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Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research  
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*Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Master's Degree in the  
field of Translation and Transation Studies*

*Specialty: **Translation** Arabic/ English/ Arabic*

***A Contrastive Analysis of Algerian Editorials and their  
English Translation***

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**Academic Year:2024/2025**

## **Dedication**

*This dissertation is dedicated to my beloved family and friends, whose unwavering support, encouragement, and love have been my most significant source of strength.*

*To my family, thank you for believing in me even when I doubted myself. Your sacrifices, patience, and endless motivation have shaped me into who I am today.*

*To my friends, Yousra, Lina, Amira, and Hichem, your constant encouragement, late-night conversations, and great faith in my abilities have kept me going through this journey. I am forever grateful for your presence in my life.*

*This achievement is dedicated to you.*

***Hadia***

*To my family and friends,*

*Your love, support, and encouragement have been the foundation of this journey. To my family, your unwavering belief in me has given me the strength to push forward even in the most challenging moments. To my friends, your kindness, laughter, and motivation have been a source of light along the way.*

*This work is a reflection of the patience, guidance, and inspiration you have given me. I am forever grateful.*

***Louai***

## **Acknowledgements**

*First and Foremost,*

*We would like to express our deepest gratitude to our supervisor, **Mr. Hemza Zeghar**, for his invaluable guidance, patience, and continuous support throughout this research. His insightful feedback and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping this dissertation.*

*We are also sincerely grateful to the members of the jury for their time, effort, and valuable contributions in evaluating our work. Their expertise and constructive feedback have been essential in refining this study.*

*Furthermore, we extend our heartfelt appreciation to all the teachers of **the Department of English at Kasdi Merbah University of Ouargla**, whose dedication and knowledge have greatly influenced our academic journey. Their support and inspiration have played a crucial role in our growth as researchers.*

*To everyone who has contributed to this achievement in any way,*

*Thank you.*

## **Abstract**

This dissertation presents a contrastive analysis of Arabic editorials and their English translations, aiming to examine both lexical and structural differences between the two versions. The study is divided into two main chapters. The first theoretical chapter outlines the nature and function of editorials as a journalistic genre, exploring their linguistic features and communicative purpose. It also introduces key concepts in translation studies and discusses J.C. Catford's theories, with a particular focus on translation shifts and the relationship between linguistic structure and equivalence. The practical chapter carries out a qualitative contrastive analysis of two Arabic editorials, their published English translations, and their AI-generated English counterparts. It examines selected passages from all versions to identify and analyze structural and lexical variations. The analysis highlights how translation strategies are applied in practice and evaluates the extent to which the English translations—both human and AI-generated—reflect the stylistic and rhetorical features of the original Arabic texts.

## **Key words:**

Translation, Translation studies, Editorials, Intranslatibility, Translation shifts.

## **ملخص**

تُقدّم هذه الأطروحة تحليلاً تقابلياً للافتتاحيات المكتوبة باللغة العربية وترجماتها إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، وتهدف إلى دراسة الفروقات المعجمية والتركيبية بين النسختين. تنقسم الدراسة إلى فصلين رئيسيين. يُخصّص الفصل النظري الأول لعرض طبيعة الافتتاحيات ووظيفتها باعتبارها نوعاً من الكتابة الصحفية، من خلال استكشاف خصائصها اللغوية ووظيفتها التواصلية. كما يتناول مفاهيم أساسية في دراسات الترجمة، ويستعرض نظريات جي. سي. كاتفورد، مع التركيز على التحولات الترجمة والعلاقة بين البنية اللغوية والتكافؤ. أما الفصل التطبيقي، فيُجري تحليلاً تقابلياً نوعياً لافتتاحيتين باللغة العربية، وترجمتهما المنشورة إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، بالإضافة إلى النسخ المترجمة المُنتجة بواسطة الذكاء الاصطناعي. يتناول هذا الفصل مقاطع مختارة من جميع النسخ بهدف تحديد وتحليل الفروقات التركيبية والمعجمية، مع تسليط الضوء البشرية أو المنتجة على كيفية توظيف الاستراتيجيات الترجمة في الممارسة، وتقييم مدى تمثيل الترجمات الإنجليزية بالذكاء الاصطناعي. للخصائص الأسلوبية والبلاغية للنصوص الأصلية باللغة العربية

## **الكلمات المفتاحية**

الترجمة، دراسات الترجمة، الافتتاحيات، عدم قابلية الترجمة، تحولات الترجمة

**List of Abbreviations:**

**TL: Target Language**

**TT: Target Text**

**SL: Source Language**

**ST: Source Text**

**DTS: Descriptive Translation Studies**

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# **General Introduction**

## General Introduction

The area of translation studies has recently attracted considerable attention, especially because globalization promotes greater contact between various cultures and languages. In this respect, editorial translation is an essential area of inquiry since editorials tend to reflect the ideological, cultural, and rhetorical intricacies of the source language.

This study aims to explore the complex dynamics of translation from Arabic to English and investigate the impact of cultural and linguistic factors on the translation process.

This research will draw upon established theories in translation studies, particularly the works of prominent scholars such as Eugene Nida and J.C. Catford, who have laid the groundwork for understanding equivalence and the challenges of translation. By examining the specific characteristics of Algerian editorials and their English translations, this study seeks to identify patterns of loss and gain in translation, as well as the impact of ideological biases that may shape the final text.

## Literature Review

Linguistic interference is a significant challenge in Arabic-English translation, particularly in Algerian press translations. **Abderrazak LANEZ** highlights how interference arises primarily from the overuse of word-for-word translation and translators' reliance on their mother tongue, often leading to inaccuracies in meaning and structure. His study, focusing on Echourouk newspaper's online translations, reveals that formal equivalence tends to amplify interference, while dynamic equivalence helps minimize it. Furthermore, the linguistic distance between Arabic and English contributes to these translation difficulties, impacting overall quality. However, Lanez also considers interference as a potential tool for intercultural exchange, aligning with Newmark's (1991) perspective. (Lanez, A. (2014). Linguistic interference in the Algerian press translated into English: Case study: Echourouk newspaper. University of Kasdi Merbah Ouargla.)

**Akan, Karim, and Chowdhury** (2019) examine the challenges of Arabic- English translation, emphasizing the linguistic complexities that arise due to the structural and cultural differences between the two languages. They argue that translation is not merely a linguistic process but

also involves the transfer of cultural and contextual elements, making it a highly intricate task. Their study highlights key difficulties in vocabulary, grammar, phonetics, style, and usage, which complicate the translation process. Given the significant linguistic distance between Arabic and English, the researchers stress the importance of a translator's critical linguistic competence in handling both surface-level and deeper structural meanings. Moreover, they propose practical solutions tailored to the type of readership, text, and cultural context to enhance translation accuracy. (Akan, M. F., Karim, M. R., & Chowdhury, A. M. K. (2019). An analysis of Arabic-English translation: Problems and prospects. Faculty of English, King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia.)

### **Purpose of the study**

This study aims to conduct a contrastive analysis of Algerian editorials and their English translations, with a particular focus on Catford's (1965) theory of **translation shifts**. This research intends to identify the shifts that occur in the translation process and examine how they impact meaning transfer. Additionally, it explores instances of linguistic and cultural untranslatability, where certain expressions, idioms, or culturally embedded terms pose challenges in finding direct English equivalents. By analyzing these aspects, the study seeks to highlight the extent to which translation strategies either preserve or alter the intended message of Algerian editorials. Ultimately, this research aspires to contribute to the field of translation studies by providing insights into the complexities of Arabic-English translation and offering recommendations for enhancing translation accuracy and cultural adaptability.

### **Research Questions**

#### **Main Research Question:**

- What are the main challenges translators face when translating Arabic into English editorials?

#### **Sub-Questions:**

- What are the frequently recurring types of translation shifts when translating from Arabic to English?
- To what extent can Artificial Intelligence detect language nuances in the translation process?

**Hypothesis 1:**

Structural shifts—namely, voice (active/passive) and sentence form (nominal/verbal) are more frequent when translating into English than lexical shifts due to fundamental syntactic differences between the two languages.

**Hypothesis 2:**

Artificial intelligence-based translation systems can detect and translate basic syntactic and lexical patterns between Arabic and English, but remain limited in their ability to capture pragmatic, cultural, and stylistic nuances inherent in human translation.

**Methodology**

This study adopts a **qualitative research approach** to analyze the translation shifts in Algerian editorials. The methodology will focus on examining the linguistic features of both the source (Arabic) and target (English) texts, aiming to identify the most recurring types of shifts and to understand how these shifts are employed to maintain the meaning, tone, and persuasive effect of the original editorial. This study falls within the framework of descriptive translation studies (DTS) because it is descriptive by nature.

# **Chapter One:**

# **Translation Studies**

## **1.1 . Definition of Translation:**

Over the ages, various perceptions regarding translation have come to life and have evolved along with its usage through time. The word “translation” is derived from the Latin word “translatio”, ‘trans’ means ‘across’ and ‘latio’ means ‘carry or bring’, thus, the word ‘translation’ can be viewed as ‘to carry or to bring across.’ It denotes the notion of comprehending the meaning of a text and attempting to recreate it in another language. This language is referred to as the Target Language. The target language is occasionally referred to simply as the TL.

The Source Texts and Target Texts (ST and TT, correspondingly) both have their roles to play within translation. Since the dawn of time, scholars have played a significant role in building and developing the field of translation. This is especially true when looking at J.C Catford and E.Nida, who are the acknowledged key theorists in this field of study during the 1940s up until the 1950s. These well-known scholars had many works that contributed towards reshaping the modern translation theory and practice.

Eugene Nida, a prominent figure in the field of translation studies, defined translation as "reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (Nida, 1964, p.166). This definition identifies some of the main principles at the core of Nida's approach: equivalence, naturalness, and meaning over form.

For Nida, effective translation is not a mechanical word-for-word substitution or grammatical structures between two languages, but rather a process of communication aiming to recreate the intended meaning of the source text (ST) in the target text (TT) in a way that is faithful and natural to the target audience (Nida, 1969, p. 12).

Nida attempted to explain translation in simple and clear explanations and grounded his theory on practical examples based on Bible translation primarily. One of his key points is that translators should prioritize the conveyance of the sense and emotional value of the SL text rather than hold on to its literal form and shape (Nida, 1964).

An ideal translation, according to Nida, reads naturally and is like an original work in the target language (TL), as opposed to being identifiable as a translation.

Moving to J.C. Catford, in his seminal work "A Linguistic Theory of Translation" (1965), he defines translation as "the replacement of a textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (Catford, 1965, p.20). This definition puts translation firmly within the domain of linguistics as a procedure that is based on systematic correspondences between the linguistic structures of the source and target languages.

Catford (1965) highlights two important words in his definition of translation, "textual material" and "equivalent". The word "textual material" is used to describe the content of the text itself, which means that not every single component of the SL text needs to be translated word for word. Rather, the translator substitutes the SL content with equivalent material in the TL. The term "equivalent" refers to the translator's aim of producing a translation that is equivalent in meaning and has a communicative effect in the TL. For example, translating the English idiom "break a leg" into Arabic, since literal translation "اكسر ساقك" would be nonsensical and incomprehensible to a group of Arabic speakers. The translator would rather need to seek an adequate cultural equivalent, such as "بالتوفيق". This confirms that translation is not a mechanical word-for-word substitution but a process of achieving equivalence by considering meaning, context, and cultural relevance.

These illustrations demonstrate Catford's core idea that translation replaces textual materials between languages to preserve equivalence at the level of meaning, style, and cultural appropriateness (Catford, 1965, p.20).

### **2.1. Problems of Translation:**

Translation is a complicated and multifaceted process, far from merely the transference of words from one language to another. Translation is as much an art as a science: it deals with capturing, interpreting, and communicating meaning across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

Translation is based on the assumption that the translator will take into consideration not only the syntactical and grammatical structures of both source and target languages but also the cultural context, idiomatic expressions, and nuances embedded in the original text. Languages are not separable from the societies and cultures from which they emanate; thus, each language contains certain concepts, expressions, and practices that may not have direct correspondences in another language. This automatically sets up a range of challenges that a translator has to negotiate to be able to reproduce the meaning, tone, style, and effect of the source text. Besides, translation is often determined by such factors as the purpose of the text, the target audience,

and the medium in which it will be communicated, which can further complicate the process. The translator must, therefore, be extremely cautious, creative, and skillful in overcoming various problems such as the loss of meaning caused by the difference of language, inability to maintain the cultural aspects, untranslatable terms, etc. Each of these demands a different kind of approach, strategy, and techniques.

