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P

Investigating Journalistic Website Translation

The Case of APS (Algerian Press Service) Headings

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Dedication

This Dissertation is dedicated to:

First and last, sincere thanks and praise, to the Almighty God who has given us strength to accomplish this work

We dedicate this modest work to

Our parents with gratitude and love

Our brothers & sisters

For their encouragement and support

For their care and love

To all our friends who take care of us when we needed them

Special thanks are due to our teachers who we have learned a lot from them

Acknowledgements

Ab   ct

This study investigates journalistic translation in Algerian Press Service (henceforth; APS), It examines the role of translation in websites and news agencies, particularly APS website. It aims to explain and elucidate how the extent of translation quality in APS is

achieved, which may be the tentative answer to the main question of this study. In order to answer this question, different other sub-questions are formulated: the difficulties encountred by website translators, the extent of reliability in machine translation. In this study we applied a descriptive analytical method, based on a comparison between the source language (Arabic) and the target language (English). We have found that APS website translations lack accuracy and pertinence, thus there is an immediate need for improvement and refinement of the future translations.

المستخلص

تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على الترجمة الصحفية في وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية(واج)، تناولت دور الترجمة في المواقع الإلكترونية ووكالات الأنباء بشكل عام، وبالتحديد موقع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية. تهدف هذه الدراسة لتحديد مدى الإهتمام بجودة الترجمة في موقع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية، وهو جواب السؤال الرئيسي لهذا البحث هو، فللإجابة عليه، تمت الإجابة على أسئلة فرعية مختلفة: الصعوبات التي تواجه مترجمي مواقع الويب، مدى الإعتماد على الترجمة الآلية في وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية. نستند في هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة وصفية تحليلية مع مقارنة بين اللغة المصدر (العربية) واللغة الهدف (الإنجليزية). وقد تم إستخلاص أن الترجمة في الموقع تفتقر للدقة والجودة الكافية، وهذا ما يستوجب تطويرا وتحسينا عاجلا.

List of abbreviations

APS = Algerian Press Service

AP = Associated Press

MT = Machine Translation

ST = Source Text

TT = Target Text

AU = African Union

AFP = Agence France Service

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Introduction

General Introduction

As the increase in the number of network users, It becomes easier to search for information, especially news that stimulates most of news agencies to establish an electronic version to what they produce. News organizations must send information or collect data from all over the world. It is required in this case for them to translate the information from into. As a result, news agencies are primarily responsible for the dissemination of global events. In this sense, translation is one of the most important hidden factors in the success of international news, but the role of translation within global press agencies has received little attention up to now, because news agencies employ journalists in reporting news rather than translators; due to the fact that only the creator of the information has the specific journalistic skills required for the journalism job, "If news translation has traditionally been disregarded by translation studies, it is because it is frequently in the hands of journalists rather than translators," according to Bielsa (2007).

The distinctions between the two tasks do not appear to have been drawn up yet in news organizations, despite the fact that journalists recognize that translation is critical for editing and that journalistic practice is limited to news reporting.

Importance of the Study

Translation used in news web sites is a basic pillar that plays a big role for expanding and spreading them further and further. It deals with different types of texts, even sensitive and technical terms and topics, what makes it a topic for studying. So, this study, hopefully, will contribute to the field of translation criticism and studies by providing an analytical evaluation research on English translation level of "Algerian Press Service" website.

Objectives of the Study

The present study sheds light on translation on ''Algerian Press Service'', or APS site, an Algerian news agency aiming to:

- o Analysing and evaluating of translation quality on APS website.
- o Checking for the quality of translation used on APS.
- o Identifying the ways in the process of technical translating related to press.
- o Examining distortions related to programming languages when using Arabic as well as machine translation.

Research Questions

The main question of this dissertation is :

     To what extent APS translation quality is considered and achieved ?

In order to answer this question, different other sub-questions have to be asked:

- o   What are the difficulties that face Web site Translators?
- o   To what extent machine translation is reliable in APS ?

Hypotheses:

In order to answer the above-mentioned question, the following hypotheses are formulated:

a) We hypothesise that the main strategy adopted in APS in translating news from Arabic into English is free translation, as if it is oriented .

b) We hypothesise that not all APS translators are not specialized in translating from Arabic into English

Research Methodology

In this study, we chose the descriptive analytical method, with a comparison between the source language and the target language at the accuracy level and even at the translating process..

Research Tools

For the success of the research, we will support the analysis and criticism with evidence and collect the necessary information to analyze the target translation compared to the original text.

Structure of the Study

This research is basically divided into two main parts: a theoretical part which includes three chapters, the first one provides an idea about the importance of translation in web sites

especially Algerian ones entitled "The Importance of Web Site Translation" dealing with language style and translation used on web sites in general.The second chapter is "Technical Translation and Website Language" deals with the process of technical translation and machine translation , In addition to the challenges that face translators. The third chapter entitled "Journalistic Translation and News Agencies",it nvestigates Journalism and Translation in new agencies. The fourth chapter is a practical, It studies APS website, focusing on headlines comparison between ST and TT with evaluation and analysis.

Theoretical part

Chapter One

The Importance of Website Translation

Inroduction

With time goes on, the importance of translation grows, and it is now seen as a bridge that connects all cultures, making the globe appears to be a little town, and web site translation is critical, according to statistics, just 20% of the world's population can communicate in English. In spite of the fact that English is a globally recognized language. In the case of web sites, if the web site is not translated, a large part of the market may be overlooked. Regardless of the type of content or the business, web site translation elevates the brand above the competition and widens its reach.Translation is also highly significant in Algerian web sites, due to different use of languages, such as French as a second language, also English and its prominence nowadays that it is likely to be the second, in addition to Arabic language, the native language.This chapter provides the style of languages on websites that is different, and its requirements to be attractive, in addition to the differences of web sites in terms of translation quality.

1- Website Language style

Nowadays, web is becoming more and more important each day for conducting business, sharing information and for communication. Every day passes, the publishing number of companies, organizations and individuals is increasing in their web sites. (Liu, B., Zhao, K., and Yi, L.2002). The language style used in web has become more developped for better attracting users, we can see in the following, news style as an example

2.News style

The prose style employed for news reporting in newspapers, radio, and television is known as news style, journalistic style, or news-writing style.At the start of a piece, news writers aim to answer all of the essential questions regarding a particular event—who, what, when, where, and why (the Five Ws), as well as how. The "inverted pyramid" is a term used to describe the decreasing relevance of information as it progresses through the paragraphs. ("News style - Wikipedia", 2022)

3-Criteria of the website language

In order to make any web site goes further, web site owners are required to use three basic requirements, that can make the web site include all classes of society in a way that satisfies each class, neither too complicated nor too simple, but somewhere in between:

3.1-Accuracy

Reading any piece of information provided by users that is unreliable, whether in terms of dates or sources, or any other error, can render the site unreliable and unauthorized. It frequently deals with contentious issues and aims to elicit strong emotional responses. People, on the other hand, enjoy spectacular news because it is (easy) to recall and helps people feel strongly about a topic, making them more likely to share. Non-sensational news, on the other hand, is boring and easy to forget, even if we know it is factually correct. Writing objectively, for example, by deleting all adjectives, used to be a sign of good journalism. However, sensationalism sells far more than the facts. Even the most well-established firms are aware of this and frequently prefer to tell their tales in this manner.(Mohammed Madhet Mohammed,2016:p77)

3.2-Clarity

Meaning the increase of linguistic errors, including typos, as well as the clarity of language, thoughts, and goals for disseminating journalistic material. Although it may lead to unreliability, it is regarded an element that ensures the message's honesty as well as the readers' trustworthiness. Great material is useless if people are unable to comprehend it or abandon it due to overly complicated or verbose language. Even when dealing with complex problems, news writing must be simple and understandable. Writing is frequently jumbled, and sources aren't always clear (محمد مدحت محمد 2016 ص,77)

3.3-Directness

(ص77 2016 محمد) "Mohammed Madhet Mohammed" says in terms of good content characteristics of electronic government that it should be brief, direct language ,and it should get directly to the point without any long introduction .

Because of the direct language that users use, the message will be clearly understood, and he will most likely stick to the site and be a loyal follower. Direct language, whether written

or spoken, delivers meaning as simply as feasible. Indirect language, on the other hand, sacrifices clarity in order to be more colorful, polite, entertaining, or deliberately difficult to comprehend in order to avoid criticism.

4-Distinction of web sites in terms of translation quality

Translation is an important tool to make a web site somehow international and to reach more people, using different languages. However, the most important thing is the quality of translation. Most of the users tend to look for the best quality, far away from automatic translation. So what are the characteristics and distinctions of web sites in terms of translation quality?

There are fivecharacteristics of high-quality translation:

4.1-Catered to the target audience for high quality translation

Translation must be tailored to the targeted audience. Customers, such as retail shoppers, mobile app users, or homeowners, can be the target audience. Other businesses (i.e. B2B), medical professionals, or academics can be among the target audience. (Weiss. H. 2022 ; p1).

The target audience should be considered when translating, and the tone and style should be adjusted accordingly. A technical document, for example, would have a different inflection and tone than, say, a tourism brochure. A technical paper's audience is likely to be subject matter specialists in their field, but a vacation brochure's audience is likely to be the average customer looking for travel information.

4.2- Culturally appropriate

In different cultures, not every term, saying, or sentence has the same meaning. The intended audience's interpretation of words must be considered when translating. Even the same word in the same language might have diverse cultural connotations. (Weiss.H. 2022; p1)

For example, in North America, the English word "pants" refers to a pair of trousers or a piece of clothing that covers your entire body from waist to ankles. However, in the United Kingdom, "pants" refers to undergarments. A high-quality translation will guarantee that the language is appropriate for the target audience's culture.

4.3- Focuses on meaning and intent

Instead of focusing on word equivalency, a successful translation focuses on meaning and intent. A translator's job entails first interpreting the original document and then accurately conveying the content. Because the cultural and linguistic background must all be taken into consideration, a literal word-for-word translation might sometimes miss the document's message. (Weiss.H. 2022; p1)

4.4 Error Free

A high-quality translation should be error-free, whether it's due to incorrect wording, awkward phrasing, or grammatical difficulties. Even simple errors might appear unprofessional and harm your company's reputation.

