced with this legacy of appalling human rights violations, Indigenous Peoples throughout the region have mobilized to make themselves heard. Their demands for respect for their land rights and cultural identity, for their right not to face discrimination, indeed for their entitlement to all human rights, are increasingly being brought to the heart of, and reinvigorating, the human rights discourse in the region.

Indigenous	أصلى / أصيل	Constitutional	دستورى
Community	جماعة / جالية / مجتمع محلى	Forestry	الحراجة / أنشطة الغابات
Highway	طريق (رئيسى)	agro-industries	الصناعات الزراعية
Ruling	حكم / فتوى قانونية	harassment	المضايقة
inter-American	ما بين الدول الأمريكية	flout	ينتهك / يخرق / يستهين بـ / يتجاهل
excluded	مستبعد / منبوذ	persistent	متكرر / دائم
sanitation	المرافق الصحية	entrenched	راسخ
irregular	غير منتظم	cycle	دورة
the Arctic	المنطقة القطبية الشمالية / الدائرة القطبية الشمالية / القارة القطبية الشمالية	deprivation	حرمان
marginalization	تهميش	persecute	يضطهد
discrimination	تمييز	hold to account	يحاسب / يسائل
disproportionately	إلى حد بعيد / إلى حد بالغ	legacy	تركة / ميراث
ancestral land	أراضى الأسلاف	appalling	بشع / فظيع
Resource extraction	استخراج الموارد	mobilize	يحدث / يعبئ
Minerals	المعادن / المواد المعدنية	cultural identity	هوية ثقافية
		entitlement	حق التمتع بـ
		reinvigorate	يبث القوة والحيوية في
		discourse	الحديث عن / التفكير واللغة الخاصة بـ

To The Teacher:

- 1- Explain to the students how the opening sentence is built up:
two communities (جماعتان) belonging to an indigenous people are kept out of the lands on which they had lived before the Europeans occupied and settled in their lands 15 years ago. The initial present perfect refers to the situation obtaining *now and for the last 15 years* (الحالة السائدة الآن ومنذ 15 سنة). The tense mood is conveyed in Arabic as (كانتا لا تزالان) that is, nothing has changed for the last 15 years : the two communities are still excluded from their lands.
- 2- Now explain that the indigenous population(السكان الأصليون) is composed of different peoples (شعوب) and that each people consists of communities (جماعات / طوائف). The last may be regarded as ‘local societies’ for which the word ‘communities’ is used, for the sake of brevity or to specify their separation from others. The word (جماعة) is preferred over the word (طائفة) as the latter denotes a larger entity. The Arabic (طائفة) is also used in other contexts, such as the reference to a religious

sect, hence ‘sectarian strife’ (الصراع الطائفي). Historically the Arabian Petty Kings who had small kingdoms in Andalusia before the fall of Arab rule in the late 15th century are called (ملوك الطوائف).

- 3- Ask the students to try to translate the first sentence in class by themselves before showing them how. They may, of course, consult the proposed rendering in the Appendix later.
- 4- Impress on them the need to learn the name of the court in English and Arabic by heart : no translator is at liberty to change any name, however much ‘disliked’. They should also learn the meaning of all the words given in the key.
- 5- Show the students how the last sentence in the initial paragraph is constructed : It begins with two adverbial phrases which are turned into clauses with operative verbs in the translation. Train the students to do this by giving them similarly built-up sentences, e.g.
 - a) Left on their own in the classroom, without a teacher to supervise their answering the given questions, the pupils began to talk to one another rather loudly.

أ) ترك الأستاذ التلاميذ وحدهم فى الفصل دون أن يشرف بنفسه على إجاباتهم
للأسئلة التى وضعها لهم فبدأ يحدث بعضهم بعضاً بصوت عالٍ إلى حدٍ ما.

Another version could run as follows:

أ) حين أصبح التلاميذ وحدهم فى الفصل ، دون مدرس يشرف على إجاباتهم
للأسئلة ، بدأ يحدث بعضهم بعضاً بصوت عالٍ بعض الشيء.

In both versions the principal clause is split : the subject (الفاعل) is transferred to the opening but the rest is left until the end so as to ensure that the information contained in the subordinate phrases is foregrounded. The logic underlying this is that the action contained in the principal clause appears to be a result of the situation described in the initial phrases. Now ask the students to consider the following structure:

- a) From the easternmost shores of Arabia to the westernmost
coasts of Africa, the Arabs have long clung to their past,
believing it to be the basis of a better future.

Here, as you can see, the initial long phrase is subsidiary (ثانوية) from both the grammatical and semantic points of view :
Even if omitted altogether, there will hardly be any change to the
meaning. It is therefore immaterial whether to foreground it (as in

the source text) or to relegate it to the tail-end of the sentence. It functions only as emphasis, and as such is peripheral to the sense. In translating *informative texts* such as these, the translator may safely sacrifice all kinds of emphasis relying on structure for the production of an idiomatic-sounding Arabic text. Ask the students to compare the following three Arabic versions, checking them against the original English, then translate the similar structure at the opening of paragraph two:

(ب) من أقصى الشطآن الشرقية للجزيرة العربية لأقصى السواحل الغربية لإفريقيا، طالما تعلق العرب بأهداب ماضيهم مؤمنين بأنه أساس بناء مستقبل أفضل.

(ب) لطالما تعلق العرب من أقصى الشطآن الشرقية لبلاد العرب إلى أقصى السواحل الغربية لإفريقيا بماضيهم معتقدين أنه أساس بناء مستقبل أفضل.

(ب) لطالما تعلق العرب بماضيهم ، مؤمنين أنه أساس المستقبل الأفضل ، من أقصى الشطآن الشرقية لشبه الجزيرة العربية إلى أقصى السواحل الغربية لإفريقيا.

6- Comment on the use of ‘experience’ here to mean ‘suffer’ or ‘to be subjected to’. It has become a fashionable word, doing duty for a number of words with more specific senses.

Consider:

c) Having sent the book to his publisher, the author experienced a sense of relief.

ج) ما إن أرسل المؤلف كتابه إلى الناشر حتى شعر بالراحة.

d) To experience difficulty in doing your new job is natural; you will soon find it easier to do.

د) من الطبيعي أن تجد صعوبة في أداء عملك الجديد ، إذ سرعان ما يسهل عليك
أداؤه.

7- Point out to the students the similar structure of the second sentence in paragraph 2.

8- Explain that ‘constitutional recognition’ means ‘recognition by the constitution’.

9- Explain that this 3rd sentence is a compound sentence and should be divided into two separate ones in the translation.

10- Examine how the expression ‘are accompanied by’ is changed in the translation given : Note how the sentence is built up : ‘Resource extraction ... are often accompanied by harassment and violence’. This has been changed by providing another subject, as implied by the text, thus:

« وكثيراً ما تتعرض هذه الشعوب للمضايقة والعنف فى غضون استخراج الموارد

الطبيعية ...»

instead of saying

« وكثيراً ما يصاحب استخراج الموارد الطبيعية تعرضها للمضايقة والعنف ...»

or the clumsy, and unacceptable literal version:

« وكثيراً ما يكون استخراج الموارد الطبيعية ... مصحوباً بالمضايقة والعنف ...»

11- Note how 'rarely' is translated by the construction:

« الإفلات ... إلا فيما ندر »

12- As you can see, the object of this exercise is to train the student to rephrase the source text sentence in order to make it sound idiomatic in Arabic.

13- Now ask the students to do the last paragraph on their own. Point out that the initial sentence should be familiar in structure to them. The other and less difficult one can be easily rephrased in Arabic if divided into two sections, separated by 'while'. Explain how 'are increasingly brought to the heart of' is translated, and how the last 'while' sentence is rendered.

UNIT ELEVEN

Trial of Iraqi Shoe-thrower

The trial of the Iraqi man who threw his shoes at US President George W Bush earlier this month has been postponed.

Muntadar al-Zaidi, 29, was expected to appear in court on Wednesday charged with assaulting a foreign leader, and faced a maximum sentence of 15 years. But after an appeal, a higher court is now deciding whether he should face the lesser charge of insulting a leader. The reporter achieved global notoriety by his actions, which were celebrated by thousands in the Arab world. A spokesman for Iraq's Central Criminal Court said the decision to postpone the trial was made following an appeal by Mr Zaidi's lawyers. A new trial date would be set later, Abdel Sattar Beyraqdar told the AFP news agency. The lesser charge would incur a maximum sentence of two years.

No Danger:

Lawyers for Mr Zaidi said their appeal was based on the fact that he had simply been expressing his opposition to the US presence in Iraq and that Mr Bush had never been in serious danger. “Have you ever heard of anyone being killed by a shoe?” lawyer Dhiaa al-Saadi told Reuters. “In Europe, they throw eggs and rotten tomatoes to insult. In Iraq, throwing a shoe is a symbol of disrespect”. He shouted that Mr Bush was “a dog” and the shoes were “a farewell kiss” from those who had been killed, orphaned or widowed in Iraq. Mr Bush ducked the shoes and

appeared untroubled by the incident, joking shortly after that he knew they were a size 10. Mr Zaidi was arrested and has been held in custody ever since. His actions were condemned by the Iraqi government as “shameful”, but he was celebrated as a hero by thousands in the Arab world, who called for his immediate release from prison.

postpone	يؤجل	Charge	تهمة
charged with	متهماً بـ / بتهمة	Incur	يُعاقب عليها بـ / تستوجب
assault	يعدى على / يهاجم	Appeal	استئناف
maximum	حد أقصى	Rotten	عفن / فاسد
reporter	صحفي	Disrespect	احتقار
global	عالمي	Orphaned	تيتموا
notoriety	ذيعوع سوء السمعة	Widowed	ترملن / ترملا
celebrated	احتفى بها / هلل لها	Duck	يتفادى / يتحاشى
Central Criminal Court		size 10	مقاس 10
	محكمة الجنايات المركزية /	in custody	في الحجز

To The Teacher:

- 1- The main lesson to be taught to the student here is how to translate direct speech. Remind the students always to begin by the name or description of the speaker, then provide his or her words as said, maintaining the tense of the quote.
- 2- Impress on the students the need to get the Arabic names right, e.g. (ضياء السعدى) and (عبد الستار بيرقدار), (منتظر الزيدى).