## **2.2. Equivalence in Translation:**

Equivalence probably constitutes one of the most debated issues within the framework of translation studies. It denotes the relationship where a translation depicts the same meaning, effect, and purpose that the original text is meant to convey. That does not at all mean translation involves word-for-word substitution with their meanings from the dictionary; instead, it may involve linguistic adjustment, cultural adjustment, and contextual adjustment. Translators should closely observe the message, audience, and intent of the source text to produce a translation that is both faithful and natural.

### **2.2.1. Types of Equivalence in Translation:**

Different scholars have categorized equivalence into various types, each addressing different aspects of translation. Below are the major types of equivalence:

#### **2.2.2. Formal Equivalence:**

Eugene Nida, an influential figure in modern translation studies, introduced the concept of formal equivalence as part of his general theory of translation. Nida, in his now seminal book “Toward a Science of Translating” (1964), explains formal equivalence as “a translation approach that seeks to preserve the form and content of the source text (ST) as closely as possible.” This means maintaining the grammatical structure, word order, and stylistic features of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL) (Nida, 1964, p.159).

The goal of formal equivalence is to provide a translation that allows the target reader to view the linguistic and cultural subtleties of the original text, even if this results in a translation that is unnatural or awkward sounding in the target language. Nida (1964) further contributes that formal equivalence is usually used where it is most important to maintain as close to the original wording as possible, such as in legal texts, religious texts, historical texts, or

academic translation where fidelity to the original form of language is important (Nida, 1964, p.165).

For example, the Bible verse (KJV Bible, Matthew 5:3) "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Is translated into Arabic to "طوبى للمساكين بالروح، لأن لهم ملكوت السماوات."

Here, the Arabic translation strictly follows the English phrasing, keeping the structure and religious terminology intact.

### **2.2.3. Dynamic Equivalence:**

Eugene Nida's translation theory, especially designed in *Toward a Science of Translating* (1964), introduced the influential concept of dynamic equivalence. Nida explains dynamic equivalence as "The closest natural equivalent to the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style" (Nida, 1964, p.166). This approach focuses more on naturalness and communicative effectiveness to render the message of the source text (ST) into the target language (TL) in as natural and culturally appropriate a way as possible. For Nida, a translation is dynamically equivalent when the target community understands the message with the same effect that the original community felt (Nida, 1969, p.24). In contrast to formal equivalence, where the original form is to be preserved, dynamic equivalence is concerned with the message, meaning, and cultural impact. This requires the translator to alter expressions, metaphors, idioms, and cultural references by the target audience's cultural and linguistic context (Nida, 1964, p.159).

For example, if the Arabic idiomatic expression "يد واحدة لا تصفق" is translated literally into English to "One hand cannot clap," this would not resonate naturally in English, as the cultural metaphor might be unfamiliar. Therefore, a dynamic equivalent might be "It takes two to tango".

This adaptation achieves functional and cultural equivalence, reflecting Nida's emphasis on cultural transference rather than direct linguistic substitution (Nida, 1969, p.200).

### **2.3. The Issue of Loss and Gain in Translation:**

Translation is not just a matter of word substitution from one language to its equivalents in another; it is an act of the transmission of meaning, culture, and emotion, which normally involves loss and gain in translation. Loss occurs when some meanings, nuances, or cultural elements of the source text are either omitted or altered in the target language. On the other hand, gain represents a situation where the translation explains, clarifies, and sometimes creates some meanings that were not expressed in the original text. As translators seek to be correct and faithful, because of linguistic, cultural, and contextual differences between languages, loss and gain are hardly avoidable. The challenge is seeking a balance of those factors to realize a translation that would be meaningful and faithful at the same time.

### **2.3.1. Loss in Translation:**

Translation problems, particularly those involving loss of meaning when nuances, subtleties, or deeper concepts of the source text are not quite captured in the target language, present some of the most difficult yet intriguing issues there are. Languages are far more than just words; languages have their deep roots in culture, history, and social settings. Because of that, word-for-word translation quite often misses the full depth of meaning in the original.

In this context, translation loss refers to “the incomplete replication of the ST in TT” (Dickins, Hervey, & Higgins, 2002, p. 21), It’s when some meanings are lost, changed, or watered down when translating into a language that is radically different in structure, or cultural reference. This could render a translation that, though accurate in syntax, does not have the intended effect in delivering the message or even emotional impact.

Idiomatic expressions, such as those relying heavily on the culture and context of a language, always run the highest risk of losing meaning. A very common idiom in English is "to let the cat out of the bag," which means to reveal a secret or disclose something unintentionally. An Arabic translation of this in a literal sense, "دع القط يخرج من الحقيبة", would make no sense whatsoever to an Arabic-speaking listener because the idiomatic meaning does not exist. He or she may choose, instead, an Arabic equivalent, such as "كشف السر", which would mean "to reveal a secret", and hence convey an idea without the cultural baggage associated with the English idiom.

Consequently, the loss in translation is not just a question of finding the words that "fit," but an equilibrating task of linguistic precision against cultural sensitivity so that the essence of the

message contained in the ST will be delivered properly in the TL. The translator has to be constantly weighing the possible distortion of meaning by linguistic and cultural gaps and looking for solutions that respect the integrity of the original text while making it accessible and relevant to the target audience. That would entail nothing but the best possible negotiation between form and function, as reiterated by Catford (1965) and Nida (1964) when they postulate that the whole point of translation is to attain the closest natural equivalent of the source text in meaning and style.

### **2.3.2. Gain in Translation:**

Gain in translation is the process of enhancing the original text and making it clearer in different contexts. According to Basnett, gain is "The enrichment or clarification of the source language text in the process of translation", 'enrichment' being defined here as adding something valuable to the text, e.g. if there exists a word or idea in the SL which does not have its equivalent in the TL, then the translator may invent a new word or define it in a way so that it adds to the interest in the text.

Gain is not only a creative touch; it is a practical and strategic necessity in many cases. While translation has traditionally sought fidelity and equivalence, gain acknowledges the translator's active intervention as a cultural mediator, guaranteeing that the translated text not only conveys the source meaning but also elicits a similar effect, clarity, and resonance in the target culture. This approach is quite similar to Nida's (1964) dynamic equivalence, in which naturalness and audience acceptance are given importance over formal correspondence.

### **3.1. The Issue of Untranslatability:**

Translation is a complex linguistic and cultural process of transmitting meaning in a language into another. However, despite the best efforts of translators, some words, phrases, or expressions are hard to translate due to linguistic problems and cultural factors. This has been accounted for as "Untranslatability", a phenomenon that has been extensively discussed by J.C. Catford in his book "A Linguistic Theory of Translation" (1965). As per Catford, "Untranslatability occurs when it is impossible to build functionally relevant features of the situation into the target language text." (Catford, 1965, p.94)

Catford divides untranslatability into two types: linguistic untranslatability, which arises because of differences in grammar and structure between languages, and cultural untranslatability, which occurs when an expression or idea has a deep embedding in the source culture but not in the target culture. Catford's dichotomy of Untranslatability is crucial in the field of Translation Studies because it names the essential challenges translators face while translating across languages. The fact that there are no exact linguistic or cultural counterparts forces translators to employ other alternatives, such as adaptation, paraphrasing, or borrowing, to communicate meaning as closely as possible.

### **3.2. Types of Untranslatability:**

Untranslatability means that there are things in a language that can't be expressed in another. Catford described how certain words, phrases, or expressions are hard to translate. He stated that language problems arise because words don't match exactly between languages, and cultural problems arise because essential things about the situation may not exist in the TL. Catford suggested a classification of the types of Untranslatability, which are Linguistic Untranslatability and Cultural Untranslatability. (Catford, 1965).

#### **3.2.1. Linguistic Untranslatability:**

Linguistic untranslatability, as described by J.C. Catford, "Linguistic untranslatability occurs when a source language text has a functionally relevant feature which is absent from the target language" (Catford, 1965, p.98), meaning that when grammatical, syntactic, lexical, or differences between languages render direct translation impossible.

A common issue in linguistic untranslatability is at the level of grammar, where English uses definite and indefinite articles (a book vs. the book), while Arabic relies on the prefix "ال" or "the" but lacks a corresponding form for "a.". Similarly, English has a present perfect tense (I have eaten), while Arabic expresses tenses differently. To convey the perfect form of the verb, Arabic adds the particle "لقد" + the past form of the verb (لقد أكلت).

One of the fundamental structural differences between Arabic and English is in their pronominal systems. English possesses a neutral third-person pronoun ("it") for referring to inanimate objects, abstract concepts, and animals (where gender is not relevant or is unknown).

On the other hand, there is no such neutral pronoun in Arabic; all Arabic nouns are grammatically masculine or feminine, and pronouns must agree with this grammatical gender. This creates linguistic untranslatability in trying to replace English "it" with an Arabic equivalent because "it" does not indicate gender, but Arabic is required to indicate gender. This untranslatability is linguistic, not cultural, because it directly stems from differences in grammatical systems, precisely what Catford describes as "Linguistic untranslatability arises when a grammatical category in the source language has no equivalent category in the target language" (Catford, 1965, p.98)

### **3.2.2. Cultural Untranslatability:**

Cultural untranslatability refers to the context where a given meaning, phrase, or word in the source language (SL) has no direct or adequate equivalent in the target language (TL) because the referent itself; the thing, practice, institution, belief, or habit involved — is non-existent within the cultural framework of the TL community. This is untranslatability not based on linguistic differences but based on cultural differences: the absence of the underlying cultural factor in the target culture.

The term was formally introduced by J.C. Catford in his 1965 book "A Linguistic Theory of Translation", where he defines cultural untranslatability as:

"Cultural untranslatability arises when a situational feature, functionally relevant for the source language text, is completely absent from the culture of the target language." (Catford, 1965, p.99)

An example is Thanksgiving, which is known as a national holiday in the United States on the fourth Thursday of November. It began as a harvest celebration between the Pilgrims and Native Americans in 1621 to give thanks for a symbolic gesture and has evolved into a secular but culturally significant family holiday.

At the lexical level, a translator may seek a literal equivalent: الشكر عيد ("Festival/Holiday of Gratitude") While this is a semantically and grammatically correct literal translation, it fails to express the cultural, historical, and emotional nuances included in the term "Thanksgiving." In Arab cultures, the term عيد (Eid) immediately summons religious

holidays, specifically “Eid al-Fitr” and “Eid al-Adha”. These are inextricably linked to Islamic religious observance, so the term عيد الشكر is confusing because Thanksgiving is secular, national, and culturally American and not religious. Therefore, the lexical substitution alone is inadequate — the term lacks cultural equivalence (Catford, 1965,p.99).

This cultural void creates a fundamental cultural untranslatability: "The source cultural event has no equivalent functional or symbolic feature in the target culture, making straightforward translation impossible." (Catford, 1965, p.99)

#### **4.1. The role of ideology and bias in media translation:**

The role of ideology and bias within media translation, specifically with editorials, is a very vital area of research in the field of Translation Studies. Editorials are highly subjective and rhetorical means of media discourse, as they aim to express opinions, influence people's perceptions, and build narratives surrounding political, social, and economic issues. This inherently ideological nature of editorials has major effects on the process and result of their translation. Translation Studies, especially from a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS) perspective, emphasize the fact that translations are not ideology-free transfers of information but are mainly shaped by the positions and socio-political contexts of the source and target cultures.

This ideological mediation and insertion of bias mechanism has been theorized in the cultural turn of Translation Studies, with André Lefevere (1992) and Richard Jacquemond (1992) being key writers whose works provide basic frameworks of understanding editorial translation in terms of cultural and ideological contexts.

#### **4.2. Translation as Rewriting:**

Lefevere (1992) introduced the theory of rewriting, wherein all forms of text adaptation—translation being among them—are processes conditioned by economic, poetological, and ideological forces. Translators, in Lefevere's view, are not free agents but operate within patronized systems involving media owners, political parties, or the overall ideological stance of the target culture. This concept is most relevant to editorial translation since texts are likely to pass through editorial policies and ideological gatekeeping before reaching the target audience.