To ensure that there are no errors, high-quality translations should go through a rigorous QA procedure. The document should be reviewed by at least two or more people. Even the finest translators will make mistakes, thus having them review their own work is insufficient. (Weiss.H. 2022; p1)

4.5- Native speaker-like

Natural and effortless translations are the best. Everything should be logical, easy to read, and flow smoothly. A well-translated paper, in fact, will not sound like a translation. The translation should sound and feel as though it were being delivered by a native speaker. (Weiss.H, 2022; p1)

Some web sites discover that translating their content into multiple languages at a high quality is very expensive, thus they resort to machine translation on free web sites. The procedure is more profitable since it is faster, easier, and free. However, this method of translation does not always produce positive results; the quality of translation on these web sites varies in its acceptance; some translations are acceptable and do not cause a problem, such as scientific and technical translations, while others are poor and completely unacceptable, such as literature and history.

We live in a technological era that has brought the world to a small town, and translation has become essential. The highest quality translations are those produced by humans rather

than machines, by translators with high qualifications and extensive knowledge of their target cultures and languages. For more, we will speak In the following chapter about Web sitetranslation in Algeria**.**

Chapter two

Technical Translation and website language

1.Technical Translation: An Overview

Technical translation is a sort of specialized translation that entails the translation of documents created by technical authors (owner's manuals, user guides, and so on), or, more precisely, writings that deal with the practical application of scientific and technological information. While the existence of specialist vocabulary is a feature of technical texts, it is not sufficient to designate a work as "technical," as many disciplines and areas that are not "technical" include what may be considered specialized terminology. Technical translation entails the translation of a wide range of specialist writings and necessitates a deep understanding of the subject matter as well as command of the related vocabulary and writing norms. (Byrne, J, 2006).

Because of the need of consistent terminology in technical translation, such as in patents, as well as the extremely formulaic and repetitive character of technical writing, computer-assisted translation utilizing translation memory and terminology databases is an excellent choice. Jody Byrne claims in his book Technical Translation that technical translation is strongly tied to technical communication and that study in this and other fields, such as usability and cognitive psychology. (Byrne, J, 2006).

Technical translation encompasses linguistic elements of translating technology writings from one language to another, in addition to making publications containing technical jargon accessible to a larger audience.

Translation is an art and science that is affected by both theory and practice. Knowing both the linguistic and aesthetic aspects of translation is directly applicable to the area of technical translation.

Since the 1960s, technical translation has been recognized, studied, and developed as a field. The field of technical translation, which evolved from the field of translation studies, has traditionally placed a high value on the source language from which text is translated. However, over the years there has been a movement away from this traditional approach to a focus on the purpose of the translation and on the intended audience. This is perhaps because only 5–10 percent of items in a technical document are terminology, while the other 90–95 percent of the text is language, most likely in a natural style of the source language. Though technical translation is only one subset of the different types of professional translation, In

terms of output, it is the most significant subgroup. Technical translators currently handle more than 90% of all professionally translated work, emphasizing the field's prominence and significance.(Kingscott, G;2002).

2 the Importance of technical translation in websites

Website translation is the translation of a specific or all part of a website into a language other than the source language, including the processing of text, images, and animations. Web site translations, on the other hand, take into account a number of factors, such as language, culture, religion, laws, and regulations, in addition to translating the text on the website. The project is then launched.

Overall, website translations are critical because they serve as a conduit for the spread of company culture. Its significant performance is detailed with the following aspects:

Firstly, raise corporate visibility. When your team decides to enter a new market, your website may be unfamiliar at first. Even if it is well-known in your home country, it is unknown to others due to a language barrier. Successful language translations are critical at this time. When a small number of visitors click on the website via LinkedIn or other channels, they can quickly learn about you and your company. It is very much in keeping with the country's customs and gave them a warm feeling. As a result, its daily traffic and forwarding volume will grow over time, and word-of-mouth will spread.. The success of website translation directly benefits the company's visibility and aids in the establishment of the company brand.

Secondly, professional website translation helps to build customer trust. Professionalism is one of the most important factors in gaining your client's trust. So website translation can demonstrate to a client that you are professional? Yes! It does. When you hire native language experts to work on translation services, they will not only translate the information on your website, but will also adapt it to meet local cultural needs, with data, pictures, and all other case studies, white pages, and even testimonials from special customers to demonstrate your dependability. A good example is the successful Chinese translation of De Beers Jewelers. When people in the Chinese market prepare for marriage or give a gift to their lover, they think of a one-of-a-kind ring.They have faith in this supplier because they have seen how they design and manufacture diamonds from the beginning, as evidenced by the website. And this is how translation works to catch people's attention and gradually gain their trust.

Thirdly, the most important aspect of website translation is having a good marketing strategy and increasing company sales. The ultimate goal of most businesses with a business purpose is to convert people's interest into actual purchasing action. Only when people have a good understanding of you and your products can you decide to take the next step. In this regard, if your website lacks local languages or has a poor translation situation, clients will be uninterested in learning more about you, let alone clicking on "Emailing you" or "contact."Thus, rather than saying that website translation is important, it is more accurate to say that it is essential in increasing the likelihood of reaching an agreement.

Fourthly, increase customer loyalty to the company Consider a client seeing a localized website in Europe or the United States with some small pendants about Christianity in the pictures, such as crosses and Christmas trees. It's like browsing a very intimate local cultural website for them. Customers' goodwill towards the company will naturally increase.

Fifthly, increase the number of customers who return. Customers will not return if the layout of a website is poor, it is densely packed with localized text, or dynamic videos cause the web page to become stuck and annoying. As a result, when localizing, we must pay close attention to page layout so that visitors have a pleasant experience when they visit the website. As the number of customer return visits grows, the company's overseas market will naturally improve.

Sixth, improve the professionalism of enterprises. Web site translation is a representative of a company's overseas market, and it is also a part of a company. Therefore, it represents the professionalism of a company to a certain extent. The personnel in charge of exploring overseas markets can use this section to understand whether the company is professional enough to decide if they want to start cooperation. This step is very important.

All in all, website translation has infiltrated every aspect of our lives. Every company hopes to use this to expand its overseas markets and promote its services and products. Thus, whether the company is small or large, web site translation is essential. As a result, it is critical to properly localize the website.

3.Arabic as a Source Language

The Arabic language was one of the main languages in which some experiments were conducted at the beginning of machine translation projects, particularly in the United States, especially when we consider that one of the most important drivers behind the emergence of machine translation was the analysis of ciphers and monitoring of various fronts from enemy lines, particularly those related to areas of conflict.

Scientific, military and technical, Throughout the history of machine translation, the Arabic language has occupied the top spot on the list of languages studied by researchers, despite the fact that it has always been regarded as one of the most difficult languages to write and pronounce due to its morphological, grammatical, and phonemic complexity.(Boualam, M; 2003).

Boualam stated at a symposium on automatic processing of Arabic technical writings that research on automated processing of written Arabic began in the 1970s, before concrete solutions to the challenges of editing the Arabic language were discovered. The initial investigation was primarily focused on dictionaries and morphology.

The internationalization of the World Wide Web and the proliferation of Arabic communication tools have resulted in the need for a large number of language processing applications over the last ten years.

Natural, research activity expanded to include grammatical analysis, automated translation, document indexing, information retrieval, and other aspects of Arabic.

It should be emphasized that the aforementioned difficulties with automated translation

It applies to all languages without exception, but Arabic faces additional difficulties in this field, the most notable of which is that systems hard ware and most powerful software applications are designed in foreign countries and serve the languages of these countries, and thus the luck of the Arabic language was few. Furthermore, Arabic differs from other languages in terms of "composition" for distinguishing between word meanings, necessitating

the use of a special type mechanism and research studies and systems that differ in structure, form, and content from those of other languages.

If we look back at the history of automated translation, I believe the most significant qualitative leap occurred in the 1990s, when computers became more powerful and storage capacities became much larger and cheaper, in addition to the shift from a "grammatical approach" to a so-called "statistical approach" to statistical translation systems, which went beyond grammar reliance. Traditional automated translation relied heavily on dual-language programmers to introduce this vast amount of information, such as lexicon, compositions, and what it requires.

3.2 Challenges in translating of Web Sites

Although web sites can present a variety of challenges for translators, due to space constraints, this study does not cover them all and instead focuses on internationalization issues. It specifically discusses how internationalization deficient practices (both technical and linguistic) leave traces in source texts that limit translation activity. Furthermore, because most localizers use translation memory systems, challenges related to how the source text is segmented and presented to translators have been considered.

3.2.1 User Interface Text Separation

As previously stated, the separation of text and code is critical for the correct and efficient translation of a product. Indeed, the "Mozilla Localizability Guidelines" state as their first recommendation, "Do not mix data and code" (Mozilla 1998), which essentially means avoid hard-coded strings and separate text in a resource file. A resource script file is defined as "a text file containing resource descriptions from which the resource compiler generates a binary resource file" (Esselink 2000: 473). The process of embedding translatable strings in the body of programming code rather than in separate resource files is known as hard-coding (Esselink 2000: 469). To put it another way, when an element, such as a name or a message, is hard-coded, the translator has no access to it in context (or at all); that is, the linguistic context in which it appears (sentence or TM segment) does not contain the element itself (which is embedded in the code). Several internationalization best practice guides advise against hard-coding because it can lead to translation quality issues, inconsistencies in translation, or the publication of outdated or untranslated content.

Similarly, Engineers resort to various methods of using elements that function as placeholders but are inaccessible to translators. Variables or placeholders are defined as "characters that are usually preceded by a percentage (%) sign and are replaced by another word, value, or string at application run-time" (Esselink 2000: 68). As an example, consider the following:

Are you sure you want to reset 's password?

On this example, the HTML element <span> would be replaced at runtime by the username of the person whose password will be reset (i.e. Are you sure you want to reset Peter's password?). Wrapping text with <span> tags provides a hook to an element most likely via JavaScript4 (Roberts 2014).