3- Other lessons to be learnt by the students concern cohesion.

Show them that the first sentence must be split into two, with the auxiliary (كان) repeated:

(كان من المتوقع أن يمثل منتظر الزيدى فى المحكمة ... وكان يواجه عقوبة ...)

Similar constructions appear elsewhere and the students should be made aware of the need to provide the stylistic links required by the Arabic text.

4- Show the students how to deal with indirect speech in Arabic, as at the beginning of paragraph 2.

UNIT TWELVE

AFRICA : Overview

Soldiers wearing red berets travelled 300 kilometres north from the Guinean capital Conakry to Khoréra, near Boké. They were looking for Karamba Dramé, a youth leader in the town. When they found him, one of the soldiers shot him. Karamba Dramé died before he reached hospital on 31 October 2008.

As in many countries across Africa, Guinea's population was hit hard by rising food and commodity prices during the year. Demonstrations - some violent - erupted and the authorities believed that Karamba Dramé was one of the organizers of the protests. So they killed him.

The food crisis, which marked 2008 in Africa, had a disproportionate impact on vulnerable population groups, especially those already living in poverty. Across the continent, people demonstrated against the desperate social and economic situation and the sharp rise in living costs. While some demonstrations turned violent, leading to the destruction of private and public property, the authorities often repressed protests using excessive force. Security forces injured and killed numerous people who were claiming their right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food. Protesters were arbitrarily arrested and detained. Some were ill-treated in detention or sentenced to prison terms after unfair trials. Most of

the time, no investigations were carried out to identify those among the security forces responsible for the human rights violations committed while responding to the protests.

Deprivation:

Millions across the region continued to be deprived of their basic needs in spite of the sustained economic growth in many countries in Africa during past years. People faced enormous challenges in securing a daily livelihood, often aggravated by marginalization or political repression, attempts to muffle their voices and render them powerless.

berets	بيريهات (على رؤوسهم)	Costs	تكاليف
travelled	قطعوا مسافة	Property	الممتلكات
shot him	أطلق النار عليه	Excessive	المفرطة / المتطرفة
was hit hard	تعرض للمعاناة الشديدة	claiming their right	يطالبون بحقوقهم
erupt	يتفجر / يندلع	adequate standard of living	مستوى معيشي معقول
some (were) violent	جرح بعضها إلى العنف	arbitrarily	بصورة تعسفية
protests	مظاهرات احتجاج / مظاهرات	unfair	جائر
disproportionate	هائل / أكبر من المتوقع	identify	يحدد هوية / يحدد
impact	تأثير	deprivation	الحرمان
vulnerable	مستضعف	sustained	متواصل / مستمر
cost of living	تكاليف المعيشة أو العيش	challenges	تحديات (هنا : مشاق)
		aggravated	تفاقت
		muffle their voices	تكميم أفواههم / إسكات أصواتهم

To The Teacher:

- 1- Ask the students to translate the item, paragraph by paragraph, then check their translation against the one given in the Appendix. If they have absorbed the lessons of the earlier similar texts (units 7 and 10) they should find no difficulty in producing an excellent translation.
- 2- Any new words occurring in this unit should be learnt by heart. More importantly, the student should learn how the Arabic translation in the Appendix is done : certain word forms have changed, and internal connectiveness is established.

PART II

Arabic-English Translation

Exercises

UNIT THIRTEEN

UNIT THIRTEEN

In my *Level II Manual* I prefaced my introduction of the number of Arabic texts chosen for translation into English by a note on a stylistic feature which, I said, distinguishes English clearly from Arabic, namely ‘subordination’. At this more advanced level I would like to deal with a feature of Arabic writing *in the press* generally characterized by looseness of expression, and sometimes deliberate vagueness. The language itself is not to blame, of course, being the same Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) used in serious writing, both scientific and literary. It has even scaled greater heights than many comparable modern languages, especially in the hands of the masters led in literature by Naguib Mahfouz, and in the press by other masters of the prose style foremost among whom were (the late) Lewis Awad, Shoukry Ayad and Zaki Naguib Mahmoud. I am a graduate, so to speak, of their school, believing in clarity and direct, precise expression. In my *Level II Manual* I used texts by a great writer and talented novelist, namely Maguid Tobia. Now I shall go to the other

extreme and select a number of news stories published in two of the national dailies, namely *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar*.

The banner headline (العنوان الرئيسي) in today's *Al-Ahram*, 18 February 2009, (from which other texts are taken) reads:

(دفع العلاقات المصرية الروسية إلى مستوى المشاركة الإستراتيجية فى جميع المجالات)

which illustrates the feature I have referred to, namely the vagueness arising from the clash of metaphoric with literal expression, in turn due to the use in this instance of mixed metaphors. Consider the opening word (دفع). It literally means ‘to push’, with the implication that it is a push *forward*. But the rest of the headline suggests it should be ‘to raise’ rather than to push forward, as definitely indicated by the word *level*. It is therefore a mixed metaphor, unless we understand ‘push’ to mean to ‘push upward’, which is unusual and certainly unacceptable in English. Here the translator has to adjust one part of the mixed metaphor, either by saying “Russo-Egyptian relations to be raised to...” or to say “Russo-Egyptian relations to be enhanced / promoted so as to achieve a higher level of strategic partnership / participation in all fields”.

Now look at the loose use of the adjective ‘strategic’ .Strictly speaking, strategy is a warlike term (for which see any dictionary) but it has been borrowed and applied to planning, especially the drawing up of a general plan or to overall planning. In Linguistics it has been adopted as a fashionable synonym for ‘schema’ (pl. schemata); in Arabic it is just fashionable. So, if Egypt and Russia will become partners in laying down general plans, will each take part in the other's planning? Surely we could benefit by the Russian experience in the recent transformation of its economy; but shall we have a say in the ‘strategic’ management of Russian affairs ? The fact is that all that is meant is ‘vital’ or ‘very important’, especially when you come to the amazing ‘in all fields’!

Soon enough, however, we come to the rest of the headline, where ‘all fields’ are reduced to a number of specific fields, and the fashionable ‘strategy’ is replaced by a comprehensible ‘cooperation’ :

(مبارك يتلقى رسالة من مدقيديف للتعاون فى مجالات البترول والغاز والطاقة النووية والفضاء والتكنولوجيا المتقدمة)

(Mubarak receives a message from Medvedev on cooperation in the spheres of oil, gas, nuclear energy, space and advanced technology)

Now this apparently makes sense. But what I translated as ‘on cooperation’ (حول التعاون) is not so in Arabic but is, rather, ‘for cooperation’, that is, ‘aimed at’ or ‘designed to achieve’. ‘For’ does not fit the English syntax and must be replaced by either of the expressions given. But is this what is actually meant? Is the precise meaning intended ‘designed to initiate’ cooperation, or ‘aimed at enhancing’ cooperation? Either could be intended, perhaps the former rather than the latter; hence the difficulty faced by the translator who must assume here the function of an interpreter (مفسر) as well as editor (محرر) .

However, the body of the news story may further modify the above interpretation. Here it is:

تشهد الأشهر القليلة المقبلة تنشيطاً واسعاً للعلاقات المصرية الروسية في جميع المجالات ، ودفعها إلى مستوى المشاركة الإستراتيجية على الأصعدة الثنائية والإقليمية والدولية. حيث تلقى الرئيس حسنى مبارك أمس رسالة من الرئيس الروسى ديميتري مدفيديف تضمنت الخطوط العريضة للاتفاقيات المزمع توقيعها بين البلدين خلال الزيارة المرتقبة للرئيس الروسى إلى مصر خلال شهر يونيو المقبل بدعوة من الرئيس مبارك.

We are on firmer ground here; this is what you may understand by the press story:

In the next few months, Russo-Egyptian relations will be re-activated on a wide scale, in all fields. They will be raised to the level of strategic participation, bilaterally, regionally and internationally. The message received yesterday by President Hosni Mubarak from Russian President Dimitri Medvedev dealt with the outlines of the agreements to be signed by the two countries during the expected visit to Egypt of the Russian President this June at the invitation of President Mubarak.

Apart from the technicalities of changing Arabic structures into idiomatic English ones (beginning with a prepositional phrase ... etc.), the English version represents more focused information. The sharpening of the focus inevitably necessitates a degree of interpretation. Is (واسع) 'wide-ranging' or 'on a large scale' ? Is (المشاركة) 'participation' or 'partnership' (for which (الشراكة) has been commonly adopted) ? Is (تنشيط) 'reactivation' which is, we assume, closer to reality or simply 'activation' (for which (تفعيل) is now used)? Could it mean simply 'enhanced' or 'promoted', both

no less loose than ‘invigorated’ or the colourful ‘rejuvenated’ ?
Could the intended meaning be simply ‘bolstered’ or ‘re-inforced’
?

The truth is that we can never be completely sure, as Arabic political terms are far from being semantically finalized: they continue to develop, with some vanishing and others appearing as political fashions change. Most existing terms are translations of foreign words, not necessarily specific terms with precise meanings. In fact, some Arabic political and economic terms can only be understood with reference to the European words they have been translated from. The translator is therefore always forced to consult a modern specialized dictionary; and even though he or she may find what appears to be exact equivalents, the English text produced will be more or less an interpretation.

Let us take another example from the front page of the same issue of *Al-Ahram*. The headline is straightforward enough:

(سعد الحريري : مصر تدعم الجيش اللبناني حالياً ومستقبلاً .. وقتلة الحريري

سيعاقبون)

(Sa‘d Al-Hariri: Egypt supports the Lebanese army, at present and in the future. The murderers of (Rafiq) Al-Hariri will be punished).

Even though the word (تدعم) can mean many things in Arabic (to consolidate, reinforce, strengthen, bolster ... etc.) while ‘support’ normally means (يساند / يؤيد / يعضد / يؤازر / يظاهر) the latter may be preferred as we do not know what the speaker precisely means. Will the ‘support’ assume a *material* form ? Or will it be simply political support for the position taken by the Lebanese army in the current power struggle? The body of the news story *seems* to support the material sense of the term, and the translator may thus prefer it, justifiably. But absolute certainty is ruled out: we can only guess. The detailed news story has other challenging terms. Here it is:

فى إطار الجهود المصرية المستمرة من أجل الحفاظ على لبنان ودعم المساعى
الرامية إلى وحدة أراضيه ، استقبل الرئيس حسنى مبارك أمس بمقر رئاسة
الجمهورية النائب اللبناني سعد الحريرى رئيس كتلة الأغلبية البرلمانية بمجلس
النواب ، حيث تناول اللقاء الوضع العربى الراهن ، ومبادرة خادم الحرمين
الشريفين الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز عاهل السعودية من أجل وحدة الصف
العربى ، وكذلك الوضع فى لبنان ، وسبل دعم الدولة اللبنانية وجيشها.