In reality, this ideological rewriting is achieved via lexical choice, framing devices, and selective omission of content (Baker, 2006).

For instance, translation of an Arabic-language editorial in Al-Jazeera Arabic calling out U.S. foreign policy for publication by The Guardian. The original Arabic text might read:

"العدوان الأمريكي المستمر على الشرق الأوسط هو نتيجة مباشرة لسياسة استعمارية جديدة تهدف إلى نهب موارد المنطقة وترسيخ الهيمنة العسكرية."

Here, a bias-free translation would flow as follows:

"The ongoing American aggression against the Middle East is a direct result of a new colonial policy aimed at plundering the region's resources and entrenching military dominance."

However, an editorial working under the Guardian editorial principles—critical but constrained in tone—might translate it differently:

"The continued US military involvement in the Middle East reflects a controversial foreign policy strategy, raising questions about resource control and regional stability". This example offers a clear demonstration of Lefevere's rewriting; the translator (or editor) removes overt ideological markers (aggression, colonial policy) to fit within the ideological lines of the target publication, introducing bias subtly by softening the tone and reframing the message within the acceptable bounds of target culture discourse.

#### **4.3. Bias and Hegemony in Editorial Translation:**

While Lefevere emphasizes the ideological pressures in the target culture, Jacquemond (1992) extends this debate to the international asymmetry of translation flows, particularly between the Western world and the Arab world. Jacquemond identifies that translation is a site of cultural domination, whereby translations from Arabic into Western languages are filtered through hegemonic ideologies. Consequently, only certain narratives are permitted to circulate (Jacquemond, 1992).

This dynamic is clear in the translation of Palestinian political editorials into English or French for Western media. A typical excerpt from a Palestinian editorial in صحيفة القدس might read:

"الاستيطان الإسرائيلي في الأراضي الفلسطينية هو جريمة حرب مستمرة تُمارس تحت غطاء الصمت الدولي"

A neutral translation would state:

"Israeli settlement in Palestinian territories is an ongoing war crime carried out under the cover of international silence."

However, when such an editorial is translated for a mainstream US media outlet, the resulting text might read:

"Israeli settlements in disputed territories are a source of ongoing controversy, with limited international response."

Explicit ideological terms like “war crime” are deliberately avoided, while “occupation” is softened into a “dispute,” bringing the translation in line with the dominant political framing in Western media. This reflects Jacquemond’s concept of hegemonic translation, where the boundaries of what can or cannot be said are shaped by the ideology of the more powerful culture.

### **5.1. The role of a Translator on Editorial Translation:**

One of the main roles of an editorial translator is to bridge cultural and contextual variations between source and target communities.

Editorial texts are often full of culturally specific references, rhetorical devices, humor, or political implications. These products may have no literal translations in the target language and must be interpreted, adapted, or substituted by the translator to ensure the text resonates with the intended readership.

For clarification, an editorial text in English criticizing government policies might use idiomatic expressions like "kicking the can down the road" to imply postponement. In Arabic, a literal translation would confuse readers unfamiliar with the expression. The translator could opt for a culturally suitable equivalent such as "تأجيل الأزمة دون حلها" or "الهروب إلى الأمام".

### **5.2. Maintaining Editorial Voice and Style:**

Editorial articles generally possess a unique voice—formal, sarcastic, ironic, or emotive—depending on the tone of the magazine or journal and the purpose of the writer. It is the translator's job to preserve such a voice so that the translated article conveys not only the message but also the tone and the persuasive power of the original text. Therefore, the translator must possess fluency in styles for both languages and sensitivity to both cultural rhetorical traditions (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009).

For instance, an English editorial in “The Guardian” might employ subtle irony when critiquing environmental policy:

"Our leaders' unwavering commitment to inaction is truly impressive."

Translating this into Arabic for a newspaper like “Al-Ahram ” could require adjustments:

"إن التزام قادتنا بعدم اتخاذ أي إجراء هو أمر يستحق الإعجاب حقاً"

However, depending on the target audience's familiarity with irony in editorial discourse, the translator might make the irony more explicit to avoid ambiguity:

"ما يبدو أنه التزام قادتنا بالتقاعس الكامل عن العمل أمر يثير السخرية حقاً"

### **5.3. Adherence to Journalistic and Ethical Standards:**

Editorial translators are accountable for balance and accuracy. Editorial writing often includes politically sensitive topics. In some situations, editorial translators may be representing media outlets that hold strong editorial stances, which may expose them to clashes between fidelity towards the source and adhering to the target outlet's stance. According to Schäffner (2012), editorial translators working within the context of sensitive politics may experience pressure to omit, reinterpret, or amplify particular messages. In the case of translating a critical editorial in The New York Times on press freedom into Arabic for a state-owned newspaper in the Arab world. The translator is faced with a dilemma: either translating the criticism accurately, risking editorial rejection or censorship, or tailoring the message to the policies of the target publication. These are the translator's ethical balancing acts between fidelity and adaptation (Schäffner, 2012).

### **5.4. Adapting Headlines and Lead Paragraphs:**

Headlines and leads (the opening paragraphs of editorials) are challenging. They must be both interesting and culturally effective as a translation. A headline like:

"A Green Future or No Future at All"

Might be rendered word-for-word into Arabic as:

"مستقبل أخضر أو لا مستقبل على الإطلاق"

However, Arabic editorial cultures prefer formal headlines. Therefore, a culturally adapted version

would be as follows :

"البيئة ومستقبل البشرية: خيارات محدودة أمام العالم"

This is a reflection of the translator's role not merely as a language mediator but also as a content planner who is familiar with the rhetorical predispositions of target readers.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, this chapter has examined the complexity of translation, more specifically, Algerian editorials and their English translations. It has discussed notable theoretical contributions made by scholars like Eugene Nida and J.C. Catford with emphasis on the principles of equivalence, cultural context, and loss and gain in translation. The chapter has also highlighted the ideological dimensions of editorial translation, where the task of the translator is to bridge cultural nuance and bias. Through an understanding of these nuances, this chapter lays the foundation for a detailed contrastive analysis of Algerian editorials and their English translations in order to uncover the nuanced translation dynamics of globalization.

# **Chapter Two**

## **Editorials and Translation**

### **1.1. Definition of editorials**

Editorials are opinion pieces for a publication conveying its opinion and viewpoint, typically that of a columnist or an editorial board member. In contrast to factual, neutral-tone reporting of news, editorials are opinion-based and are intended to influence public opinion, generate controversy, and provide critical commentary on issues that pertain to society or issues of the day. They appear in newspapers, magazines, and online media outlets daily as a kind of opinion or argument. The primary function of an editorial is to explain and comment on matters of significance, giving readers an opinion and news coverage. The genre can accommodate subjective interpretation, but is normally grounded in factual evidence and sound reasoning. Editorials are used to suggest personal action, policy, or change by placing an argued opinion in evidence and perspective about the issue. Editorials have been serving the role of moulding public opinion and political, economic, and social decisions since. Editorial writing has long-established traditions in most major dailies with dedicated pages where the editorial staff weigh in on contemporary issues. As being analytic and argumentative in themselves, editorials appeal to rhetorical means such as appeal to logic, appeal to emotions, and appeal to ethics in order to create a believable argument. With shifting media, the editorial genre too has fallen behind the digital media, reaching increasingly more people and influencing more lives. Amidst all these changes, the basic role of the editorial has not shifted: to inform, to persuade, and to entertain. Editorials serve as means for newspapers to express opinions, interpret news, and influence public opinion. While the basic role of editorials remains uniform everywhere, irrespective of culture, the stylistic and rhetorical elements may vary across languages, especially between Arabic and English.

### **1.2. English Editorials**

English editorials, are usually characterized by their clarity, forwardness, and logical organization. They often use a clear argumentative structure, beginning with a concise thesis or opinion, which is then followed by supporting evidence and concluding with a summarizing or statement persuades the reader. The tone is usually formal but remains accessible, aiming to inform and influence public opinion through well put logical arguments rather than to appeal to the readers emotions. English editorials tend to prioritize explicitness, factual references, and straightforward language. rhetorical devices that frequently occur include statistical evidence, comparisons, contrastive structures, and rhetorical questions, used in a way to guide the reader's perspective. The use of active voice and concise syntax improves the level of readability and

impact. Additionally, English editorials often reflect the cultural and ideological norms of their context, promoting values such as transparency, accountability, and individual rights. These traits make them an interesting counterpart to Arabic editorials in contrastive and translational studies, especially when examining how tone, persuasion, and cultural framing differ between the two languages.

### **1.3. Algerian Arabic Editorials**

Algerian editorials that appear in Arabic are a richness of cultural and rhetorical expression, often a mirror of the political history and social dynamics of Algeria. The writings tend to assume a formal, authoritative voice and employ lavish classical Arabic structures, high-register vocabulary, and religious or historical allusions. A favourite organizational pattern for such editorials is the problem-solution structure, where the writer presents a problem, explores its aspects, and presents a solution. Parallelism, repetition, metaphor, and rhetorical questions are typically used to enhance persuasive strength. Considering that Algeria has had a colonial past and its complex political tide, editorialists often rely on indirect speech and allegory to criticize, thus allowing them to talk about sensitive topics without facing them directly. This type of rhetorical mitigation is typical of Arabic journalistic prose in Algeria. Editorials may also rely on idiomatic expressions or local allusions, which add several layers of meaning closely bound in Algerian identity and cultural context. These characteristics make Algerian editorials both essential communicative tools and valuable texts for linguistic and translational studies.

### **2.1. Contrastive Analysis of English and Algerian Arabic Editorials**

Editorials, being opinion pieces appearing in the newspaper, reflect the linguistic, structural, and stylistic features of the languages in which they are written in. A contrastive analysis of English and Arabic editorials entails significant structural patterning and lexico-morphological features. These variations are more than linguistic; they are part of the communication ethos and ideological habit of each linguistic group. They impact argument structure, address to readers, and cohesion in the text. Therefore, understanding these variations is essential to translators who are interested in translating editorials across languages while upholding both meaning and content.

### **2.2. Stylistic and Structural Features**

English editorials have a strict, prescriptive format, typically an introduction to the topic, a middle with arguments and analysis, and a conclusion of opinions or solutions. This linear and logical format emphasizes directness and clarity. By comparison, Arabic editorials are more flexible, frequently having elaborate openings or digressions. Grounded in conventional classical Arabic rhetorical tradition, such intricacy and richness of structure occasionally lack simplicity at times owing to emergent expressive as well as elaborate style. In addition, English exaggerates punctuations in coordinating textual flow whereas Arabic uses connectors and particles like **و**(and) as well as **ثم**(then) to connect text.

### **2.3. Lexical and Morphological Features**

Lexical cohesion is fundamental to coherence. Arabic editorials generally use repetition of key words and phrases as a primary cohesive strategy, reinforcing and underlying ideas and arguments. English editorials, on the other hand, avoid redundancy by employing synonyms, antonyms, and collocations, and hence enhance readability and maintain interest. Morphologically, the Arabic root system offers derivational flexibility, while English relies on affixation. Nominalization is another hallmark of Arabic editorials, whereby actions are spoken of using nouns to achieve formality as well as rhetorical effect.

### **2.4. Cultural and Rhetorical Contexts**

Cultural nuances affects tone and engagement strategies of editorials in both languages. Arabic editorials are inclined to involve readers directly through pronouns such as "you" and "we," which are used to evoke a participatory and conversational tone that asserts shared identity. English editorials, on the other hand, resort to implicit engagement through inclusive language, rhetorical questions, and appeals on grounds of reason and emotion. Further, stance markers are very different between the two languages. Arabic editorials would characteristically use unambivalent emotion and attitude markers, whereas English editorials use hedges to imply doubt and boosters to convey certainty and, in a way, achieve a more moderated and measured tone. These contrasts highlight the explicit emotional engagement of Arabic editorial writing versus the balanced and reasoned style typical of English.

### **3.1. Characteristics of Arabic Newspapers**

Arabic newspapers showcase linguistic, structural, and socio-cultural characteristics . These features have been brought into existence because of the historical developments, political contexts, and linguistic traditions, contributing to a unique journalistic style.

