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the Master's Degree in the field of Translation**

Translating Military Terminology

From English into Arabic

Submitted and publicly defended by the students

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Dedication

My dear family especially my mother who was there for me in my hardest times, for her infinite support and guidance. *Benatallah*

I dedicate this work to my dearest parents, my lovely sisters and brothers and to all the people that I love. *Meddour*



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Abstract

This research examines the translation challenges inherent to military terminology, focusing specifically on the translation of English military terminology into Arabic. It highlights the linguistic and semantic disparities between the two languages, underscoring the complexities faced by translators lacking sufficient military expertise. Employing a descriptive analytical method, the study aims to elucidate these intricacies and explore strategies employed by translators to address them. Data sourced from diverse, credible outlets provide a comprehensive understanding of the contextual nuances involved in translating military terms. The central research question revolves around the translatability of military terminology into Arabic and the efficacy of proposed solutions in mitigating translation difficulties.

The research question around which the research is centered is:

- This research explores the extent to which military terminology is translatable into Arabic.
- What adopted solutions can contribute to face the translation problems in the military field?

Findings indicate that translators must possess a solid understanding of military subject matter to achieve accurate translations. Additionally, supplementary information seem to be necessary to fill gaps in military translations.

Keywords: *Translation, Military Terminology, Arabic, Linguistic Differences, Analytical Approach, Untranslatability.*

ملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة الصعاب المتعلقة بترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية، مركزة بشكل خاص على ترجمة المصطلح العسكري من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. أين تسلط الضوء على الاختلافات اللغوية وتلك الخاصة بالمعنى بين اللغتين، مؤكدة على الصعاب التي يواجهها المترجمون الذين يفتقرون إلى خبرة عسكرية كافية. من خلال الاعتماد على نهج الوصفي التحليلي النوعي، تهدف الدراسة إلى توضيح هذه التفاصيل المعقدة واستكشاف الاستراتيجيات التي يعتمدها المترجمون للتعامل معها. حيث توفر البيانات المستمدة من مصادر متنوعة وذات مصداقية فهماً شاملاً للتفاصيل السياقية التي تدخل في ترجمة المصطلح في النصوص العسكرية. ويدور السؤال الأساسي للبحث حول قابلية ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية إلى العربية وفعالية الحلول المقترحة من أجل التحكم في صعوبات الترجمة. وتشير النتائج إلى أن المترجمين يشترط أن يمتلكوا فهماً قوياً للموضوعات العسكرية للوصول إلى تحقيق ترجمات دقيقة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، قد تكون معلومات المترجم الإضافية ضرورية لسد الثغرات في الترجمات العسكرية.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الترجمة، مصطلحات عسكرية، اللغة العربية، اختلافات لغوية، منهج

تحليلي، عدم القابلية للترجمة.

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List of Abbreviations

CAT	Computer-Assisted Translation
LSP	Language for Specific Purposes
MT	Machine Translation
SL	Source Language
SLT	Source Language Text
ST	Source Text
TL	Target Language
TLT	Target Language Text
TT	Target Text
TQA	Translation Quality Assessment
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction



General Introduction

I.1. Background of military translation

Translation is the cornerstone in communication between languages and cultures. Modern technologies are transferred among nations and cultures through translation, as it is applicable to all fields of language including religious, literary, legal, medical language, etc. Translation has occupied a special place in the human culture, so, researchers have paid great attention to overcome the intricacies that face the different types of translation. For instance, “Newmark (2001) suggests that the challenge with translating political language lies in its abstract nature. Military translation is seen as one of the recently developing trends in translation. It is usually challenging and it requires accuracy, firmness, knowledge and most importantly, understanding of the ideas behind the military term.

Wiseman (2000) states the technical terms of any discipline represent technical concept. When different writers refer to concepts by different terms (or refer to different concepts by the same term), audience, students and readers are easily confused.

The issue of terms is one of the most prominent intricacies that face translators when dealing with specialized, technical or scientific texts, besides the other linguistic and contextual intricacies.

As a type of the technical and scientific translation, difficulties and intricacies of the military translation can arise from the fact that there are no assigned equivalents for the neologisms in the target language while these military neologisms are most of the time, culturally loaded and not included in the dictionaries.

I.2. Motives Behind Searching on Military Terms

The military terms have their own interpretations, which reflect the terms' meanings in the context of military life. While the understanding of the source text terminology is a vital factor in the process of translation, the coining of the term's target language counterpart is of equal, if not greater, importance.

Although many English-Arabic military dictionaries have been compiled and some technological supports "CAT (computer-assisted translation) tools" including translation memories, term bases and terminology management systems, have been developed, many military terms still cannot be found in such dictionaries, and computer translation tools may not be helpful in many cases. That is because the terms are either new or because there are no direct equivalents for them in Arabic. Additionally, compounds and some abbreviations usually cannot be found in English-Arabic dictionaries and other translation tools. In response to these challenges, this study will propose strategies to address the issues of new terms and non-equivalence in military translation.

Translation students and translators alike have been suffering from the problems that are faced when translating military texts. This study aims to clarify the problems and to lay the foundation for future research in the area in question.

I.3. Statement of the Problem

Military translation as a sensitive subject demands a high degree of consistency and accuracy in transferring the source text to the target language (TL).

The translation of military terms generally throws up many challenges. Although some military terms can be "translated without any difficulty, others are tremendously difficult

to translate. What makes the translation of some military terms into Arabic more complicated specialized terms, such as ‘tactical satellite radio,’ pose additional challenges. Additionally, there are military compound terms, abbreviations and acronyms (that can be ambiguous) which make it hard for the untrained translator to grasp the intended interpretation, e.g. WMD: Weapon of Mass Destruction and GPS: Global Positioning System etc. Many military abbreviations cannot be found in bilingual dictionaries and computer translation tools, which pose additional challenges for translators of military texts.

Translators sometimes find it difficult to cope with these structures in English, which might result in mistranslations. Furthermore, there are problems of ambiguity as many English terms are either new or so technical that untrained translators cannot understand their meanings in the SL.

All of the above emphasises the importance of training for the translators to be able to work in the military field.

To sum up, the study will show that the translation of military terms is problematic for two main reasons: the first reason is that some military terms are acronyms or abbreviations structured and can give rise to various semantic, lexical and grammatical interpretations, through which the job of a translator is rendered very hard. The second reason emerges from a lack of clarity of, or because of ambiguity in, some military terms or expressions in the SL, which, in turn, has a great effect on the translation process. Often such ambiguity derives from the fact that many English military terms have Latin or other language origins. The problem of neologism and non-equivalence also affects the translation process.

Precise terminology technical jargon and acronyms are prevalent in military documentation; translators must possess an in-depth grasp of these terms to ensure accurate and uniform translations.

Accuracy in communication because misinterpretation of technical information can lead to catastrophic consequences, translators must convey instructions, procedures and specifications with unwavering accuracy.

1.4. The Objectives of the Study

The aim of this dissertation is to explore the challenges faced in translating military terminology from English into Arabic and to propose strategies to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of such translations. This research is significant as it addresses a gap in the existing literature and contributes to the field of translation studies, particularly in the context of specialized terminology, to highlight the need to enrich the Arab library in specialized military terminology as well as to contribute to modulate an updated military terminology in the Arab world.

The research question around which the research is centered:

- This research explores the extent to which military terminology is translatable into Arabic.
- What adopted solutions can contribute to face the translation problems in the military field?

The present study aims to examine a specific translation problem, i.e., military terms. The study investigates the problems that Arabic translators face in rendering English military terms into Arabic. The following are the research and goals of the study:

1. Translating military terms from English into Arabic is the main problem in translating military texts. Therefore, the study will attempt to find out the extent to which translators are able to overcome and tackle such translation difficulties.
2. Translators need to be trained to work in the military field before starting their job.
3. Neologism, non-equivalence, polysemy, abbreviations and technical terms pose serious translation problems; therefore, the study aims to draw up some strategies to help a translator to deal with these problems.
4. The lack of updated English-Arabic military dictionaries negatively influences the work of Arabic translators in the military field as most of them consult such dictionaries to look for the meanings of military terms.

1.5. Methodology

The study falls within the framework of DTS Descriptive Translation Studies, The current study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach with an analytic method, in order to recognize and identify the real difficulties behind translating military texts and how they can be approached by non-specialized translators. The data are collected from different reliable sources to guarantee a reasonable scope of variation in the context and military language.

1.6. Structure of the Study

To verify the validity of these hypotheses we use an analytical approach in which we will study the examples gathered from different corpora, we will analyse the translation of selected terminology a sample, then draw results about the authenticity of translation, and to what extent the translator respects the terminological and translational conditions for the

transfer of terms, for the purpose of answering these questions we have selected the corpus from different reliable sources which are journalistic reports in the field of military.

To achieve the objectives, this study is structured in three chapters as follows:

The general introduction and sets the scene. It presents a statement of the problem, the motives behind the study, the area of investigation and the objectives and hypotheses underlying the study.