Here is how I understand this paragraph:

Within the continued Egyptian efforts to safeguard Lebanon and consolidate the (ongoing) endeavours to maintain Lebanon's territorial integrity, President Hosni Mubarak yesterday received the Lebanese MP Sa'd Al-Hariri, (current) leader of the parliamentary majority at the House of Representatives. Their meeting dealt with the current Arab situation, the initiative taken by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdulla Bin Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia, for the unification of Arab ranks. It also dealt with the situation in Lebanon, and the means of supporting the Lebanese State and army.

The word (دعم) occurs twice in the paragraph, and is translated differently but is still a little vague; you can only 'consolidate' efforts by supporting them (or taking part in them, putting your weight behind them etc), and you support the state by also standing behind it, reinforcing its position etc. But could the support take a material form when applied in the same phrase to the army ? Indeed, it can and must, judging by the rest of the news story, but let us first grapple with another vague word, namely

(الحفاظ على). What does the expression mean ? Not 'preserve' ! Worse and farther still from the intended meaning is 'conserve' ! What is, of course, meant is to 'keep Lebanon whole', that is, to resist all attempts at dividing Lebanon into statelets or cutting out any parts of its territory -- which is the specific meaning given later in the same sentence in the precise 'to maintain Lebanon's territorial integrity' ! But (الحفاظ) must be rendered to indicate a similar or a more general meaning as given above in 'to safeguard'. The fact is, in political parlance, the Arabic (يحافظ على) can mean both to maintain / sustain and to keep safe; and 'Peace-keeping missions' are (بعثات حفظ السلام). But (يحافظ) can mean (يحمي / يصون) as used in other contexts. I have used 'safeguard' in the translation given but am not completely sure that that is what the speaker has in mind.

Now we return to the problematic (دعم) . Here is the rest of the news story:

وصرح النائب سعد الحريري بعد اللقاء بأن الرئيس مبارك كان واضحاً في دعمه للبنان ، والوقوف إلى جانب استقراره ، مشيراً إلى أن وزير الدفاع اللبناني سوف يبحث في أثناء زيارته الحالية لمصر ، سبل دعم الجيش اللبناني في الوقت الراهن ومستقبلاً من أجل اضطلاع لبنان بحماية أراضيه ، والحيلولة دون تدخل الآخرين في شئونه.

After the meeting, Sa'd Al-Hariri said that President Mubarak was clear in his support for Lebanon and in standing behind its stability. The Lebanese Minister of Defence, he said, would discuss, in the course of his current visit to Egypt, ways and means of consolidating the Lebanese army at present and in the future. The purpose is that Lebanon could assume the task of defending its land and preventing all others from interfering in its (internal) affairs.

As you can see, the word (دعم) is used in more than one sense; and the students should remember this at all times. Note too that (دعم) is used in other contexts to mean 'subsidy', as in the commodities sold at subsidized prices in Egypt (notably bread). This means that the government pays certain 'subsidies' (مبالغ دعم) to traders to compensate them for the lower prices they offer such commodities at. Having dealt with this problem, you may now show the students the structural changes in the text!

UNIT FOURTEEN

انتهاء مفاوضات الدوحة لحل أزمة دارفور .. والمهدى يصفها بالفاشلة

الدوحة - وكالات الأنباء : انتهت أمس مفاوضات الدوحة بين الحكومة السودانية وحركة العدل والمساواة المتمردة في دارفور ، وبرغم إبرام الجانبين اتفاق حسن نيات ، وإعادة بناء الثقة ، إلا أنهما فشلا في التوصل إلى اتفاق إطارى يحكم المفاوضات بينهما فى المستقبل.

وقد وصف الصادق المهدي رئيس حزب الأمة مفاوضات الدوحة بأنها «فاشلة» مؤكداً أن حل قضية دارفور مرهون بالتشخيص الصحيح للمشكلة.

إعادة بناء الثقة	Doha	الدوحة
Re-building of trust	were concluded	انتهت
to reach	negotiations	مفاوضات
	حركة العدل والمساواة	
Framework Agreement	Justice and Equality Movement	
Governing	insurgent / rebel	المتمردة
it was a failure	conclusion / holding	إبرام
dependent on	اتفاق حسن النيات	
proper diagnosis / التشخيص الصحيح	Good Will Agreement	
right identification		

To The Teacher:

- 1- Throughout this section the emphasis will be on training the students to write coherent (and correct) English.
- 2- Show the students how to translate the dateline (Doha, news agencies) and that the words should be in bold type.
- 3- The students will not, most probably, encounter any difficulty in producing an acceptable result, but impress on them the need to change the structure of the Arabic sentence in translating it into English.
- 4- Explain the difference between ‘negotiations’ (مفاوضات) and ‘talks’ (مباحثات / محادثات). The Arabic (يتفاوض) precisely means to confer (يتباحث) in order to settle a disputed question or to bargain or discuss with a view to reaching agreement. In other words (التفاوض) has always an end in view and deals with a specific issue, with each side willing to make concessions, (يقدم) (however slight). The Arabic (يتباحث) can have no end in view, just like (يتحدث) : the two sides may just engage in an exchange of views (تبادل وجهات النظر) without any of them trying to make gains or change the other's position.

أ) أظهرت المحادثات المصرية الإيطالية تطابق وجهات النظر تجاه مشكلة الشرق الأوسط وسعى الجانبين إلى حل سلمي لها.

a) Egyptian-Italian talks have shown that the two sides hold identical views on the Middle East problem, and that both sought to find a peaceful solution.

ب) كان لابد من عقد مباحثات تمهيدية قبل الشروع في مفاوضات انضمام تركيا إلى الاتحاد الأوروبي.

b) Preliminary talks had to be held before embarking on negotiating Turkey's accession to the EU.

ج) تتواصل المباحثات بين مصر وممثلي حركة حماس في القاهرة تمهيداً للتفاوض مع السلطة الفلسطينية حول توحيد الصف الفلسطيني.

c) Talks continue between Egypt and representatives of the Hamas movement, preparatory to negotiations with the Palestinian Authority on unifying Palestinian ranks.

5- Explain the use of the Arabic (تشخيص) . As a medical term, it means to determine the nature of a disease from observation of symptoms, for which we use the English 'diagnosis'. As a literary term, used to refer to a rhetorical figure, it is the equivalent of 'personification', that is, the handling of abstract nouns in human terms. The verb can also mean 'to specify the nature of' (outside medicine) as an equivalent of 'to characterize'; here are a few illustrative uses of both verb and noun:

أ (لم يستطع الممارس العام تشخيص المرض فأوصى المريض باستشارة اختصاصي.

a) The General Practitioner could not diagnose the disease, so he advised that a specialist be consulted.

(note the change of the active voice into passive).

ب) كان الشاعر الرومانسي وردزورث يعيب على الكلاسيكيين الجدد استخدام الصور الشعرية التجريدية وخصوصاً التشخيص ، ومع ذلك فقد كتب قصيدة «مناجاة إلى الواجب» ، واصفاً إياه بأنه 'الابنة الصارمة لصوت الله'.

b) Though Wordsworth, the romantic poet, criticized neo-classical poets for using abstract imagery, especially personification, he wrote an 'Ode to Duty', calling it 'the stern daughter of the voice of God'.

ج (يستطيع الناقد أن يصف روايات نجيب محفوظ في مرحلة النضج بأنها واقعية، ولكن بعض رواياته الرمزية يصعب تشخيصها.

c) Critics can describe the mature novels of Naguib Mahfouz as realistic but some of his later symbolic works are difficult to characterize.

(The students may find it amusing to learn that the art of acting was called (التشخيص) early in the twentieth century, and that an actor was commonly called (مشخصاتي) . 'Characterization' is today used as a critical term, meaning the drawing up of characters (رسم الشخصيات) in a novel or a play).

6- Explain to the students that 'Good Will', given in the Arabic text as (النوايا الحسنة) , is translated elsewhere as (حسن نيات) as in the expression (سفير النوايا الحسنة) = A GoodWill Ambassador,

and (زيارة النوايا الحسنة) = a GoodWill Visit, both meaning that the intention is to show good will.

7- Explain why (وصفها بأنها فاشلة) is translated in the key as ‘described it as a failure’ or better still ‘said it was a failure / had failed’. Encourage the students to use the English expression.

8- Show that (مرهون) originally means ‘pawned’, that is, deposited as a pledge for a debt, and that the modern sense in Arabic comes from its figurative sense as a pledge. A pawn-broker is a person licensed to lend money at interest on the security of goods left him; his shop is called (محل رهونات) . The Arabic (رهين / رهن) are also used in the sense of (مرهون) ; but (رهين) can mean also ‘confined / destined to’, but this is an old use. The Arabic (يرهن) ‘to pawn’, means to make something dependent on another:

كان يقول إن شرفه رهين بالثأر لمقتل أبيه.

He used to say that he had pawned his honour to avenging the murder of his father.

9- Explain that while both ‘insurgent’ and ‘rebel’ are nouns, they are used as adjectives in common political parlance.

UNIT FIFTEEN

في ختام المشروع التكتيكي « بدوي 3 »

المشير طنطاوى يشيد بمهارة الجنود فى إصابة الأهداف

شهد المشير حسين طنطاوى القائد العام للقوات المسلحة وزير الدفاع والإنتاج الحربى المرحلة النهائية للمشروع التكتيكي « بدوي 3 » ، الذى اختتم أمس ونفذته وحدات من القوات المسلحة بالذخيرة الحية داخل نطاق الجيش الثانى الميدانى فى عمق سيناء.