### **3.2. Linguistic and Stylistic Features**

The language characteristics of Arabic newspapers are evident both in their headlines and editorial tone. Headlines in Arabic newspapers are tight and punchy; however, in certain instances, they are longer than in English-language newspapers due to the syntactic flexibility of Arabic. Arabic journalism employs extremely short sentence structures that load a great deal of meaning into limited space. Metaphorical and idiomatic turns of words are common, with Arabic journalistic writing apt to contain words and phrases that have cultural embedded meanings and are intended to entice the readers . Finally, the lack of diacritical points on contemporary Arabic print media has a likelihood of creating lexical complexity where one headline can be interpreted in multiple ways .

Structurally, Arabic headlines are prone to employ verb-first structures because of the word order preference in Arabic. Participles and verbal nouns are often employed throughout the editorial, as these structures contribute to the concision of news reporting . In addition, affective lexis and hyperbolic expression are common features, particularly in opinion pieces and political discourse. Arabic journalistic rhetoric tends to adopt exaggeration as a method of highlighting the degree of occurrences, which is common among overall rhetorical conventions in Arabic literature. Lastly, punctuation tools such as dashes and colons are employed intentionally to mark out intricate ideas and facilitate reading.

### **Content and Thematic Focus**

Apart from political news, Arabic newspapers also feature economic and social issues, which are normally presented in narrative formats that appeal to local and regional readers. Arabic journalistic style is characterized by the dominance of the oral tradition of narration, which is manifested in the predominance of anecdotes and historical parallels in news reporting.

The language used in Arabic dailies is predominantly formal and standard, since it caters to the conventions of Modern Standard Arabic . Such features as repetition and parallelism are frequently adopted in bringing out key arguments and facilitating text coherence. Rhetorical tools such as the application of rhetorical questions, analogies, and references to Quranic verses

are also used to reinforce persuasive arguments. Arabic editorial writing is also interested in eloquence and employs poetic style that contributes to the aesthetic and rhetorical value of the text.

### **Socio-Cultural and Political Influence**

The role of Arabic newspapers extends beyond the dissemination of information to ideological representation and criticism of society. Depending on Arab media ownership structures, newspapers tend to reflect state-controlled or free opinion. With the majority of cases, state control dictates editorial policies, deciding how political happenings and public discourse are portrayed. There have also been privately owned papers and independent media, offering an alternative view and fostering journalistic diversity. The translation readership of the Arabic press is heterogeneously inclined to attract readers with different linguistic backgrounds and educational levels.

### **Visual and Structural Layout**

The visual style of Arabic dailies is characterized by distinctive typographic and organizational norms. Headlines tend to be big and bold, with some dailies employing calligraphic script for aesthetic purposes. Unlike Western dailies, which often make use of subheadings and bullet points in structuring information, Arabic dailies like to have the flow of narratives uninterrupted at the cost of such presentation aids. The way content is put in Arabic newspapers also has a unique pattern. Most of the front pages are reserved for the political news, as government affairs and socio-political progress take precedence. Cultural, economic, and entertainment pages are generally placed towards the end of the paper. This hierarchical organization is consistent with Arabic-speaking readers' reading patterns and information priorities.

### **Digital Transition and Contemporary Trends**

Arabic newspapers have grown more digital over the last few years, designing web pages that are rich in content with current news and interactive elements. The transition has boosted the readership of Arabic journalism, particularly among the youth and Arab diaspora communities. The characteristics of Algerian newspapers mirror the complex interaction between language, culture, and political forces. The specificity of Algerian journalistic discourse is reflected in its formal and rhetorical use of language, its political and socio-cultural orientation, and its

structural organization. These characteristics not only guide the reading process among Arabic speakers but also present particular challenges to translation and cross-cultural communication. A thorough understanding of these characteristics is therefore a requirement for researchers, translators, and media professionals dealing with journalistic Arabic texts.

#### **4.1. English and Arabic Parts of Speech**

Preliminary knowledge of parts of speech is fundamental to linguistics and essential in translating editorials. English and Arabic are inherently different in terms of the usage of particles, pronoun suffixes, tense, and modal verbs. The grammar items above carry nuances that affect meaning and tone and are hard to translate directly across the two languages. These differences require linguistic sensitivities for precision and natural-sounding translations to cooperate with the reader. Effective translation thus depends not only on word choice but also on an intimate familiarity with the structural habits of each language.

##### **4.1.1. Structural and Morphological Differences**

##### **4.1.2. Nouns and Pronoun Affixes**

English nouns are typically inflected for case (possessive) and number (singular/plural), but not so in Arabic, which has singular, dual, and plural, along with case markers (nominative, accusative, and genitive) for use in formal writing. Arabic also implements pronoun affixes attached to nouns, verbs, or particles to portray possession or object roles, which do not occur in English. For instance, in *كتب الصحفي المقالة* ("The journalist wrote his article"), the pronoun affix - *هـ* specifies possession, whereas English achieves this through separate words, such as "his."

##### **4.1.3. Particles**

Arabic particles such as *و* (and), *الذي* (which), and *كلما* (whenever) are grammatically necessary constituents connecting clauses and providing grammatical cohesion. Such particles, constituting a distinct part of speech, conventionally fill roles serviced by English punctuation or conjunctions. For example, Arabic often uses *و* (and) to connect ideas separated by full stops or commas in English.

This is a grammatical tendency of Arabic towards free, flowing structure, where logical relationships are more likely to be expressed by a series of related clauses than by independent sentences.

#### **4.1.4. Verbs and Tenses**

English employs inflectional endings and auxiliary verbs to signal tense and aspect, for example, "The editor has revised the article." The Arabic language employs root-based morphology and verb pattern to signal these meanings. The morphological system yields a rich array of verb forms which distinguish subtly in time and aspect. Moreover, Arabic compensates for the lack of modal verbs such as "can" or "should" by using specific verb constructions or context markers. For instance, **يُمْكِنُ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ** ("He can write") substitutes English modal constructions. Such constructions demonstrate the flexibility and context-sensitive nature of the employment of Arabic verbs.

### **4.2. Syntactic Order and Nominalization**

#### **4.2.1. Adjectives and Lexical Choices**

in English adjectives precede the nouns they modify, as in "an important editorial," Arabic adjectives follow the nouns and agree with them in gender, number, and definiteness, as in **قَرَارٌ مَهْمٌ** ("an important decision"). This syntactic inversion is reflective of the two languages' word order conventions that must be handled in translation. These structural discrepancies require precise lexical alterations in translation to ensure clarity and natural readability. Translators also need to account for these changes to uphold the desired emphasis and flow of the original message.

#### **4.2.2. Nominalization**

One of the most prominent features of Arabic journalism style is nominalization, where verbs are replaced with nouns to achieve conciseness and formality, where nominalization contributes objectivity and stylistic precision. This trend is similar to English, which prefers direct nominal construction. Arabic nominalization uses prepositional phrases to attribute actions to specific entities with a view to bringing clarity and specificity to account reporting. **3.1. Active vs. Passive Voice**

Passive voice in English also gets used excessively in editorials for emphasis on action over agents or to suppress agency, as in "The decision was made." Arabic employs active voice in preference for clarity and simplicity, as in *قررت الجهات المعنية القرار* ("The authorities decided on the matter"). While there are passive constructions in Arabic, e.g., *نُشِرَ التقرير* ("The report was published"), these are less common in journalism, as active voice is generally more straightforward in terms of stylistic convention. Arabic active voice provides even greater immediacy and attribution, while English passive voice is often used so commonly that it serves to conceal accountability, particularly in political discourse.

### **5.1. Catford's Shifts:**

Translation shifts, as advanced by John C. Catford (1965), are a cornerstone of translation studies, particularly of structural linguistics-based theories. Translation shifts, as conceptualized by Catford, are changes that occur in transferring linguistic units from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) due to grammatical, lexical, and structural system variations. Such variations best fit in the context of English and Arabic editorial translations, wherein lexis variation calls for careful adapting steps to maintain text coherence and efficiency in communication.

### **5.2. Types Of Translation Shifts**

Catford (1965) states that there is two principal types of translation shifts that come to existence when transferring meaning from one language to another: level shifts and category shifts. Level shifts involve a change between the grammatical and lexical levels, where a feature expressed grammatically in the source language (SL) is translated lexically in the target language (TL), or vice versa. For instance, an English verb tense might be rendered through an adverbial expression in Arabic, reflecting a shift in how temporal or aspectual meaning is portrayed between systems with differing grammatical resources.

However, category shifts, are made of four subtypes: structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. Structural shifts occur when the the grammatical structure is changed between SL and TL. These are perhaps the most common type of shift, and it is the usual scenario with languages with significantly different syntax.

Class shifts arise when an SL's item transforms its grammatical class during translation—such

as a verb being translated into a noun or an adjective into a noun phrase. stylistic and structural conventions are often the reason behind the shifts between the languages. For instance, “This is an important editorial” will be rendered to “هذا مقال ذو أهمية,” the adjective “important” is rendered into a noun phrase “ذو أهمية,” portraying a clear class shift from adjective to noun. Unit shifts, or rank shifts, are a change in grammatical rank, e.g., a single word in the SL is rendered by a phrase or a clause in the TL. They are common in English-Arabic translation because of the manner in which the two languages manage complexity and emphasis.

Finally, intra-system shifts occur within the identical grammatical system in both languages but where the specific case is different. These entail number, definiteness, or tense differences when the SL and TL possess the same grammatical category, but apply it differently contextually. For example, Arabic idiomatic and stylistic conventions may transform an English singular noun into plural in Arabic.

## **6.1. Jargon of Journalism**

Journalism jargon is made up of technical vocabulary and phrasing used by media professionals to construct, deconstruct, and report news. Not only does such jargon codify reporting conventions, but it also reflects the media ecosystem's linguistic and cultural conventions. Contrastive English and Arabic journalism jargon reveals significant differences in terminology, rhetorical devices, and accessibility, contributing to the overall body of knowledge on editorial conventions in both languages (Bell, 1991, p. 57).

### **6.1.1 Contextual Usage of Jargon in English and Arabic**

English journalistic jargon uses short, simple and practical terms to be easily understood, for example, "lead," "byline," and "source" . Arabic journalism language is representative of its history and culture by using formal and descriptive terms . Media evolution is evident in the differences between words used in print and online, such as the evolution of terms like "clickbait" in English and their nuanced Arabic equivalents.

Journalistic idioms relate to cultural aspects, forming distinct narratives in English and Arabic news stories. You can observe how brief metaphors in English headlines differ from conventional ornamentation in Arabic news reporting, its rhetorical impact being more forceful .

### **6.1.2 Challenges in Translating Journalistic Jargon**

Translation of journalistic jargon from English to Arabic entails bridging linguistic and cultural gaps since some words lack word-for-word translations . Lexical and cultural disparities mold terms such as "fact-checking" in English into conceptual redefinition in Arabic based on ethical reporting standards . Standardization of emerging jargon, including terms like "fake news" illustrates the complexity of evolving journalistic lexis in the two languages.

It is a challenging balance to preserve rhetorical depth while rendering complicated Arabic jargon into English for readers.

### **6.2. Impact on Readership and Accessibility**

Journalistic jargon has strong effects on reception and interpretation of editorials among readers, emphasizing variation in reader expectation. Standardization is prioritized for English journalism in accessibility of terms, whereas Arabic employs intricate jargon unique to formal readership . Variation truthfully reflects bigger linguistic conventions and the communicative goals embedded within each journalistic tradition. Reader engagement strategies differ, with English jargon favoring face-to-face communication and Arabic favouring rhetorical bonds and cultural richness. These strategies not only reflect linguistic taste but also reveal differing assumptions about the reader's role. Reader tastes change, influencing interaction with jargon, revealing editorial approaches and audience familiarity shifts in both languages. With changing patterns of media use, effectiveness and acceptability of journalistic language also change across cultures.

### **Conclusion:**

Editorials are opinion pieces that influence public opinion, and the Arabic newspapers have their own linguistic and rhetorical features. These differences in the parts of speech composition between English and Arabic make translation very hard, and therefore require comparative analysis. Catford provides a theoretical basis for the differences in translation in editorial writing. The way journalism is described changes from language to language, and this makes it very difficult to translate content accurately. Understanding these elements holistically will improve media translation quality.