If the <span> element was a placeholder, the translator would have access to it and would be able to move it where necessary depending on their language structure. For example, in Spanish the order of the possessive noun phrase elements would be reversed.

3.2.2 Ambiguity

The second internationalization deficient practice that Horvath (2007: 3) warns against is ambiguity, which is caused primarily by a lack of context in GUI texts (either linguistic or visual context).

Although separating text from source code is a fundamental internationalization practice, it implies that the GUI text will be stored in a resource file or database (basically in the proper resource format) without context. This resource file is then converted into a file format that translators can use in translation memory systems (e.g. XLIFF file).

The source files are typically programming code files—for example, instructions in the programming language C++—and resource files (with the extension.rc), which contain user interface elements such as dialog boxes, which are the main elements to be translated. (Sandrini 2008, p. 171)

As a result, if the software strings lack contextual information, they may be ambiguous and difficult to understand (Massion 2011; Horvath 2007). Unfortunately, this is all too common (Safar and Machala 2010). Figure 1 depicts a typical resource file in which the software's text is stored.

One of the most difficult challenges for translators when localizing software is a lack of context. Ambiguity can lead to confusion, translation errors, and, ultimately, a decrease in the quality of the localized product (Herrmann and Sachse 2005). Words alone can cause confusion, have different meanings depending on context (Bernal Merino 2007: 31-32), and

cause problems for Machine Translation systems when options are not appropriately tagged (Roturier and Lehmann 2009).

To avoid having to work with de-contextualized strings that appear in the resource file with no textual order, developers should include a description field where they can enter comments to provide context and additional information for translators (Ludwigsen, Williams and Polis 2009).

According to Edward (2015: 20) the context is critical to our work because so much is dependent on communicating the right information across linguistic and cultural barriers. Without all of the necessary contextual cues and metadata, our jobs become extremely difficult, if not impossible in some cases.

Because translators frequently work without knowing what they are translating, this process of localizing text without context or descriptions could be referred to as "blind localization."

3.2.3 Content Internationalization

As described in the preceding sections, the term internationalization primarily refers to the technical process of designing a software or digital product to allow for localization; however, the term can also refer to writing content with an international audience in mind (Alonso and De la Cova 2013). This concept is referred to broadly as "writing for translation" (also "writing for an international audience" or "writing world ready content"), but to emphasize the importance of considering international aspects when writing content, the term "content internationalization" is used primarily in this paper. "Writing for translation requires the technical writer to express complex concepts in terms clear enough to move easily from one language to another,"(Brown.M,2003: 4).

Writing for translation entails planning ahead of time and writing text with an international audience in mind when a product is set to go global. This is critical for avoiding problems during the localization/translation process, such as unnecessary costs and quality issues.Furthermore, (Keller. N 2011) identifies time inefficiencies when working with TM systems as a problem.

Unnecessary costs can be avoided to a large extent if writers consider that their output will be sent for translation; however, as will be shown in section 4.2.2, this does not happen as frequently as it should (Brown 2003; Sichel 2009). Translation is a more expensive task than writing; for example, manufacturers may want to consider that "an average of $4 is spent on translation for every $1 spent on technical documentation" (Brown 2003: 4). As a result, for a company that values its ROI (return on investment), this data should cause them to reconsider their writing process when translation enablement is required.

Because each culture has its own way of conveying basic information, it seems reasonable that technical writers be aware of them in order to avoid problems and help their businesses thrive in a world where online communication is essential (Amant 2001). However, because it is unrealistic to expect writers to learn in depth about global cultural differences, there are numerous guidelines and manuals available to assist them with this task. This is especially important for technology companies with a significant international presence and revenues derived primarily from international markets. Microsoft, Google, and Symantec, for example, have large writing teams (also called technical writers, editors or communicators).

Text written for translation should avoid cultural and location-specific references, which can be difficult to convey in other languages (Kamerer 2003). Visual representations can also be problematic when transferred to international markets, despite being a very effective means of communication when used correctly (Amant 2005).

Aside from the fact that the text should be written with translation in mind, contextual information assists translators in learning about the subject and bridging cultural differences (Flint et al. 1999: 239).

As previously stated, cultural references are an important factor to consider when writing content for an international audience. These elements are referred to as international variables by Hoft (1995): "International variables are the elements that can be localized." International variables reveal both superficial and profound cultural differences" (Hoft 1995: 19) these variables are typically related to politics, economics, religion, education, linguistics, and technology.

Companies such as Microsoft and Mozilla develop their own internationalization guidelines to assist writers in creating "translation friendly" content. Similarly, there is a substantial amount of scientific production associated with writing for translation, primarily in

the field of Technical Communications. Nonetheless, there is a scarcity of scientific research arising from Translation Studies on the importance of designing technical content for a global audience. De la Cova (2014) proposes a classification of guidelines for international writers designed specifically for web content localization. Cultural references (e.g., humor), time and translation references (e.g., date formats), clear writing (e.g., avoiding ambiguity), world-ready wording (e.g., rethinking slang), acronyms (e.g., DIY), colors and images (e.g., cultural-rich images), and punctuation are among these categories (e.g. number formats).

3.2.4 Rigidity of Translation Memories

The rigidity of translation memories is the source of the third translation challenge highlighted in this paper (TMs).

Translation memory is a technology that allows users to save translated phrases or sentences in a special database for local reuse or network sharing. Translation memory systems function by comparing terms and sentences in the database to those in the source text. If a match is discovered, the system suggests a ready-made translation in the target language. (Esselink, 2000, p. 362)

Le Blanc (2013) conducted a study with Canadian translation vendors to assess their perceptions of translation technology, specifically TMs. The results show the main benefits and drawbacks of using this technology from their point of view. On the one hand, LeBlanc emphasizes that TMs help increase productivity, improve consistency, eliminate repetitive work, are used as databases, and have a pedagogical function. On the other hand, translators have claimed that TMs change their relationship with the text (due to segmentation); they are a barrier to creativity; they make translators passive; they have an effect on their natural reflexes; they make beginner translators overly reliant on them; they are occasionally polluted and contribute to error propagation; they have a demanding impact on their productivity requirements; they are used as rigid guidelines for u (LeBlanc 2013: 6-10).

One of the major challenges identified in this study stems from the segmentation process. Text segmentation is one of five major processes in TM systems, along with alignment, indexing, search, and retrieval (Lagoudaki, 2006: 3). It is defined as the "division of text into translatable units, such as sentences or paragraphs" or "other more or less easily distinguishable text portions, such as titles" (Esselink 2000: 473). (Somers 2003: 34). When

translators enter their translations in target segments, the source and target segments combine to form the "translation unit."

Challenges with segmentation were also mentioned by translators in LeBlanc's study, primarily the inflexibility of the sentence-by-sentence approach, which they describe as too mechanical and unnatural, potentially leading to problems with text cohesion (LeBlanc 2013: 9). Segmentation, according to Bass (2006: 76), is one of the technological barriers identified in his study as a barrier to quality in the translation industry. Another relevant study (Jiménez-Crespo 2010: 203) compares original and TM translated texts from the same genre and finds that the translated text replicates the source superstructure, implying that TMs do restrain and constrain translators.

4.An over view about Machine Translation

Translation has a bad reputation in remote/L2 learning and education. It is frequently associated with the Grammar Translation Method, which for a long time guided the order and generally included translating source messages from the language being discovered (L2) into the primary language (L1). Some regard it as the fifth full-fledged ability, in addition to the other four (speaking and listening, reading and writing), that every educated bilingual, not just translators, should master (Campbell, 2002). Regardless, it is a learning strategy that is recommended for advanced students, not beginners (Kaye, 2009).

In the following decade, Shei (2002) emphasized the benefits of pre-altering (which "can help understudy learning in the psychological and full of feelings area"), while Kliffer (2005) and Nio (2008) emphasized the benefits of post-altering.

These referenced studies on MT for language learning, as well as those mentioned by Somers (2003) and Nio (2008), gathered data utilizing advanced language students or even translation students, never tenderfoots or early middle-of-the-road students. We could then add other work that has recently been distributed with an emphasis on translation learners or in reality on proficient translators to these groups of investigation (Fiederer and O'Brien, 2009; Garcia, 2010; Guerberof, 2009, among others) to these groups of investigation. Two studies (Cohen and Brooks-Carson, 2001; Kobayashi and Rinnert, 1994) have just looked at the effects of writing a book in L1 and then translating it into L2.

To comprehend where financially accessible MT fits into the MT picture in general, it is critical to comprehend that there are various approaches to translation that have been used or are still being used. Standard MT scientists generally perceive three types of framework:

direct, move, and Interlingua (cf. Goodman and Nirenburg 1991; Nirenburg, et al. 1992; Hutchins 1986; and Slocum 1988). While MT assessment has become increasingly important in recent years, there appears to be a general lack of concession to assessment approach (cf. AMTA 1994; NSF 1992; Balkin, et al. 1991; and Neal, et al. 1992).The primary significant MT assessment effort, the National Academy of Science's Automatic Language Processing Advisory Committee (ALPAC) (ALPAC 1966), was concerned primarily with substance and whether the translated entry is reasonable. ALPAC did not use blunder examination to reveal its assessment outcomes. Other, later approaches (cf. Flanagan1994; NSF 1992; 1Isahara, et al. 1994; and Neal, et al.1992) do not methodically assess sufficiency or education but instead employ some type of error examination.

4. 1.Disadvantages of the reliance on Machine Translation

According to Nio (2004), the following characteristics or perspectives can encourage students to use free internet-based translation services:

• Widely available on the web: Access-free internet-based translation services are widely available as a language asset through web search tools like Google or Bing.

• Promptness: The ease with which access-free internet-based translation services are available; you simply need to select the original language and L2, reorder the content, or the web page.site page you need to translate and, at a snap, you acquire prompt yield. This establishes an instant electronic item that can be effectively controlled online by the students.

• Poly-languicism: The way that access-free internet-based translation services are accessible in different language sets and that enables clients to translate solitary content into a few lingos.

• Decent with verbal translation: The way that access-free internet-based translation services, as a rule, deciphers small verbal components sensibly well. An upper-moderate or highly inclined student can before long decipher and understand that these frameworks free lexical things superior to mixes, physiological components, or complex linguistic constructions.