كما أثنى القائد العام للقوات المسلحة على ما وصل إليه القادة والضباط والصف والجنود من مهارات ميدانية وقتالية عالية ، والدقة فى إصابة الأهداف وتدميرها بنسبة عالية قاربت 100% برغم صعوبة الرؤية وشدة الرياح.

كما أشاد بسرعة تنفيذهم المهام القتالية والنيرانية فى الوقت والمكان المحددين ، والقدرة على استخدام أحدث وسائل القيادة والسيطرة بين جميع العناصر المشتركة فى المشروع التكتيكي « بدوي 3 ».

[تفاصيل أخرى ص7]

commended	أشاد / أثنى	tactical project	المشروع التكتيكي
skills	مهارات	Field-Marshal	المشير
combat	قتالية	target hitting	إصابة الأهداف
precision	الدقة	stage	المرحلة
poor visibility	صعوبة الرؤية	carried out by	نفذته
fire (used adj.)	النيرانية	live ammunition	الذخيرة الحية
command	القيادة	106within	داخل نطاق
control	السيطرة	field	الميدانى / ميدانية
	(تفاصيل أخرى فى ص7)	(used adjectivally)	
(other details on p. 7)			عمق سيناء in the depth of Sinai

To The Teacher:

- 1- Remind the students to begin with the name of the Commander-in-Chief (C.-in-C.) of the Armed Forces, who is also Minister of Defence and Military Production; they may, of course, begin with ‘yesterday’, but this should require complete rephrasing.
- 2- The clause (الذى اختتم أمس) is better given as a reduced clause, thus ‘concluded yesterday’.
- 3- This may be a good opportunity for your class to learn one or two things about military ranks being, as it happens, borrowed from English. A Field-Marshal (FM) is the highest rank in the Army, similar to Air-Marshal in the Airforce (الطيران / القوات الجوية) and Admiral in the navy (البحرية / القوات البحرية). Here, however, he is C.-in-C. of the entire armed forces; the rank immediately below him is a General (Gen.) (فريق أول); below this is a lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.) (فريق); below this is a Major-General (Maj.-Gen.) (لواء). All these ranks are referred to in common speech as generals in Britain. However, in the USA, another rank also referred to as a general is the one immediately below this, namely that of a Brigadier (Brig)

(عميد)in Britain. In the US army this rank is Brigadier-General. Translators are often at a loss how to specify the rank if simply referred to in English as ‘general’; the Arabic (جنرال) is commonly used but (قائد) is preferable. However, when translating senior ranks from Arabic, where specified, it is better to get the English equivalent right, whether according to British or US nomenclature.

Below the generals come, in descending order , ‘Colonel’(col.) (pronounced *Kernel*) (عقيد), Lieutenant-Colonel (Lt.-Col.) (مقدم) Major (Maj.) (رائد), Captain (Cap.) (نقيب), Lieutenant (Lt.) (ملازم) and Second-Lieutenant (2nd-Lt.) (ملازم أول) . Note that

‘lieutenant’ is pronounced *leftenant* in Britain and *Lutenant* in the USA.

Note that the C.-in-C. (القائد العام) is a military post (منصب) while the Supreme Commander (القائد الأعلى) is a political one, normally reserved for the President or Head of State who gives the order to go to war or to cease hostilities (يأمر بوقف العمليات العسكرية).

4- Note that (هدف / أهداف) in military contexts is always ‘target(s)’. Tell your class that ‘target practice’ means (التدريب)

(على إصابة الهدف) and warn them never to use any other word but 'target' in such contexts.

- 5- Note that two words (يشيد / أثنى) are used in Arabic to mean 'praise'. You may vary your English, by using 'praise', 'commend', or 'laud', but not 'extol' ! The first two are common, the third is used in political contexts, the fourth in highly formal ones, such as 'extolling the virtues' of the leader (الإشادة بشمائل الزعيم الفضلى).
- 6- Remind the students that 'combat' (قتال) is used adjectivally (قتالية / قتالى) to qualify tasks (مهام) and troops (جنود) .
- 7- 'Live ammunition' (الذخيرة الحية) often occurs in its abbreviated, or truncated form 'ammo' in slang (فى اللغة الدارجة).
- 8- A 'tactical project' is a kind of military exercise in which the troops learn tactics. As a noun ending with (s) (plural) but often used with a singular verb, it means the art of placing or moving fighting forces for or during battle, and is therefore translated as (التكتيك) that is, in the Arabized form. It is also used figuratively to mean plan(s) or method(s) for carrying out a policy. It therefore deals with particular, small-scale moves

(or plans) as opposed to strategy, which concerns general, large-scale ones.

- اعتمد المصريون فى حرب 1973 على إستراتيجية الخداع / الخداع الإستراتيجى ، وانتصروا بتكتيك المفاجأة.

- Using strategic deception in the 1973 war, the Egyptians won by surprise tactics.

(Explain the structural changes used in translating this sentence).

UNIT SIXTEEN

انفراج أزمة الصيدلة

تعليق الإضراب بعد الاتفاق على عدم محاسبتهم بأثر رجعي

القاهرة - من حسام زايد : فى تطور مفاجئ أمس ، قررت نقابة الصيدلة تعليق إضراب الصيدلة لحين إنهاء مفاوضاتها مع وزارة المالية ، والوصول إلى صيغة الإقرار الضريبي الجديد للسنوات المقبلة ، بما يضمن توفير معاملات ضريبية منتظمة. جاء ذلك بعد اتفاق الدكتور حاتم الجبلى مع وزارة المالية على تجاوز السنوات السابقة من 2005 وحتى 2008 ، وعدم تطبيق أى أثر رجعي عليها ، والتعامل معها وفق الأسس التى قدم بها الصيدلة إقراراتهم الضريبية.

وصرح الدكتور محمود عبد المقصود أمين عام نقابة الصيدلة بأن الاتفاق يراعى طبيعة عمل الصيدليات ، وسوف يتم تطبيقه اعتباراً من 2009 وأشار الدكتور محمد عبد الجواد وكيل نقابة الصيدلة إلى أن الدكتور بطرس غالى وزير المالية قام بالاتصال بالنقابة وقدم اعتذاره عما بدر من رئيس مصلحة الضرائب. وكانت نقابة الصيدلة قد قررت تفويض وزير الصحة لبحث الأزمة مع رئيس الوزراء الدكتور أحمد نظيف، ومع وزير المالية ، وذلك بعد الاجتماع الذى عقده الجبلى مع وفد من النقابة أمس.

وأوضح وكيل نقابة الصيدلة أن الوفد طرح خلال الاجتماع كل أبعاد المشكلة الحالية والحلول المتاحة والمقترحة لحفظ حقوقهم ، مشيراً إلى أنه قد تم بالفعل الاتفاق على صيغة لحل المشكلة ، على أن يقوم وزير الصحة شخصياً بتمثيل مطالب الصيدلة ومناقشتها . وكان الصيدلة قد واصلوا أمس إضرابهم لليوم الثانى على التوالى.

Union / Trade Union	نقابة	انفراج أزمة الصيدلة
takes into account/	يراعى	Pharmacists Crisis Over /
observes		A thaw in Pharmacists Crisis
use / apply	يطبق	Suspension
apology	اعتذار	Strike
what he did / had done..	عما بدر من	accountancy
regular	منتظمة	accountancy
Prime Minister	رئيس الوزراء	(هنا : to handle their tax account
Delegation	الوفد	retroactively
Dimensions	أبعاد	sudden /
Available	المتاحة	surprise development
Proposed	المقترحة	وزارة المالية
safeguard / secure	يحفظ	Finance Ministry
represent	يمثل	formula / module
continued	واصلوا	tax form/ الإقرار الضريبي
	لليوم الثانى على التوالى	tax statement / tax sheet
for the second day running		transactions / dealings معاملات
		(tax handling هنا)

To The Teacher:

- 1- You may like to take this opportunity to explain all about the Trade Union (TU) system (نظام النقابات) in capitalist countries. The common word in English for (نقابة) is Union, even without being qualified at all. The primary sense of a syndicate is a business association (مفالات) (رابطة تجارية) that supplies articles, (الصحف الدورية) (الصحف الدورية) ; cartoons, (رسوم كاريكاتورية) etc. to periodicals (هنا)

the other meaning (less common) is a combination of commercial firms associated to forward a common interest (اتحاد شركات تجارية). Its cognates are, however, different in meaning: Syndicalism is the theory that political power should be in the hands of trade unions and that these unions should own and manage the industries in which their members work. The Arabic Language Academy (مجمع اللغة العربية) in the 1950s approved (النقابية) as a translation indicating the said theory; hence the confusion with 'Trade Unionism'. From this theory come syndical (نقابي / متعلق بالنقابة) and syndicalist (معتنق) (مذهب النقابية). In order to avoid such confusion, it is better for the translator to forget about 'syndicate' (as both noun and verb) for the moment, and focus on TUs. The Arabic (نقابة) is better rendered as The Pharmacists Union; this is the safe use which the English-speaking world will understand. And this explains why I have omitted to provide the word 'syndicate' as an alternative to TU; the fact is it is not.

2- The Arabic (انفراج) can mean many things, but mainly either 'an end to a crisis' or a 'temporary easing of a crisis'. So, if you feel that the suspension of the strike is a true end, say it is '

over’, but if you feel it is only temporary, say it is a ‘thaw’.
Literally the word means a rise in temperature causing the snow to melt; figuratively it refers to any easing of tension, or of warming up after a cold spell (again figuratively). The choice is entirely up to the translator.

3- Show the students how to use ‘strike’ as a noun and as a verb:

أ (أعلنت نقابة سائقي المركبات الحكومية إضراباً خاطفاً ليوم واحد تضامناً مع سائقي القطارات.

a) Government Vehicles Drivers Union announced a one-day lightning strike, to show solidarity with train drivers.

ب) أضرب عمال النسيج بالمحلة الكبرى مساندة لمطالبهم بتحسين أجورهم.

b) Textile workers in al-Mahalla al-Kubra went on strike in support of their demands for improved wages.

ج (حق الإضراب أو الامتناع عن العمل من الحقوق الدستورية في بلدان اقتصاد السوق.

c) The right to strike, or withdraw one's labour, is a constitutional right in market economy countries.

د (من أنواع الإضراب الأخرى التباطؤ في العمل ، أو الامتناع عن العمل لوقت إضافي.