# **Chapter Three: Practical**

## **Part**

### **Contrastive Analysis Of**

### **Algerian Editorials**

## **Introduction:**

This chapter presents the applied contrastive analysis between two selected Arabic editorial texts and their official English translation. This analysis aims to identify and examine the main translation shifts between the SL and the TL.

The analysis is based on J.C. Catford's theory of **translation shifts**, specifically structural and lexical shifts. These two types of shifts are especially relevant when considering the syntactic and semantic differences between Arabic and English, more notably in rhetorical and ideological texts, such as political editorials.

Catford differentiates between level shifts, where meaning is transferred from one level of language to another (e.g., from grammar to lexis), and category shifts, which include structural, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

At the structural level, the analysis is focused on syntactic features, primarily the contrast between nominal and verbal sentences and the use of active and passive voice. Arabic prefers to use nominal sentence forms, especially in formal and rhetorical language, to express abstract states or ideological stances, while English typically favors verbal sentences with a clear subject-verb-object word order.

In addition, the Arabic language is based on morphological passive forms, which are syntactically dense and rhetorically rich, while English utilizes periphrastic passive constructions, which are grammatically clear but stylistically plain. Investigating how these properties are maintained, changed, or substituted in translation provides valuable insight into the translator's syntactic decisions and each language's flexibility of structure.

At the lexical level, the analysis examines the variations in the use of verb tenses, the application of modal verbs, the treatment of suffix pronouns, and the presence of phrasal verbs in the translated texts. These transformations profoundly shift style and meaning.

For example, shifts in verb tense can impact the perception of temporality or presentness of action. English modal verbs, often used to indicate probability, necessity, or obligation, do not necessarily have direct Arabic renditions, and the translator must interpret or estimate their function. Suffix pronouns, deeply embedded in Arabic morphology, often have to be restructured when translated to English, where possessives are syntactic rather than

morphological. Finally, phrasal verbs, a characteristic of English, are frequently used to render dynamic or idiomatic expressions with no direct equivalent in Arabic, resulting in major lexical shifts.

By analyzing these lexical and structural shifts, this chapter aims to expose how meaning, tone, and rhetorical force are negotiated in translation. The analysis proceeds segment by segment, beginning with the first paragraph of the editorial. Every segment is analyzed in its original Arabic version and its English translation, with particular emphasis on how syntactic and lexical units are handled in each language. This approach not only illustrates the linguistic challenges of translation but also contributes to a wider understanding of the dynamic between form, function, and cultural expression within Arabic-English translation.

### **Analysis Of Editorial One “على خطى الأبطال” “On the Path of the Heroes”**

#### **The Contrastive Analysis:**

##### **1. Structural Analysis:**

##### **1.1. Nominal and Verbal Sentences:**

Arabic editorial writing, especially in political discourse, is known to be more flexible than English at the structural level, and that is for rhetorical elevation and thematic weight. In translation, these are frequently converted into nominal sentences to satisfy English syntax and improve clarity.

• **ST:**

"وهو ما تحقق بعدما ارتوى كل شبر من أرضنا الطاهرة بدماء قوافل من الشهداء"

• **TT:**

"And so it was, after every inch of our sacred territory was watered with the blood of caravans of Chouhada."

• **AI Translation:**

"which was achieved after every inch of our pure land was watered with the blood of martyrs..."

The Arabic sentence starts with the resumptive pronoun "وهو" followed by the verb "تحقق" in the passive voice, thereby creating a nominal sentence with a preference for outcome over agent. The two translations render the structure as verbal sentences, though with different stylistic choices. The official translation uses a declarative opener "And so it was", while the AI translation remains more structurally close to Arabic with "which was achieved."

- **ST:**

لتبقى الجزائر على الدوام قوية، آمنة، مزدهرة و شامخة"

- **TT:**

"ensuring that Algeria remains forever strong, secure, prosperous, and great."

- **AI Translation:**

"so that Algeria remains strong, secure, prosperous and honorable – and always remains strong, secure, prosperous and honorable."

Arabic expresses purpose using the preposition "لـ" + the verb "تبقى", with the subject being "الجزائر". The english version introduces an added gerund "ensuring" to denote cause and purpose, whereas the AI rendition provides it as an embedded "so that" subordinate clause, more in line with the Arabic structure. Both resort to verbal constructions in the TL. The AI also includes a repetition "and always remains." as an over emphasis.

- **ST:**

" هذه الثورة العظيمة التي فجرها ثلة من شباب الجزائر البررة"

- **TT:**

"This great revolution was the work of a group of faithful young Algerians."

- **AI Translation:**

"This great revolution, which was dawned by a handful of righteous young people."

The Arabic uses a relative clause with the relative pronoun "التي". The official translation renders this into a verbal sentence "was the work of...", while the AI version uses a passive construction "was dawned by..." that remains syntactically closer to the Arabic version but adds an unidiomatic verb choice "dawned by".

• **ST:**

"...المدافعة عن القضايا العادلة في العالم والشعوب المقهورة"

• **TT:**

"An Algeria that supports just causes worldwide and always stands alongside oppressed peoples..."

• **AI Translation:**

"which defends just causes in the world and oppressed peoples..."

"المدافعة" is a participial form that is modifying an implied subject "الجزائر", forming a nominal adjective. The official translation expands it into a relative clause with a verb in the present simple "that supports", while the AI uses "which defends," a more literal translation of Arabic.

• **ST:**

"...أهمها تحقيق الاكتفاء الذاتي من الغذاء وتعزيز المشاريع الاستثمارية"

• **TT:**

"the most important of which is achieving food self-sufficiency and promoting investment projects..."

• **AI Translation :**

"the most important of which are achieving food self-sufficiency, promoting investment projects..."

"تحقيق" and "تعزيز" are verbal nouns , functioning within a nominal structure. Both translations render them as gerunds "achieving," "promoting" to achieve functional equivalence in

English. The AI translation compounds the copula (pluralizes "are") to agree with the compound subject.

• **ST:**

"التي نحتفي هذا الشهر بالذكرى السبعين لاندلاعها"

• **TT:**

"whose seventieth anniversary we celebrate this month."

• **AI Translation :**

"which we celebrate this month on the seventieth anniversary of its outbreak."

The ST embeds the action within a nominal relative clause, using the relative pronoun "التي". The official version restructures this into a possessive relative clause ("whose") to maintain conciseness, while the AI version opts for a standard finite relative clause ("which we celebrate"), that is closer in form to the Arabic. Both adopt a **verbal structure**, but diverge in **register**: the official version is more idiomatic and compact; the AI version prioritizes directness and formal equivalence.

• **ST:**

"...وهي تواصل بثبات مسيرتها المظفرة"

• **TT:**

"which continues its journey of triumphs..."

• **AI Translation :**

"our country is moving steadily on the path of development and prosperity..."

The Arabic sentence is a nominal clause beginning with the personal pronoun "هي" and a present tense verb "تواصل". The official translation preserves the core verb "continues" in a relative clause, while the AI expands the structure into a broader explicit subject-verb-object clause

"our country is moving...", adding thematic interpretation "on the path of development and prosperity". Both performing nominal to verbal shifts.

## 1.2. Verbless Sentences in Arabic:

In Arabic, verbless sentences are a standard syntactic feature, especially in present-tense contexts. These sentences express identity, description, or attribution without using the copula "to be," which is grammatically absent in Modern Standard Arabic present tense. In contrast, English requires an explicit verbal predicate for clause completion. This necessitates consistent verbless to verbal sentence shifts during translation.

• **ST:**

"...قاطرتها شبابها المتمسك بتاريخه العريق، المفتخر بأسلافه الأمجاد، والمقتدي بأعمالهم الجليلة"

• **TT:**

"driven by a youth that is deeply connected to its glorious history, proud of its brave ancestors, and inspired by their heroism..."

• **AI Translation:**

"led by its young people who are committed to its ancient history, proud of its glorious ancestors, and inspired by their great deeds..."

The Arabic verbless sentence metaphors "شبابها" with "قاطرتها". The official translation omits the metaphor, converting it into a passive sentence "driven by...", a verbal replacement of a metaphorical noun predicate. The AI translation uses "led by," another passive construction. However, closer to the original metaphorical meaning.

• **ST:**

"جزائر شامخة بشعبها الأبي وشبابها الطموح"

• **TT:**

"an Algeria proud of its valiant people and its ambitious youth."

• **AI Translation:**

"a proud Algeria with its proud people and ambitious youth."

This is a nominal sentence (جملة اسمية) in Arabic with a subject "جزائر" that is described by an adjectival predicate "شامخة" without an explicit verb. The attached prepositional phrase "بشعبها" further qualifies the subject. However, in English, the copular verb "is" must be supplied either overtly or covertly, the official translation retains the nominal form by using a post-modified noun phrase, inferring the missing copula "an Algeria [that is] proud of.". The AI translation goes for the pre-modified noun "a proud Algeria", emphasizing the adjective.

• **ST:**

"...شبابها المقتدي بأعمالهم الجليلة"

• **TT:**

"youth... inspired by their heroism."

• **AI Translation:**

"its young people who are inspired by their great deeds."

In Arabic, "المقتدي" is a participial form (اسم فاعل) functioning adjectivally, modifying "شبابها" without a finite verb. The official translation resolves this by using a past participle "inspired" directly attached to the noun. But the AI translation expands it into a relative clause "who are inspired...".

This reflects a class shift (participial to finite passive construction) alongside a structure shift from verbless participial modification to full English clausal predication, respecting English syntactic norms.

### 1.3.Active/Passive Voice:

In Arabic, both active and morphological passive structures are widely used, particularly in formal, elevated texts. In English, passive voice is often created periphrastically (using auxiliary verbs + past participle).

During translation, shifts between active and passive voice may occur due to several factors, such as :

- Syntactic norms of English (preference for explicit agents)
- Pragmatic reasons (focus on action or result rather than agent)
- Stylistic modulation (to soften or emphasize responsibility)

• **ST:**

"فجرها ثلة من شباب الجزائر البررة"

• **TT:**

"This great revolution was the work of a group of faithful young Algerians."

• **AI Translation:**

"this great revolution, which was dawned by a handful of righteous young people."

In Arabic, "فجرها" is an active verb that emphasizes the heroic agency of Algerian youth. The official English translation rewords this action into a nominal passive voice "was the work of", thereby eliminating the explicit verb and supressing the original active agent. In contrast, the AI translation attempts to preserve the passive voice by falling back on "was dawned by."

• **ST:**

"تصنع ملاحم بطولية"

• **TT:**

"who were the artisans of true heroic epics."

• **AI Translation :**

"who truly created heroic epics."

In Arabic, "تصنع" is an active verb in the present tense. The official translation shifts this active voice into a passive noun form, "artisans of heroic epics", backgrounding the action to characterize a status or role. The AI translation, on the other hand, keeps active verbal action "created heroic epics", remaining closer to the Arabic dynamic focus.

• **ST:**

"حمل أجدادنا أمانة استعادة السيادة الوطنية"

• **TT:**

"the responsibility of restoring Algeria's independence and national sovereignty was fully assumed."

• **AI Translation :**

"who bore and fully assumed the responsibility of restoring Algeria's independence and sovereignty."

The Arabic verb "حمل" is in the active past tense, with a definite focus on the agent (أجدادنا). The official English translation shifts the construction towards a passive nominal construction, "responsibility was fully assumed", backgrounding the agent entirely. The AI translation maintains the agent partially ("who bore."), preserving a more active voice.

• **ST:**

"نفخر بما بلغه جيشنا الوطني الشعبي من تطور واحترافية"

• **TT:**

"we reflect today on the progress achieved by its worthy successor, the People's National Army."

• **AI Translation :**

"we are proud at the same time of the development and professionalism of its descendant, the People's National Army."

In Arabic, the verb "نفخر" is in the active voice. The official translation neutralizes the emotional involvement of the subject by shifting from a direct active "we are proud" to a passive form "progress achieved by." Thus, there is an active to passive voice shift, where the original subject "we" is backgrounded and the object "progress" is foregrounded. The AI translation does retain the active voice "we are proud", being closer to the Arabic dynamic.

**2. On The Lexical Level:**

**2.1. Verb Tenses :**

• **ST:**

"حبا الله بلادنا بأيام خالدة مجيدة"

• **TT:**

"As Allah blessed our country with glorious deeds engraved in eternity."