Decent with primarily organized texts: The manner in which internet-based translation services and machine translation (MT) present reasonably well multifaceted organized messages, such as meteorological forecasts or specialized guides. These types of content are typically translated by business MT frameworks with robust common and concentrated MT

lexicons where wording can be controlled and verbal and linguistic subtleties included in order to obtain increasingly precise translations.

According to Gaspari (2007), the following are some of the primary shortcomings of free internet-based translation services in terms of translation knowledge:

• Word for word translation: One of the major shortcomings of free internet-based translation services frameworks is the presence of numerous errors in their output or yield, which are frequently "structure-protecting" whether or not in the same words. The strict translation of legitimate designations, expressions, and connections, relational words, determiners, or connectives, to expressions or sentences, the selection of an inappropriate sense or an alternate significance for a specific word, and various word request mistakes are all examples of MT exacting translation.

• Many linguistic errors: One of the problems with free internet-based translation services frameworks is that they are frequently relied on as expression or sentence word references, where punctuation information is required; for example, to exercise what action-word tense, structure, or mode is expected to indicate something explicit (a past activity, a desire, an inclination, and so on.) in the target language. The truth is that students with a more solid command of the language do not use these frameworks as syntax references because they are aware of their numerous syntactic errors, which include various types of blunders with relational words, determiners, comprehension, pronouns, action word structure, actionword tense, action word style, quantity, and sentence construction.

• Conversational errors: While free internet-based translation services frameworks and MT frameworks work best when deciphering separate sentences, they produce numerous errors when translating writings, particularly in relation to linking words and co-citation.

• Spelling mistakes: In MT, the aforementioned errors occur when expressions are added to the framework's lexicons. MT yield may also show orthographic errors, for example, accentuation and capitalization blunders, letter exclusions, or pointless letters, despite the fact that they are winding up small on a regular basis because of the mix of spelling testers in many business MT frameworks.

• Unable to represent social references: Access-free internet-based translation services cannot provide social reciprocals in the target language unless they have recently been

identified and entered into the framework's word references. Social references include human information and put MT to the test, along with other extra phonetic issues such as setting, implication, signification, or index.

• "Irregular" composing: Another impediment is that the frameworks can foster an irregular proclivity for deciphering.

Students, particularly those with a low level of capability, can be taught in translation classes what access-free internet services can and cannot do so that students do not rely entirely on these online assets for translation or language composition. Simultaneously, students can be shown authentic examples of writing and translation into the target language, as well as given increasingly solid online resources to assess the appropriateness of the output. This may give rise to the notion that access-free internet-based translation services produce more regrettable phonetic quality than what they are capable of.Overall, students should be taught in the conviction that only by becoming completely prepared mentally and accumulating inventiveness in their endeavors will they be able to adapt appropriately to expressing themselves in the L2 (Nio, 2004).

Chapter Three

Journalistic Translation

1 Investigating Journalistic Translation in APS Website

1.1. Introduction

Despite the proliferation of the media and their means of communication, the Big Four (AFP, Reuters, AP, and Wolf) remain the primary sources of all communication equipment, newspapers, and radio stations. World news is broadcast on radio and television. These news organizations had a tremendous impact on public opinion, but it became evident after the World War I crisis that they were there to serve the national interest. They also promote specific views and take stances that are prejudiced; they do not adhere to neutrality while sharing information, and they may even disseminate fake information to further their own goals.

As a result, after the majority of third-world countries, particularly Arab countries, gained independence, everyone acknowledged the value of national news agencies in correcting mistakes made by international news organizations. International media had previously published it.

This chapter will look at one of these organizations, the Algerian Press Agency (APS), to see how far it has progressed and whether translation plays a role.

1.2. Journalistic Translation

Although these processes play an important role in the gathering and dissemination of international news, they have received little attention in translation studies. This is because researchers have discovered that such processes may not correspond to old translation theories, which means that the focus attention of the translation processes used in the production of news, which is the target text, differs.

Since the late 1990s, contemporary translation scholars' attention has shifted to the role of translation in news production, particularly those challenges that affect international news production; as a result, journalistic translation has become a focus of attention for many scholars who have delved deeply into this field through seminars, conferences, and projects such as the University of Warwick's 'Translation in Global News'; a monograph published in 2003. Darwish also pays close attention to journalistic translation, and he is the first author to investigate the role of translation in news production in depth. (Vybiralova, H. (2012)

Before delving into several definitions of journalistic translation, it's worth noting that experts have yet to agree on a comprehensive definition of the term.Bassnett (2006, p. 6) considers the process of translation used in producing international news as:

not strictly being a matter of interlingual transfer of text A into

text B, but also necessitates the radical rewriting and

synthesizing of text A to accommodate a completely different set

of audience expectations, criteria applicable to the analysis of

the translation of print documents, whether technical or

literary, no longer serve the same purpose.

This leads to the conclusion that translation news differs from other types of translation in a number of ways. "News reporting looks to fit halfway between translation as we have understood the term and interpreting, and the methods in which interlingual news reporters work would seem to bear this out," Bassnett (2005) adds (as cited in Brook, 2012) As a result, news events are not necessarily published in writing; they may be conveyed orally in one language, then translated and written in another by a journalist. Schaffner (2004, p. 136), points out that "Modern Translation Studies is no longer concerned with determining if a translation is "faithful" to a source text [and] the concept of "equivalence" is virtually a "filthy" word anymore," according to the author. She goes on to say that "the focus [now] is on social, cultural, and communicative practices, on the cultural and ideological significance of translating and translations, on the external politics of translation, on the relationship between translation behavior and socio-cultural factors," and that "the object of translation studies research is thus not languages, as traditionally seen, but human activity in different cultural contexts.". (Brook, 2012)

Similarly, according to Tymoczko (2007), "translation entails a constant crosscultural juxtaposition of text kinds, communication patterns, and values, as well as human decision techniques." (As cited in Brook, 2012, p. 103). Tymoczko (2007) also quotes the Oxford English Dictionary, which defines translation as "the activity or process of changing from one language into another, as well as the output of this a version in a foreign language." (as cited in Brook, 2012, p. 56) There is no mention of text in Tymoczko's perspective, which is consistent with the translation techniques used in gathering and disseminating worldwide news.

The words "tapia" and "kowa" in the Nigerian language Igbo mean "tell, narrate," and "pia" means "destruction,""break up," and its meaning is "deconstruct it and tell it in a different form." This description agrees with the process of translation that occurs while producing worldwide news. Brook (2012) is a writer who has written a number of books on the subject.

From these various perspectives, we can conclude that journalistic translation emerges when researchers become interested in the language's cultural transfer; because later, many new theories emerge in the field of translation studies to support the use of translation in a variety of fields, including the media.Therefore, we can define journalistic translation as the process of gathering events and information from a variety of spoken, written, and visual sources in one language, then transmitting and synthesizing them for use by journalists in reporting news in another language.

1.3. Characteristics of Journalistic Translation

Some journalistic characteristics are fundamental to journalistic translation, and they are related to time, geography, and the language and cultural aspects of the interlingual transfer process. (Journalistic translators' primary goal is to convey information.)

- Journalistic translators translate for a mass audience. Consequently, a clear and direct language needs to be used.
- Journalistic translator for a specific geographical temporal and cultural context.

Their job is also conditioned by the medium in which they work.

- Journalistic translators are subject to important limitations of time and space.
- Journalistic translators are usually 'backtranslators' and proofreaders. (Maria Josefina Tabia, quoted in Hernandez Guerrero, 2005b: 157-58 as cited in Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009)

1.3.1 The Objective of Journalistic Translation

When the concept of news underwent a significant transformation, the focus of journalistic translation shifted to three main purposes for gathering and disseminating information: political communication, trade, and pleasure, and this is to keep up with world events, so the main objective of journalistic translation is to transmit information in a fast and clear manner to facilitate the readers' understanding, because, as previously stated, the purpose of journalism is to keep up with world events.

1.3.2 Restriction of Time and Space

Although a journalistic translator requires a dedicated workspace for trans-editing and confirming news stories prior to publication, he or she must work quickly in order to transmit information in a timely manner, as news agencies and newspapers rarely print back issues.

1.3.3 The Language of Journalistic Translation

Venuti in his Translator's Invisibility states that:

> a translated text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or non-fiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviews, and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem transparent […], giving the appearance […] that the translation is not in fact a translation, but original.

This indicates that in the context of our research, the translator is concerned with readability, which is defined as "the ease of understanding or comprehension as a result of the writing style." (Karen qtd. in DoBay 3 as referenced in Vybiralova, 2012), as well as cultural respect.

As previously said, the reader is the primary objective of journalistic translation. For this reason, the translator should use clear and plain language to translate for the reader's specific geographical, temporal, and cultural identity so that the book may be comprehended.

1.3.4 Manipulation

Manipulation is a key method in the generation of target text in journalistic translation. Manipulation can be used into the translation process in three different forms:

- Linguistic manipulation: such as simplification, concretization, permutation, shifts in modality of verbs, changing the emotional loading of words, and so forth.
- Textual manipulation: refers to when a text is re-organized or some information is omitted or added.
- Extra-textual manipulation: the use of this form of manipulation lies in inserting visual components or highlighting particular words or passages inside of the text.

The news translator is usually a proofreader of the target text, and he or she is in charge of deciding which manipulations will be applied to it. 2012 (Vybiralova)

1.3.5 Textual Modifications

According to Bielsa and Bassnett (2009), there are five sorts of textual alterations that a journalistic translator is necessary to make while translating news items from one language to another. These modifications are:

1. Change the title and head.
2. Elimination of unnecessary information.
3. Addition of important background information.
4. Change in the order of paragraphs.
5. Summarizing information

Journalistic translators are always concerned about the expectations of their target audiences, so they usually recognize whether the information is new to them or not; in the case of well-known or unnecessary information, s/he will delete it; on the other hand, if the information is new to the readers, s/he will need to explain more by providing background information. The usage of the summarizing method is another key responsibility for news translators, in which s/he abstracts all of the excessively long paragraphs and replaces them with short sentences and basic terms. They, on the other hand, made no effort to improve the readability of his or her report and make it understandable to the readers.