- d) There are other kinds of strike such as ‘go-slow’ and ‘work-to-rule’ strikes.

هـ) أحياناً ما يشار إلى الإضراب بتعبير مُلَطَّف وهو اتخاذ إجراء من جانب العمال.

- e) A strike may be referred to euphemistically as an industrial action.

Explain to the students that industry does not mean (صناعة) in the sense of manufacturing (تصنيع) only but any productive activity; hence the adjective ‘industrious’ (مجد/مجتهد) and the need to use the expression ‘manufacturing industries’ for (الصناعات).

UNIT SEVENTEEN

كهرباء مصر تشع النور والحياة في «واو» !

كتبت - أسماء الحسيني : استقبلت خمسة آلاف أسرة في مدينة « واو » عاصمة

ولاية بحر الغزال ، إحدى ولايات جنوب السودان العشر أمس بمشاعر الفرح العارمة

الوفد المصرى ، الذى زارهم لإطلاق عمل محطة الكهرباء المصرية بالمدينة. صلاح
المليح أحد أبناء مدينة « واو » يقول : ستغير الكهرباء المصرية وجه الحياة فى مدينتنا
، التى عانت كثيراً فى سنوات الحرب الأهلية ، وكان من الصعب فى السابق على
المستشفيات أن تعمل فى ظل كهرباء غير ثابتة من مولدات ، وسيسهل دخول الكهرباء
فى تأهيل « واو » ودفع عملية التنمية والتعليم والبناء. أما سيسليا جوزيف من أبناء
الجنوب ، فأعربت عن فرحتها بالحدث قائلة : الكهرباء كانت أوضاعها «تعبانة»
والمولدات الخاصة كانت موجودة فقط فى الأماكن المهمة ، كانت حياة الناس فى « واو
» تنتهى عند الغروب ، والآن سيشعر الناس بطعم السلام وسيقيمون المشروعات
التنموية. المستشارة القانونية بجوبا ستوريا نيناطون تقول : كان دخول الكهرباء إلى «
واو » أملاً كبيراً ، وها هو تحقق وجميع السودانيين سعداء به ، ونأمل فى أن تمتد يد
مصر إلى « أببى » ، وكل مدن وقرى الجنوب برسائل الحب والإخاء والعطاء
والتعاون. بينما يرى إدوارد لينو القيادى البارز بالحركة الشعبية لتحرير السودان : إن
شعب جنوب السودان يشعر بامتنان كبير تجاه مصر قيادة وشعباً ، موضحاً أن مشروع
كهرباء « واو » ليس أمراً جديداً ، بل هو امتداد وإضافة لكل مشروعات مصر
العظيمة فى الجنوب. ويضيف : يكفى مصر فخراً أن اسمها أصبح مقروناً فى مخيلة
وذاكرة أبناء جنوب السودان بالنور والضيء وكل الأشياء الجميلة التى قدمتها لإخوانها
فى الجنوب ، التى تمهد الطريق لعلاقات أقوى وتعاون أكبر.

وقد عانى جنوب السودان من الحرب الأهلية والآن تجددت الآمال وانتعشت فى
نفوس أبناء « واو » ببعث جديد لمدينتهم الجميلة ، التى حباها الله بطبيعة ساحرة خلابة
على ضفاف نهر الجور ، أحد فروع نهر النيل الرئيسية ، وموقعها المتميز الذى يربط

العديد من مناطق الشمال والجنوب والغرب ، ويرشحها لموقع تجارى وصناعى متميز
بعد دوران عجلة الإنتاج فيها.

legal adviser	المستشارة القانونية	electricity / electric	كهرباء
fraternity, brotherhood	الإخاء	power	
	القيادى البارز	radiates / brightens/	تشع
an eminent leader in		lights up	
	الحركة الشعبية لتحرير	Wau (Wow !?)	واو
Sudan's Popular Liberation	السودان	Province	ولاية
Movement		Southern Sudan /	جنوب السودان
Gratitude	امتنان	South Sudan	
Leadership	قيادة		مشاعر الفرح العارمة
an extension	امتداد	overwhelming joy /	
	يكفى مصر فخراً	deep / great rejoicing	
It is an ample source of pride		power plant	محطة كهرباء
for Egypt			الحرب الأهلية
coupled / associated	مقروناً	civil war / civil strife	
imagination	مخيلة	irregular	غير ثابتة
pave the way	تمهد الطريق	generators	مولدات
	تجددت .. وانتعشت	rehabilitate	تأهيل
renewed ... thrived		the event	الحدث
resurrection / revival	بعث		أوضاعها ” تعبانة “
granted / gave	حباها	in poor conditions	
fascinating / enchanting	خلاية	sunset	الغروب
nominate	يرشح	the taste of peace	طعم السلام
To The Teacher:	(هنا يؤهل)		
(qualifies)			

1- Although the common word for electricity in English is power,
both as short for electric power and in many compounds such
as ‘power cut’ (انقطاع الكهرباء) ‘power-point’ (مأخذ التيار)
(محطة توليد الكهرباء ‘power-plant’ and الكهربيائى / البريزة), the use

of ‘power’ alone in journalese could bring in a confusion with its other meaning of (سلطة). It is better, therefore to use ‘electric power’ in full.

- 2- The style, as you can see, is not strictly informative: it often tends to be expressive; there is enough elbow-room for the translator to exercise his or her literary talent. A word like (يشع) strictly means ‘radiate’ : this is a scientific term used for any source of light (sun, moon and stars included) as well as for transmitting radio signals (wireless). What you need here is either “‘brightens up ‘Wau’ with light and life’”, or “‘irradiates ‘Wau’ with light and life’”. Consider as a headline:

(“Wau” irradiated with light and life
by Egyptian electric power)

- 3- Note that the city of ‘Wau’ (واو) is spelt in this way in *The Times Atlas of the World*, 2005, as well as the other old Atlases. Beware of spelling it ‘Wow’ which is an American interjection used variously to express surprise, wonder, pleasure or even pain! It has recently crept into British usage, and, which I find appalling, into Egyptian Arabic!

4- The problematic (ولاية) deserves a brief comment : the word has historical roots in the Arab and Ottoman empires when the Supreme Ruler (a Caliph or a Sultan) appointed local governors in the provinces making up the empire and paying tribute (الجزية) to him. That governor was called (الوالي) and the verb (يولى) meant 'to appoint somebody as governor'; and we often hear of a succession of governors appointed in Egypt (soon to be removed by the Sultan, and before him the Caliph). When the United States of America was created in the late eighteenth century, the Arabs could only understand its structure in terms of the Ottoman empire to which all individual Arab countries belonged: they called it (الولايات المتحدة). The name stuck, however, and was later applied to the system in India which also consists of 'states'. When Egypt, still under British rule in the late nineteenth century and still called (ولاية عثمانية) joined forces with the British to conquer Sudan (which was called Anglo-Egyptian Sudan) local governors were appointed and were confusedly called (ولاية) . It was difficult to describe each new administrative division in Sudan as Directorate (مديرية) as was the case in Egypt, which,

however, later changed to (محافظة) or governorate but was called a province, so that the new (ولاية) became local provincial governors; hence my preference of Province here. Note that elsewhere the English word is translated as (مقاطعة) .

5- The Arabic (تأهيل) equals rehabilitate; the English word is sometimes translated as (إصلاح) . Beginners are deluded by the presence of the prefix (re-) and rashly say (إعادة) تأهيل but the extra word is not needed. The word is used in both English and Arabic versions to refer to preparing something or somebody for the resumption of normal life. It can also mean (يرد اعتبار) in the case of people whose name has been unjustly tarnished. In agriculture the rehabilitation of land is (إصلاحها) that is, making it cultivable again.

UNIT EIGHTEEN

سوزان مبارك تفتتح متحف أنور السادات بمكتبة الإسكندرية

الإسكندرية - جيهان مصطفى : افتتحت السيدة سوزان مبارك رئيس مجلس أمناء

مكتبة الإسكندرية أمس، مشروع توثيق حياة الرئيس الراحل أنور السادات بمكتبة

الإسكندرية ، ويضم المشروع متحفاً وموقعاً إلكترونياً وبانوراما تراثية توثق حياته الشخصية والعملية.

واستمعت قرينة الرئيس ترافقها السيدة جيهان السادات إلى شرح من الدكتور إسماعيل سراج الدين مدير المكتبة حول المشروع وعرض الموقع الإلكتروني.

وأكد الدكتور سراج الدين أن السيدة سوزان مبارك أولت رعاية خاصة لهذا المشروع ، مما أدى إلى هذا الإنجاز الكبير ، كما قدمت السيدة جيهان السادات مختلف المقترحات الخاصة بالرئيس الراحل إلى المكتبة لعرضها في المتحف.

وأوضح أنه بهذا المشروع تكون المكتبة قد حققت أحد أهدافها المتمثلة في كونها مؤسسة رائدة في العصر الرقمي ، فضلاً عن أنها نافذة للعالم على مصر وهي تتيح المعرفة دون قيود أو عوائق ، ليكون الأرشيف الرقمي للرئيس السادات والمتحف والبانوراما حلقة الوصل بين الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل.

وشهدت بعد ذلك السيدة قرينة الرئيس والحضور فيلماً تسجيلياً عن حياة الرئيس السادات ومشوار كفاحه منذ ميلاده بقرية ميت أبو الكوم مروراً بالسجن والمعتقل ثم ثورة يوليو ومن بعدها توليه الرئاسة حتى لحظة اغتياله.

واستعرض مدير المكتبة الموقع الإلكتروني للرئيس السادات الذي سيتم تزويده بالمواد التاريخية بصفة مستمرة. ويضم الموقع 13 ألف صورة نادرة للرئيس السادات و 1116 خطاباً والأفلام التسجيلية والوثائق والأرشيف الصحفي ، وقد استخدم فريق العمل أحدث التقنيات لإيجاد وسائل تصفح ملائمة للمواد التاريخية المرئية كالصور

والأفلام التسجيلية بأفضل إجابة ممكنة دون الحاجة إلى توافر سرعة اتصال عالية بشبكة الإنترنت.