• **AI Translation:**

"God has blessed our country with glorious eternal days."

The Arabic verb "حبا" is in the simple past tense, describing an action that has been completed. The official translation keeps the simple past "blessed", whereas the AI translation alters it to the present perfect tense (the auxiliary verb "to have" in the present tense + the past participle of the verb "bless" ). This alteration expands the time frame of the blessing, implying that it continues into the present.

• **ST:**

"احتفلنا بهذه الذكرى الخالدة"

• **TT:**

"we commemorate this eternal date."

• **AI Translation:**

"We celebrate this immortal occasion."

The Arabic verb "احتفلنا" is in the past tense of the verb "يحتفل". The English translation shifts it to the present simple tense "commemorate" as does the AI translation "celebrate". This shift from the past tense to the present simple transforms a past event into an ongoing commemorative act.

• **ST:**

"سجلنا إنجازات معتبرة"

• **TT:**

"remarkable achievements have been recorded."

• **AI Translation:**

"we have achieved remarkable accomplishments."

The Arabic verb "سجلنا" is a past active verb. The official translation shifts to present perfect passive "have been recorded", while the AI translation keeps it in the present perfect active "have achieved". This standard translation strategy uses the present perfect in English to stress ongoing events, rather than stating past events.

## 2.2. Use Of Modal Verbs:

Modal verbs are auxiliary verbs that convey meanings such as possibility, necessity, obligation, and certainty. Although English relies on explicit modals such as can, must, and would, Arabic often conveys modality in terms of particles, verb forms, or syntactic structures. Therefore, rendering Arabic modal constructions into English frequently involves class or level shifts,

where implicit modality is turned explicit. Such shifts reflect structural differences between the two languages and are key to achieving functional equivalence in translation.

**ST:**

"الذين أيقنوا من الوهلة الأولى أن النصر سيكون لامحالة حليفهم"

**TT:**

"deeply convinced, from the very beginning that victory would undoubtedly be on their side."

**AI Translation:**

"who knew from the very beginning that victory would inevitably be their ally."

The Arabic verb phrase "سيكون لامحالة" is an indicative future form that expresses certainty, with the particle "لامحالة" emphasizing inevitability. In English, future certainty in such context is more expressed with the modal verb "would" rather than "will," especially in indirect speech. Both renditions replace the Arabic future tense with the English modal "would" to express hypothetical or predictive certainty.

**ST:**

"ولم يكن لترعبه الآلة العسكرية الاستعمارية ولا القمع الهمجي"

**TT:**

"Neither the might of the colonial war machine, nor barbaric repression and methodical torture, could overcome our people's determination."

**AI Translation:**

"were not intimidated by the colonial military machine, barbaric repression and systematic torture."

In Arabic, "لم يكن لترعبه" expresses inability in the past. The structure lacks a modal auxiliary but suggests negated ability "لم يكن". In the official English translation, the modal verb "could" is employed to align with the English requirement for modal auxiliaries when negating possibility

or ability. The AI version avoids the modal and rephrases the entire clause in the passive past "were not intimidated".

**ST:**

"ولم تكن لسياسة الأرض المحروقة والقتل الجماعي... لتحول دون تجسيد مراده في استعادة السيادة الوطنية"

**TT:**

"nor the scorched-earth policy, the collective massacres or the use of Prohibited Weapons... could overcome our people's determination to regain their national sovereignty."

**AI Translation:**

"and the policy of scorched earth, mass killings... did not prevent them from realizing their goal of regaining national sovereignty."

In the ST, "لم تكن لتحول دون" expresses strong negation of potential interference, with the negation (لم), the verb "تكون", and the subjunctive "تحول". The official translation renders this with the modal verb "could not", maintaining the subjunctive and negated potential, while the AI translation simplifies it using the past simple "did not prevent".

### 2.3. Suffix Pronouns:

Arabic suffix pronouns are bound morphemes attached to nouns, verbs, or prepositions to indicate possession, object pronouns, or subject agreement. They are compact and grammatically embedded within the word structure. However, English uses independent pronouns or possessive determiners (his, their) to convey the same meanings. Suffix pronouns must be translated through lexical expansion or structural readjustment, which produces what Catford calls **level shifts**, from bound morphology in Arabic to full lexical forms in English.

**ST:**

"استعادة سيادتها الوطنية"

**TT:**

"restoring national sovereignty."

**AI Translation:**

"restoring its national sovereignty."

In this sentence, the Arabic word "سيادتها" features the bound suffix pronoun "ها", which is a third-person singular feminine possession referring to Algeria. The AI translation renders the suffix as the independent possessive determiner "its," preserving the grammatical function. In contrast, the official translation removes the possessive determiner entirely and employs the more general term "national sovereignty," relying on context.

**ST:**

"بدماء شهدائنا الأبرار"

**TT:**

"with the blood of our martyrs"

**AI Translation:**

"with the blood of our righteous martyrs"

The expression "شهادتنا" involves the first-person plural bound suffix pronoun "نا", indicating collective possession. The official and AI translation both translate this possessive suffix into the determiner "our," shifting a bound suffix pronoun to a separate possessive adjective in English. This is a clear level shift required for grammaticality and fluency in the target language.

**ST:**

"دفاعه المستميت عن أرضه"

**TT:**

"their determination to fiercely defend their land"

**AI Translation:**

"his desperate defense of his land"

This sentence introduces two examples of the third-person singular masculine suffix "ه", in "دفاعه" and "أرضه". The AI translation provides a literal translation, preserving the singular masculine reference with "his," retaining the grammatical form of the SL.

On the other hand, the official translation generalizes both pronouns to the plural "their," shifting from individuality to collectivity.

#### Analysis Of Editorial Two “أهل لوديعة الشهداء” “The trust worthies chouhadas legacy”

##### Syntactic Analysis:

Because of the flexibility in the Arabic language, editorial writing, in political discourse, uses both verbal and nominal sentences to convey rhetorical elevation and thematic weight. In translation, these are rendered into nominal sentences in English, emphasizing the subject and providing a more fluid flow while maintaining the general nominal sentence structure in English.

- **ST:**

"استعادت بلادنا السيادة على أراضيها كاملة غير منقوصة بعد ثورة تحرير عظيمة"

- **TT:**

"Our country has regained a full and complete sovereignty over its territories, after a Great Liberation Revolution."

- **AI Translation:**

"Our country regained full and undiminished sovereignty over its territory after a great Liberation Revolution."

In the ST, the verb "استعاد" conjugated in the past tense opens the sentence, forming a verbal structure that emphasizes the action of regaining sovereignty. In contrast, the TT begins with "Our country," creating a nominal sentence. The AI translation also starts with "Our country," maintaining a nominal structure.

- **ST:**

"يحرص أبناء الجزائر شديد الحرص على حفظ أمانة الشهداء الغالية وصون الوديعة التي لا تقدر بثمن"

- **TT:**

"The sons of Algeria are keen to preserve the precious legacy of Chouhada and safeguard the priceless trust"

• **AI Translation:**

"Algerians are keen to preserve the secretariat of the precious martyrs and preserve the invaluable deposit"

The Arabic sentence is a verbal sentence, starting with the verb “حرص” in the present. The TT shifts the structure into a nominal one to maintain the general English nominal structure, it starts with the subject "The sons of Algeria". The AI translation's structure is also nominal, starting with "Algerians are keen".

In Arabic, both active and passive constructions are commonly employed, especially in formal and elevated texts. During translation, shifts between active and passive voice can happen due to various factors, including:

- Syntactic conventions of English (preference for explicit agents)
- Pragmatic considerations (emphasis on action or result rather than the agent)
- Stylistic adjustments (to soften or highlight responsibility)

• **ST:**

"وبقدر التضحيات الجسام التي قدمها شعبنا لا فتكناك الاستقلال الذي نحتفي هذا الشهر بذكراه الثانية والستين"

• **TT:**

"In proportion to the enormous sacrifices made by our people to wrest independence, which we are celebrating this month for the 62nd anniversary "

• **AI Translation:**

"And to the extent that our people have made enormous sacrifices, the independence we are celebrating this month's sixty-second anniversary "

In the source text, the phrase "التضحيات الجسام التي قدمها شعبنا" is structured in the active voice, where "شعبنا", "our people", functions as the subject actively performing the verb "قدّم" "made/gave". In contrast, the TT renders the sentence in the passive voice, the agent "our people" is included in a by-phrase. This syntactic transformation places emphasis on the object "the sacrifices" rather than the agent. Meanwhile, the AI translation attempts to mirror the ST

by maintaining the active voice, putting the focus on the agent “our people” instead of the object “sacrifices”.

- **ST:**

" كما أكده رئيس الجمهورية القائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة وزير الدفاع الوطني "

- **TT:**

“as confirmed by the President of the Republic, the Supreme Chief of the Armed Forces, Minister of National Defence, Mr. Abdelmadjid Tebboune”

- **AI Translation:**

“as confirmed by the President of the Republic by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Minister of National Defence”

The verb “أكده” is in the active voice, with the subject “رئيس الجمهورية” explicitly performing the action. However in the TT, it shifts to a passive structure. The past participle of the verb “to confirm” is used, with the agent introduced by a "by phrase". The AI translation maintains the passive voice but introduces redundancy by repeating "by": " as confirmed by the President of the Republic by the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Minister of National Defence".

- **ST:**

”هذا الوطن العظيم الذي لم يخذله أبناؤه في أحلك ظروفه“

- **TT:**

"This great country has never been let down by its children, even in the worst circumstances.."

- **AI Translation:**

"This is a great homeland whose sons have not failed in its darkest circumstances"

The ST uses the active voice with the use of the verb Verb: "خذل" "to disappoint" in the active form "يخذله" "disappoint him" and keeping the subject performing the action "أبناؤه" "his children ", meanwhile the TT shifts to a passive voice by using a passive voice structure implementing The verb "to let down" in the past perfect form "been let down", The AI translation uses an active structure mirroring the Arabic original text.

## 2. Lexical Analysis

### 2.1. grammatical level

- **ST:**

"استعادت بلادنا السيادة على أراضيها كاملة غير منقوصة بعد ثورة تحرير عظيمة"

- **TT:**

"Our country has regained a full and complete sovereignty over its territories, after a Great Liberation Revolution."

- **AI Translation:**

"Our country regained full and undiminished sovereignty over its territory after a great liberation revolution."

The Arabic verb "استعاد" is in the past tense, showing a completed historical action. The ST shifts to the present perfect "has regained" to highlight the ongoing relevance of sovereignty today. The AI translation keeps the simple past "regained", matching the Arabic tense but losing the sense of current significance.

- **ST**

"نحتفي هذا الشهر بذكرى الثانية والستين"

- **TT**

"Which we are celebrating this month for the 62nd anniversary."

- **AI Translation**

"The independence we are celebrating this month's sixty-second anniversary."

The verb "إحتفَى" is in the imperfect form to show a current event. Both the TT and AI translations use present continuous "are celebrating", reflecting the ongoing nature of the action and that the anniversary is still celebrated until today, the AI translation also omits the item "which".

**ST:**

"إن ذكرى استقلالنا الوطني لتبعث فينا الهمة والإدراك لمعنى أن يكون لك وطن بحجم ومكانة الجزائر"

**TT:**

"Reflecting on our national independence bolsters our resolve and serves as a reminder to us of how fortunate we are to belong to a country as grand and significant as Algeria."

**AI Translation:**

"The anniversary of our national independence will inspire us to be cognizant of what it means to have a homeland the size and prestige of Algeria."

The verb "بعث" is in the imperfect tense in Arabic, which is preceded by the preposition "لـ", expressing a current and continuous effect. The professional translation uses "to bolster" in the present simple to match this immediate action. However, the AI translation shifts slightly by using "will inspire" in the future tense, implying that the emotional impact is yet to happen, which is another nuance AI fails to notice.

- **ST**

"هذا الوطن العظيم الذي لم يخذله أبناؤه في أحلك ظروفه"

- **TT**

"This great country has never been let down by its children, even in the worst circumstances."

- **AI Translation:**

"This is a great homeland whose sons have not failed in its darkest circumstances."

