

**A Comparative/Contrastive Study of Certain Arabic and
English Syntactic and Semantic features: A Case Study of the
Language of News in Al-Jazeera Broadcasting Channel**

مقارنة/تباين بعض السمات النحوية والدلالية في اللغة العربية والانجليزية : دراسة
حالة لغة الأخبار في قناة الجزيرة

By

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Authorization

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Thesis Committee Decision

This thesis “A Comparative Study of Certain Arabic and English Syntactic and Semantic features: A Case Study of the Language of News in Al-Jazeera Broadcasting Channel” was discussed and certified in September, 2009.

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my great and beloved husband, Muhammad Abu-Halawa, for his love, trust, encouragement and continuous support. I also dedicate this work to the soul of my beloved late father, Talib Hamidi, in the heavens in sha'a allah, who regretfully did not live to see this work, for all his love and encouragement that were in the past but still live with me; to my dear mother, Maryiam Daragmeh, for her love, trust and encouragement; to my brothers, Nidal and Nizam for their support; to my sister, Manar, for her love; to all my relatives, especially, my father, mother, sisters and brothers -in-laws. I would also like to dedicate my thesis to all my friends especially Dalin, Dema, Ekram, Farah, Haneen and Ruba, for their continuous support and encouragement.

| |
|--------------------------|
| Table of Contents |
|--------------------------|

| | Title | Page |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Thesis Title | I |
| | Authorization | ii |
| | Thesis Committee Decision | iii |
| | Acknowledgment | iv |
| | Dedication | V |
| | Table of Contents | vi |
| | List of Tables | ix |
| | List of Appendices | X |
| | List of Abbreviations | xi |
| | English Abstract | xiii |
| | Arabic Abstract | xv |
| Chapter One | Introduction | 1 |
| 1.0 | Background of the Study | 1 |
| 1.1 | Statement of the Problem | 9 |
| 1.2 | Objectives and Questions of the Study | 9 |
| 1.3 | Significance of the Study | 10 |
| 1.4 | Limitations of the Study | 10 |
| 1.5 | Definitions of Basic Terms | 11 |
| 1.6 | Research Design | 12 |
| Chapter Two | Review of Literature | 13 |
| 2.0 | Introduction | 13 |
| 2.1 | Theoretical Literature | 13 |
| 2.1.1 | Syntactic Features as Per X' – Syntax | 15 |
| 2.1.1. A | Phrase Categories | 15 |
| i | The Structure of N" | 16 |
| ii | The Structure of V" | 20 |
| iii | The Structure of A" | 23 |
| iv | The Structure of P" | 26 |
| 2.1.1. B | Clause Categories | 28 |
| i | The Structure of I" | 28 |
| ii | The Structure of C" | 31 |

| | Title | Page |
|----------------------|--|-------------|
| 2.1.2. | Structure Preserving Principle | 35 |
| 2.1.3. | The Semantic Features and the Thematic Relations | 39 |
| 2. 2. | Empirical Studies | 41 |
| Chapter Three | Methods and Procedures | 53 |
| 3.0 | Introduction | 53 |
| 3.1 | Corpus of the Study | 53 |
| 3.2 | Instrument of the Study | 53 |
| 3.3 | Reliability of the Instrument | 55 |
| 3.4 | Procedures of the Study | 55 |
| 3.5 | Data Analysis | 57 |
| Chapter Four | Discussions and Results | 58 |
| 4.0 | Introduction | 58 |
| 4.1. | Syntactic Features | 58 |
| 4.1.1. A. | The Syntactic Analysis of Phrases | 58 |
| i | The Category N" | 60 |
| ii | The Category V" | 66 |
| iii | The Category A" | 70 |
| iv | The Category P" | 75 |
| v | The Category Co-ordination | 81 |
| 4.1.1. B. | The Syntactic Analysis of Clauses | 84 |
| i | The Category I" | 84 |
| ii | The Category C" | 92 |
| 4.2. | Structure Preserving Principle | 95 |
| 4.2.1. | Movement of N" | 95 |
| 4.2.2. | Structural Changes | 96 |
| 4.2.2.A. | Changes at the Phrase Level | 97 |
| i. | N" Structural Changes | 97 |
| ii. | V" Structural Changes | 99 |
| iii. | A" Structural Changes | 100 |
| iv. | P" Structural Changes | 101 |
| 4.2.2.B. | Changes at the Clause Level | 102 |
| i. | I" Structural Changes | 102 |
| 4.3. | The Semantic Features | 103 |
| 4.3.1. | The Thematic Relations | 103 |

| | Title | Page |
|---------------------|--|-------------|
| Chapter Five | Conclusions and Recommendations | 109 |
| 5.0 | Conclusions | 109 |
| 5.1 | Recommendations | 115 |
| | References | 116 |
| | Appendices (A-B) | 119 |

| |
|-----------------------|
| List of Tables |
|-----------------------|

| Number | Title | Page |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| Table 1 | Deletion of N" in TT | 61 |
| Table 2 | Addition of N" to TT | 62 |
| Table 3 | Deletion of V" in TT | 67 |
| Table 4 | Addition of V" to TT | 68 |
| Table 5 | Deletion of A" in TT | 71 |
| Table 6 | Deletion of A" in TT | 73 |
| Table 7 | Addition of A" to TT | 74 |
| Tabel 8 | Deletion of P" in TT | 76 |
| Table 9 | Deletion of P" as adverb of time in TT | 78 |
| Table 10 | Addition of P" to TT where necessary | 79 |
| Table 11 | Addition of P" to TT | 81 |
| Table 12 | Deletion of the Coordinator 'and' + N" in TT | 82 |
| Table 13 | Addition of the Co-coordinator و 'and' to TT | 83 |
| Table 14 | Deletion of simple I" in TT | 85 |
| Table 15 | Deletion of complex I" in TT | 87 |
| Table 16 | Deletion of compound I" in TT | 88 |
| Table 17 | Deletion of dependent I" in TT | 90 |
| Table 18 | Addition of I" to TT | 90 |
| Table 19 | Deletion of C" in TT | 93 |
| Table 20 | Addition of C" to TT | 93 |
| Table 21 | Changing N" to P" | 97 |
| Table 22 | Changing V" to N" | 99 |
| Table 23 | Changing V" to P" | 100 |
| Table 24 | Changing A" to V" & P" | 101 |
| Table 25 | Changing P" to N" | 101 |
| Table 26 | Changing I" to P" & N" | 102 |
| Table 27 | Deletion of thematic roles of categories in TT | 104 |
| Table 28 | Addition of thematic roles of categories to TT | 106 |