Chapter One presents an overview of the scope of military translation. It reviews scientific and technical translation, the military language, characteristics of the military texts and military terminology in the context of the military translation.

Chapter two reviews the problems arising when translating Military Texts. This chapter presents some different problems and intricacies that face translators in translating military terms into Arabic. It also talks about techniques of translating the military terms.

Chapter three: this chapter presents the corpus with the analysis.

Conclusion and finding, which includes general conclusions, the findings of the study, the contributions of the study, and recommendations and implications. It also includes other guidelines for translating military terms.



CHAPTER-I. Scientific and Technical Translation

I.1. Defining Translation in the Context of Military Terminology

Translation is a profession besides being an art. Newmark defines translation as "*the attempt to produce approximate equivalence or respectable synonymy between two chunks of different languages on various levels, of which the two main ones are thought and linguistic form*". He adds that translation is partly an exercise in the art of writing as well as a field of comparative applied linguistics. Newmark further says that the word, not the sentence, is the essential element of translation. (Newmark1973, p.124).

AL-Darawish indicates that translation "*interpreting speech in to anther tongue.*" Translation according to him involves three things:

- i. interpreting the foreign meaning by an Arabic meaning;
- ii. Interpreting the foreign sentence by an Arabic sentence;
- iii. Transmitting science and arts from any language into Arabic.

Transmitting art or science from a foreign language into Arabic follows two methods. The first method involves mental interpretation of words in the foreign text so that the translator reaches what he wants in Arabic. The second method is that the translator conceptualizes in his mind the foreign sentence then he expresses it in a corresponding Arabic sentence whether the number of words is equal in both languages or not. This method is better and easier than the first method. What is translatable includes meaning particles, foreign verbs and all meaning nominal. As for proper noun, they are raised as they are. Translation is also one of the important means for Arabazing science.

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Newmark suggests that four individuals are involved in the translation process: the author, the first reader, the translator, and the second reader. Of these entire four person, the last is all-important.

Newmark also notes that until about 1945, 'translation' was primarily associated with literary translation, as other forms of translation were not widely discussed. According to him, there are two types of translation: 'Publication translation,' which is done by professional translators in the translators' guild, and 'information translation,' which could be a paraphrase or a summary and is not considered a translation in the traditional sense (Newmark 1973, p.73).

Hatim and Mason define translation as a useful test case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life. They emphasize the role of translation as a communicative process, which takes place within a social context. (Hatim and Mason 1990, p.115)

In any account of Interlingua communication, translation is used as a generic term. Professionally, however, the term translation is confined to the written, and the term interpretation to the spoken (Newmark, 1991, p.47). If confined to a written language, translation is a cover term with three distinguishable meanings:

- 1) Translating, the process (to translate; the activity rather than the tangible object),

- 2) A translation: the product of the process of translating (E.g. the translated text), and translation.

The abstract concept, which encompasses both the process of translation and the product of that process (Bell, 1991, p.96).

The term 'translation ' used and discussed throughout this paper is confined to the written language, and refers to both the product and process of translating.

The definitions of translation suggested above imply that producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a translator. This notion of 'sameness' is often understood as an equivalence relation between the source and target texts. This equivalence relation is generally considered the most salient feature of a quality translation.

1.2. The Notion of Scientific and technical Translation

Scientific and technical translation is an essential element in translation studies. Modern technology affects all aspects of life and society and all branches of science including translation. New scientific discoveries and innovations need to be spread through the world and translation plays an important role in transferring this technology. Translation has played an important role in transferring knowledge of science and technology between nations throughout history. Krien-Kuhle emphasizes this fact by saying “*Scientific and technical translation has always played a pivotal role in disseminating knowledge. Today, the domain of science and technology is the main area of translation work.*” (Krien-Kuhle, 2005 p.155)

(Montgomery also believes that scientific and technical translation has always played an important role in transferring knowledge during history. In fact, modern science and technology is closely linked to translation or, indeed, started as translation (Montgomery 2000, p187). The need for translation has grown rapidly

because of the increasing demand for the dissemination of information in the technico-scientific fields. Kingscott states “*it has been estimated that scientific and technical translation now accounts for some 90% of global translation output*”. These inventions and advances are accompanied at almost every step of the way by translation in its capacity as a vehicle for disseminating scientific and technical knowledge. All countries need to keep pace with new technology. Arab countries are going through a phase of modernization on a massive scale. Therefore, the translation of scientific material from English, as the language of science and technology, into Arabic is crucial.

The word “*scientific*”, it is meant that the concept is directly related to science and can be defined as the information attained by surveillance and experimentation, analytically verified, structured and constituted under universal ideologies (Chambers Dictionary, 1992, p.28). On the other hand, “*technical*” can be looked upon as meaning scientific information for applied practices. *Byrne* gives clear distinctions between technical and scientific text. He argues that “*while a technical text is designed to convey information as clearly and effectively as possible, a scientific text will discuss, analyze and synthesize information with a view to explaining ideas, proposing new theories or evaluating methods.*” (*Byrne* 2012, p54) Thus, it can be clearly seen that scientific translation deals with pure science in all its concepts and methodologies; whereas technical translation deals with the application of the scientific information in the practical world. However, although the terms scientific and technical are not identical, these areas are grouped together in teaching translation. *Byrne* says, “*The majority of translator training institutions offer modules with titles such as “Scientific & Technical Translation” or “Advanced*

Translation-Science & Technical” and presumably, this is a convenient way of organizing teaching provision.” (Byrne 2012, 57).

As mentioned above, translation has a significant role in the dissemination of information as well as in the transfer of science and technology. The importance of STT may be realized from the fact that in the realm of science and technology no country can live without communication and contact with the rest of the world and sharing in the new technological discoveries around the world.

A technical text is a text characterized by a certain volume of specialized terminology. Technical translation is concerned with the translation of these technical terms.

I.2.1. Specificities of Scientific and Technical Translation:

It can be assumed that STT is distinguished from other forms of translation by specialized technical terms, which represent the main source of difficulty and challenge even for speakers of the SL. The more technical terms appear in the SL, the more problems arise in translating these terms into the TL. Additionally, the more knowledge a translator possesses about the subject matter in the ST, the more accurate a translation he/she will produce in the TT.

Nowadays, STT is deemed to be even more important after the invention of the internet which links the world and gives a great chance for all people of different languages to communicate and access new technology and information.

There is the problem of controlling language, as language is the tool by which people express their ideas and needs and communicate with each other. The Arab

world needs to access new technology from developed countries. But the problem of the huge numbers of new terms that follow in the wake of new technology and discoveries represents a major problem for Arab translators involved in ST.

1.3. The Language of Military.

The military is defined as a powerful institution established by the state to defend and serve our nation from external threats and internal conflicts, operating by sea, land, and air. It encompasses various branches, including the air force, navy, border guard, and army. It comprises all military life areas, all the weapons types, equipments, property types, military ranks and professions, military events and actions, armed forces types, uniforms, interpersonal and professional relationships and many other aspects. Military language is unique and has a strong influence on general language, characterized by its jargon, which consists of a group of slang words used by military personnel (Georgieva 1973, P. 71).

The official business style of military language has several stylistic features that are characteristic of military documents. The main ones include the following: modifier - the necessity of speech, accuracy, logic, objectivity, clarity, formality, stereotype, concreteness, generalization, seriousness of narration, standardization of business speech.

The use of specialized terminology, specific to military affairs, aligns the texts of military subjects with the scientific and technical style. This greatly contributes to the mutual understanding of specialists in the military sphere of activity. Colloquial speech and, for example, professionalism, or “military slang”, are

not used in official documents. A significant place in military texts is given to abbreviations and abridgement

Military language, encompassing army language and war terminology, is one of the oldest forms of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP). It has evolved rapidly in tandem with advancements in military and defense techniques, restructuring of military forces, and the development of new weapons. Along with the process of evolution, the use of military terms became the hallmark of both military and military texts. Furthermore, military jargon and slang are usually used as a necessary part of informal communications that related to the military. In general, the military language exhibits attribute of heterogeneity and hybridization, because the national types of the military language have adopted many international languages, i.e. lexical elements of Latin, French or German origin adapted phonetically, morphologically and semantically to the receiver languages used to indicate the same notion. While nowadays, English become the major language of international communication in military, thus many items used in the national military languages are directly or indirectly taken from English.

The Defense Language Institute English Language Center (DLIELC) in Texas, USA, is one of the leading institutions that provides military English training for military personnel and civilians working in defense ministries. The mission of this institute is to develop English learning programs specifically for military usages to enable US and international students to communicate proficiently in support of cooperation goals of ministries of defense security. This institute has been an innovative world-class military organization that provides superior English language training around the globe. There are fifteen different courses offered at DLIELC.