2. Translation in News Agencies

2. 1 Overview

Because news agencies have produced news in five major European languages since their inception: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German, the development of international news began with the emergence of news agencies in which translation has a specific position and a pivotal role in the production of news. Arabic is the most recent addition to this list; Reuters began producing news in this language in 1954, and AFP began in 1969. As a result, scholars in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries investigate the translation processes that take place in international news agencies that contribute to the growth of international news, and they come to the conclusion that translation is an important part of the news agencies' work.

News agencies, according to Bielsa and Bassnett, are "vast translation companies structured to ensure speedy and reliable translation of massive amounts of material." (2009, p 56), as a result, news organizations rely on translation in their goods and cannot do without it; as a result, they are the first source of new realities around the world, as Pablo Garcia Suarez points out:

> News agencies can be considered the 'first line of combat' in the translation of terms designating new realities. Because of their character as sources for the written press, radio and television, news agency editors, and especially news translators, are almost the first to have to solve the problems associated with the assimilation of news realities in a certain culture. Therefore, their responsibility is high as news terms will be transmitted from the news agencies to the press, and technical translators will often adopt the solutions given by the latter….

(Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p.68)

Because the essential aspects of the processes of translation that occur in worldwide news creation are invisibility and transparency, it is not proclaimed that translation is one of the functions of news agencies. However, translation could successfully integrate into the journalism area. as Bielsa (2007, 151) states it is not ''just because of the need to adopt a domesticating strategy that values fluency and hides its very intervention, but also because of the fact that translation has been successfully integrated within journalism''(Darwish, 2009).

When Cronin says that "it is by revealing, not concealing, their identification as translators that translators may make a genuine bid to make more central interventions in culture, society, and politics," he means it. (2003, page 167). However, according to Bielsa (2005) "The mechanics of cultural globalization will be more fully grasped only by contesting its invisibility and transparency, which disguise the social contexts under which translation is conducted as well as its role in mediating between cultures," she adds (p. 139 as cited in Brook, 2O12)

2.2 The Difference between Translators and Journalists in News Agencies

Translators must first consider the target culture and work under time constraints in order to provide a reasonable news report, as Lefevere (1992, 14) explains, "translators function in a

given culture at a given time." One of the elements that may influence how they interpret is their understanding of themselves and their society."

"The most contemporary translation studies scholars view the process of translation as heterogeneous, with different issues addressed by different translations and different translators at different times and places, depending on the specific historical and material moment," writes Gentzler and Tymoczko (2002).

"In its socio-cultural dimension, translation might be defined as subject to restrictions of many types and varying degrees," says Toury (1995). The structural disparities between the languages and textual traditions involved in the act go well beyond the original text. Or even the translator's cognitive apparatus as a necessary mediator's capabilities and limits". Darwish (2009) cites this source.

Also, we should not overlook news writing talents, as they are a necessary component in the production of news; here, the debate is between scholars as to whether the translator has been hired as an editor by news agencies or continues to work as a news translator. Some researchers believe that the tasks of a news translator and an editor in a news agency are similar because both improve, modify, and correct their news reports before publishing them. In this context, Karen Stetting (1989, 371) proposed the concept of trans-editing, which he defines as "a new term for coping with the grey area between editing and translating."

Other scholars, on the other hand, believe that the journalist, not the translator, is the first and only person who works in the newsroom. Because news agencies play such an important role in the dissemination of information, their work must be accurate and reliable. As a result, both translators and journalists must be able to produce accessible reports in a variety of linguistic and cultural contexts, and make them more understandable to their target audience. This requires not only translation but also editing, reshaping, and transforming information into the target audience. However, it is evident that journalists' talents are more efficient than translators' skills, therefore news production is based on journalists' expertise rather than translators' experience, As a result, news organizations hire "journalists rather than translators because only the former possesses the specific abilities required for the job: journalistic experience and precise knowledge of journalistic genres and style". 2012 (Vybiralova)

The problem of objectivity is the main attention of the news translation, according to Pablo Garcia Suarez (2005, 175-176).

in the case of a news translator, and specifically of a translator who

works in a news agency, what is characteristic is that faithfulness to

the original text is subordinated to faithfulness to the narrated facts,

which on some occasions and whenever there exists a clear

justification allows for the introduction of alterations of meaning,

which are intolerable to a translator specialized in other fields; that is

to say, it obliges the translator to combine his translating task with the

task of journalistic editor   (as cited in Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009)

Although news agencies prefer to use journalists rather than translators to translate news, the news translator continues to play an important role in news organizations and holds a prominent position within them, because it is relatively easy for the news translator to become a skilled journalist and also to be the most important person working in the newsroom in news organizations; all s/he needs to do is master the journalistic genres and style of writing news, whereas it is difficult for the journalist to master the journalistic genres and style of writing news. "[...] journalists assume translators are pedants, and translators know that journalists are essentially cowboys [...]," Cook (2003, 103) comments in this context.

Journalists see translators as language cops, and translators, for their part, believe journalists are linguistic burglars who plunder and steal their way around the regulations". 2010 (Elbadri)

2.3 Translation procedures in News Agencies

Wholesale media reports typically cover only the most important facts about the event, with journalists from various organizations, such as news agencies, processing them with many textual modifications before publishing. As a result, journalists in news organizations view the source text as raw material, which they process through numerous phases to obtain the finished report, which they then broadcast in various formats. Bielsa & Bassnett (2009)

Stetting's concept of 'transediting,' which he likens to the job of the news translator and the editor at news agencies, encompasses the diversity of tactics that occur in the formulation of international news. This is not to say that these are the only ways for transediting and making news agency reports; several scholars have advocated additional strategies as well. In this paper, we just look at Stetting's point of view, in which he believes that the most common transediting techniques are deletion, insertion, substitution, and reorganization; we'll go over

each one separately. Brook (2012) is a writer who has written a number of books on the subject.

2.3.1 Deletion

This method is based on the omission of words, phrases, or even entire paragraphs. Journalistic translators should consider the target readers when trans-editing news, so they exclude anything that is not appropriate in their cultures; moreover, if the material is too extensive, it can be omitted and simplified; and repetitive information can be deleted. (2006) (Conway & Bassnett). Journalistic translators must be careful not to leave out vital details while employing this technique.

2.3.2 Addition

There is a risk of loss in the final product during trans-editing, especially when the target readers change; to avoid this problem, Journalistic translatorsmust add background information that will be unknown in the new context; this means that the function of Journalistic translatorsis not only to translate news, but also to clarify news to make it acceptable for the target readers; thus, this strategy is used when Journalistic translatorssee that the target readers are changing; this strategy is used when Journalistic translatorssee that the target readers are changing.

2.3.3 Substitution

News translators use this strategy to carry out a variety of tasks that involve some changes in the target text, such as making details less precise, such as in the case of numbers, when they have the information of 2533 wounded, they will change it to an approximate number, such as 2500 wounded; titles and leads are frequently substituted for other ones in order to serve the needs of the target readers and help them understand the content of the report; and they can also rewrite the target text.

2.3.4 Reorganization

This strategy entails reorganizing the source text by refocusing the information in a given paragraph and rearranging the sentences and paragraphs to appeal to the target readers'

focus attention by changing the order of the sentences and paragraphs based on the strengthened and weakened details in the new context.

Because the target text in news production "does not require that its form and content be preserved without signification alteration in translation" (Bielsa & Bassnett 2009, 65), journalistic translators must use the above strategies to improve the report's readability and accessibility to the target readers' understanding.

2.4. News Headlines

Each news story has at least one headline; this latter can be a brief summary or a general idea about the news; it is the most important part in news story, because it engages the reader's attention, in other words, according to the headline of the news, the readers can decide if they will read the news or not. Conboy (2007) states ''there has always been some form of headline summary of content in newspapers form earliest times but these have become more sophisticated over time in terms of technologies of layout and more stylized in their linguistic structure in order to maximize their impact on a particular readership. In the same way, there is also much use of headlines in mainstream television and radio news'' (p. 13 as cited in Elbadri, 2010).

2.4.1. Features of News Headlines:

Generally, headlines are classified into single-deck headlines and multi-deck headlines, whose
Features are as the following**:**

2.4.1.1. The Lexical Features of News Headlines

Midget words, especially nouns, are favored by news headlines, such as Energy savers, Hi-tech Project Highlights 5 Areas etc.

Vogue words mushroom with the progression of society, for example, Internetese, bio-chip, American Online: Often Down, Never Out Abbreviations (or acronyms) and numerical words are used in a large scale. For example, expo, com'l, UNSC, WTC Flag Returned to NY Delegation (WTC=the World Trade Centre, NY=NewYork), QE2 may subs' target (QE2=Queen Elizabeth II; subs=submarines).

2.4.1.2 The Grammatical Features of News Headlines

It is a common practice for English news headlines to omit certain elements to achieve syntactical terseness. Function words like articles, prepositions, conjunctions and pronouns are often omitted and occasionally substantives such as noun, verb can be also eliminated.

Forecast of Mexican Quake Accurate, But ignored (= the Forecast of Mexican Quake Accurate But It Is Ignored).

Ten Die in Kashmir Tempe Attack (= Ten People Die in the Kashmir Temple Attack)

2.4.1.3 Rhetorical Features of News Headlines

Rhetorical devices including metaphor, pun, alliteration, repetition, contrast etc. are widely used which are aimed at creating musical sound as well as vivid images to enable the readers to obtain spiritual enjoyment

The New Beetle Hits Town (metaphor)

Egg Talks:Agricultural Advisers Meet (pun)

Desperate Need, desperate deed (rhyme)

Overfed, Overpaid, Over-sexed And Over Here! (repetition)

2.4.1.4 Cultural Features of News Headlines

Language is the carrier of culture. News, as a practical text genre, inevitably bears cultural characteristics of a certain country or nation. English news headlines are bound with western cultural elements: the unique ideology, values, customs, etc.

Cultural features are typically reflected in the following aspects:

First, quite a few English news headlines are derived from English idioms or allusions. For example ：

For many in cinema, all roads led to wilder.