وشهدت السيدة قرينة الرئيس بعد ذلك عرضاً للبانوراما الثقافية ، وهى ابتكار مصرى خالص عبارة عن تسع شاشات عرض عملاقة على شكل نصف دائرة ، ويتم عرض المحتويات بشكل تفاعلى غير مسبوق وسيتم عرض - من خلال هذه البانوراما - 12 ساعة من الخطب بالإضافة إلى فيلم عن السادات ومجموعة من التسجيلات التى لم تذع من قبل. وفى متحف السادات شهدت السيدة سوزان مبارك مقتنيات نادرة قدمتها السيدة جيهان السادات للمتحف وفيها أوراق بخط يد الرئيس الراحل وصور نادرة وعدد من البديل العسكرية ومكتبه الخاص والبايب الشهير الذى كان يلازمه ، والراديو الخاص به والأوسمة والنياشين التى حصل عليها وعدد من اللوحات التى رسمها أشهر الفنانين ، والعصا الشخصية وعصا المارشالية ، ومجموعة من السيوف العربية التى أهديت له من دول الخليج والدروع التذكارية التى كانت تهدى له فى المناسبات المختلفة ، والعباءة التى كان يرتديها خلال زيارته لمسقط رأسه قرية ميت أبو الكوم.

كما يضم المتحف الملابس الكاملة التى كان يرتديها الرئيس الراحل يوم اغتياله.

شهد افتتاح المشروع السيد فاروق حسنى وزير الثقافة والسيدة فائزة أبو النجا

وزيرة التعاون الدولى والسيد عادل لبيب محافظ الإسكندرية.

مشوار كفاحه	رئيس مجلس أمناء
the history of his struggle	Chair of the Board of Governors
تولييه الرئاسة	توثيق حياة
the assumption of presidency (being elected president)	documentation of the life of the late President
Provision تزويد	122 museum متحف
press archive الأرشيف الصحفى	موقع إلكترونى
browsing تصفح	internet site / website
a pure Egyptian ابتكار مصرى خالص	بانوراما تراثية
invention (creation)	panoramic view of his legacy
فيلمًا تسجيليًا	حياته الشخصية والعملية
a documentary (film)	his personal life and career

شاشة عرض عملاقة على شكل

أحداث خاصة

To The Teacher:

- 1- The main object of this exercise, perhaps more so than in the previous one, is to encourage the student to translate and edit

all at the same time (see Unit Five and Notes to the Teacher). Here is a perfect specimen of official writing about a presidential event: complete with full titles and precise information. Apart from the linguistic interest, the news story is in itself a historical document showing that we, Egyptians, do cherish the memory of our great leaders.

- 2- Note that the opening sentence refers to our first lady not in that capacity but as the Chair of the Board of Governors of the Alexandria Library (... بصفتها). Utmost care should be taken to stick to the wording of the source text, because of its obvious significance. For (افتتحت) you may say ‘opened’ or ‘inaugurated’.
- 3- The word (الراحل) can be translated as ‘departed’; and the title of the play *The Dear Departed* by Stanley Houghton is translated as (الراحل العزيز) while ‘the late’ often equals our (المرحوم). Here, however, it is used in this sense out of politeness .
- 4- The word (تراث) by itself can mean ‘inheritance’, ‘legacy’, ‘patrimony’ or ‘tradition’; it all depends on the context. The second is the obvious choice.

5- The Arabic (رعاية) can mean both ‘sponsorship’, patronage, or just great care. Nowadays when we say (تحت رعاية) we actually translate ‘under the aegis of’ to mean with the patronage or support of. Because it has been associated with providing money (in return for publicity) the word ‘sponsor’ (الراعى) has acquired undesirable connotations. I have therefore provided a more dignified alternative between brackets.

UNIT NINETEEN

وَعُودُ أُخْلِفتُ ، وَعَزِيمَةٌ لَا تَلِينُ

أبَدتِ الدُولُ الأَعْضاءَ فى الأُمَمِ المُتحدَةِ قَدرةَ عَظَمي عَلي القِيادةِ وَبُعَدَ النَظَرِ
عَندما اعتمَدتِ منذَ سَتينِ عاماً الإِعلانَ العالَميَ لِحقوقِ الإنسانِ ، وَهُوَ الَّذي
وَافقتِ فِيهِ عَلى مَجموعَةٍ شامِلَةٍ مِنَ الحقوقِ ، وَلَكنَ هَذِهِ الوَحدةُ فِي الهَدَفِ

ضاعت علي مر السنين ، وأصبحت قضايا حقوق الإنسان عامل تفرقة لا توحيد بين الدول ، وإذا كانت الأزمات الكثيرة التي تواجه العالم اليوم تقتضي من الدول التكاليف والقيام بإجراء موحد لحماية حقوق الإنسان ، فإن سجل الدول القديمة والجديدة معاً -- داخل حدودها أو خارجها -- لا يوحي بالثقة. وأما التفاؤل بالمستقبل فيرجع إلي مظاهر توحيد المجتمع المدني العالمي لصفوفه ، ورفضه للتقسيمات التي تفصل الغني عن الفقير ، والعلماني عن الديني ، والشمال عن الجنوب ، ومطالبته الدول باتخاذ إجراء موحد.

وزعماء العالم مدينون بالاعتذار عما أبدوه من عجز عن الوفاء بما وعدوا به في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان الذي أصدره منذ 60 عاماً من تحقيق العدل والمساواة ، فعلى امتداد العقود الستة الأخيرة كان اهتمام عدد كبير من الحكومات بالانحراف بالسلطة أو بتحقيق مصالحها السياسية الخاصة أكبر من اهتمامها باحترام حقوق الذين يعيشون في كنفها.

ولا يعنى هذا أن ننكر التقدم الذى تحقق فى وضع موائيق حقوق الإنسان ، وإنشاء نظمها ومؤسساتها على المستويات الدولية والإقليمية والوطنية ، إذ تحسنت أحوال كثيرة فى الكثير من مناطق العالم استناداً إلى هذه الموائيق والمبادئ ، فزاد اليوم عدد البلدان التى توفر الحماية القانونية والدستورية لحقوق الإنسان عما كان عليه فى أى وقت مضى. ولم يعد يُكرز علناً سوى حفنة ضئيلة من الدول حق المجتمع الدولى فى فحص سجل حقوق الإنسان الخاص بها. كما شهد عام 2007 قيام مجلس حقوق الإنسان للأمم المتحدة بعمله على

مدار عام كامل لأول مرة ، وهو المجلس الذى وافقت جميع الدول على اتخاذه ساحة للمناقشة العلنية لمدى مراعاتها لحقوق الإنسان.

achievement / pursuit	تحقيق	يعتمد
political self-interests	مصالح سياسية خاصة	الدول الأعضاء
their subjects / those they lead	من يعيشون فى كنفها	بعد النظر
developing	موائيق حقوق الإنسان	الإعلان العالمى لحقوق الإنسان
Human Rights Standards	موائيق حقوق الإنسان	the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
Systems	نظم	شامل
Institutions	مؤسسات	التكاليف والقيام بإجراء موحد
more ... than ever	مضى	concrete and united action

To The Teacher:

- 1- This is a perfect example of report-writing by NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) -- in this case, Amnesty International (منظمة العفو الدولية) . In 2008 I had the chance to translate some of its work from Arabic into English, as well as

the usual English - Arabic stuff. The *Annual Report* of that organization is published worldwide in many languages and is therefore a lesson in editing and translation. Compare the Arabic text above with its English version below (in the Appendix) to see how editing tricks are performed.

- 2- Impress on the students the need to learn by heart certain titles in English in *abbreviated* form (such as the UN and the UDHR).
- 3- Note the distinction in both Arabic and English between state (دولة) and country (بلد) . Note that today we have a further distinction between (بلد) with the plural (بلدان)(countries) and (بلدة)(town / township) with the plural (بلدات). In classical Arabic there doesn't seem to be much difference but MSA has developed the difference, and we find it useful.
- 4- Note how (عامل تفرقة) is changed into a single verb in English.
- 5- Now an interesting feature of Arabic style is the typical construction (ما ... من ...) e.g.

أ (وما تقدموا لأنفسكم من خير تجدوه عند الله (البقرة - 110)

a) 'Whatever good ye send forth for your souls before you, ye shall find it with God' (Yusuf Ali).

ب) وما أرسلت لى من كتب قرأته وفهمت ما فيه.

b) The books you sent me I read and understood.

b1) I have read and understood the books you sent me.

ج) وما يفعلوا من خير فلن يكفروه (آل عمران - 115)

c) 'Of the good that they do, nothing will be rejected of them' (Yusuf Ali)

c1) No part of the good they do will be rejected.

د) وما من دابة في الأرض إلا على الله رزقها (هود - 6)

d) 'There is no moving creature on earth but its sustenance depends on God' (Yusuf Ali)

d1) The sustenance of all creatures on earth depends on God.

d2) God provides every creature on earth with sustenance.

As you can see, the Arabic construction can be interpreted and so rendered differently; but for all the variety of interpretations, stemming from the different uses of that construction, one thing emerges: in English, especially in modern idiomatic English, the

translator should provide the reader with a straightforward, normally structured English sentence, as shown in the alternative versions above (b1, c1, d1, d2). Now the sentence in the present text is:

”بالاعتذار عما أبدوه من عجز عن الوفاء بما وعدوا به في الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان الذي أصدره منذ 60 عاماً من تحقيق العدل والمساواة“

and the choices are:

- a) an apology for failing to achieve justice and equality as they promised to do in the Universal Declaration of Human rights, adopted 60 years ago.
- b) an apology for not fulfilling their promise in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted 60 years ago, to achieve justice and equality.
- c) an apology for failing to deliver on the promise of justice and equality in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted 60 years ago.

I have adopted the last version in my Appendix text, but then the others are equally valid. Differences are purely stylistic, and they foreground, and hence emphasize, different pieces of

information. The question of which part of the information is to be emphasized (because perceived to be more important) and so to be given prominence in the English sentence, is entirely dependent on interpretation. I personally interpret the sentence as given in the last English version, but other translators may justifiably opt for one of the other two.

6- Note that (تحسنت أحوال كثيرة) can also be rendered differently, and I shall give more than one version here, proceeding from the wordy to the economic:

- a) There has been improvement in many conditions...
- b) Many conditions have improved...
- c) Much has improved...