English instructor courses (train the trainers) and other specialized courses intended for military students who need to improve their proficiency in order to attain minimum standards for the next training site. The military student's proficiency level determines the length of the training.

Military sphere has developed tremendously over the last period of time. Military terminology is constantly changing and growing day by day. Military Language is very productive and very flexible and it has influenced the English language in the sense that it has been a source of new words. According to Thomas E. Murray, "The study of English in [the twentieth] century has shown that members of the armed services...are especially prone to linguistic creativity," whether soldiers, sailors, or flyers (Murray 1986, p. 126). It is very productive because *"each crisis creates its own vocabulary"* (John Mason in Murray 2001, p.126). Military language is occupied with technical terms, internal jargon, acronyms abbreviations and specialized terminology. *"Few specialized vocabularies have been as similarly borrowed, copied, and altered as has the military vocabulary"* Silkett (1985, p. 13). It covers technical manuals, catalogues of aircrafts, warships, armored fighting vehicle and radars. It also covers brochures, contracts, sensitive correspondences, power point presentations, electronic database files etc. It has developed tremendously over the last years for a number of reasons such as the rapid changing of the military technology. *"New terms are rapidly being created and different factions within the military no longer simply adopt the same older terminology"* Murray (1986, p.127). The technology involved in this field is very complex and the terminology is updated constantly. That is why it is very important for the military translator to use the up-to-date terminology of the field to get a top

quality translation i.e. one that is accurate and consistent, because military translations are among the most time consuming and challenging tasks. The military create special terms *"to identify their users as members of a specific group* (and, conversely their nonusers as non members), thus creating or intensifying psychological and social unity among the group's members" Murray (1986,p.127). Another reason is the *"relief of psychological tension through humour"* Murray (1986, p.128) like *war-game* for excessive patriotic emotional reaction to war, and *unwelcome visit* for invasion, and *sparrow* for an air-to-air missile Algeo (1991,p.88).

1.4. Military Translation

Military translation, as defined by Sakarneh (2015, p.142), is the process of conveying military terms and expressions from one language to another. It is a type of technical translation that requires the translator to choose a close equivalent in the target language text (Al-Imian, 2014, p.98). Military translation has become since the beginning of the 20th century and the invention of new weapons such as tanks and aircrafts one of the major translation fields. The reliance of countries on importing weapons from other countries made it impossible to ignore the increasing significance of this type of translation.

Asserting the importance of military translation, military translation is the most important in the translation field. For him, this type of translation may be the threshold between life and death for many officers working in military fields. He also believes that its increasing importance may be a logical result of the huge advancements in the use of weapons depending on technological devices, and this

signifies that the users of these weapons (soldiers and military officers) must be well informed about how to operate a specific weapon. Otherwise, the misuse of these weapons may not only mean the death of the user, but also, the death of other military officers. *"It may be the turning point in the life of those using weapons and military tactics, the fine line between victory and defeat, and thus, it may be the marker gaining wars; especially for third world countries that import their weapons from developed countries"* (Al Ali, 2017, p.24).

For this reason, the researcher called for providing training courses aiming to develop users' knowledge of the technical instructions needed to operate any given weapon.

I.4.1. Roots of Military Translation

As mentioned by Al-Kaabi (2008, p.38), the origins of military translation date back to the early years of the 20th century, coinciding with the introduction of new types of weapons. This necessitated technical knowledge to operate these weapons. As the military field was now abundant of new innovations and advancements accompanied with higher levels of military transactions among the different nations, it has become necessary to recruit translators with military background to be able to provide precise and accurate equivalent texts to the manuals written in the SL language on how to operate any given weapon. This need was much more evident with the colonization era when developed countries occupied various areas

In the developing world and the people of these countries needed to comprehend how to operate a weapon in their native languages. Furthermore, the

appearance of military coalitions (e.g. NATO) meant that if one NATO country produces a weapon to operate in the coalition, soldiers from the allied countries needed to understand how to operate it properly, implying the need for more military translation.

In Arab countries, the focus on military translation can be traced back to the early 20th century, largely because many of these countries were previously colonized by superpowers such as Great Britain, France, and Italy. It is logical to assume, then, that the main provider of weapons for Arab soldiers is the colonializing country, which necessitated training soldiers and officers to work on these weapons, in addition to developing interpretation skills among Arab soldiers to be as a liaison between the colonializing country soldiers and local residents (Al-Shehab, 2009, p.44).

In the early development of Arab army, institutions such as the Academy of the Arab Language in Damascus (found in the year 1919), the Academy of the Arab Language in Cairo in 1934), the Scientific Academy of Iraq in 1948), the Academy of the Arab Language in Amman in 1980, and the Academy of Bait Al-Hikma in Tunis in 1983) were founded Al-Shehab in 2009. They employed Arab language academics whose role was to promote understanding.

Whilst recognizing the challenges involved in translating military expressions and language correctly. As such, several public and private organizations have acknowledged the significance of military translation, especially in the third world countries, and have worked on improving the quality of military translation.

Simply, military translation is the attempt of conveying different military terms from one language to another. In this sense, it is more concerned with giving the accurate equivalent in the TL military given in an SL military text. For this reason, there is an urgent need for the translator working on military texts to be well informed of military terms and expressions while having the adequate military expertise to provide high quality of Military translation, as this is the essence of this type of translation (Sakarneh, 2015, p.25).

I.4.2. Translation of English Military Texts into Arabic

Translation, as defined by (Al Harahsheh 2015) as “*the process of translating words from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL)*”. In addition to conveying meanings and information, translation is also an art and a profession that seeks to bridge the gaps between different cultures and languages (Al Ali, 2017, p.79). While military translation is an attempt to transfer various military terms from one language to another. In this sense, it is more concerned with giving the exact equivalent in military TL given in the SL Military Text. Military texts require special attention among the types of the text. Military documents, texts, military education. It serves a defined, predetermined communication. Such texts are usually used in the context of military discourse. The use of military texts also shapes military genres. Military texts are a special type of text and tend to have relatively rigid genre conventions.

For this, the translator of military texts must be well-versed in military terms and expressions with sufficient military experience to provide a high-grade military translation, as this is the core of this type of translation (Skarna, 2015, p.37). Whilst the interest in military translation appeared in the Arab countries as a result of the

colonization of most of the Arab country by Western countries, and these colonial countries were the main provider of the arms of Arab soldiers, so it was necessary to train Arab soldiers and officers by the soldiers of Western countries, and so it was necessary to establish a link between them, thus the Arab soldiers began to get acquainted on military translation skills. In the view of the foregoing, there are many challenges in military translation from English to Arabic, so the Military translator must be proficient and competent in choosing The right terms. In addition, he must be familiar with military equipment and how it works and comprehensive information on politics, information and economics to be able to reach accurate translation and keep pace with the current situation of global issues and military operations around the world, otherwise he will face many challenges and problems .

I.4.3. Characteristics of the military texts

Military translation is considered as a branch of technical and scientific translation. As such, military texts share many characteristics with scientific and technical texts. Regarding technical translation, it is often opined that technical texts are largely confined to the cultural boundaries within which they are created. Hempel, (2009) thinks that there are some elements that can prevent effective and efficient translation such as terminology, culture and prestige. In this context, (Argeg, 2015) mentioned an example related to that: the word “fighting” could be rendered into Arabic as قتال or جهاد depending on who is fighting or the reasons of fighting. This is the same case with the technical and scientific terms, as they are sometimes confined to culture (Argeg, 2015, p. 36).

Military personnel, whether soldiers, sailors, or flyers, are especially prone to linguistic creativity (Murray, 1986, p. 126). Military language is very productive

because "each crisis creates its own vocabulary" (John Mason in Murray, 1986p.126). Military texts are occupied with technical terms, internal jargon, acronyms, abbreviations and specialized terminology. "Few specialized vocabularies have been as similarly borrowed, copied, and altered as has the military vocabulary" (Silkett, 1985, p.13). They include technical manuals, catalogs of aircrafts, warships, armored fighting vehicle and radars. They also include brochures, contracts, sensitive correspondences, power point presentations, electronic database files, articles, statistics, etc. Military language has developed tremendously over the last years for a number of reasons such as the rapid changing of the military technology. "New terms are rapidly being created and different factions within the military no longer simply adopt the same older terminology" (Murray 1986, p.15).

To sum up, military texts are always specific, exact and objective. They tend to use passive voice, nominal forms with a significant number of acronyms and abbreviations, as acronyms and abbreviations are a general characteristic of English language in general. Terminology is not the only component that controls a military text. One should pay attention to style, grammar and context in order to convey the real message of the ST.

Unlike other special domains, e.g. the law where legal systems technical military vary from country to country .

1.5. Military texts as a form of LSP texts

LSP is designed for a specific communicative purpose that is located in a definitive socio-cultural context, most of the time closely related to a particular professional discourse community. This specific communicative purpose is linked to

functions performed by the text. These forms are known as genres. Military texts are a type of LSP texts that rigidly follow genre conventions, and they are characterized for a specific audience, i.e. military audience and professionals. This genre is known for its clarity and strictness; they are also intentionally devoid of any expressiveness.