"All roads led to Wilder" is adapted from the English idiom "all roads lead to Rome". Billy Wilder is a famous American movie director. The adapted idiom used here means for all of his movie fans, Wilder's movies are forever accessible and memorable.

To Buy or not to Buy It is instantly recognizable that the headline is composed from the renowned quotation in Shakespeare's tragedy Hamlet. Here, the headline is used to depict stock investors' conflicting minds.

Secondly, tropes in English news headlines bear unique associations due to cultural influence.

"Hawk" and "dove" refer to the uncompromising and conciliatory political tendencies respectively. Another pair of tropes is "donkey" and "elephant", which are symbols of American Democratic Party and Republican Party.

A fund-raising dinner held for fat cats Fat cats here refer to magnates contributing funds to support elections in western countries. Slang or dialectical expressions are often adopted to cater for a specific readership.

Cops:Man Wanted in N.J. Arrested (policemen)

Has Packaging Gone Bananas? (to become very angry, crazy and silly)

From all of the above, we can conclude that translation plays an important and effective role in the production of news in news agencies, because translation is a key factor in news agencies that allows them to produce news in multiple languages and make it international, which has resulted in an increase in news agency profitability.

Chapter Four (Practical part)

Algerian press Service and Headlines Translation

1. Algeria Press Service

1.1 Overview

The Algerian Press Agency (APS) was founded on December 1, 1961, in Tunis, during the Algerian Liberation War, to serve as the international media's face of the Algerian Revolution. Following independence, its office was relocated to Algiers. It was renamed EPIC on April 20, 1991. (Public Company with Economic and Commercial Aspects). APS fulfills a broad public service mandate by producing general and specialized news, with a focus on current events, activities, and achievements in politics, economy, culture, and sports. Algeria's accomplishments.

APS collects news and broadcasts it both in Algeria and abroad, news, commentary, written materials or photographs form the basis of objective information in accordance with the ethics and requirements of the public service. It also provides specialized services during major events organized by Algeria (Arab League summit, African Olympics in Algiers, African Cultural Festival, etc.). (www.aps.com)

1.2 Departments of APS Agency

APS consists of three main sections which are the editorial department, technician department and administrative department.

1.2.1 The Technician Department

This section consists of technical management which is in charge of maintaining technical equipment; it covers numerous branches such as telegraph, news exploitation, transmission, and so on; as a result, a multidisciplinary technical team made up of engineers and technicians ensures 24x24h service. The technical staff, which is in constant communication with the agency's clients, ensures, among other things, the quality of information received from the APS services via satellite and public networks.

1.2.2 The Administrative Department

It deals with the interests of employees, accountancy, working means…etc.

1.2.3 The Editorial Department

This department of the APS is the most essential because it is in charge of gathering news and preparing it for publishing both within and beyond the country, and the desk is the sole one responsible for interpreting and disseminating it.

1.3 Sources of News in APS

APS gathers its news from a variety of sources, both domestic and foreign. The following sources, both national and international, will be mentioned:

1.3.1 National Sources

APS is currently covering the news from four Regional Directorates (Blida, Ouargla, Constantine, and Oran), which coordinate the work of forty-seven provincial offices and serve as the sources of national news.

1.3.2 International News

In terms of international news, APS relies on three primary sources: Algerian embassies, overseas offices, and international news agencies.

Algerian Embassies : Algeria has an ambassador in each country to represent it around the world; he should be able to communicate in at least two languages in order to keep the APS informed about current happenings outside of Algeria.

Foreign offices : APS has four offices outside of the country that deliver information based on worldwide news. These are the offices:

1. Paris office: this is the main office in APS that is founded in 1964; it is received news from the West of Europe.
2. Cairo office: it established in 1966
3. Beirut office: it started its work in 1972 and covered the news of the East.
4. Dakar office: it covers the news of the Western Africa.

Foreign News Agencies: APS receives all news bulletins from other news organizations that are carried on the radio, and they also have special agreements with various news organizations throughout the world to exchange information.

1.4 The History of Translation in APS Website

1.4.1 The period of 1961's-1989's

APS has focused on translation in its work since its inception; at the time, it published a newsletter in French and Arabic, relying on correspondents in the liberation army, who were living daily events at home, to transfer data and news to the agency's head office in Tunis, where they are translated into French and then sent abroad for distribution to the world public opinion. Prior to independence, the French news agency was also the only source of news in APS.

Following Algeria's independence, this agency relocated its headquarters to Algeria and began operations utilizing the telegraph, allowing it to cover news from all regions of the country through local correspondents and editors. As a result, we may conclude that APS used two languages to disseminate its news throughout this time period, implying that translation plays an essential role in the agency's operations.

1.4.2 The period of 1989's-2022

Because APS has made significant attempts to broaden the coverage of its reporting, there has been a rise in interest in translation during this time. As a result, it began publishing news in English and Spanish in November 1989. APS currently publishes approximately 600 news items per day in three languages (Arabic, French, and English); and provides the broadest possible coverage of general news both nationally and internationally, so APS now has representation in twelve capitals: Paris, Brussels, London, Rome, Madrid, Moscow, Amman, Cairo, Tunis, Dakar, Rabat, and Washington.

It employs roughly 460 people, including 300 journalists and approximately 28 editors/translators, the bulk of whom work in French, to cover the news in real time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. They gather data from primary sources and feed it to periodicals in the form of interviews, analyses, and insights on any issue of local, national, and international relevance. Each Regional Desk has its own staff of journalists and interpreters in charge of reporting national news across the country's provinces.

Texts for various users (media, institutions, economic operators) APS has a website in three languages (Arabic, French, and English) and is planning to offer multimedia goods based on the agency's text, photographs, and graphics in the near future, before expanding to audio and video (www.aps.com)

1.5 Evaluation of translators in APS

In general, most approaches to translation evaluation in APS and other news organizations focus on translation performance in transmitting information to the public, rather than academic translation, so translators should have the skills to translate news for the target audience, and translations must be adaptable to market needs, as Darwish (2001) points out:

> The task of quality assurance, when required by policy in certain instances, is assigned by the same translation agencies to other translators, who are often untrained, under-skilled and unqualified to judge and evaluate translations. Subsequently, in the absence of well-defined standards and evaluation methodologies, quality assurance is essentially subject to the whims of the individual assessor, whose abilities and skills are more often in doubt.

APS evaluates its translators based on their abilities to transmit information from the source language into the target language. APS translators must focus on the rules of news writing style, where they use simple vocabulary and alter a source text to provide a target text that includes information of interest to the target readers.

Because the evolution of modern technology has made it easier to receive news in a short period of time, but it is difficult to translate news and re-publish it in a timely manner, APS considers two main requirements when appointing translators: their academic level and professional expertise. APS selects their translators based on a test that determines their skills, and then selects the proficient translators who have gained the desired skills through their experience in this work.

1.6 Problems of Translators in APS

Translation is deemed as a difficult task in news agencies because translators frequently encounter several issues before arriving at clear and correct translations. In this paper, we will summarize the most significant of these issues in the following elements:

1.6.1 Translators are not Specialists

One of the difficulties that APS translators face is that they are not specialists because translation in Algerian universities does not have such branches, so translators face difficulties in translating specialized terminology, so they are inexpert in some fields, for which they have paid to exert extra effort in order to produce a good translated text in all domains.

1.6.2 Rareness of Translator's Internships

The training sessions and courses are regarded as very important criteria because they enable translators who work in news agencies to learn about the latest tools that will aid them in their translational work; additionally, during these sessions, they will interact with specialists to benefit from their expertise. Although these training courses remove many of the obstacles that a translator in a news agency may face, the latter did not pay attention to the required internship.

1.6.3 Lack of References

Dictionaries are regarded as one of the most important factors that assist translators in accessing the correct translations; additionally, dictionaries serve as a valuable guide that allows translators to adjust the terms. Because if a translator tries to translate specific items or events that may be in different formats and areas, s/he must master all the vocabularies of these areas, news agencies should have had the most specialized dictionaries in many areas: medical dictionary, political dictionary, and so on.

1.6.4 Negation of the Update in Arabic

When translating from/into Arabic, APS translators may encounter difficulties in translating new words because the majority of languages around the world are constantly seeking to adapt new terminology in their dictionaries, but Arabic is not one of them; it lacks the ability to update terminology and words with requirements imposed by the rhythm of time.

2. Methodology of Samples Analysis

Figure 1 : The Arabic version of the homepage

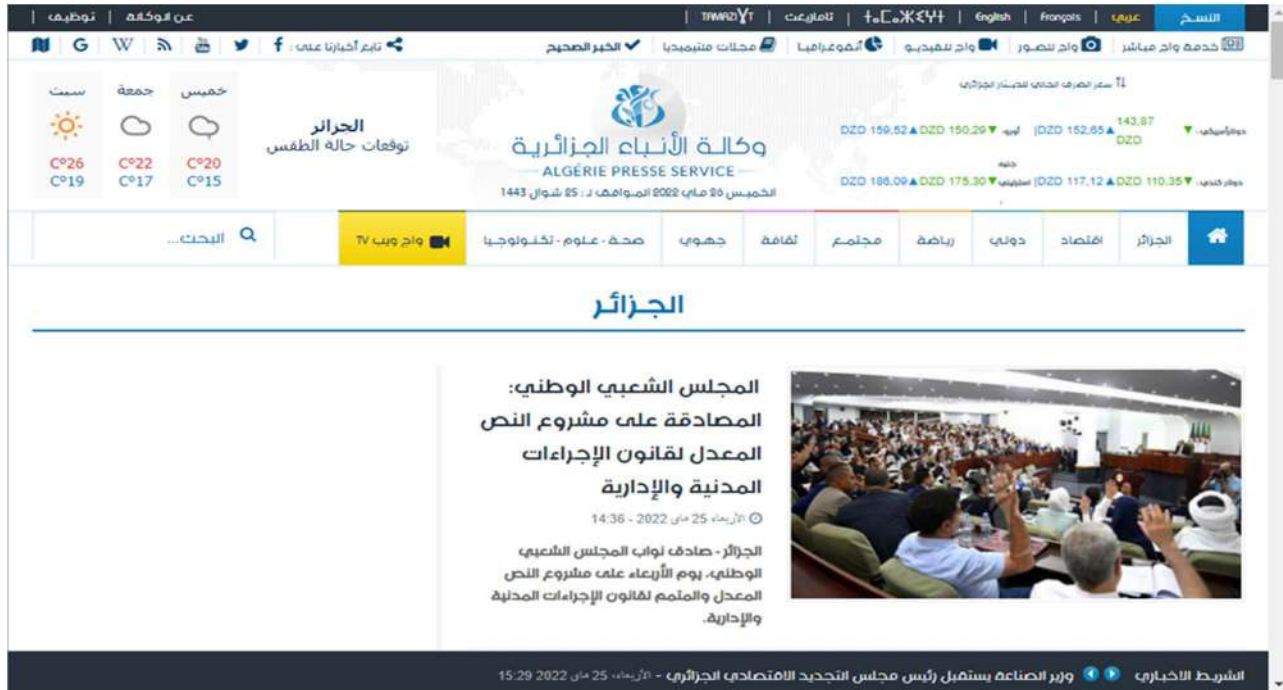The Arabic homepage is entirely editted in Arabic and contains no headings in other languages