| |
|---------------------------|
| List of Appendices |
|---------------------------|

| Appendix | Title | Page |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| Appendix A | News in English as Recieved from the Agency | 118 |
| | news (I) | 118 |
| | news (II) | 120 |
| | news (III) | 121 |
| | news (IV) | 122 |
| | news (V) | 124 |
| | news (VI) | 125 |
| | news (VII) | 127 |
| | news (VIII) | 128 |
| Appendix B | News in Arabic as Translated by Editors | 129 |
| | news (I) | 129 |
| | news (II) | 130 |
| | news (III) | 131 |
| | news (IV) | 132 |
| | news (V) | 133 |
| | news (VI) | 134 |
| | news (VII) | 136 |
| | news (VIII) | 137 |

List of Abbreviations

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A ^{''} : | Adjectival Phrase-double bar |
| A ['] : | Adjectival Phrase single bar |
| A: | Adjective |
| Adv ^{''} : | Adverbial Phrase-double bar |
| Adv ['] : | Adverbial Phrase single bar |
| Adv: | Adverb |
| AGR: | Agreement |
| C ^{''} : | Complementizer Phrase-double bar |
| C ['] : | Complementizer Phrase single bar |
| C: | Complementizer |
| Coor ^{''} : | Coordinator Phrase-double bar |
| Coor ['] : | Coordinator Phrase single bar |
| Coor: | Coordinator |
| CP: | Complementizer Phrase |
| Det: | Determiner |
| D-structure: | Deep Structure |
| GB: | Government and Binding Theory |
| I ^{''} : | Infinitival Phrase-double bar |
| I ['] : | Infinitival Phrase single bar |
| I: | Infinitive marker |
| IP: | Inflectional Phrase |
| L1: | Language 1 |
| L2: | Language 2 |
| LF: | Logical Form |
| N ^{''} : | Noun Phrase-double bar |
| N ['] : | Noun Phrase single bar |
| N: | Noun |
| P ^{''} : | Prepositional Phrase-double bar |
| P ['] : | Prepositional Phrase single bar |

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| P: | Preposition |
| Pro: | Pronoun |
| SL: | Source Language |
| Spec: | Specifier |
| S-structure: | Surface Structure |
| SVO: | Subject - Verb - Object |
| t: | Trace |
| TL: | Target Language |
| TV: | Television |
| V": | Verb Phrase-double bar |
| V': | Verb Phrase single bar |
| V: | Verb |
| VSO: | Verb – Subject - Object |
| X": | any lexical category-double bar |
| X': | any lexical category single bar |
| X: | any lexical category as a head |

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Abstract

This study aimed at investigating possible discrepancies of syntactic as well as semantic features that were made by translators / editors of news at Al-Jazeera T.V Channel for the years 2008/2009 through the process of translation with reference to Chomsky's (1981 and 1986) of Government and Binding Theory. The researcher referred to Radford's (1988) and Jalabneh and Mahmoud's (2005) views of Structure Preserving Principle to find out the differences of structures between source language (SL) and target language (TL) in translation. She also referred to Chomsky's Theory of Thematic Relations to account for the grammaticality of sentences and phrases of both SL and TL in the same process.

To achieve the objectives of this study, the researcher selected randomly (8) news bulletins in the year 2008/2009 as the sample of the study; they were received in English and translated by editors of the channel into Arabic. Both versions were analyzed and verified in the processes of comparison and contrast in this work.

The results of the study revealed that through the process of translation and at the phrasal level, the researcher discovered that V" is the most syntactic feature that was

maintained at the process of deletion from the source text, N" came at the second rank, A" at the third rank while P" occupied the fourth rank in the hierarchy. But, in the case of their addition to the target text, A" was the category that was most maintained, V" came second in rank, P" third in rank and the last was N" in the same hierarchy. At the clausal level, C" was maintained in both deletion and addition more than I". The most syntactic features that were deleted in order at the phrasal level were P", A", N" and V", respectively; however, in the addition process, N", P", V" and A" were added according to their importance. At the clausal level, I" was less maintained than C" in both the addition and the deletion processes. Insofar as the intended meaning sought by editors is concerned, it was obtained by substituting, adding and deleting categories through the process of translation; however, a number of certain syntactic and semantic features of the source texts were lost in such process. To avoid such faults, the theory of X-bar syntax and the Structure Preserving Principle are suitable mechanisms to be followed as remedies to maintain the features in translation and to find out the differences between the structures of the two languages. Insofar as the deleted and added categories, whether relevant or irrelevant to the meaning of the SL and TL texts are concerned, it was observed by the researcher that there were categories relevant and others irrelevant to the intended meaning. As far as the significance of thematic roles in finding out the semantic differences between the two texts, it was obvious that deleting or adding categories which constitute separate and full arguments could harm the grammaticality of the phrase and the sentence; thus, the translated meaning in TL is incomplete. But, if they did not constitute separate arguments and were parts of other phrases, they could be deleted or added without affecting the structure and the grammaticality of the sentence or the phrase. P"s, as adjuncts, could be deleted easily as they were not parts of the theta grid of the verbs used in the sentences. The findings support the questions and the objectives have been proved correct.

مقارنة/تباين بعض السمات النحوية والدلالية في اللغة العربية والانجليزية : دراسة حالة لغة الأخبار في قناة الجزيرة

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ملخص الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة الفروقات النحوية والدلالية التي قد قام بها مترجمو أو محررو الأخبار في قناة الجزيرة للعام الأكاديمي 2009/2008 خلال عملية الترجمة، وذلك بالرجوع إلى نظرية التحكم والسيطرة لتشومسكي (1981 و1986). وكذلك رجعت الباحثة إلى آراء رادفورد (1988) وجلابنة ومحمود (2005) في مبدأ حفظ التراكيب لإيجاد اختلاف التراكيب بين لغة المصدر و لغة الهدف في عملية الترجمة. ورجعت أيضا إلى نظرية تشومسكي في العلاقات النحوية الدلالية لتوضح قواعد الجمل والعبارات لكلا اللغتين المصدر والهدف خلال نفس العملية.