Many universities, institutions, entities, schools and organizations have developed curricula that serve the purpose of qualifying military-related people for being able to successfully deal with the military environment and language and understand its culture. (Juhary, 2013) attempted in his study to review the English language courses at the National Defense University of Malaysia (NDUM). The researcher suggested that the future military officers need the university to prepare them to function effectively during peacekeeping and humanitarian operations. This research focuses on whether students have been undergoing appropriate English language courses for their future needs as officers of the armed forces. The methodology of this paper involves distributing and collecting data from 167 students of the university. Data were then analyzed using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 16. Findings suggest that students are positive about learning English language. Nonetheless, they have raised several issues that must be addressed immediately by the English instructors. (Juhary, 2013, pp.1178-1185)

Analyzing the ST language and style and the situation in which it was used, the translator may be able to identify the functions that the ST sender intended to be attributed to the ST by the source culture recipients, (Nord, 2016, p. 5). Also Newmark meets Nord in this point as he states “*communicative translation attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the*

semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original” (Newmark, 2006, p. 39). It is obvious that communicative translation focuses on producing an equivalent effect on the target readers. On the contrary, semantic translation remains within the original culture at the author’s level. Newmark’s one major contribution to translation is the communicative translation versus semantic translation.

After reviewing the other scholars’ statements, the researcher confirms that in the functional approaches to translation, it is the intention, purpose or function of the TT that decides the translation method. The translator needs to decide on the purpose of the translation first. Then comes the decision about the suitable approach and strategy. *Reiss* mentions that: “*every text is characterized by one or several basic communication functions. Different text type should require different transfer methods*”. (Reiss, 1982, p.112)

The functionalism theory demonstrates the possible translation procedures and the various arguments pro and against the use of one translation rather than another in a particular context. Translators should accordingly adopt respective appropriate translation strategies and relative approaches, either semantic translation or communicative translation according to different text types.

Daniel Gile, (1991) states, “*An act of verbal communication occurring in a professional translation setting is triggered by an aim or intention*”.

He adds that such aims and intentions are multilayered and explains that at the most superficial layer, an act of communication may aim at informing the Receiver of a fact; at deeper layers, it may aim at scoring a point in an intellectual

debate through this information, at convincing the Receiver by scoring such points. It means that the translation process is not just a mere collision of two languages or a mere replacement of SL words or structures by TL words or structures, but it is rather a collision of two cultures and an act of communication between the surroundings of both the ST and TT.

I.6. Military Terminology and the English Language

I.6.1. Terminology and Translation

It has been made evident that specialized words are a key aspect in the translations made from English to Arabic. Arabs consider this kind of translation from the knowledge acquired from western countries significant and thus have been working on a rigorous process to accomplish complete and appropriate translations. In addition to this, Arabs are beginning to encourage their younger generations to have a good knowledge of sciences.

Usually it is the job of Arab terminologists and lexicographers to create an equivalent for each new term through the Arabic academies that are spread throughout the Arab world and then they include these equivalents in English-Arabic dictionaries. Arab translators usually consult English-Arabic dictionaries and CAT tools in order to check Arabic equivalents for any ambiguous terms they come across.

I.6.2. What is Terminology?

It is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words that are used in specific contexts. Not to be confused with "terms" in colloquial usages, the

shortened form of technical terms (or terms of art) which are defined within a discipline or specialty field. The discipline Terminology studies among other things how such terms of art come to be and their interrelationships within a culture. Terminology differs from lexicography, since it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings.

Terminology, therefore, as Mugged (2007) maintains denotes a more formal discipline which systematically studies the *labeling or designating of concepts* particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity, through research and analysis of terms in context, for the purpose of documenting and correct usage. This study can cover more than one language at the same time (multilingual terminology, bilingual terminology, and so forth), or may focus on studies of terms of across fields. Mugged (2007, p.17-19).

Terminology is not connected to information retrieval in any way focused on the meaning and conveyance of concepts. "Terms" used in the context of terminology, as they are not always technical terms of art.

The discipline of terminology is based on its own theoretical principles and consists primarily of the following aspects:

- Analyzing the concepts and concept structures used in a field or domain of activity.
- Identifying the terms assigned to the concepts.

- In the case of bilingual or multiannual terminology, establishing correspondences between terms in the various languages.
- Compiling the terminology, on paper or in database. Managing terminology databases.
- Creating new terms, as required.

As a discipline, terminology is related to translation, alongside which it is often taught in universities and translation schools. Large translation departments and translation bureaus will often have a terminology section, or will require translators to do terminology research.

1.6.3 Types of Terminology

A distinction is made between two types of terminology:

A- Ad hoc Terminology, Ad hoc is a word that originally comes from Latin and means “ for this situation, it is used to describe something that has been formed or used for a special and immediate purpose without previous planning, which deals with a single term or a limited number of terms.

B- Systematic terminology, which deals with all the terms in a specific subject field or domain of activity.

Ad hoc terminology is prevalent in the translation profession, where a translation for a specific term (or group of terms) is required quickly to solve a particular problem.

1.6.4. Military Terminology

Military terminology refers to the terms and languages of military organizations and personnel as belonging to a discrete category, as distinguishable by their usage in military doctrine, as they serve to depoliticize, dehumanize, or otherwise abstract discussion about its operations from an actual description thereof. Military terminology comprises a set of technical terms used by military personnel, which are related to the functions of the armed forces. The military uses many unique terms and concepts that civilians are not exposed to, some are self explanatory and others are completely cryptic but they have a specific and important meaning.

The operation pressure for uniform understanding has developed since the early 20th century with the importance of joint operations between different services (army, navy, air force) of the same country. International alliances and operations, including peacekeeping have added additional complexity. For example, the NATO alliances a large dictionary (2006 version) of common terms for use by member countries. Development work is also taking place between NATO and Russia on common terminology for extended air defense, in English, French and Russian.

Some claim military terms serve to depoliticize, dehumanize, or other abstract discussion about operations from an actual description thereof. Similar to "legal terminology" and related to "political terminology", military terms are known for an oblique tendency to incorporate a perceived need for operational security, giving a way no more information than needed.

Military vocabulary is divided into three main groups:

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1- Military terminology, which means concepts that are directly related to military affairs, the armed forces, methods of armed struggle, etc.;

2- Military-technical terminology, which includes scientific and technical terms; such as arms and equipments, , new military technologies.

3- Emotionally colored military vocabulary (slang), represented by words and phrases that are often used mainly in the spoken language servicemen and are in fact stylistic synonyms of the relevant military terms.



CHAPTER-II. Problems Specific To Translating Military Texts

Introduction

In the light of conflicts and wars that are widespread around the world, military translation has become an essential tool in order to share information, tactics and strategies. Military texts have distinct features that affect the process of translation. There might be some intricacies that may confront the translator when dealing with such texts.

II.1. Linguistic Problems

Linguistic problems are among the most common challenges faced by translators when translating military texts. These problems are related to the linguistic structure of the SL and the TL. These problems often stem from differences between the source and target languages in terms of grammar, syntax, For example, the English language has a different grammatical structure than the Arabic language, which can cause difficulties in translating sentences from English to Arabic. In addition, the English language has a large military specialized vocabulary, which can make it difficult to find equivalent words in Arabic. Furthermore, the English language uses many idiomatic expressions, which can be difficult to translate into Arabic because they often do not have direct equivalents. Another linguistic problem is related to the use of military jargon and acronyms in military texts. Military jargon is a specialized language used by military personnel that can be difficult for non-military personnel to understand. In addition, military texts often use acronyms to refer to specific military terms or concepts, which can be difficult to translate because they often do not have direct equivalents in the TL.

II.2. Cultural Problems

Another category of challenges in translating military texts relates to cultural differences. These challenges often arise from differences between the cultures associated with the source and target languages. For example, certain military concepts or practices may be specific to the culture of the SL and may not have equivalents in the culture of the TL. In addition, certain military terms or expressions may have cultural connotations in the SL that are not present in the TL. These cultural differences can make it difficult to translate military texts accurately and effectively.

II.3. Technical Problems

Technical issues represent another category of challenges that can arise when translating military texts. These challenges are often related to the technical nature of military texts. For example, military texts often contain detailed descriptions of military equipment or procedures, which can be difficult to translate because they require a deep understanding of the technical aspects of the military. In addition, military texts often use technical terms or jargon that may not have direct equivalents in the TL. These technical problems can make it difficult to translate military texts accurately and effectively.