The Arabic verb "خذل" is in the past tense and negated by "لم". The professional and AI translations both shift to present perfect "has never been let down" / "have not failed" to emphasize that the loyalty extends from the past into the present and shows that both TT and AI translations understood the implicit meaning, which is conveyed by the present perfect.

- **ST**

"يحرص أبناء الجزائر شديد الحرص على حفظ أمانة الشهداء الغالية"

- **TT**

"The sons of Algeria are keen to preserve the precious legacy of Chouhada."

- **AI Translation**

"Algerians are keen to preserve the secretariat of the precious martyrs."

In Arabic, "حفظ" is a **المَصْدَر** "al-maṣḍar", meaning "preservation" or "protection". In both the TT and AI translations, it shifts to a verb "to preserve". Thus, an occurrence of a noun-to-verb class shift.

- **ST:**

"إن ذكرى استقلالنا الوطني لتبعث فينا الهمة والإدراك"

- **TT:**

"Reflecting on our national independence bolsters our resolve and serves as a reminder to us."

- **AI Translation:**

"The anniversary of our national independence will inspire us to be cognizant"

In Arabic, "ذكرى" is a noun meaning "memory" or "anniversary". In TT translation, it is not translated directly as "memory" or "anniversary" instead, it is restructured into a gerund "Reflecting on" (gerund/verb form). In the AI translation it uses the noun "anniversary", changing the structure of the sentence but maintaining a clear meaning. In Arabic, "الإدراك" is a noun meaning "awareness" or "understanding." In the TT, it shifts into a verb-based structure "serves as a reminder", creating a noun-to-verb class shift to preserve the editorial form of writing. In the AI translation, it is rendered as "cognizant," turning the noun into an adjective, which is also a class shift.

Arabic bound suffix pronouns are bound morphemes attached to nouns, verbs, or prepositions to indicate possession, object pronouns, or subject agreement. They are compact and grammatically embedded within the word structure. However, English uses independent pronouns or possessive determiners (his, their) to convey the same meanings. Bound suffix pronouns must be translated through lexical expansion or structural readjustment, which produces what Catford calls level shifts, from bound morphology in Arabic to full lexical forms in English.

- **ST:**

"قاطرتها شباب فتحت الأبواب واسعة أمامهم للمساهمة في النهضة الوطنية المنشودة، لا سيما عبر مؤسساتهم الناشئة"

- **TT:**

"Driven by young people to whom doors have been opened wide to contribute to the desired national renaissance, especially through their startups..."

- **AI Translation:**

"Which was interrupted by young people who opened doors wide for them to contribute to the desired national renaissance, particularly through their emerging institutions..."

Suffix pronouns like "هم" in "مؤسساتهم" and "هم" in "أمامهم" are rendered in the professional translation as "their" and "to whom doors have been opened," shifting a bound suffix pronoun to a separate one, maintaining the possessive and relational meanings. In contrast, the AI

translation distorts the meaning, mistranslating "مؤسساتهم" as "emerging institutions" while keeping the possessive link "their".

- **ST:**

"...ويبقى شبابها حاملا الجزائر في قلبه يقظا، حريصا على تقديم كل ما يملك من علم ومعرفة وإبداع"

- **TT:**

"And its youth carrying Algeria in their hearts, vigilant and eager to give all that they possess of knowledge, expertise, and creativity..."

- **AI Translation:**

"Algeria's young people remain vigilant, keen to provide all the knowledge, knowledge and creativity they possess..."

The suffix pronoun "ها" in "شبابها" is translated as "its" in the professional translation, shifting a bound suffix pronoun to a separate one. The AI translation, though inadequate in conveying the source meaning, it still uses the possessive form "'s".

- **ST:**

"وهي كلها ثقة أنه بفضل وعيه وعزيمته وإبداعه قادر على المضي بالبلاد قدما إلى مصاف الدول الصاعدة"

- **TT:**

"And it is confident that with their awareness, determination, and creativity, they are capable of taking the country forward to the ranks of emerging nations."

- **AI Translation:**

"Algeria is betting its jealous youth on its homeland s consciousness, determination and creativity can move the country forward to the status of emerging nations."

The bound suffix pronoun "ه" in "وعيه" and "إبداعه" is translated as "their awareness" and "their creativity," shifting from singular to plural to match the English subject "they", and also shifting from bound to separate pronoun affixes. The AI translation introduces distortion, breaking the structure "homeland s consciousness" and confusing ownership.

### 2.3.Semantic Level

- **ST:**

"حتى تكون لنا هذه التضحيات نبراسا نستنير به من أجل تحقيق المزيد من الإنجازات التي تروق بجيشنا وبنبل المهام الدستورية العظيمة الموكلة له"

- **TT:**

"May these sacrifices be a guiding light for us to achieve even greater accomplishments that will bring pride to our Army and the noble constitutional tasks entrusted to it."

- **AI Translation:**

"so that these sacrifices may inform us in order to achieve further achievements that appeal to our military and the nobility of the great constitutional tasks entrusted to it "

The Arabic word "نبراسا" according to Hans Wehr's lexicon means a lamp, light or lantern which extends beyond its literal sense to symbolize inspiration and hopefulness, it is mirrored in the professional translation by the term "light" that is a metaphorical, maintaining the meaning of hope and aspiration, the AI translation on the other hand uses "to inform us" which shows a lack of understanding of the context of the ST. The word "نبراسا" is rendered to "a guiding light", the TT expands the single lexical item into a phrase that consists of an article, an adjective, and a noun, thus maintaining conciseness and the naturalness of the English language, similarly in AI translation shifts it from a noun to verb phrase "may inform us", preserving the naturalness of the English language but steering away from the ST meaning.

- **ST:**

"يحرص أبناء الجزائر شديد الحرص على حفظ أمانة الشهداء الغالية وصون الوديعة التي لا تقدر بثمن"

- **TT:**

"The sons of Algeria are keen to preserve the precious legacy of Chouhada and safeguard the priceless trust."

- **AI Translation:**

"Algerians are keen to preserve the secretariat of the precious martyrs and preserve the invaluable deposit. "

According to Hans Wehr's lexicon the definition of "الوديعة" is wadi'a pl. l, wada" s.th. entrusted to s.o.'s custody, trust, charge; deposited amount; deposit, the professional translation opted for rendering it as "trust" instead of "deposit" to maintain the implications of trust, duty and responsibility upon the country conveyed in the ST, a nuance that the AI did not notice and used the literal meaning of "الوديعة" "deposit" conveying it from a banking and financial context because of the item "ثمن". In Arabic, "حفظ" is a المَصْدَر "al-maṣḍar", meaning "preservation" or "protection". In both the TT and AI translations, it shifts to a verb "to preserve". The phrase

"التي لا تقدر بثمن" is condensed into a single adjective "priceless" and "invaluable" in both the TT and its AI counterpart, which showcases a clear shift in the structure from a phrase to an adjective to maintain the semantic impact and the English language's habit for using concise words and to Preserve naturalness.

- **ST:**

"وبقدر التضحيات الجسام التي قدمها شعبنا لا فتكالك الاستقلال الذي نحتفي هذا الشهر بذكره الثانية والستين"

- **TT:**

"In proportion to the enormous sacrifices made by our people to wrest independence, which we are celebrating this month for the 62nd anniversary"

- **AI Translation:**

"And to the extent that our people have made enormous sacrifices, the independence we are celebrating this month's sixty-second anniversary"

AI translation brings about a few lexical mistakes, which undermine the semantic precision and the rhetorical tone of the ST. The Arabic phrase "لا فتكالك الاستقلال" contains a vivid verb that conveys to wresting or snatching forcibly, and it is translated by the professional version into "to wrest independence" with the retaining of the expressed struggle and resistance implication. The AI translation omits this lexical intensity, instead flattening the phrase to "the independence we are celebrating," which removes the sense of hard-won liberation, resulting in lexical dilution. Furthermore, the AI disrupts the sentence structure and creates lexical awkwardness with the phrase "this month's sixty-second anniversary," which is less natural and fluid than the professional version. This awkward phrasing undermines clarity and introduces ambiguity about whether the anniversary or the month is being emphasized. These lexical choices in the AI translation contribute to a translation loss, particularly in terms of emotional weight and syntactic cohesion.

- **ST:**

"قاطرتها شباب فتحت الأبواب واسعة أمامهم للمساهمة في النهضة الوطنية المنشودة، لا سيما عبر مؤسساتهم الناشئة"

- **TT:**

"Driven by young people to whom doors have been opened wide to contribute to the desired national renaissance, especially through their startups"

- **AI Translation:**

"Which was interrupted by young people who opened doors wide for them to contribute to the desired national renaissance, particularly through their emerging institutions"

The AI translation includes various lexical mistakes that alter the original meaning of the Arabic sentence. The Arabic phrase "قاطرتها شباب" is a showcase of youth as the driving force, and this highlighted by the professional translation with "Driven by young people." However, the AI translates it as "interrupted by young people," which results in a loss in translation, e.g., the lexical mistranslation of "قاطرتها" due to misinterpreting the root or background, leading to a semantic obscurity. Moreover, while the word "مؤسساتهم الناشئة" is translated in the TT as "their startups," to fit the narrative of the ST, the AI uses "their emerging institutions," and that is literal, thus does not capture the intended lexical spirit of youth enterprise.

- **ST:**

"...ويبقى شبابها حاملا الجزائر في قلبه يقظا، حريصا على تقديم كل ما يملك من علم ومعرفة وإبداع"

- **TT:**

"And its youth carrying Algeria in their hearts, vigilant and eager to give all that they possess of knowledge, expertise, and creativity..."

- **AI Translation:**

"Algeria's young people remain vigilant, keen to provide all the knowledge, knowledge and creativity they possess..."

The AI translation contains a salient lexical mistake through redundant use of the word "knowledge". Alternatively, the source text uses a lexical triad: "علم، ومعرفة، وإبداع" (knowledge, understanding, and creativity), with each one presenting a different nuance. The professional translation issues this semantic contrast with "knowledge, expertise, and creativity," . The AI fails to enrich the sentence, introducing lexical redundancy, which a translation loss. This lexical reduction takes away from the depth of the original text.

- **ST:**

"إن ذكرى استقلالنا الوطني لتبعث فينا الهمة والإدراك لمعنى أن يكون لك وطن بحجم ومكانة الجزائر"

- **TT:**

"Reflecting on our national independence bolsters our resolve and serves as a reminder to us of how fortunate we are to belong to a country as grand and significant as Algeria."

- **AI Translation:**

"The anniversary of our national independence will inspire us to be cognizant of what it means to have a homeland the size and prestige of Algeria."

The Arabic sentence "إن ذكرى استقلالنا الوطني لتبعث فينا الهمة والإدراك لمعنى أن يكون لك وطن بحجم ومكانة الجزائر" is semantically rich, portraying emotional resurgence and a patriotic pride. Notably, the author chose the verb "لتبعث" instead of "تقوي". The choice made here is vital, as "لتبعث" evokes a sense of inner stirring or revival, something that is awakened rather than merely strengthened. It implies that the memory of independence rekindles both resolve ("الهمة") and awareness ("الإدراك") of the profound meaning of belonging to a country like Algeria. The professional translation renders this sentiment as "Reflecting on our national independence bolsters our resolve and serves as a reminder to us of how fortunate we are to belong to a country as grand and significant as Algeria." TT is a showcase of formal use of English, employing phrases such as "bolsters our resolve" so it delivers the idea that spirit is strengthened in an idiomatic way. It doesn't translate "لتبعث" literally, but rather a choice to convey the effect of that context in a memorial-reflective context. Conversely, the AI translation "The anniversary of our national independence will inspire us to be cognizant of what it means to have a homeland the size and prestige of Algeria" notices important semantic nuances, it captures both the emotional and future-oriented dimension embedded in "لتبعث", highlighting how such anniversaries are meant to evoke renewed consciousness and motivation.

### **Conclusion:**

The contrastive analysis of the Algerian Arabic editorial titled "على خطى الأبطال" and its official and AI-produced English translations has elicited a range of systematic structural and lexical shifts, controlled by linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic differences between Arabic and English. According to Catford's theory of translation shifts, the study established both structural shifts, specifically between nominal and verbal sentences, verbless constructions, and active/passive voice alternations, and lexical shifts, such as changes in verb tenses, modality, use of suffix pronouns, as well as unit and level shifts.