لبلوغ أهداف هذه الدراسة اختارت الباحثة (8) نشرات أخبار للعام 2009/2008 بشكل عشوائي كعينة للدراسة، وصلت هذه الأخبار إلى القناة باللغة الانجليزية ومن ثم ترجمها محررو القناة إلى اللغة العربية. تم تحليل و التحقق من كلا النسختين خلال عمليات المقارنة والتباين في هذا العمل.

وقد أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أنه خلال عملية الترجمة ،وعلى مستوى العبارة، اكتشفت الباحثة أن العبارة الفعلية "V" هي أكثر خاصية نحوية تمت المحافظة عليها خلال عملية الحذف من النص الأصلي، ثم تأتي العبارة الاسمية "N" في المرتبة الثانية، و العبارة الوصفية "A" في المرتبة الثالثة، بينما احتلت عبارة الجار والمجرور "P" المرتبة الأخيرة في تسلسلهم. ولكن في حالة الاضافة للنص في لغة الهدف فإن العبارة الوصفية "A" كانت الأكثر محافظة عليها، ومن ثم تأتي العبارة الفعلية "V" في المرتبة الثانية وعبارة الجار والمجرور "P" في المرتبة الثالثة وكانت العبارة الاسمية "N" آخرها في نفس التسلسل. أما على مستوى الجملة فإن الجمل المتممة "C" هي التي تمت

المحافظة عليها خلال الحذف و الاضافة أكثر من الجمل الاعرابية "I. و بقدر ما يهتم المحررون بالسعي للحصول على المعنى المقصود فإنهم يحصلون عليه عن طريق استبدال وحذف واطافة فئات معينة خلال عملية الترجمة ولكنهم يفقدون العديد من خصائص نصوص لغة المصدر في هذه العملية. ولتجنب هكذا أخطاء، فإن نظريات الاكس بار سينتاكس ومبدأ حفظ التراكيب يعدان آليات مثالية لاتباعها للمحافظة على الخصائص النحوية والدلالية لكلا اللغتين في الترجمة. وبقدر ما كانت الفئات المضافة و المحذوفة موضعاً للاهتمام، سواءً كان لها صلة أو لم يكن لها صلة بمعنى نصوص لغة المصدر ولغة الهدف، فإن الباحثة توصلت إلى أن بعض الفئات كان لها صلة وبعضها لم يكن لها صلة بالمعنى المقصود. ولأهمية الأدوار النحوية الدلالية في ايجاد الاختلافات الدلالية بين النصين، اكتشفت الباحثة أن حذف أو اضافة فئات والتي تشكل حجة كاملة ومنفصلة قد يعيب قواعد الجملة والعبارة، وهكذا فإن المعنى المترجم في لغة الهدف يصبح مفقوداً. ولكن إذا لم تكن تشكل حجة منفصلة وكانت جزءاً من عبارات أخرى فبالامكان حذفها أو اضافتها بدون أن يتغير بناء الجملة أو العبارة. يمكن حذف عبارات الجار والمجرور الملحقة بسهولة لأنها لا تُعد جزءاً من دلالة الفعل المستخدم في الجمل. وهكذا تدعم النتائج أسئلة الدراسة وأن أهدافها كانت صحيحة.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.0. Background of the Study

The present work focuses on comparing the syntactic as well as the semantic structures of news bulletins at Al-Jazeera channel after being translated from English into Arabic. The variations that occur in the language of the news happen due to word order and other specific characteristic of the two languages, namely, Arabic and English. For instance, Arabic has primarily VSO order or SVO order; the verb phrase may initiate the sentence followed by the subject noun phrase or the subject may initiate the sentence. However, English is a SVO language; in which case the noun phrase heads the structure followed by the verb phrase. The word order of SL imposes several other syntactic features not necessarily shared by TL. Therefore, in translating news bulletins, translators/editors may change certain structures of language 1 into new structures of language 2 in order to get the nearest equivalent meaning.

The study of the language style of news bulletins in Al-Jazeera channel is rare but it is of a great concern for a lot of reporters as well as researchers. In a new vision, the researcher attempts to show linguistically the differences of structures between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) in a limited sample. The differences in the style of the two texts affect the news in the channel; for example, there will be differences in deleting and adding noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, preposition phrase, inflectional and complementizer clauses. Such notions will be taken care of with reference to the theory of X-bar syntax to explicate the variation in structure and interpretation.

Interaction between people in any society basically occurs through communication, and the most important tool of communication is language, which is considered as a set of signals by which people communicate. It consists of both spoken and written systems and is not limited to time or space. It is obvious that the two languages used cannot behave exactly in the same way because each language has its own systems and rules.

Language varies according to situation and context. Moreover, each language has a number of varieties that can be related to the speaker (e.g. dialects). Thus, different groups of speakers within the same language use various dialects according to the different functions of language. Thus, reports of news are meant to deliver a message to the audience in a way that satisfies the vision of the channel.

Bell (1991) argues that a writer must pay maximum attention to the language of news media to be as accurate as possible. He bases his analysis on discourse analysis with special emphasis on the news story to give importance to the processes that produce media language in the news. He emphasizes the roles of audience because they are influenced positively or negatively by the story of news. He mentions the participant observation as a method of news production and its influence on language style in news. Media language is heard by mass audiences who are influenced by those stories and their ability to understand them. This language represents the essential part of the media and it is the most important tool which is used to express the messages of media. It is edited by news-workers and editors at the process of producing a bulletin. It affects people's opinions and attitudes through presenting certain issues. It contains stories and images of daily life; and it has certain values which are expressed by this language. News stories describe daily events while media offers public data. There is an interaction between the public and language in

an acceptable way. Hence, the news stories in the media control people's reaction to the events.