II.4. The intricacies of translation:

II.4.1. Semantic Intricacies

Because of globalization, some meanings of language used among nations change every day. Trask (1994) says that meanings of words change over time, there are always new words and new pronunciations coming into use while the old forms, words, pronunciations are gradually disappearing. (Trask, 1994, p. 128) Adika, 2014) stresses

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that the most obvious linguistic form has always been the word (Adika, 2014, p. 6). As languages evolve, they not only absorb new material and develop new patterns; they also preserve inherited material in a solid base transmitted faithfully from one generation to the next. Here the research provides an example of the new patterns and euphemisms that were developed during the Gulf War from different studies and in American Speech. These, patterns are noticed to be masked with violence, while in other fields of language, they would be described in different ways and it changed over the time.

Military Terminology	The meaning
<i>Ali Baba</i>	referred to an enemy soldier (Military slang dictionary) it becomes popular after the Gulf War against Iraq
<i>Assertive disarmament</i>	War (ironic)
<i>Assets</i>	weapons
<i>Clean bombing</i>	bombing with accuracy
<i>Coercive potential</i>	military power
<i>Soften up, soften</i>	bomb in preparation for a ground engagement
<i>Techno-war</i>	War fought with advanced technology
<i>Techno-military</i>	Pertaining to the military use of advanced technology
<i>Run away denial device</i>	Bomb that scatters clusters of crate ring bombs over a wide area to destroy air base runaways
<i>Brilliant weapon</i>	advanced form of a smart weapon
<i>Discriminate deterrence</i>	bombing
<i>Fire and forget</i>	automatically guided missile
<i>Collateral damage</i>	civilian casualties and damage incidental to the bombing of military targets; any incidental, undesirable consequence
<i>Snake eater</i>	A member Of Us Army special force.

II.4.2. Terms Intricacies

The scientific and technological revolution that the world has witnessed has generated new terms and neologisms that can express these new ideas. Therefore, new constructions of these terms emerged. The translators must be aware of such constructions that were a result of these advances. As it is the central language, English has created many terminologies, while many other languages, including Arabic, are just receivers of these neologisms. These neologisms were either translated or transliterated, as an example, the term "logistic support" was transliterated to الدعم اللوجستي, and the term "cyber-attack" was transliterated to "هجوم سيبراني". Hanaqtah (2016) argues that in many cases, military terms do not have identical equivalents or corresponding lexical items in the target language, and even if they have, the corresponding items may not have the actual required meaning. The result of the structural differences in the features, vocabulary, and syntax of the two languages involved is a linguistic translation problem. (Hanaqtah, 2016, p. 59)

II.4.3. Translating Military Neologisms

Translating neologisms of the military language is a problematic issue when translating from English into Arabic. According to (Newmark 1988, p. 140), neologisms are perhaps the non-literary and the professional translator's biggest challenge. New objects, equipment and weapons are continually manufactured in the military, followed by new ideas and variations on the use of such equipment, weapons or objects. Then, we are faced by new terms from the technical and social arenas coming into the main stream of language.

Due to these issues, finding the suitable, and the right, equivalent for these neologisms is the true challenge. The difficulty comes from the fact that these neologisms are related to cultural and technical backgrounds. In the meantime, there is a lack of information about these neologisms in dictionaries, which, in this case, are of little, if not no, use, even the most updated or advanced ones. (Matielo, 2007) mentions that the difficulties arise because the cross-linguistically action requires a lot of effort to find similar modes of expression and cross-cultural demand for parallel social sets. (Matielo, 2007, p. 39).

II.4.4. Translating Military acronyms and abbreviations

An acronym is a word formed from the initial letters of a group of words, whereas an abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. *Richard & Hohulin* define an abbreviation as “*a shortened form of a word or a phrase, but not necessarily only the initial letter or letters.*” They defined an acronym as combining the initial letter or letters of each of the elements making up the complex lexical units. Acronyms and abbreviations in Roman script are usually written in capital letters. *Richard & Hohulin* (1982, p. 27).

Here some examples of acronyms and abbreviations used in military field:

Terminology	Meaning	Arabic Translation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	منظمة حلف الشمال الأطلسي
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation	مكتب التحقيق الفدرالي
IO	Intelligence officer	ضابط استخبارات
COMCEN	Communication Center.	مركز الاتصال

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MILOB	Military Observer	ملاحظ عسكري
ENDEX	End Of Exercise	انتهاء التمرين
DoD	Department of Defense	وزارة الدفاع
ALERTORD	Alert Order	أمر تنبيهي
FYI	For your information	لمعلوماتك/ كم
FYA	For your action	للتنفيذ

English military acronyms and abbreviations are posing a great challenge in the translation process from English into Arabic, as it is not just an issue of rendering words, but a rendering of other's culture. A problematic task for translators because of the linguistic and cultural differences between TL and SL.

Translator needs to decide whether, taking into consideration cultural aspects of the target language and possible recipients.

Transferring the meaning or conveying the same message to the TL which has a different culture will not be easy, especially if the translator insisted on finding slang term used in the TL which has the same meaning or impact.

The military personnel use many unique items and concepts that civilians are not exposed to. It is obvious that military community likes using abbreviations and acronyms. Acronyms are being added to lexicon daily because of the widespread of the military industries. Because of this and the need for expedient and clear communication, the U.S. military launched a new tab in its site (www.military.com) for acronyms and abbreviations used in the U.S. military where the list of terms, jargon, acronyms and abbreviations are updated every week. Similarly, the NATO established a standardized agreement (STANAG) in order to list and standardize the use of acronyms and

abbreviations. Translating these acronyms and abbreviations into Arabic is posing a great challenge to translators as there are no equivalents for them in the Arabic language, and the translator has to translate the full form of these acronyms and abbreviations.

II.4.5. Military Neologisms and Compounds Neologisms

A neologism from Greek (neos 'new') + (logos 'word') is a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into mainstream language. Neologisms are often directly attributable to a specific person, publication, period, or event. According to Oxford English Dictionary, neologism was first used in print in 1483.

Neologisms are often created by combining existing words or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. Portmanteaux are combined words that begin to be used commonly. Neologisms also can be created through abbreviation or acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words or simply through playing with sounds.

Neologisms often become popular through mimetic, by way of mass media, the Internet, and word of mouth, including academic discourse in many fields renowned for their use of distinctive jargon, and often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, however, they disappear from common use just as readily as they appeared. Whether a neologism continues a part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is accepted by the public. It is unusual, however, for a word to enter common use if it does not resemble another word or words in an identifiable way.

When a word or phrase is no longer "new», it is no longer a neologism.

Neologisms may take decades to become "old", however, Opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to cease being considered a neologism. (Nowadays, there seems to be a consensus that neologism is a word that expresses a novel concept either through coining a new vocabulary item or through attaching a new meaning to an already existing one (Newmark: 1995, p.47).

Neologisms pass through three stages: creation, trail and establishment. First, the unstable neologism is still new, being proposed or being used only by a limited audience; Epstein calls such a neologism protologism 'from Greek protos, first + Greek logos, word, by analogy with prototype and neologism '. Then, it is diffused, but it is not widely accepted yet. Finally, it is stabilized and identifiable, having gained wide – spread approval; such “stability” is indicated by its appearance in glossaries, dictionaries and large collection. However, even the last stage may not be the final one being it bases on the social acceptance of the neologism and its life span. Epstein (2005, p.115)

Technical vocabulary is full of productive, or "motivated" terms' (Dibue, 1992, p.27) consisted of morphemes that allude to the Neologisms are frequently generated in the media, advertising and technical domains, being described as a ' response to a particular need' (Newmark, 1995, p.14) ; e.g. the need to create the (now lexicalized) neologisms PC (Personal Computer) arose no sooner than the product- computer became available to the average consumer.

II.4.6. Translating Military Slang terminologies

Translating military slang terminologies is a demanding and a challenging task for the translators who work in this field. In most cases translators find them hard to translate due to the implications of these .This paper endeavors to investigate the proper translation

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techniques and strategies used to translate military slang terms that have only partial or no equivalents in the target language into formal Arabic. English military slang terms are considered to be a major challenge in the translation process, since it is not just a matter of rendering words, but rather a transforming of other's culture. A problematic task for translators because of the linguistic and cultural differences between TL and SL. Translator needs to decide whether, taking into consideration cultural aspects of the target language and possible recipients. Transferring the meaning or conveying the same message to the TL which has a different culture will not be easy, especially if the translator insisted on finding slang term used in the TL which has the same meaning or impact. E. Mattiello says that *"most difficulties arise because this action cross-linguistically requires a lot of effort to find similar modes of expression and cross culturally demand for parallel social sets"* (Mattiello, 2007,p.98). Hamaida says that translators should be very careful when translating a slang word/expression into a potentially equivalent term Hamaida (2007, p. 7).