On the structural level, the most notable shifts were nominal to verbal sentence changes, the shift from verbless to fully verbal constructions, and voice changes, particularly between active and passive voice. Arabic's tendency for nominal and verbless constructions, especially in formal writing, had to be restructured into verbal or copular sentences in English for grammaticality and comprehension. Additionally, Arabic passive morphological verbs were

translated into English periphrastic passives, and in some cases, completely shifted to active constructions.

Lexically, the research identified several key patterns. Verb tense was frequently modified to follow the temporal logic of English, the most significant tense shifts were from the past simple in Arabic into the present perfect in English. Modal verbs were added or reinterpreted to express intended certainty or obligation. Arabic bound suffix pronouns were expanded into full possessive determiners in English and indicating a shift from morphology to full lexical units. Furthermore, unit and level shifts occurred where verbal nouns in Arabic were reformulated as full clauses or nominal phrases in English.

# **General Conclusion**

## **General Conclusion:**

This study set out to examine the linguistic challenges involved in translating Arabic editorials into English, with particular reference to the shifts that occur and the human vs. AI-generated translation performance differences. Grounded in Catford's theory of translation shifts, the contrastive analysis identified a series of key findings related to the research questions and hypotheses.

In response to the main research question—What are the main challenges translators face when translating Arabic and English editorials? —The analysis demonstrated that the most present challenges are the deep grammatical and stylistic differences between Arabic and English. Arabic heavily depends on nominal and verbless sentence structures, and morphological passives, which must often be reconstructed in English into verbal, copular, or periphrastic passive forms to be grammatical and fluent. Arabic's dense morphological features (suffix pronouns) must be expanded into free lexical units in English, making it challenging to remain clear without being redundant. These patterns emphasize the fact that translating Arabic editorials into English requires more than word-for-word translation, it involves a radical reorganization of meaning to fit the grammatical and stylistic norms of the target language.

To answer the first sub-question, what are the frequently recurring types of translation shifts when translating from Arabic into English? The analysis revealed that structural shifts are more systematic and more frequent than lexical. The most frequent shifts were between nominal and verbal sentences, active and passive voice, and verbless to verbal clause structures. Lexical shifts, including those involving verb tenses, modal verbs, suffix pronouns, and phrasal verb insertions, were also noted but appeared more as adjustments driven by stylistic naturalness or idiomaticity.

This supports Hypothesis 1, proving that structural shifts are more common, owing to inherent syntactic incompatibilities between Arabic and English.

For the second sub-question—To what extent can Artificial Intelligence detect language nuances in the translation process? —The contrastive analysis of the AI translation revealed that while AI machines can efficiently identify and replicate basic syntactic structures and lexical equivalents, they are still lacking in fully capturing pragmatic subtlety, cultural resonance, and rhetorical style. The AI translation was more literal in preserving many original forms than the official human one, often resulting in grammatically correct but less idiomatic or contextually suitable expressions.

This confirms Hypothesis 2: while AI can identify and replicate surface-level linguistic patterns, it lacks the interpretive sensitivity and stylistic judgment of human translators, particularly in politically and culturally sensitive texts like editorials.

In conclusion, the findings of this study affirm that effective translation from Arabic into English, especially in formal editorial texts, requires not only linguistic accuracy but also cultural sensitivity. Structural and lexical shifts are not only technical adjustments; they are strategic choices that affect how meaning is conveyed across languages. As AI technology evolves, its use in translation is only bound to grow, but for sensitive, high-stakes genres like political editorials, human translation remains indispensable to provide full communicative equivalenc

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Hens WEHR Dictionary Of Modern Arabic

## ملخص البحث

### مقدمة

تشكل ترجمة الافتتاحيات السياسية أحد أبرز التحديات التي تواجه المترجمين بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، ليس فقط بسبب الفروقات اللغوية البنيوية والمعجمية بين اللغتين، بل أيضاً بسبب ما تحمله هذه النصوص من مضامين أيديولوجية وثقافية. فالافتتاحية بوصفها نوعاً صحفياً هي ليست مجرد مقال خبري أو وصفي، بل هي موقف معن من قضية ما، يحمل في طياته توجهات سياسية واجتماعية معينة، ويعتمد على أساليب بلاغية وحجاجية تهدف إلى التأثير على الرأي العام. لذا فإن ترجمتها تتطلب مهارات متعددة تتجاوز المعنى الحرفي إلى فهم أعمق للسياق السياسي والثقافي الذي أنتج فيه النص.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إجراء تحليل تقابلي لترجمة افتتاحيتين جزائريتين من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، بناءً على نظرية التحولات الترجمية التي قدمها جون كاتفورد سنة 1965. وتُركّز الدراسة على رصد أنواع التحولات البنيوية والمعجمية التي تحصل أثناء الترجمة، مع مقارنتها بين الترجمة الرسمية (البشرية) والترجمة الآلية (باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي)، في محاولة لاختبار مدى قدرة كل منهما على الحفاظ على المعنى والدلالة والتأثير الخطابى للنص الأصلي.

### أهداف الدراسة

الكشف عن أهم التحولات البنيوية والمعجمية التي تحدث عند ترجمة افتتاحيات جزائرية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. تحليل مدى تأثير هذه التحولات على الرسالة الأيديولوجية والمعنى الثقافي للنص الأصلي. دراسة مدى كفاءة الترجمة الآلية مقارنة بالترجمة البشرية في التعامل مع النصوص ذات البعد البلاغي والسياسي. تقديم توصيات لتحسين جودة الترجمة في السياقات الإعلامية والثقافية.

### تقسيم فصول البحث

#### الفصل الأول: الإطار النظري

يتناول هذا الفصل المفاهيم الأساسية في دراسات الترجمة، خاصة نظرية التحولات الترجمية لجون كاتفورد (1965)، ومفهومى التكافؤ الشكلي والديناميكي عند يوجين نايدا. كما يتطرق إلى الإشكالات اللغوية والثقافية التي تواجه المترجمين. في النصوص الإعلامية، مع التركيز على دور الأيديولوجيا في تشكيل النصوص المترجمة.

#### الفصل الثاني: الترجمة والتحليل الإعلامي

يركز هذا الفصل على تعريف الافتتاحية الصحفية، خصائصها الأسلوبية، ووظيفتها الاتصالية والتأثيرية. كما يقارن بين الافتتاحيات في الصحافة الجزائرية باللغة العربية ونظيراتها في الصحافة الغربية، مستعرضاً الفروقات اللغوية، التركيبية، والبلاغية، وموقعها ضمن الخطاب الإعلامي.

#### الفصل الثالث: الجانب التطبيقي

يُقدّم هذا الفصل تحليلاً تفصيلياً لافتتاحيتين جزائريتين مترجمتين إلى الإنجليزية، ويستعرض أنواع التحولات البنيوية

والمعجمية التي طرأت على النصوص، كما يُقارن بين الأداء الترجمي الرسمي (البشري) والترجمة الآلية. يتم تحليل الجمل الاسمية والفعلية، المبني للمعلوم والمجهول، الأزمنة، الأفعال المركبة، الضمائر، والأساليب البلاغية.

#### الفصل الرابع: النتائج والمناقشة

يستعرض هذا الفصل نتائج التحليل التطبيقي، ويقارنها بالفرضيات المطروحة مسبقاً. كما يناقش مدى فاعلية الترجمة في الحفاظ على المعنى، والأثر الثقافي، والأيدولوجي للنص الأصلي. ويعالج حدود الترجمة الآلية في مقابل الترجمة البشرية، ويقترح استراتيجيات لتحسين جودة الترجمة الإعلامية.

#### المنهجية

، حيث تم اختيار افتتاحيتين تعتمد هذه الدراسة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي، ضمن إطار دراسات الترجمة الوصفية جزائريتين مكتوبتين باللغة العربية، وتحليل ترجمتهما الرسمية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، إضافة إلى ترجمتهما باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي. تمت عملية التحليل وفق نموذج جون كاتفورد الذي يقسم التحولات إلى تحولات بنيوية (مثل تحويل الجمل الاسمية إلى فعلية، أو تغيير التراكيب النحوية)، وتحولات معجمية (مرتبطة بالأزمنة، والأفعال المساعدة، والضمائر، والتراكيب الاصطلاحية). وقد تم تفكيك النصوص على مستوى الفقرات والمقاطع، مع التركيز على الخصائص الأسلوبية واللغوية التي تظهر فيها الفروق الترجمة.

#### الدراسات السابقة

لقد تناول العديد من الباحثين قضايا الترجمة الإعلامية والافتتاحيات بوجه خاص، مشيرين إلى أنها نصوص غنية بالرموز من أبرز هؤلاء الباحثين يوجين نايدا الذي ركز على مفهوم التكافؤ. والإيحاءات وتتطلب حساً ثقافياً عالياً لفهم دلالاتها الديناميكي مقابل التكافؤ الشكلي، حيث أكد أن الترجمة لا ينبغي أن تركز فقط على البنية اللغوية، بل على التأثير الناتج في المتلقي. أما جون كاتفورد فقد قدم تصنيفاً منهجياً للتحولات الترجمة، وهو ما يُعدّ أساس هذه الدراسة. وتشير الدراسات الحديثة إلى أن الذكاء الاصطناعي، رغم تطوره، لا يزال يواجه صعوبات في التعامل مع النصوص التي تتطلب فهماً للسياق الثقافي والسياسي.

#### أسئلة البحث

#### السؤال الرئيسي

ما هي التحديات التي تواجه ترجمة الافتتاحيات الجزائرية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية في ظل الفروقات اللغوية والثقافية بين اللغتين؟

#### الأسئلة الفرعية

ما أنواع التحولات الترجمة الأكثر شيوعاً في هذه الترجمة؟  
إلى أي مدى تحافظ الترجمة الرسمية على المعنى الأصلي مقارنة بالترجمة الآلية؟  
هل تختلف الترجمة عندما تكون محملة بمواقف أيديولوجية أو رموز ثقافية؟

## الفرضيات

- .التحولات البنوية تحدث بوتيرة أعلى من التحولات المعجمية بسبب اختلاف البنية النحوية للغتين .
- .الترجمة الرسمية تُظهر قدرة أفضل في الحفاظ على البعد الأيديولوجي والثقافي مقارنة بالترجمة الآلية .
- .الذكاء الاصطناعي قادر على معالجة التراكم اللغوية السطحية لكنه يفشل في ترجمة البنى الرمزية والثقافية المعقدة .

## النتائج

كشفت الدراسة أن الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية في نصوص الافتتاحيات تتطلب إجراء العديد من التحولات الترجمية، لاسيما التحولات البنوية التي تمثلت غالباً في تحويل الجمل الاسمية إلى جمل فعلية، أو تغيير المبني للمجهول إلى المبني للمعلوم. كما لوحظ أن هناك تحولات معجمية على مستوى الأزمنة، والضمائر، واستخدام الأفعال المركبة التي لا تقابلها تراكم مماثلة في العربية.

أظهرت الترجمة الرسمية قدرة على الحفاظ على الرسالة الأصلية، لكنها في بعض الأحيان لجأت إلى تلطيف أو تعديل بعض العبارات الأيديولوجية لتناسب جمهور اللغة الهدف. أما الترجمة الآلية، فقد حافظت على البنية الظاهرية للجمل، لكنها أظهرت ضعفاً في نقل الدلالات الرمزية، وبعض الترجمات بدت حرفية وغير ملائمة للسياق الثقافي.

## الخاتمة

كشفت الدراسة أن الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية في نصوص الافتتاحيات تتطلب إجراء العديد من التحولات الترجمية، لاسيما التحولات البنوية التي تمثلت غالباً في تحويل الجمل الاسمية إلى جمل فعلية، أو تغيير المبني للمجهول إلى المبني للمعلوم. كما لوحظ أن هناك تحولات معجمية على مستوى الأزمنة، والضمائر، واستخدام الأفعال المركبة التي لا تقابلها تراكم مماثلة في العربية.

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توصي الدراسة بضرورة تدريب المترجمين في المجال الإعلامي والسياسي على التعامل مع النصوص الحساسة، كما تدعو إلى تطوير تقنيات الذكاء الاصطناعي لتشمل فهم السياقات الخطابية، وليس فقط القواعد اللغوية.