The media language is formatted by many workers in away of merging the form with the content of the news text to make the news understood. The role of audience influences media language styles. The operation of reporting news deals with both the language of content and headlines. Bell says "in television and radio, staple news consists of a number of short items of hard news gathered into a bulletin usually three to five minutes long" (1991, p.15). Through broadcasting, long stories are made short bulletins to be fit for the audience. After organizing news in the station, a production of news output is done. Final news outputs can be seen through different bulletins of broadcasting. A writer collects main news events to be presented through broadcast media. The same media data can be gathered by different reporters for different purposes especially if it is spread to a wide group of audience. Collecting and transcribing news material are controlled by time to be series of news items in a specific time.

Any text is a result of the interaction between contextual, lexical, syntactic and semantic features. News reports narrate and describe sequences of events and stories by using active verb forms. But if the listener/reader is to be influenced by the writer, the latter may use an argumentative text type in order to express his own opinions to achieve that influence. The producer of a certain text manages a situation by using a certain language to achieve his own goals; but, s/he monitors the situations if the target is to describe and narrate only an event without any noticeable interference of his own. Thus, a text producer may insert his own thoughts to text receivers to achieve his goals while trying to inform the text without managing the situation in neutral news reports that focus on events. Thus, s/he gives the evidence of facts

without passing any judgments. A text is considered acceptable if there is good match between the writer's intention and listener's reaction. If outdated and well-known information is broadcast, it will be abandoned by the same listeners because they expected to hear new events in a new TV station. So, news reporters connect events in a certain way to make the right connection between them in an acceptable way.

In a TV station, a writer may use emotive vocabularies to manage situations. However, a reporter may report facts without involving his own vision. In broadcasting scripts, writers as text producers and the public as text receivers participate in forming the type of scripts. The public can be spectators only in neutral news reports; but, they can participate in the result of events in certain situations. Sometimes, it is necessary to add some expressions or words in news reports to enrich the text with features to monitor a certain situation. Writers can omit some unimportant details of news that will be uninteresting for the listeners. The process of omission pushes the producers to summarize the script in a way of removing unneeded details without missing the main idea to be suitable for the audience. The texts are structured by producers according to media and purpose of production.

There could be some changes that occur to certain news, but the essential content of media does not change. In such cases, the change occurs on the surface. It is normal in a huge media organization to introduce a little change to the same data and use a different style. This process is considered or is not considered as fabrication of the news. Thus, any news is received from news agencies need at least a minimum re-work to be presented to the public. News-workers' judgments are important through news selection and processing because they affect news values.

Editing news is a common activity for language users in TV stations. This process occurs when a text is transformed into another text that is different in form but contains the same meaning. Editors deal with hundreds of words daily with a highly structured system. One of the editors' main functions is to gather and process international news to be broadcast. So, they can delete sections of a story, add some materials or can correct mistakes in the language of the news through the editing process. However, a translator has to give a reason for any kind of interference in case of deletion, addition or substitution whether it is direct or indirect in the process of translation.

Talking about the news edition, Bell (ibid) argues that inputs and outputs have to be compatible in meaning. This operation occurs between receiving the news from news agencies and broadcasting. It is important to pay attention to lexical and syntactic changes that occur in order to keep matching input and output versions. A conclusion of output is to be well-formed syntactically and semantically. Most common operations that occur while producing the news may delete some information. So, the major editors' functions can be summarized by deleting, adding and clarifying the news in order to highlight true values. Some news agency stories consist of a huge number of words; in such a situation, the stories must be shortened to be comprehensive and to avoid confusion.

As far as the production of news language is concerned, Bell (ibid) explains that a news presenter is responsible for reading fabricated thoughts and expressions done by the production team. They cooperate with each other to give the final version of the news bulletin. The sender's and receiver's roles must coordinate in order to complete the process of communication. Thus, news content cannot be separated from news language. News is not only facts but also an organizational production of

structures. Complexity of news production system can be observed through international news. News agencies are important factors in forming and developing the forms of the news. They are considered as guides for news writing. So, news editors/writers are not only related to the news organizations but they are also related to the authority of a TV station.

Insofar as the sources of the received news are concerned, they can be official, is presented by governmental personnel and documents, or private presented by individuals and eyewitnesses. The former is considered to be more credible than the latter. In any TV station, the editor favors to have official sources. But in case of a crime or an accident, both the official and private sources, particularly the eye witness, is preferred. There could be a third source named the reporter observation itself; the data of which are gathered on the basis of the eye observation right from the beginning up to the end of the event. So, reporters can collect either written data as official documents or spoken ones from eyewitnesses or observers.

Dennis and Defleur (1994) tries to cover the nuts and bolts of daily media content and how they are processed and delivered to a variety of audience who selectively attend. They talk about communication and television in a way of transferring information; so, there is a certain way of using language in a way that is different from other media broadcasting services like the radio. The media depends on developed feedback to judge how well their messages are received by their audience and to achieve their goals. In short, there are specific methods of writing and editing news for TV bulletins as television is the main source of news for the majority of people.

It is notable that most of news received at Arab TV stations is written in English language and transmitted by foreign agencies as a main resource. Thus, translation as

a mechanism is needed in the process of making the news. Translation can be defined as “a craft consisting in an attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language” (Newmark, 1988, p.7). Thus, translation is a way of reproduction of the statement or message. One kind of translation that can be used repeatedly is the semantic translation. It deals with the semantic content of the ST. It is defined as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (ibid p.5). Many factors can affect the semantic translation such as the intention of the text, the translator’s intention, type of text, quality of writing and the situation that links the writer with the receiver/hearer. Thus, the process of translation is summarized as an interpretation of the original text, its interference and finally its reformulation to reflect the writer’s intention to equivalent norms of the TL. Thus, translation is regarded as science, skill and art. For instance, some translated texts need certain expressions to be added to understand the whole text. Texts can be used to monitor other texts. This method establishes a specific relation between the two texts. A writer has his/her own style of writing that is distinct from others who use the same languages. In translation, there are different circumstances that may influence the translated material in order to have an acceptable text for the receivers. For instance, culture is a major factor that interferes in translation. The cultures of the SL & TL are interrelated because of translators. Sometimes words and sentences cannot be understood if they are isolated from their culture. Here, the focus is on translating meaning rather than grammatical structure. So, there is a gap between two different cultures and the translator's skill is to bridge the gap.