II.4.6. Examples of Military Slang Expressions

Slang Expression	Meaning	Arabic translation	Country
Fly-boy	A pilot	طيار	U.S
Fighter Jock	An Air Force fight pilot	طيار حربي في سلاح جو	U.S
Pigeon	A member of the air force. derogative	فرد من سلاح الجو	U.S
Grunt	Mainly Infantry or a Marine soldier. Derogatory	جندي مشاة أو بحرية	U.S
Frog	NAVY SEAL	قوات العمليات الخاصة	U.S

Tom	A British soldier	جندي بريطاني	U.S
Airy-Fairy	Fleet Air (Royal air navy Aircraft)	أسطول جوي (طائرات البحرية الملكية)	U.K
Carbs	Air Force Personnel (Army/Royal Navy)	فرد من سلاح الجو الملكي	U.K
Saturday soldier	A military volunteer	متطوع في الجيش	U.K
Weekend soldier/warrior	A member of the British territorial army	أحد أفراد الجيش الشعبي البريطاني	U.K

It was found that there are no standardized solutions, no standard translation guidance, guidelines or principle standards for the translation of military slang terms that the translators can follow, which leads to weak translation or different translation versions of the same term. Military slang terms are bound to a culture under specific conditions which lead to a semantic gap between both languages and cultures. Translators often fail to convey all the nuances and the subtleties of military slang terms due to lack of culture awareness and being unaware of the cultural implications and differences in norms and conventions between languages, in this case between Arabic and English. The difficulty of overcoming the problem of translating culture specific terms is a major problem as some of these terms may not be translatable

II.4.7. Translation Quality Assessment

In an endeavor to describe the changes emerging in repeatedly translated texts, the most challenging task is to find a suitable method to perform that. In addition, the issue of assessing translation quality does not appear to have any clear and definite solution. Hatim and Mason, point out that the assessment of translation quality and performance is an activity, which, despite being widespread, is under-researched, and under- discussed.

However, the newborn nature of the field has some advantages, too. (Hatim and Mason, 1997, p. 199).

There are many approaches and models of Translation Quality Assessment: subjective approaches including neo-hermeneutic approaches, response-oriented and psycholinguistic approaches, and text-based approaches (Baker, 1998, p. 222). It is evident that the most suitable and objective approach.

Is still the text-based one as it provides a clear set of directions to assess translation. It also focuses more on the TT *Skopos* (function).

Hanaqtah states that military sphere has developed tremendously over the last decade. Military terminology is constantly changing and growing day by day. Hence, Military Language is very productive and very flexible and it has influenced the English language in the sense that it has been a source of new words. Military language is occupied with technical terms, internal jargon, acronyms, abbreviations and specialized terminology. (Hanaqtah, 2016, pp. 52-60)

The technology involved in this field is very complex and the terminology is updated constantly. That is why it is very important for the military translator to use the up-to-date terminology of the field to get a top quality translation i.e. one that is accurate and consistent, because military translations are among the most time-consuming and challenging tasks. The military create special terms "to identify their users as members of a specific group" (and, conversely their nonusers as nonmembers), thus creating or intensifying psychological and social unity among the group's members .

II.5. Techniques for Translating Military Texts

II.5.1. Literal Translation

Literal translation also known as direct translation is the most common strategy used in translating military texts. This strategy involves translating the SL text word-for-word into the TL. While this strategy can be effective in conveying the exact meaning of the SL text, it can also result in awkward or unnatural sounding translations if the grammatical structures or idiomatic expressions of the SL do not have direct equivalents in the TL. Therefore, literal translation should be used with caution and should be supplemented with other translation strategies as needed.

II.5.2. Transposition

Transposition is a translation strategy that involves changing the grammatical structure of the SL text in the TL translation. This strategy can be useful in translating military texts because it allows the translator to convey the meaning of the SL text more accurately and naturally in the TL. However, transposition should be used with caution because it can change the emphasis or focus of the SL text.

II.5.3. Modulation

Modulation is a translation strategy that involves changing the point of view or perspective of the SL text in the TL translation. This strategy can be useful in translating military texts because it allows the translator to convey the meaning of the SL text more effectively in the TL. However, modulation should be used with caution because it can change the tone or style of the SL text.

II.5.4. Equivalence

Equivalence is a translation strategy that involves finding an equivalent expression in the TL for a particular expression in the SL. This strategy can be particularly useful in translating military jargon or idiomatic expressions, which often do not have direct equivalents in the TL. However, finding an equivalent expression in the TL can be challenging and requires a deep understanding of both the SL and the TL.

II.5.5. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation strategy that involves changing the content of the SL text to make it more appropriate or relevant for the TL audience. This strategy can be useful in translating military texts because it allows the translator to convey the meaning of the SL text in a way that is more understandable or relatable for the TL audience. However, adaptation should be used with caution because it can change the meaning or intent of the SL

II.5.6. Transliteration:

Transliteration is the practice of conveying a text from one script into another using closest corresponding letters in different alphabets, unlike translation which involves the conversion of the meaning of words or phrases from one language to another, transliteration focuses on representing the sounds or characters of one writing system using the characters of another system, e.g. The word Marines, transliterated into Arabic as المارينز.



CHAPTER-III. Corpus Analysis

III.1. Definition of the Study Corpus

The research was conducted on a limited corpus of military reports selected from International specialized journalistic online channels.

The three selected military reports are:

- The first report is written and published on 06 January 2024 in the RT (Russia Today Online) entitled “A panorama of the most important modern weapons received by the Russian army in 2023”, which talks about the most important modern weapons used by the Russian army in its war against Ukraine.
- The Second report is written and published on 10 December 2023 in Aljazeera Net Online “*Maydan*” entitled “War with artificial intelligence.. What new weapons is Israel striking the Gaza Strip with?” which highlights the Israel’s use of artificial intelligence in its war on Gaza.
- The third report is written and published on 15 January 2024 in the Aljazeera Net Online Magazine “*Maydan*” entitled “What are the most important drones used by the occupation army in its war on Gaza?” which the various kind of drones used by Israeli army in the Gaza Strip.

All these articles are a specialized military texts containing a proportionally high number of military terms, weaponry, equipments, neologisms, acronyms

III.2. The Analysis

* The Kalashnikov machine gun has been serving the Russian armed forces for 50 years. In 2023, the Kalashnikov Company revealed a new version of it, the AKA 19, which is produced to fit a 5.56x45 calibre bullet. [..... ,] to the “Aka-12” model,.

لايزال رشاش " كلاشينكوف " على مدى 50 عاما يخدم القوات المسلحة الروسية، وكشفت شركة "كلاشينكوف" عام 2023 عن نسخة جديدة له، وهي "أكا19" التي يتم إنتاجها لتصلح لطلقة عيار 5,56x45،[.....]، على نموذج " أكا " 12 – الذي بدأت عملية تسليمه للجيش الروسي)

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
Kalashnikov machine <u>gun</u>	رشاش "كلاشينكوف"	بندقية/ مسدس/ مدفع	بندقية نوع كلاشينكوف
calibre <u>bullet</u> 5,56x45 mm	طلقة عيار 5,56x45	خرطوشة	خرطوشة ذات عيار 5,56x45 ملم

There are a difference between gun بندقية and Pistol مسدس

*The Russian air Drones [..... ,] «Lantcit" suicide drone, the "Lancet" drone [.....,]. to destroy military equipment and other hostile targets on the front line., like anti-tank missiles and Ka-52 (Alligator) helicopters, as an “essential means” of destroying Ukrainian armour in the special military operation area. [..... ,] It was equipped with a laser navigation radar (LIDAR), [..... ,].

[.....]، وفي مقدمتها مسيرة " لانتسيت " الانتحارية، التي ينشر ظهورها في ميدان القتال،[.....] يذكر أن درون " لانتسيت العتاد الحربي [.....] درونات " لانتسيت " الانتحارية، شأنها شأن الصواريخ المضادة للدبابات ومروحيات " كا «52-التمساح»، بأنها وسيلة أساسية "لتدمير المدرعات الأوكرانية في منطقة العملية العسكرية الخاصة.[.....]. وتم تزويده برادار الملاحة الليزرية.

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
"Lantcit" suicide <u>drone</u>	"مسيرة" لانتسيت " الانتحارية	طائرة مسيرة	طائرة الدرون الانتحارية "لانتسيت"
special military operation area	منطقة العملية العسكرية الخاصة	/	المنطقة الخاصة بالعملية العسكرية
<u>laser navigation radar</u>	رادار الملاحة الليزرية	رادار	رادار الملاحة بالليزر
(Alligator) <u>helicopters</u>	مروحيات " (التمساح)	مروحية/ هليكوبتر	طائرة مروحية نوع التمساح

*The term “Drone” has many different names like: pilotless aircraft ,radio-controlled aircraft, UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle); It is an aircraft without a pilot that is operated by remote control usually with a mounted camera. Itis classification is based on their features and missions in the military field or civilian (photographing, carrying bombs, surveillance...)

- Another meaning; the stingless male of queen bees. نكر ملكات النحل.

It has many different translations like:

مسيرة، طائرة بدون طيار، الدرون، طائرة انتحارية، طائرة آلية.

*The Russian army began using a new hovering ammunition (a stealth strike suicide drone) of the "Scalpel" model. [.....]