Figure 02- The English version home page

Discussion and Analysis

01 -Analysis of News Headlines Translation on APS Website

ST	TT	Translation Procedure	Justification
العمامرة يستقبل مفوض التعليم و العلوم و التكنولوجيا و الإبتكار لدى **الإتحاد الإفريقي**	Lamamra receives **AU** Commissioner for Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	Reorganization	The words of TT are differently reordered unlike the ST.
قمة الاتحاد الأفريقي حول الارهاب : الرئيس تبون يعرض تقرير اشاملا و يقترح **سبل عمل جديدة**	AU Summit on terrorism: President Tebboune submits comprehensive report	Deletion	The phrase : "سبل عمل جديدة" In ST is deleted in TT
أحصت مصالح الحماية المدنية وفاة 31 شخصا واصابة 1511 آخرين بجروح على إثر حوادث مرور مختلفة سجلت **خلال أسبوع**	A total of 31 people lost their lives and 1511 others were injured in road accidents that occurred nationwide **from 15 to 21 May**	Substitution	The phrase : « خلال أسبوع » In ST is substituted by from 15 to 21 May in TT
كورونا : ستإصاباتجديدةمععدمتسجيلأيوفاة	Coronavirus: Six new cases, no death **in last 24 hours**	Addition	In TT the phrase : « in last 24 hours » is not mentioned in ST

Analysis of SAMPLE one :

لعمامرة يستقبل مفوض التعليم والعلوم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار لدى الاتحاد الافريقي

أدرج يوم : الثلاثاء 24 ماي 2022 19:33 | انمثه : الجزائر

الجزائر- استقبل وزير الشؤون الخارجية والجالية الوطنية بالخارج, رمطان لعمامرة, اليوم الثلاثاء بالجزائر العاصمة, مفوض التعليم والعلوم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار لدى الاتحاد الافريقي, البروفيسور محمد بلحسين الذي يقوم بزيارة إلى الجزائر في إطار مهامه كمسؤول سامي في المفوضية الافريقية.

The ArabicVersionof the News Headline

Lamamra receives AU Commissioner for Education, Science, Technology and Innovation

Published On : Wednesday, 25 May 2022 09:09 | Read : 3 time(s)   Print | Send | Share

ALGIERS- Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad Ramtane Lamamra received Tuesday, in Algiers, the Commissioner for Education, Science, Technology and Innovation at the African Union (AU) Pr. Mohamed Belhocine who is on a visit to Algeria as part of his missions as senior executive within AU Commission.

The English Version of the News headline

ST	TT	Translation Procedure	Justification
العمارة يستقبل مفوض التعليم و العلوم و التكنولوجيا و الإبتكار لدى **الإتحاد الإفريقي**	Lamamra receives **AU** Commissioner for Education, Science, Technology and Innovation	Reorganization	The words of TT are differently reordered unlike the ST.

English and Arabic are two different languages in terms of sentence structures and tendancy of preferences. Stylistically speaking Arabic is more explicit than English, which deemed to be as an implicit language. The order of the sentence and structure elements is imposed by the grammatical choices for each particular language. In the Arabic version the phrase « **الإتحاد الإفريقي** » is put at the end of the sentenc, while it is totally positioned at the very beginning of the English version of the Headline as i twas used as a head of a compound noun (**AU** Commissioner). The ARabic version could have as well opted for the same structure by satating :

العمامرة يستقبل مفوض **الإتحاد الإفريقي** للتعليم و العلوم و التكنولوجيا و الإبتكار

This preference of keeping the UA at the sentence tail is purely the author's choice of the ST. The APS translator did actually succeed in reordering the English version and verily has chosen the right position for the compound noun **AU**. We cn also notice that th English headline does strictly respect the format of the title in journalistic choice as it opted for the abbreviation and not the full term as was done with the Arabic headline as this latter lacks this attribute .Reorganising the structure's elements is a stylistic necessity that is pid attention to by professional translators. The translator could have as well opted for the following translation : Lamamra receives **the** Commissioner for Education, Science, Technology and Innovation in **AU.** This structure is actually sin and correct but the translator betteer opted for the comination strategy by which he/she used the **AU** as a part of the compound noun that is mostly prefered in Haedlines.

Headlines in most, prefer combining the title's elements according to compound structure frame as it is clearaer and conciser in delevering the message adopted by the ST 's author.

Analysis of SAMPLE two :

قمة الاتحاد الأفريقي حول الارهاب : الرئيس تبون يعرض تقريرا شاملا ويقترح سبل عمل جديدة

مالابو- تحسبا للقمة الاستثنائية الـ16 للاتحاد الأفريقي، المنعقدة اليوم السبت في مالابو (غينيا الاستوائية)، وفي إطار عهدته كقائد للاتحاد الأفريقي في مجال منع ومكافحة الإرهاب والتطرف العنيف، قدم رئيس الجمهورية، السيد عبد المجيد تبون، تقريرا حول تطور التهديد الإرهابي في القارة وآفاق تعزيز التصدي له على المستويين الإقليمي والدولي.

The Arabic version of the news headline

AU Summit on terrorism: President Tebboune submits comprehensive report

MALABO (Equatorial Guinea) – Ahead of the 16th African Union Extraordinary Summit on Saturday in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, and as part of its leadership of the AU in the prevention and fight of terrorism and violent extremism, President of the Republic Abdelmadjid Tebboune has submitted a report on the development of the terrorist threat in Africa and the prospects for enhancing the responses at the regional and international levels.

The English version of the news headline

ST	TT	Translation Procedure	Justification
قمة الاتحاد الأفريقي حول الارهاب : الرئيس تبون يعرض تقرير اشاملا و يقترح **سبل عمل جديدة**	AU Summit on terrorism: President Tebboune submits comprehensive report	Deletion	The phrase : "سبل عمل جديدة" In ST is deleted in TT

The text written in Arabic is addressed to the Algerian audience in particular and to the Arab ones in general , that is why the information embeded within are not that calrefied or enriched . The title الرئيس تبونis not accompnied by which country is he assigned to as it does not need to denoted: الرئيس الجزائري تبون. However, in the English version as well, the translation does not unfortnately add or enriche the reader with any additional information about the proper noun within the news headline. The headline ccould have been better renedered as : « *Algerian President Tebboune* » for the English readers are not may be familiar with the nationality of such and such state presidents. The addition of such crucial info is of premordial importance to the readers who have no background on such staff.

The non-addition of such info in the TT does actually tell the the APS's translator are more open for English- French into Arabic translations.

In another part of the ST, we find-comparing the ST to the TT- that the Arabic version added the following phrase « سبل عمل جديدة» to reflect more contribution and effort to the Algerian president. However, in the English version there is a kind of delition of the last phrase سبل عمل جديدة». The translator did focus more on the main message being conveyed 'AU Summit on terrorism: President Tebboune submits comprehensive report'. The headline in English does not include comprehensive details ; it only shed light on the main keyterms to be later on detailed in the journalistic article.

Analysis Of Sample Three :

حوادث المرور: وفاة 35 شخصا وإصابة 1355 آخرين بجروح خلال أسبوع

⏱ أدرج يوم : الثلاثاء، 07 جوان 10:05 2022 📁 الفئة : مجتمـع

🖶 اطبع المقال | ✉ أرسل المقال | 📤 شارك | ➕ 📘 G

الجزائر - توفي 35 شخصا وأصيب 1355 آخرون بجروح في 1221 حادث مرور سجلت عبر التراب الوطني، خلال الفترة الممتدة من 29 مايو إلى 4 يونيو، حسب ما أفادت به، اليوم الثلاثاء، حصيلة لمصالح الحماية المدنية.

The Arabic Version Of The News Headline

Road accidents: 31 killed, 1511 injured from 15 to 21 May

□ Published On : Tuesday, 24 May 2022 11:40   □ Read : 0 time(s)   □ Print │ □ Send │ □ Share G f +

ALGIERS- A total of 31 people lost their lives and 1511 others were injured in road accidents that occurred nationwide from 15 to 21 May, the Civil Protection said Tuesday in a statement.

The English Version Of The News Headline

ST	TT	Translation Procedure	Justification
أحصت مصالح الحماية المدنية وفاة 31 شخصا واصابة 1511 آخرين بجروح على إثر حوادث مرور مختلفة سجلت **خلال أسبوع**	A total of 31 people lost their lives and 1511 others were injured in road accidents that occurred nationwide **from 15 to 21 May**	Substitution	The phrase : « خلال أسبوع » In ST is substituted by from 15 to 21 May in TT

In the ARABIC ST, we find more details as it suits the characterisics of the Arabic headlines in general that prefer being redundant and comprehensive as well. We can notice here the mention of the name « مصالح الحماية المدنية » which is totally absent in the English TT.

However, what is actually clear about the TT is the substitution of the last adverbial of time « خلال أسبوع' with a similar phrase that expresses roughly the same meaning « **from 15 to 21 May** » .This is done basing upon a purely stylistic choice which is stated by a lot of theorists in language & Stylistics mainly Lackof who clearly stated that the stylistic choice is influenced by the very peronal prefernce besides the linguistic genuine of the languagein question. English prefers the use of clearer statistics and mathematical proofs as it is the lingua Francaof technology and science. That is why the translator did see that substituting the word « week » witha very precise expression of time can be better for the English reader.