Catford (1969: 29) defines translation in general as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language

(TL)". Translation can be seen as a reproduction of grammatical units: verbs by verbs and adjectives by adjectives. A translator must pay attention to the structures of the

SL whether they are the same or different once they are translated to the TT.

English represents a basic tool of mass communication used by the media, especially, TV stations in the Arab countries. It is a challenge for translators or editors who act as translators to be qualified with it and have effective styles to translate its content in an objective manner. Thus, working in English journalism in the Arab world, in particular, needs good translating skills from English into Arabic. Arab translators, at this stage, must have two basic skills which are (i) how to deal with the bilingual competence and (ii) to have a good amount of knowledge of specific text types. It is noticed that certain structures of both languages i.e., English and Arabic are important to know by the translator. For instance, English only has nominal sentences whereas Arabic has two types of sentences; namely, nominal and verbal. Furthermore, if-clauses in English have three degrees of certainty; whereas, in Arabic each particle of condition has a specific degree of prediction. The use of modals is maximal when translating news items from English into Arabic. The reporting of news has indicators in English to distinguish direct from indirect but not in Arabic. Such problems constitute a challenge to a translator of Arabic to English or vice versa.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Editors who act as translators at Al-Jazeera T.V. channel may add, delete or substitute certain syntactic as well as semantic features of the SL while translating the received English texts from the agencies. This study tries to compare/contrast the

same texts in an attempt to find out the differences between the two versions and suggests a mechanism to be followed to avoid problem in the translation of such texts. This mechanism is expected to help the editors (who act as translators) and other professional translators who work in the media field to produce a correct form of language news to be a documented reference.

1. 2. Objectives and Questions of the Study

The objectives of this study are to account for the syntactic and semantic structures of L1 that are deleted, added, substituted or maintained in L2 after being translated, with the help of Chomsky's (1981 and 1986) Government and Binding Theory. To find answers for these phenomena, the researcher proposes the following questions:

1. What are the most prominent syntactic features of the ST that can be maintained in form and function after being translated?
2. What are the linguistic features of the ST that cannot be maintained in the same translated texts?
3. How do translators/editors at Al-Jazeera channel get the intended meaning before translating the English texts?
4. What mechanisms are used to take care of the word- order and other syntactic features of both English and Arabic languages?
5. Are added or deleted syntactic features relevant to the intended meaning which the editor sought?
6. What is the significance of the thematic roles in the process of translating the sample texts?

1.3. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is that there are certain syntactic as well as semantics are forged by editors who act as translators at Al-Jazeera T.V station while translating the news from English to Arabic. This study suggests solutions to be followed to avoid any problems that arise while translating the language news received from the agencies. It will be a guide to be followed because it contains certain theoretical perspectives that govern such problems. It will also be of great help not only to researchers but also to editors and translators of the news to account for all the linguistic features of both languages, simultaneously.

1.4. Limitations of the Study

The results of the study cannot be generalized to all news texts because the study is limited to the sample of the study. This study is only limited to the eight news bulletins received in English and translated into Arabic in Al-Jazeera Channel in the years of 2008 and 2009.

1.5. Definitions of Basic Terms

This work defines the difficult terms as :

1. X-bar syntax: A sub-theory by Chomsky (1981) to account for the internal structures of not only categorical phrases but also the functional categories.
2. Complementizer phrase: A functional phrase which heads the Inflectional phrase and has the complementizer as its head.
3. Inflectional phrase: A functional phrase whose head is the inflection of either finite or non-finite markers.

4. Structure Preserving Principle: A principle posited in syntax to account for the syntactic components of a sentence in an attempt to preserve the syntactic features at D-structure, S-structure and logical form (LF) in any situation.
5. Thematic Relations: The syntactic and the semantic components which are established between the predicate and the essential arguments to construct grammatical structures at the levels of syntax.
6. Theta/thematic Roles: The semantic roles given to the arguments around the predicate in the sentence. Though they are not interpreted at the LF but they are essentially needed at D-structure to form grammatical structures in any language.
7. Movement: It is a syntactic process which happens to an N" that moves from argument position (i.e. semantic position) to non-argument position (i.e. non-semantic position).

1.6. Research Design

This thesis is made up of five chapters. Chapter one is about the basic of writing a research, and comprises an introduction, the problem statement, the objectives and the questions of the study, definitions of terms, significance of the study and limitations of the study. Chapter two involves the theoretical and the empirical literature. The third chapter is about the methods and the procedures used in this study. Chapter four comprises the discussion of analysis and the results. The analysis of differences between the structures of two languages used is presented from the samples in both English and Arabic. The theoretical approach is with

reference to Chomsky's (1981 and 1986) Government and Binding Theory. Chapter five summarizes the conclusions of the whole work.

Chapter Two

Review of Literature

2.0. Introduction

This chapter consists primarily of two sections; section one involves data about the theoretical literature on the change of syntactic and semantic features which take place in translating written texts from one language to another in general whereas section two involves relevant literature that emerged while translating news written texts from English to Arabic, particularly, those read at Al-Jazeera channel news. The latter literature is restricted to similar works done in the same field in an attempt to find out the change of syntactic and semantic features in the process of translation of news bulletins.

2.1. Theoretical Literature

During the 1970s, the concept of extended standard theory prevails to refine the types of phrase structure rules used in the standard theory and then develops into the rise of the government and binding theory in Chomsky (1981). Some parts of this syntactic model have been modified in Chomsky (1986) and then propagate by Radford (1988) and Cook (1988). The theory comprises a number of sub-theories in syntax and semantics but the focus in this work is on (i) theory of X-bar syntax to tackle the problems in the syntactic features such as word order, addition, deletion of entities and other relevant issues, (ii) the structure preserving principle to tackle the problems related to N"-movement from D-structure to S-structure and changes that happen to phrases and clauses, and (iii) the theory of thematic relations to tackle the question of thematic roles and their significance in specifying the grammaticality of sentences in both languages.