Remind the students that economy of expression is the ideal in English as it is NOT in Arabic. So, the last sentence:

”وهو المجلس الذي وافقت جميع الدول الأعضاء في الأمم المتحدة على اتخاذه

ساحة للمناقشة العلنية لمدى مراعاتها لحقوق الإنسان“

can be rendered differently:

- a) It is the council which all UN member states have agreed to use as a forum for openly debating how far they fulfill human rights.
- b) ... through which all UN member states have agreed to debate publicly their human rights record.
- c) ... through which all UN member states have agreed to a public debate on their human rights performance.

UNIT TWENTY

الدول الناشئة

وسواء كان الأمر يتعلق بميانمار أو دارفور ، لم يتطلع العالم إلى الولايات المتحدة بل إلى الصين باعتبارها البلد الذي يتمتع بالنفوذ الاقتصادي والسياسي اللازم لتحريك القضية ، وكان لدى العالم ما يبرر هذا الموقف خير تبرير ، ما دامت الصين هي أكبر

شريك تجارى للسودان وثانى أكبر شريك لميانمار ، وقد بينت البحوث التى أجرتها منظمة العفو الدولية أن الصين أرسلت شحنات أسلحة إلى دارفور ، متحدية بذلك الحظر الذى فرضته الأمم المتحدة على توريد السلاح. ولطالما بررت الصين تأييدها للحكومات التى ترتكب الانتهاكات ، مثل حكومات السودان وميانمار وزيمبابوى ، استناداً إلى تعريفها لحقوق الإنسان باعتبارها من الشؤون الداخلية للدول ذات السيادة ، لا باعتبارها من قضايا سياستها الخارجية ، مادام ذلك يلائم المصالح السياسية والتجارية للصين.

ولكن موقف الصين لا يتسم بالثبات الدائم أو الجمود ، إذ إنها صوّتت فى عام 2007 لصالح نشر قوات حفظ السلام المهجنة فى دارفور ، وضغطت على ميانمار حتى تقبل زيارة مبعوث الأمم المتحدة الخاص ، وقّلت من تأييدها المعلن للرئيس موغابى الزيمبابوى. ومن المحتمل أن العوامل التى دفعت الصين فى الماضى إلى إقامة العلاقات مع النظم القمعية الحاكمة هى التى تدفعها اليوم إلى التغييرات التى تجريها فى سياساتها تجاه هذه النظم ، ألا وهى حاجتها إلى مصادر موثوق بها للطاقة وغيرها من الموارد الطبيعية. ولطالما قالت منظمة العفو الدولية ، ومنظمات حقوق الإنسان الأخرى ، إن البلدان التى لا تتمتع بسجلات ناصعة لحقوق الإنسان لا تتمتع بالمناخ الصالح للتجارة ، فالتجارة تحتاج إلى الاستقرار السياسى ، وحقوق الإنسان توفر هذا الاستقرار. وربما كانت الصين قد بدأت هى الأخرى تدرك أن تأييد النظم الحاكمة المزعزة ذوات السجلات غير الناصعة لحقوق الإنسان لا يودى إلى النجاح المنشود فى التجارة ، وأن عليها -- فى سبيل حماية أرصدها ومواطنيها فى الخارج -- أن تؤيد القيم العالمية التى تؤدى إلى الاستقرار الطويل الأجل.

internal affairs	الشؤون الداخلية	سواء كان الأمر يتعلق بـ... أو
sovereign states	الدول ذات السيادة	Whether in relation to ... or ...
position	موقف	لم يتطلع العالم إلى ... بل إلى
not immutable/	لا يتسم بالثبات الدائم	the world looked not to ...
not for ever fixed		133 but to...
intractability	الجمود	as
intractable	يتسم بالجمود	potential / influence باعتبارها
deployment of forces	نشر قوات	نفوذ تحريك القضية
hybrid	المهجنة	move things forward
put pressure on /	ضغطت	يبرره خير تبرير with good cause
		adequately justified /

To The Teacher:

- 1- This is another part of the Amnesty International report. Ask the students to compare the Arabic given here with the translation (which is edited) in the Appendix, so as to see how

the editing has improved the translation, mainly in terms of producing a more economically-built English text. Ask them to check their translations, which are bound to be wordy, with the condensed phraseology of the published text.

2- Note that I give ‘potential’ as well as ‘influence’ as equivalent to (نفوذ). What is meant is power, but both English words today have that meaning.

3- Note how in translating (ما يببرر هذا الموقف خير تبرير) my original ‘a position fully justified’ has been changed into the equivalent but more elegant “--not without good cause”. My first version is accurate, and equally economical, but then the ‘justification’ may be thought by the unwary reader to reflect the position of Amnesty International; hence the change. In fact, the Arabic version does bring in this shade of peripheral sense.

4- Examine the many instances of condensing Arabic expressions in the translation: compression is an excellent means of teaching the beginner how to compress Arabic ‘relaxed’ expressions, thus making the translation more pithy.

5- Analyse the translation of (غير الناصعة) into a single adjective :
an excellent example of compression.

APPENDIX

Tentative Translations of Some Passages into Arabic and English

UNIT TWO

صعوبات قانونية

قالت وزارة الخارجية البريطانية ” لقد أوضحنا أننا نرى ضرورة إغلاق معسكر خليج غوانتانامو. ونحن ندرك الصعوبات القانونية والفنية وغيرها ، وأن الولايات المتحدة سوف تحتاج إلى المساعدة من حلفائها وشركائها تحقيقاً لذلك الهدف“.

ونشرت صحيفة التايمز اللندنية خبراً ورد فيه أن أحد مسؤولي رئاسة الوزارة البريطانية قال إن بريطانيا بدأت فى اتخاذ الخطوات اللازمة للتعامل مع المعتقلين ، وإن القرارات فى هذا الشأن ” سوف يتخذها وزير الداخلية فى كل حالة على حدة.

“ كما أوردت كلاماً على لسان أحد رجال الحكومة البريطانية يقول ” إن وزارة الخارجية تريد بطبيعة الحال أن تفعل ذلك ، فهى تريد أن تبدأ بداية طيبة مع الرئيس الأمريكى الجديد أوباما. ومثل هذا العمل يتطلب اتخاذ قرار على مستوى مجلس الوزراء.“

وطلب حزب المحافظين أن يقدم دافيد ميليباند ، وزير الخارجية البريطانية ، إيضاحاً للموقف، إذ قال وليم هيغ ، وزير الخارجية فى حكومة الظل ، ” إن على

وزير الخارجية أن يوضح بصفة عاجلة إذا ما كان هذا صحيحاً ، وعدد نزلاء
غوانتانامو الذين سوف يسمح لهم بدخول بريطانيا ، والمعايير التي سوف تطبق في
اختيارهم ، والضمانات المقدمة بشأن سلوكهم في المستقبل. “

UNIT FIVE

التصويت فى غانا على الرغم من مقاطعة الحزب

[مؤيدو الحزب الوطنى الجديد فى اجتماع شعبى فى مدينة تين ، غانا ، يوم

2009/1/1] (الكلام تحت الصورة).

تشير نتائج الاقتراع بعد الانتهاء من الإدلاء بجميع الأصوات تقريباً إلى تقدم حزب المؤتمر القومى الديموقراطى المعارض بفارق ضئيل على الحزب الوطنى الجديد الحاكم . وكان التصويت قد بدأ فى إحدى المناطق النائية فى غانا على الرغم من مقاطعة الحزب الحاكم لها ، وهى التى تحسم نتيجتها هذه الانتخابات الرئاسية الحامية الوطنى. وكانت الجبهة الوطنية الحاكمة قد سعت لاستصدار أمر حظر بغرض تأجيل التصويت فى دائرة تين. وقال مسؤولو الحزب الوطنى الجديد إن الجو فى تلك المنطقة الريفية فى غربى البلاد لا يساعد على إجراء انتخابات حرة نزيهة.

ولم تكن دائرة تين قد شاركت سائر البلد فى التصويت يوم الأحد الماضى بسبب مشكلة تتعلق بتوزيع بطاقات الاقتراع ، ويتقدم فيها مرشح المعارضة ، وهو جون أنا ميلز ، على مرشحة الحزب الحاكم نانا أكوفو – أدو. وصرح آرثر كيندى ، المتحدث باسم الحزب الوطنى الجديد ، لوكالة الأنباء الفرنسية قائلاً ” إننا نحاول إيقاف

الانتخابات (هناك) لأن الأحوال على أرض الواقع لا تساعد على إجراء انتخابات حرة
نزيفة.“

وتعتبر غانا من البلدان الديموقراطية التي تتمتع بأكبر قدر من الاستقرار فى
إفريقيا ، حيث شهدت حالات انتقال السلطة سلمياً من حكومة إلى حكومة. ولكن السباق
الذى تتقارب فيه فرص المتنافسين ، وتتردد فيه مزاعم التزوير ، وازدياد قيمة ما
يتنافس فيه المرشحون بسبب اكتشاف البترول بالقرب من السواحل الغانية ، أدى إلى
نشأة المخاوف من وقوع أحداث العنف.

UNIT SEVEN

إقليم آسيا والمحيط الهادئ : نظرة شاملة

فى يوم 20 مايو / أيار منعت السلطات فى ميانمار الناجين من إعصار نرجس من الخروج إلى الشوارع للتسول بعد أن استبد بهم اليأس فى بلدة كاوهمو ، بالقرب من يانغون (رانغون سابقاً) كما عاقبت كل من حاول مساعدتهم ، وبذلك حالت فعلياً دون تلقيهم أية مساعدة غير رسمية. وكان إعصار نرجس ، قبل ذلك بما يقرب من ثلاثة أسابيع ، قد أنزل الخراب بمنطقة شاسعة فى جنوبى ميانمار ، وتسبب فى قتل عشرات الآلاف ونزوح مئات الآلاف من مساكنهم ومصادر رزقهم.