بدأ الجيش الروسي باستخدام ذخيرة حائمة جديدة (درون شبح انتحاري ضارب) من طراز " سكالپيل) "

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
Hovering ammunition	ذخيرة حائمة	ذخيرة حربية	ذخيرة حارقة
a stealth strike suicide drone	درون شبح انتحاري ضارب	/	طائرة انتحارية متخفية ضاربة

وحصلت الدرونات الجديدة أيضا على أجهزة تصوير حراري تمكنها من رصد أهدافها ليلا، وعلى نظام جديد لرمي الحمولات من الجو.[.....] واستخدم في تطويرها تقنيات ومواد تقلل من بصمتها الرادارية والحرارية لجعلها خفية عن الرادارات المعادية.

*The new drones also received thermal imaging devices that enable them to monitor their targets at night,[.....]and technologies and materials were used in its development that reduce its radar and thermal signature to make it hidden from enemy radars.

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
thermal imaging devices	أجهزة تصوير حراري	/	أجهزة الكشف الحراري
radar and thermal signature	البصمة الرادارية والحرارية	/	مدى التوقيع الحراري

*In October 2023, the Ministry of Defence received a first batch of 152 mm wheeled “Malfa” self-propelled guns in their old versions, were crawler[.....] In addition, the anti-ship gun battalion has a command center and one or two supply vehiclesAnti-armour.[.....]

تسلمت وزارة الدفاع، في أكتوبر عام 2023 دفعة أولى من مدافع "مالفا" الذاتية الحركة المدولبة عيار 152 ملم. يذكر أن مدافع "مالفا" بنسخها القديمة كانت مجنزرة [.....] وبالإضافة إلى ذلك يوجد في كتيبة المدافع المضادة للسفن مركز للقيادة وعربة مضادة للتحصينات أو عربتان للإمداد والتموين.[.....]

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
152 mm wheeled "Malfa" self-propelled guns	مدافع "مالفا" الذاتية الحركة المدولبة عيار 152ملم	/	مدافع من نوع "مالفا" من عيار 152 ملم ذات دواليب ذاتية الحركة
The anti-ship gun battalion	كتيبة المدافع المضادة للسفن	/	المدفعية المضادة للسفن
Anti-armour vehicles	عربة مضادة للتحصينات	/	عربة مضادة للدروع

*Intercontinental ballistic missiles[.....]Self-guided bombs [.....]In the second half of 2023, Russia will use new floating bombs weighing 1,500 kilograms. The smart bombs are equipped with satellite and laser navigation devices

صواريخ باليستية عابرة للقارات[.....]القنابل الموجهة الذاتية [.....]تستخدم روسية في النصف الثاني لعام 2023قنابل جديدة حائمة" بوزن "1500 كلغ، وتم تزويد القنابل الذكية بأجهزة الملاحة الفضائية والليزرية التي تزيد إلى حد بعيد من دقة الضربات الجوية [.....].

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
Intercontinental ballistic missiles	صواريخ باليستية عابرة للقارات	/	صواريخ باليستية بعيدة المدى
Self-guided bombs	القنابل الموجهة الذاتية	/	القنابل ذاتية التوجيه

*Infantry teams usually use mortar shells in combat zones, and the Al-Qassam Brigades [.....]“Fixed targets with a high degree of accuracy, using laser or GPS guidance.”

تستخدم فرق المشاة قذائف الهاون عادة في مناطق القتال، كما تستخدمها كتائب القسام [.....] صُممت للاشتباك مع " أهداف ثابتة بدرجة عالية من الدقة، باستخدام التوجيه بالليزر أو بنظام " جي بي اس"

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
Infantry teams	فرق المشاة	/	قوات المشاة
Mortar shells	قذائف الهاون	/	مقذوفات الهاون
GPS	جي بي أس	/	نظام تحديد المواقع العالمي

The term “Brigade” which translated into لواء, فرقة, or كتيبة because there are differences between terms in Arabic language.

The definition of the terminology brigade is a ground administrative and tactical unit of infantry or armor containing three or more battalions, led by General or Major General.

The definition of the terminology battalion is a tactical and administrative combat formation on the necessary weapons or services to continue the fighting; it is bigger than brigade is and smaller than the corps.

Brigade = لواء and Division = فرقة

AlQassam Brigades is translated to كتائب القسام.

*[.....], and asked it to supply short reconnaissance drones. [.....] to conduct 3D Scanning of complex engineering structures such as buildings of various types.

Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper also reported that several new weapons, specifically for the infantry. [.....], the Pentagon sent the occupation two new shoulder-fired missiles, [.....]". These new missiles will be included in the current arsenal of the infantry brigades participating in the ground invasion of the Gaza Strip.

[.....]The Israeli army also used for the first time the "Eitan" personnel carrier to operate alongside Israeli armoured vehicles such as the "Tiger"[.....] The Eitan is an armoured fighting vehicle based on the technologies used in the "Merkava" series of tanks and the "Tiger" armoured infantry fighting vehicles, and it is a newly developed version[.....]

[.....]وطلب منها توريد طائرات استطلاع قصيرة المدى تعتمد في تحركها على الذكاء الاصطناعي دون الحاجة إلى توجيه بشري، وتستخدم في إجراء مسح ثلاثي الأبعاد للهياكل الهندسية [.....] ذكرت صحيفة «يديعوت أحرنوت» أيضا أن عدة أسلحة جديدة، تخص سلاح المشاة [.....]، أرسل البنتاغون إلى الاحتلال صاروخين جديدين من الصواريخ المحمولة على الكتف [.....] حاملة الجند " إيتان " للعمل بصحبة المدرعات الإسرائيلية مثل " نمر " وإيتان هي مركبة قتال مدرعة تعتمد على التقنيات المستخدمة في سلسلة دبابات " ميركافا " ومركبات المشاة القتالية المدرعة " نمر "، وهي نسخة مطورة حديثا.

Terminology	Term Translation in the corpus	The equivalents In the military dictionary	The PERSONAL suggested translation
Short reconnaissance drones	طائرات استطلاع قصيرة المدى	/	طائرات استكشاف صغيرة
3D Scanning	مسح ثلاثي الأبعاد	المسح الثلاثي	مسح الأبعاد الثلاثية
Infantry	سلاح المشاة	القوات البرية	قوات المشاة
shoulder-fired missiles	الصواريخ المحمولة على الكتف	/	الصواريخ الكتفية
Soldier carrier	حاملة الجند	/	ناقلة الجنود
Armoured Infantry fighting vehicles	مركبة قتال مدرعة	/	مدرعة حربية
the Pentagon	البنتاغون	الإدارة الأميركية / البنتاغون	وزارة الدفاع الأمريكي

III.3. Recommended steps for Translating Military Terms

The following are some general recommended steps:

* Read the text, where the Military terms appear, and carefully underline the linked term.

* Check the terms in English-Arabic military dictionaries (printed and online) and use different CAT tools.

*Using Military dictionaries and other resources to find the definition of a term is an important part of mastering the correct use of military terms.

*Military translation is a sensitive area and a translator should make sure that he/she chooses an accurate equivalent for the English term in Arabic.

Consulting Military dictionaries and CAT tools are helpful in some cases. Checking the spelling is very important.

*If the term is acronym or abbreviation check it on the dictionary or use CAT tools.

III.3.1. Solutions to Ambiguous and Non-Equivalent terms

Where there is no equivalent term for the term or the term is new, the translator could search on major and reliable military websites or consult a specialist, if possible, to obtain the meaning in English then transfer the meaning into the TL as an explanation or definition.

The internet is a valuable resource in finding definitions, information and details concerning Military technical terms. However, it is important that translators

validate their terms only on reliable sites, such as the National Defense Institute for Strategic Studies which is known to be a reputable information source.

For the best results, an internet search should include visits to several Military sites that include information about the term .

If there is a major difference in the definitions and information on the sites, ask for advice from consultants if possible. Bowker (2002, p. 215) suggests:

“It would be more helpful for translators to have access not simply to term records that provide a single ‘best’ term with a solitary context, but rather to information that would allow them to see all possible terms in a range of contexts and thus find the solution that works best in the target text at hand”.

When using English- Arabic dictionaries and CAT tools, the translator should be aware that:

* Not all meanings that are given in some Arabic medical dictionaries and CAT tools may be acceptable. So consulting a English-English military dictionary is needed to check the meaning in English.

For a more accurate translation, check more than one military dictionary

* In some cases, giving the meaning of the term that one has found in an English– Arabic dictionary may not be helpful and can lead to a wrong translation as the context of the sentence is important and may change the meaning of the term.

*The terms that cannot be found in English-Arabic dictionaries and CAT tools should be checked in a monolingual military dictionary to obtain the meaning and to use the explanation to transfer the meaning into Arabic.