Chomsky (1981) assumes that the rules of the categorical component meet the conditions of some versions of X' - theory. He argues that the categorical features of the lexical categories is based on the features $[\pm N]$, $[\pm V]$, where $[+N, -V]$ is noun, $[-N, +V]$ is verb, $[+N, +V]$ is adjective, and $[-N, -V]$ is preposition; the first three being lexical categories. The basic rule for lexical categories is (1), where.....is fixed

for all lexical categories in the unmarked case:

$$\rightarrow \quad (1) \quad \underline{X'} \quad \dots \underline{X} \dots \quad (X = [+N, \pm V] \text{ or } [+V, \pm N])$$

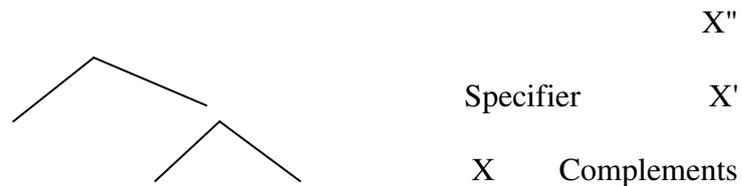
(ibid, p. 48)

It is obvious that, in (1), nouns, verbs and adjectives have the same complement structures. X-bar syntax replaces large number of idiosyncratic rules with general principles. It captures properties of all phrases not just those of a certain type. A phrase in X-bar syntax always contains a head as well as other constituents; it is endocentric in nature. Hence, phrases in syntax eventually have heads that are lexical

categories linked to lexical entries. In a sense, the phrase structure consists of arrangements of lexical categories of different levels of abstraction. The phrases in a sentence are tied in to the lexicon via their heads.

The analysis below exemplifies the four phrase types in details, distinguishing between a single bar categories as (N', V', etc) and categories with no bars as (N, V, etc). To simplify the analysis, (2) below is comprised of the structure of X-bar syntax in application which consists of two levels, namely, (i) arbitrarily using particular specifier and (ii) complement positions.

2.



(c.f., Cook, 1988, p.100)

It is argued that the GB framework claims that these two levels are necessary for all types of phrase whether categorical or functional to indicate that (X'') consists of the head (X') and possible specifiers, while (X') consists of the head (X) and possible complements. Specifier and complement are not themselves syntactic categories but functional labels for parts of the structure of the phrase that may be filled by actual syntactic categories.

2.1.1. Syntactic Features as Per X' – Syntax

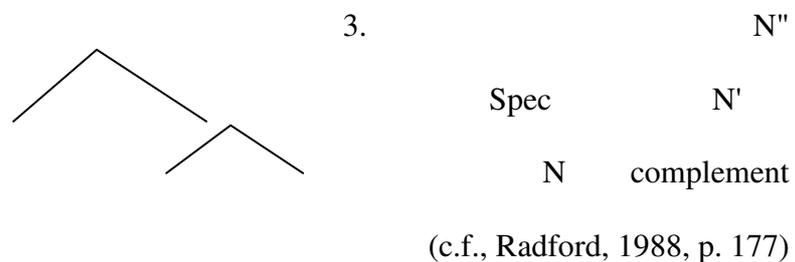
This section explains how the theory of X-bar syntax accounts for the syntactic features that might cause problems in the comparison is this work between English as SL and Arabic as TL.

2.1.1. A. Phrase Categories

The following analysis consists of the actual structures of the phrase categories from the point of view of X'-bar syntax. Looking at the tree (2) from bottom to top, it illustrates that words are inserted at the bottom of the tree to determine the structure of the phrase. These words determine the head of the phrase. In the case of N", N is the head of the phrase and so on for other phrases.

i. The Structure of N"

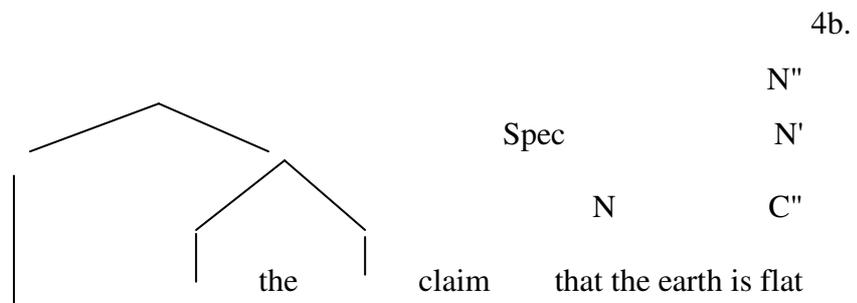
An N" as a maximal projection occupies a grammatical function in a structure as per the theory of X-bar syntax. This N" has a specifier which can be represented by any determiner such as a, the, my, this, thatetc. Out of which, the projection of N' is projected to a possible pre-modifier or post-modifier. N' is expanded to N which is the head of the noun phrase in total. It is evident that the projection of N' plays a central role as it can be expanded to another N' that covers adjuncts and to the complement of the head noun. The actual structure of N" is shown in (3):



The structure in (3) can be exemplified in the specimens given below.

4a. the claim that the earth is flat

(4b) is the true representation of (4a):

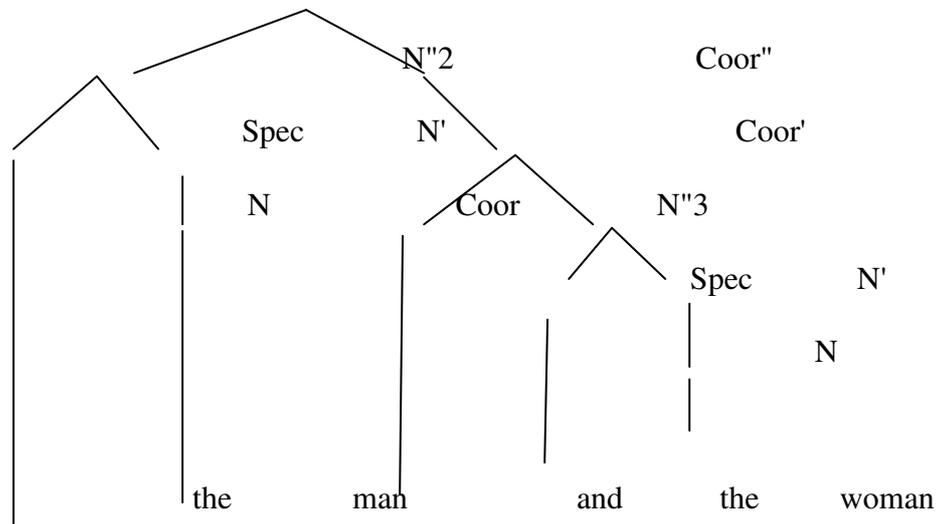


(4b) indicates that N'' has the specifier position which is occupied by the determiner 'the'. The projection N' is expanded to the node N filled by the head N 'claim'; however, the N' projects the node C'' 'that the earth is flat' as its complement. This C'' can also be expanded into its immediate constituents in the subsequent analysis.