ولابد أن هذا الإعصار قد محا كذلك أية شكوك باقية بشأن قدرة سياسات القمع الحكومية على إلقاء السكان فى وهدة الفقر ، إذ أخذ العالم يشهد فى فزع حكومة ميانمار - مجلس الدولة للسلام والتنمية - وهى ترفض الاعتراف بالنطاق الهائل للكارثة ولا تكاد تقدم مساعدة تُذكر إلى الناجين من الإعصار الذين قدر عددهم بنحو 2.4 مليون شخص ، واستمر المجلس المذكور على امتداد ثلاثة أسابيع يرفض المساعدة الدولية ويعرقل الوصول إلى دلتا نهر أيبوارادى (إراوادى) فى الوقت الذى كان الناجون فيه فى مسيس الحاجة إلى الطعام والمأوى والأدوية. وبدلاً من تلبية هذه الحاجة قام المجلس المذكور ، بعد انقضاء أسبوع على هبوب الإعصار وضحاياه لا يزالون يجاهدون فى

سبيل البقاء ، بتحويل الموارد المهمة من إغاثة المتضررين بالكارثة إلى عقد استفتاء
صورى حول الموافقة على دستور جديد تشوبه عيوب جوهرية. وهكذا فإن المجلس
المذكور بتعمده إعاقة تقديم المعونة المنقذة للأرواح وامتناعه كذلك عن تقديم المساعدة
الكافية ، قد انتهك حق مئات الآلاف فى الحياة والطعام والصحة.

وفى شتى بلدان إقليم آسيا والمحيط الهادى تعرض مئات الملايين للمعاناة من جراء
سياسات حكومية يعجزون عن معارضتها أو يخافون ذلك. وسقط المزيد من الملايين
فى هوة الفقر عندما ارتفعت تكاليف الأغذية والوقود وغير ذلك من السلع ، وهو ما
تسببت فيه الأزمة المالية الدولية إلى حد ما . وحرمت الحكومات معظم هذه الشعوب
من المشاركة فى تدبير الاستجابة الملائمة لهذه الأزمات.

UNIT TEN

إقليم الأمريكتين

كانت جماعتان من شعب إنخيت من السكان الأصليين ، وهما جماعة ”ياكياأخا“ ، وجماعة ” سوهوياماخا “ ، فى إقليم ” باخو شاكو “ ، فى پاراغاوى ، لا تزالان تقيمان على مدى ما يزيد عن 15 سنة بجانب الطريق الذى يربط ولاية كولورادو الأمريكية بمدينة كونثسيون الشيلية ، وأصدرت محكمة الدول الأمريكية لحقوق الإنسان أحكاماً لصالحهما ولكنهما لا تزال مستبعدتين عن أراضييهما، وهكذا حرم أفرادهما من الطرائق التقليدية لكسب الرزق ومن أسلوب الحياة التقليدى لهم ، وأصبحوا يفتقرون إلى ما يكفيهم من الرعاية الصحية والمرافق الصحية ، ويعتمدون على الإمدادات الغذائية غير المنتظمة من جانب الحكومة ، ويواجهون بذلك حاضراً يفتقر إلى الأمن ومستقبلاً مجهولاً .

ولطالما تعرضت الشعوب الأصلية فى الأمريكتين للتهميش والتمييز ، من أقصى أصقاع المنطقة القطبية الشمالية إلى أقصى أطراف تيرا ديل فويغو فى الجنوب ، فلقد حُرمت هذه الشعوب من المشاركة فى القرارات التى يمتد تأثيرها إلى أراضيها وحياتها وأرزاقها ، وهى تتأثر أكثر من غيرها من الشعوب بالفقر ، ولو كانت تعيش فى مناطق غنية بالمعادن وغيرها من الموارد الطبيعية ، ولا يزال الكثير منها محروماً من التمتع بالاعتراف الدستورى ، وأما حقوقها فى أراضي أجدادها فيما أن تلقى التجاهل أو تُعامل بأساليب لا توفر الحماية الكافية للتقاليد الاقتصادية والثقافية الأصلية. وكثيراً ما تتعرض هذه الشعوب للمضايقة والعنف فى غضون استخراج الموارد الطبيعية وأنشطة

الغابات والصناعات الزراعية وغيرها من مشروعات التنمية فى أراضيها الأصلية ، إذ تقوم الشركات الجبارة والمصالح الفردية بخرق القوانين الوطنية والمحلية فى سبيل الربح ، وهنا نلمح دورة راسخة متكررة من الحرمان والنبذ الاجتماعى ، وهى دورة تزيد من تعريض السكان الأصليين ، والنساء خصوصاً ، لخطر العدوان ، وتساعد على ضمان إفلات من يضطهدونهم من المساءلة إلا فيما ندر.

وفى مواجهة هذه التركة الثقيلة من الانتهاكات البشعة لحقوق الإنسان ، حشدت الشعوب الأصلية جهودها فى شتى أرجاء الإقليم حتى يسمع الناس صوتها ، وهكذا أصبحت مطالبتها باحترام حقوقها فى أراضيها ، وباحترام هويتها الثقافية ، وجهادها فى سبيل حقها فى عدم التعرض للتمييز بل وحقها فى التمتع بجميع حقوق الإنسان من المطالب التى يزداد إدراجها فى صلب الحديث عن حقوق الإنسان فى الإقليم ، والواقع أنها تكسبه قوة وحيوية جديدة.

UNIT TWELVE

إفريقيا

قطع الجنود الذين يرتدون البيريهات الحمراء فوق رؤوسهم مسافة 300 كيلو متر شمالى كوناكرى ، عاصمة غينيا ، حتى وصلوا إلى بلدة خوريرا ، بالقرب من بوكيه ، بحثاً عن كارامبا دراميه ، أحد زعماء الشباب فى البلدة ، وحالما عثروا عليه أطلق عليه الرصاص عليه أحد الجنود . ومات كارامبا دراميه قبل أن يصل إلى المستشفى يوم 31 أكتوبر / تشرين الأول 2008.

تعرض السكان فى غينيا ، مثلما تعرض السكان فى عدد كبير من بلدان إفريقيا ، للمعاناة الشديدة من ارتفاع أسعار الأغذية والسلع خلال العام. وتفجرت المظاهرات التى جنح بعضها إلى العنف ، وكانت السلطات تعتقد أن كارامبا دراميه كان من بين من نظموا المظاهرات فقتلته.

وكان للأزمة الغذائية التى اتسم بها عام 2008 فى إفريقيا تأثير هائل على فئات السكان المستضعفة ، وخصوصاً من كان يعيش فى فقر من قبل . واجتاحت المظاهرات أرجاء القارة احتجاجاً على مصاعب الأحوال الاجتماعية والاقتصادية والارتفاع الشديد فى تكاليف العيش. وبينما كانت بعض المظاهرات قد جنحت إلى العنف ، وهو ما أدى إلى تخريب الممتلكات الخاصة والعامة ، كانت السلطات كثيراً ما تستخدم القوة المفرطة فى قمع المظاهرات. فخرجت قوات الأمن وقتلت عدداً كبيراً ممن كانوا يطالبون بحقهم فى مستوى معيشى معقول ، بما فى ذلك الحق فى الطعام.

وتعرض المتظاهرون للتعسف فى اعتقالهم واحتجازهم ، كما أسئنت معاملة البعض فى حجز الشرطة وصدرت عليهم أحكام بالحبس بعد محاكمات جائرة . ولم تقم السلطات فى أغلب الأحيان بإجراء أى تحقيق يرمى إلى تحديد أعضاء قوات الأمن الذين ارتكبوا انتهاكات لحقوق الإنسان فى غضون التصدى للمتظاهرين.

الحرمان

استمر حرمان الملايين فى شتى أرجاء القارة من تلبية حاجاتهم الأساسية على الرغم من مواصلة النمو الاقتصادى فى عدد كبير من بلدان إفريقيا خلال الأعوام الماضية ، فكان الناس يواجهون المشاق الهائلة فى سبيل ضمان أرزاقهم اليومية ، وهى المشاق التى تفاقمت فى حالات كثيرة بسبب التهميش أو القمع السياسى ، ومحاولات تكميم أفواههم وسلبهم القوة.

UNIT NINETEEN

Broken promises, unbroken resolve:

UN member states showed great leadership and foresight 60 years ago when they adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, agreeing on a comprehensive set of rights. Over the years this unity of purpose was lost and today human rights issues divide rather than unite states. The many crises facing the world require concerted and united action by states to protect human rights, but the record of both the old and the new powers- whether at home or abroad - does not inspire confidence. Optimism for the future resides in the fact that a global civil society is uniting; rejecting the divisions of rich/poor, secular/religious and north/south, and demanding unified action by states.

World leaders owe an apology for failing to deliver on the promise of justice and equality in the Universal Declaration of

Human Rights (UDHR), adopted 60 years ago. In the past six decades, many governments have shown more interest in the abuse of power or in the pursuit of political self-interest, than in respecting the rights of those they lead.

This is not to deny the progress that has been made in developing human rights standards, systems and institutions internationally, regionally and nationally. Much has improved in many parts of the world based on these standards and principles. More countries today provide constitutional and legal protection for human rights than ever before. Only a handful of states would openly deny the right of the international community to scrutinize their human rights records. 2007 saw the first full year of operation of the UN Human Rights Council, through which all UN member states have agreed to a public debate on their human rights performance.

UNIT TWENTY

Emerging powers

Whether in relation to Myanmar or Darfur, the world looked not to the USA but to China as the country with the necessary economic and political influence to move things forward - and not without good cause. China is the largest trading partner of Sudan and the second largest of Myanmar. Amnesty International's research has shown that Chinese arms have been transferred to Darfur in defiance of the UN arms embargo. China has long justified its support for abusive governments, such as

those of Sudan, Myanmar and Zimbabwe, by defining human rights as an internal matter for sovereign states, and not as an issue for its foreign policy - as it suited China's political and commercial interests.

Yet China's position is neither immutable nor intractable. In 2007, it voted in favour of the deployment of the hybrid peacekeeping force in Darfur, pressured Myanmar to accept the visit of the UN Special Envoy and reduced its overt support for President Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The same factors that drove China in the past to open relations with repressive regimes may well be motivating the changes in its policy towards them today: the need for reliable sources of energy and other natural resources. Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have long argued that countries with poor human rights records do not create good business environments - business needs political stability and human rights provide that. It is possible that China

too is beginning to recognize that supporting unstable regimes with poor human rights records does not make good business sense, that if it is to protect its assets and citizens abroad, it must support global values that create long-term political stability.

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