This substitution is not adopted throughout the samples as i twas done with this exapmle, for the transltors of APS do work on what sounds more native and more convoncing while rendering these headlines.

We can as well notice the use of transposition in this very headline, in اصابة, the ter mis transposed into « were injured » as English prefers more using passive voice for the reader does not focus on WHO but rather on WHAT, WHERE and WHEN.

Analysis of SAMPLE Four :

كورونا : ست إصابات جديدة مع عدم تسجيل أي وفاة

الجزائر - سجلت ست إصابات جديدة بفيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19)، فيما تماثلت ست حالات للشفاء، في الوقت الذي لم تسجل فيه أي وفاة خلال الـ 24 ساعة الأخيرة في الجزائر، حسب ما أفادت به وزارة الصحة، يوم الجمعة، في بيان لها.

The Arabic version of the news headline

Coronavirus: Six new cases, no death in last 24 hours

☐ Published On : Friday, 27 May 2022 17:47 ☐ Read : 5 time(s)   ☐ Print | ☐ Send | ☐ Share

ALGIERS- Six new confirmed cases of Coronavirus (Covid-19), six (06) recoveries and no death have been reported over the last 24 hours in Algeria, the Ministry of Health said Friday in a statement.

The English version of the news headline

ST	TT	Translation Procedure	Justification
كورونا : ستإصاباتجديدةمععدمتسجيلأيوفاة	Coronavirus: Six new cases, no death **in last 24 hours**	Addition	In TT the phrase : « in last 24 hours » is not mentioned in ST

It is always a matter of stylistic choices, the Arabic version clearly states more details as it is – already mentioned- the characteristics of the Arabic headline. However, this time, we can see that even the Englihs headline opts for more addition than does the Arabic one.

The English TT added the adverbial phrase of time « **in last 24 hours** » for more accurate onformation provided to the reader. This addition adopted by the APS translator is not done for granted ; it was actually adopted for purely some stylistic reasons strongly linked to the English language. The use of number and statistics as we have already mentioned is one of the most obvious aspects of technical language and hence used inhere by the APS translator in the English version.

We also can notice some aspect of addition in the Arabic ST in the phrase « مع عدم تسجيل أي وفاة »that is translated to « no death » .The Arabic translation can be back translated into « no record of any death toll » . However, the translator prefered not use it as it is and deleted the whole phrase. The addition of such precisement might be a good choice by the translator.

General Conclusion

Through this dissertation we have attempted to examine certain perspectives/aspects concerning the issues related to translation on the APS by investigating the journalistic translation applied on APS.

We have shed light on the language styles used on websites and their main requirements, and then we went through the definition of technical translation and its significance on journalistic websites we've also mentioned certain challenges that might face translators on technical translation in addition to that we've highlighted the disadvantages of machine translation.

At the third part , the journalistic translation has been identified and narrowed to the translation related to news agencies as well as focusing on APS biography and translation history of that news agency as the evaluation and general investigation has been executed also we've pointed out the main purpose of our research where the journalistic translation is investigated on the APS and mainly the website which we've done a practical comparison for a number news headlines from Arabic to English in terms of journalistic translation strategies applied which are previously mentioned at the first elements of the practical part .

We can now after our journey of scientific and academic research answer our research questions and prove the hypotheses linked to.

Results:

Research questions

The main question of this dissertation was :

To what extent APS translation quality is considered and achieved ?

We can actually say that the quality of the APS's qualityis not that respected and is totally put on the reliance of the translators thmselves.

For the other other sub-questions :

o   What are the difficulties that face Web site Translators?

Most of the difficulties encountred by the APS's translators are due actually to the lack of knowledge in the journalistic field and most of them do have no training or academic qualifications in the speciality.

For the second sub-question.
o   To what extent machine translation is reliable in APS ? The machine translation is used in the Arabic into English translations as most of them translate from french into English .

For the hypothesis we have set at the very beginning, we can prove ours be true.

c)   We hypothesise that the main strategy adopted in APS in translating news from Arabic into English is free translation as if it is oriented. This is fully and comprehensively proved true , save in some very frew cases when the APS's translators adopt addition or omission for purely stylistic choices.

d)   We hypothesise that not all APS translators are not specialized in translating from Arabic into English. This latter is actually and strongly proved TRUE as well, for the APS's translators are to a given extent competent in their translating despite the fact that they have not had any kind of training in the journalistic translation.

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محمد مدحت محمد، الحكومة الإلكترونية، دون بلد، المجموعة العربية للتدريب والنشر 2016،

ـ ما هي الصعوبات التي تواجه مترجمي المواقع الإلكترونية؟
ـإلى أي مدى يمكن الوثوق في الترجمة الآلية المستخدمة في موقع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية؟

الفرضيات

للإجابة على السؤال المذكور أعلاه ، تمت صياغة الفرضيات التالية:

أ) الاستراتيجية الرئيسية المعتمدة في وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية في ترجمة الأخبار من العربية إلى الإنجليزية هي الترجمة الحرة ، مما يجعلها موضع نظر و تشكيك ، خاصة في المواضيع الحساسة.

ب) ليس كل مترجمي وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية مؤهلين للترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية

منهجية البحث

اخترنافي هذه الدراسة الطريقة التحليلية الوصفية،وذلك بالمقارنة بين لغة المصدر(العربية) واللغة المستهدفة (الإنجليزية) على مستوى الدقة وحتى في عملية الترجمة

أدوات البحث

لإنجاح البحث، وسوف ندعم التحليل والنقد بالأدلة وكذا جمع المعلومات اللازمة لتحليل النص الهدف مقارنة بالنص المصدر.

هيكل الدراسة

تم تقسيم هذا البحث بشكل أساسي إلى جزئين رئيسيين: جزء نظري يتضمن فصلين، يتناول الفصل الأول أهمية الترجمة في مواقع الويب خاصة تلك الجزائرية المعنونة (أهمية ترجمة المواقع الالكترونية). كمايدرس الفصل الثاني (الترجمة التقنيةولغة مواقع الويب) عملية الترجمة التقنية والترجمة الآلية، بالإضافة إلى التحديات التي تواجه المترجمين خلال هذا الصنف من الترجمة.

والجزء التطبيقي يمثل الجزء العملي الذي يبحث في الترجمة الصحفية في موقعوكالة الأنباء الجزائرية مع التقييم والتحليل.

مقدمة عامة

تبحث هذه الدراسة في الترجمة الصحفية لوكالات الأنباء وبالتحديد موقع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية. يتناول هذا البحث الجوانب الرئيسية للترجمة الصحفية من حيث الخصائص اللغوية والأسلوبية بالإضافة إلى إجراءات الترجمة المطبقة على هذا النوع من الترجمة.

مع زيادة عدد مستخدمي الإنترنت ، أصبح البحث عن المعلومات أسهل ، وخاصة الأخبار التي تحفز معظم وكالات الأنباء على إنشاء نسخة إلكترونية لما تنتجه. مما يستوجب على المؤسسات الإخبارية إرسال معلومات و جمع البيانات من جميع أنحاء العالم. و يستلزم في هذه الحالة ترجمة المعلومات. نتيجة لذلك، تكون وكالات الأنباء مسؤولة في المقام الأول عن نشر الأحداث العالمية. وبذلك تعد الترجمة واحدة من أهم العوامل الخفية في نجاح الأخبار الدولية، لكن دور الترجمة داخل الوكالات الصحفية العالمية لم يلق ذلك الإهتمام الكافي حتى الآن، لأن وكالات الإخبارية توظف الصحفيين في نقل وترجمة الأخبار بدلا من المترجمين؛ نظرا لحقيقة أن صاحب المعلومات فقط لديه المهارات الصحفية اللازمة لوظيفة الصحافة.

إذا تجاهلت دراسات الترجمةترجمة الأخبار، فلابديتلقفها الصحفيون بدلا من المترجمين (لبييلسا2007).

لا يبدو أنوكالات الإخبارية قد أدركت الفروق بين المهمتين ، على الرغم من حقيقة أن الصحفيين يدركون أن الترجمة ضرورية للتحرير وأن الممارسة الصحفية تقتصر على التقارير الإخبارية فقط.

أهمية الدراسة

تعتبر الترجمة المستخدمة في مواقع الويب الإخبارية ركيزة أساسية تلعب دورًا كبيرًا في توسيعها ونشرها أكثر فأكثر. فهيتتعامل مع أنواع مختلفة من النصوص ، حتى المصطلحات والمواضيع الحساسة والتقنية ، مما يجعلها موضوعًا للدراسة. لذا ، نأمل أن تساهم هذه الدراسة في مجال نقد ودراسات الترجمة من خلال توفير بحث تقييمي تحليلي على مستوى الترجمة الإنجليزية لموقع "وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية."

أهداف الدراسة

تسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على الترجمة في موقع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية بهدف:
- تحليل وتقييم مستوى الترجمة في وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية
- التحقق من جودة الترجمة المستخدمة فيوكالة الأنباء الجزائرية
-التعرف على طرق واساليب الترجمة التقنية للمواقع الإلكترونية.
-فحصالإختلالات المتعلقة بلغات البرمجة عند استخدام اللغة العربية وكذلك الترجمة الآلية

أسئلة البحث

السؤال الرئيسي لهذا البحث هو:
- إلى أي مدى يتم الاهتمام بجودة الترجمة في وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية على مختلف المستويات؟
للإجابة على هذا السؤال ، وجب طرح أسئلة فرعية مختلفة:

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة

كلية الآداب واللغات

قسم الآداب واللغة الإنجليزية

مذكرة ضمن متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر في

الترجمة إنجليزية-عربية/عربية-إنجليزية

دراسة الترجمة الصحفية في المواقع الإلكترونية

دراسة حالة: عنواين موقع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية

إعداد:

سالم حنيش
سمير الجمعي

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السنة الأكاديمية

2021-2022