The structure of N'' may consist of a coordinator phrase as in (5):

5a. the man and the woman

(5b) is the tree-diagram, where each category is represented by a single node of (5a):
N''1 5b.



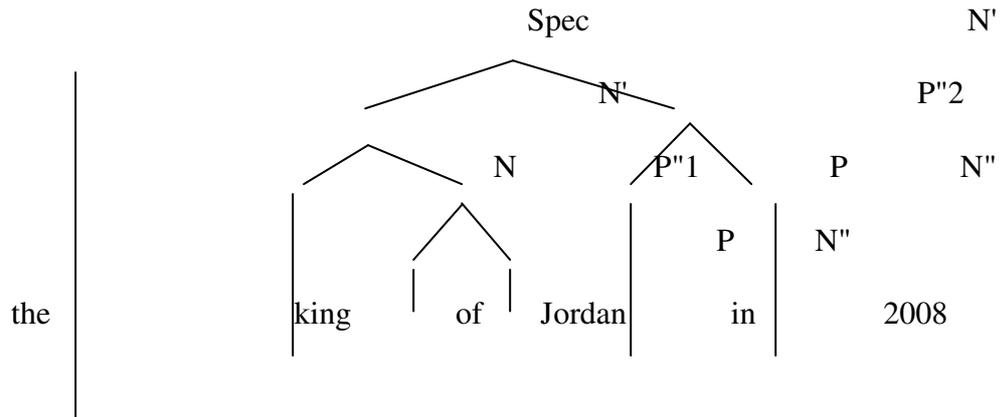
(5b) shows that N''1 is projected to N''2 and the functional coordinated phrase. The former has the specifier 'the' and the head N 'man', while the latter has the functional head 'and'. The node Coor' is expanded to N''3 which has the spec 'the' and the head N 'woman'. Thus, the structure of N'' may also contain functional heads as 'and'. X- Bar syntax tackles not only lexical categories but also functional ones in a binary branching to maintain the principle of the theory.

If (5) is compared with (6), the latter N'' has a complement and adjunct as represented in (6b):

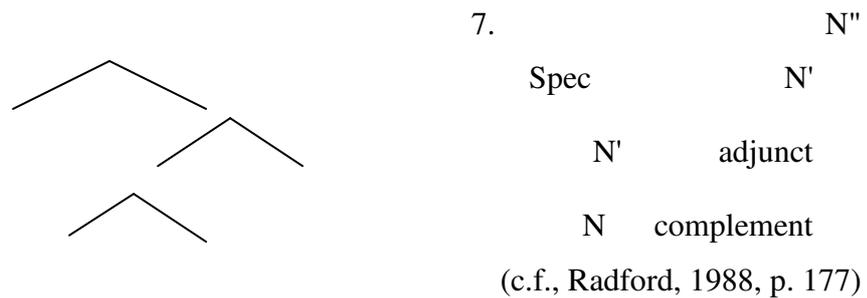
6a. the king of Jordan in 2008.

6b. N''





(6b) illustrates that the structure of N'' has two P'' projections. P''1 'of Jordan' is the complement as it is close to the head N 'king' while P''2 'in 2008' is the adjunct and stands far away from the same head. P''2 can be deleted without damaging the structure; but, the complement cannot as it is connected by the genitive preposition 'of'. Both of them are post-modifier phrases projected from the intermediate node N'. The functional category of adjunct expands N' into another N' while the function complement expand N' into N as in (7).

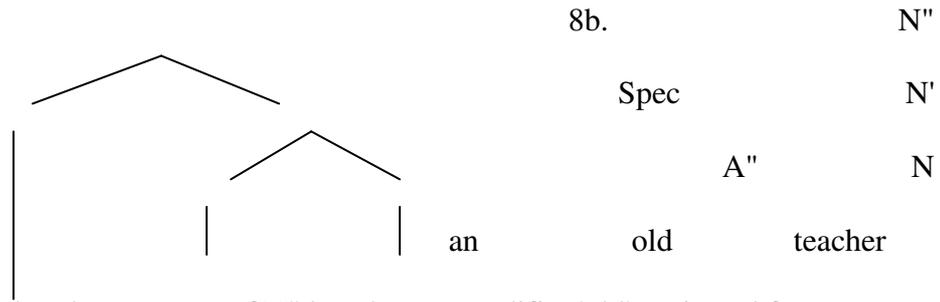


According to (7), determiners are sisters of N' and daughters of N''; adjuncts are both sisters and daughters of N'; and complements are sisters of N and daughters of N'. The lowest N' projection dominates N, the head of the phrase and its complement. An adjunct combines to N' to form another N'. Adjuncts can be P'' or relative clauses. Thus, N'' generates determiners, adjuncts, and complements.

Determiners, adjuncts or complements can be optional. The following noun phrase can be formed without determiner, or adjunct or the complement. The last possible structure of the N'' is (8) in which there is a pre-modifier.

8a. an old teacher

(8b) is the tree diagram of (8a):



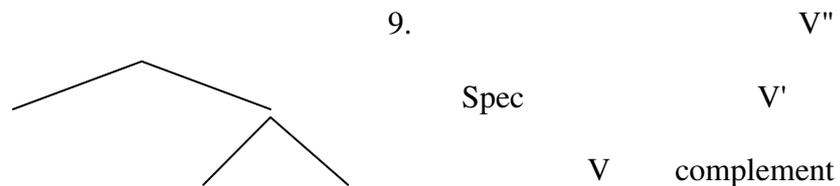
(8b) indicates that the structure of N'' has the pre-modifier 'old' projected from the node N'. It is evident that neither the pre modifier nor the post modifier are projected from N'' or from N.