*Dictionaries should be regarded as a useful and helpful source for translators. *However, most of them lack recent updates. Uvarov (1988, p.91) states that *“no printed dictionary of any developing scientific or technical subject can possibly be either up to date or complete; the speed with which new scientific terms and techniques appear greatly exceeds the speed of compilation and publication.”*

*Some military terms such as compounds , abbreviations and acronyms cannot be found in dictionaries. In this situation, the translator should search reliable military websites which can offer useful information. Montalt and Gonzalez (2007, p.220) describe the internet as a *“vast store of readily-accessible knowledge which has radically changed the way translators work and has made the job of technical and scientific translation much easier”*.

*The internet may also assist with the problem of new terms and non-equivalence. In this situation the translator can adopt the English term followed by a correct explanation of the term. But, in this situation, the researcher insists that the translator should have a good knowledge of the Military field and of Military terminology in both languages.

*If the term has more than one meaning (polysemy), a translator should rely on the Context and choose the correct equivalent. The sentence where the term appears can provide good clues for obtaining the meaning of the term and then transferring the meaning into the TL. In this situation, the translator should have

knowledge of the subject matter. A translator should understand the meaning of a term in the SL which then will make it easier for him/her to choose the appropriate equivalent term and explanation in the TL.



Conclusion

The translation of military texts from English into Arabic is a complex process that requires a deep understanding of both languages and cultures, as well as a thorough knowledge of military terminology and concepts. This study has explored the various challenges and problems that translators face when translating military texts, including linguistic, cultural, and technical problems. It has also discussed various techniques for translating military texts, including literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation and transliteration. The findings of this study suggest that translators need to have a comprehensive understanding of the military field in order to accurately translate military texts. They also need to be aware of the cultural differences between the SL and the TL, and to be able to adapt the SL text to the cultural context of the TL. Furthermore, they need to have a good command of the technical aspects of military texts, including the use of military jargon and acronyms. In conclusion, the translation of military texts is a challenging task that requires a high level of expertise and skill. However, with the right knowledge and strategies, translators can successfully convey the meaning of military texts from English into Arabic. Future research in this area could focus on developing more effective strategies for translating military texts, as well as exploring the use of technology in facilitating the translation process.

A translator should be knowledgeable and intelligent enough to grasp the meaning accurately. Moreover, the text type and target readership should be taken into account. The translator has to find out the meaning of military terms mainly based on the context in which these terms are used. To translate these terms one should first understand those terms accurately, which is not necessarily an easy job. Being proficient in the source language means understanding the intended meaning

of a linguistic utterance, and being proficient in the target language requires the translator to be able to express the intended messages in ways that are equally acceptable to prospective target audiences. The translator has to be well-versed in both source and target cultures to bridge the gap in communication, as cultural meanings are intricately woven into the texture of the language. A previous military experience with good knowledge of military terminology such as: names of weapons, ranks, meaning of orders and commands is needed. Using the proper techniques of translating military terms will elevate the level of translation. Translation is therefore not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but of finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language. A translator of new English neologisms into Arabic needs good knowledge of the two languages and a good knowledge of both cultures.

1.1 Contribution of the Study

This study is an attempt to fill a gap in a neglected area that has had little research attention in the Arab world in general.

The current study has suggested that, despite the availability of English-Arabic Military dictionaries and CAT tools, many Military terms are not found within such reference material. This is because military terminology is not static and it always has new terms which may not have direct equivalents in Arabic. Also, compounds and abbreviations cannot be found in English-Arabic military dictionaries and CAT tools, so the translators should be trained to benefit from such sources.

1.2 Implications and Recommendations

Translators of military texts are required to have a good command of both the SL and the TL, a good knowledge of the subject matter, an up-to-date knowledge of their specialized field and a broad understanding of military terms and abbreviations and acronyms.

As the translator of military texts deals with a subject related to a sensitive domain, he/she should be careful in choosing the exact and accurate Arabic equivalent for each English term. Moreover, it is essential for a translator to look for the military lexis in English-Arabic dictionaries and consult CAT tools.

In order to avoid the mistranslation of some terms. In addition, it can be seen that a problem emerged in relation to non-equivalents, compounds, abbreviations and new technical terms, as the translators seemed to struggle to find these terms in English-Arabic dictionaries. Regularly updated English-Arabic military dictionaries would be useful and translation quality would be much better.

It might be a worthy suggestion for Arabic academies to exert some efforts to produce an English-Arabic updated military dictionary or to adopt the Unified English-Arabic Military Dictionary as a credible source of reference and to avoid terminology inconsistency after having carried out a comprehensive review of its entries by specialized consultants. With the help of new and available technology, Arabic academies could consult Arabic experts, terminologists and military specialists to agree to create an on-line English Arabic military dictionary where they can include every up-to-date military term including abbreviations and acronyms and military compounds terms.

Arab expert translators and linguists could set up a special committee. This committee could meet regularly to discuss and create an Arabic equivalent for each new military term (neologism). The committee could create their own website which could be accessible to Arabic translators.



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خلاصة البحث بالعربية:

المقدمة:

تتناول هذه الدراسة الصعاب المتعلقة بترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية، مركزة بشكل خاص على ترجمة المصطلح العسكري من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. أين تسلط الضوء على الاختلافات اللغوية وتلك الخاصة بالمعنى بين اللغتين، مؤكدة على الصعاب التي يواجهها المترجمون الذين يفتقرون إلى خبرة عسكرية كافية.

1. أهداف البحث:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على اكتشاف التحديات التي تواجه المترجمين في المجال العسكري من حيث ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية، قصد العمل على إيجاد استراتيجيات من أجل الوصول إلى ترجمة واضحة ودقيقة في هذا المجال. كما يهدف البحث للمساهمة في مجال دراسات الترجمة وبالأخص في الترجمة المتخصصة خاصة في المجال العسكري قصد إثراء المكتبة العربية، كما تهدف الدراسة إلى توضيح هذه التفاصيل المعقدة واستكشاف الاستراتيجيات التي يعتمدها المترجمون للتعامل معها

2. إشكالية البحث:

يتمحور السؤال الأساسي للبحث حول قابلية ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية إلى العربية وما هي الحلول المقترحة من أجل التحكم في صعوبات الترجمة ومدى فعالية الاستراتيجيات المقترحة للوصول إلى ترجمة واضحة ودقيقة. وباعتبار أن ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية يشكل تحدياً لدى بعض المترجمين فإلى أي مدى يمكنهم التغلب على هذه الصعوبات والوصول إلى ترجمة واضحة ودقيقة.

منهجية البحث:

تندرج هذه الدراسة في إطار دراسات الترجمة الوصفية أين تم تبني المنهج الوصفي النوعي مع اعتماد طريقة التحليل من أجل معرفة الصعوبات والتحديات الحقيقية التي تواجه المترجم أثناء ترجمة النصوص العسكرية وكيفية التعامل معها ، توفر البيانات المستمدة من مصادر متنوعة وذات مصداقية فهماً شاملاً للتفاصيل السياقية التي تدخل في ترجمة المصطلح في النصوص العسكرية.

3. محتوى البحث:

تم تقسيم البحث إلى ثلاث فصول بعد المقدمة والإحاطة بالموضوع الفصل الأول يتناول دراسة الترجمة العسكرية والمصطلح العسكري وكذا الترجمة العلمية والتقنية، أما الفصل الثاني فتم التطرق فيه إلى التحديات والصعوبات التي تواجه المترجم في المجال العسكري ، والحلول و الاستراتيجيات الممكنة لمواجهة هذه التحديات، أما الفصل الثالث فهو عبارة عن الجانب النظري أين تناولنا فيه دراسة تحليلية لترجمة بعض التقارير الإخبارية في المجال العسكري من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية. وفي الأخير الخاتمة والاستنتاجات مع التوصيات.

4. الخاتمة والنتائج:

تعتبر ترجمة النصوص العسكرية عملية معقدة تستوجب من المترجم الإلمام بكلتا اللغتين والثقافتين العربية والانجليزية مع دراية واسعة المجال العسكري والإلمام بالمصطلحات العسكرية الحديثة والاختصارات التي تشكل تحدياً لكون المجال العسكري مجالاً حساساً فإن الخطأ في الترجمة وايصال المعنى قد يؤدي إلى عواقب وخيمة .

يكن التغلب على هذه الصعوبات بالخضوع لدورات تدريبية في المجال العسكري المتخصص ، إضافة إلى الاستعانة بالمواقع العسكرية الموثوقة المتخصصة في هذا المجال في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية وكذا القواميس المتخصصة للبحث عن المصطلحات الغربية على المرجم.

الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة

معهد الآداب واللغات

قسم الآداب واللغة الإنجليزية



أطروحة لنيل شهادة الماستر في الترجمة

ترجمة المصطلحات العسكرية

من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية

من إعداد الطالبين

بن عطائه سمير
مدور عادل

تحت إشراف الأستاذ الدكتور

محمد كوداد

السنة الأكاديمية 2023 - 2024