In short, N'' is a universal entity consisting of the head N, a possible specifier and the node N' from which a possible complement or adjunct are projected.

ii. The Structure of V''

The V'' as a maximal projection is projected into a specifier and V'; V' is an intermediate projection headed by a lexical verb and also projected into a complement. The specifier can be represented by any possible entity, but this is not always the case. Out of which, the projection of V' is projected to account for any possible essential complements and non-essential adjuncts. It is evident that the projection of V' plays a central role as it can be expanded to another V' that covers adjuncts as well as complements to the head verb. The actual structure of

V'' is shown in (9):

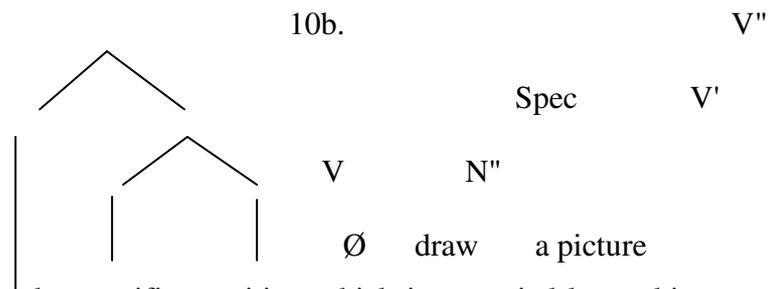


(c.f., Haegeman, 1991, p. 83)

The structure in (9) can be exemplified in the specimens given below.

10a. draw a picture

(10b) is the representation of (10a):



(10b) indicates that V'' has the specifier position which is occupied by nothing.

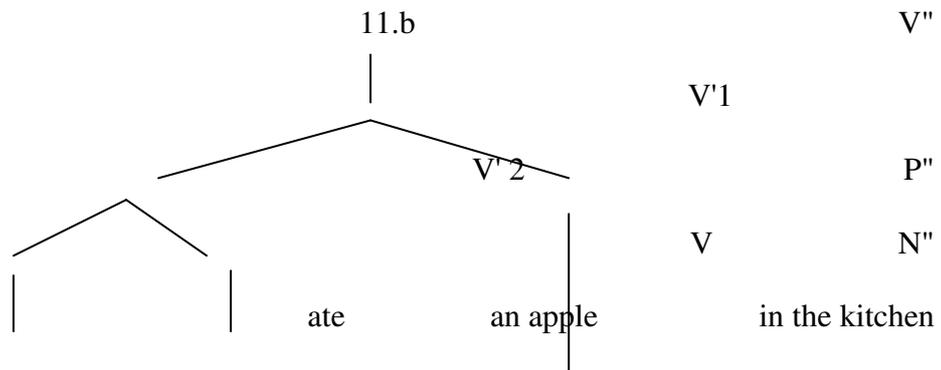
The projection V' is expanded to the node V filled by the head V 'draw'; however, the V' projects the node N'' 'a picture' as its complement. If (10) is compared to

(11a), the latter has not only a complement but also an adjunct. Theoretically,

complements and adjuncts are projected by V''.

11a. ate an apple in the kitchen

(11b) is the true representation of (11a):



In (11b), the N'' 'an apple' is the complement of the verb 'eat' within V'2; however, the

P'' 'in the kitchen' is the adjunct as it is an additional argument to the same verb.

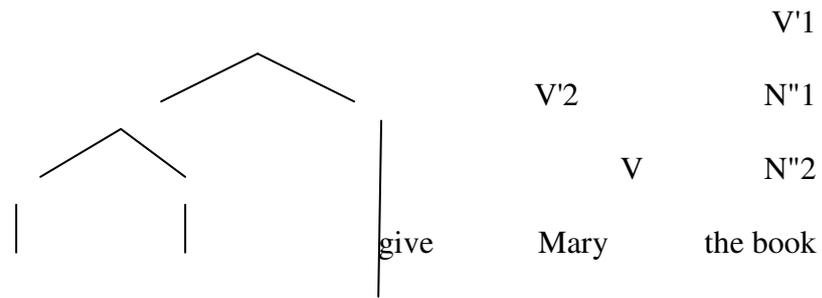
The V'' may contain more than one complement at a time as is the situation

with the transaction verb in (12):

12a. give Mary the book

(12b) is the tree-diagram representation of (12a):





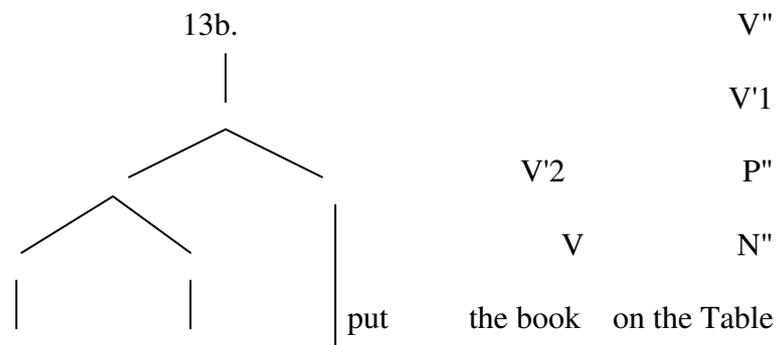
(12b) illustrates that N''2 'Mary' and N''1 'the book' are complements of the di-transitive verb 'give'. They are internal arguments and thus they receive theta roles as well as cases by the same predicate. The former is regarded as the indirect object and the latter is the direct object; thus, the deletion of any of which makes the V'' ungrammatical.

It is evident that not only an N'' functions as a complement but also a P'' can

function as a complement as in (13):

13a. put the book on the Table

(13b) is the tree-diagram representation of (13a):



(13b) indicates that P'' 'on the Table' is an essential argument to establish a grammatical V''. This is due to the fact that its deletion damages the structure of the locative verb 'put' ungrammatical. The N'' 'the book' is the direct object that constitutes the first essential entity. The P'' is assigned the theta role of location whereas the N'' is the theme.

In case the verb is intransitive, V'' does not contain any essential complements

or additional adjunct as in (14) below:

14a. sneeze

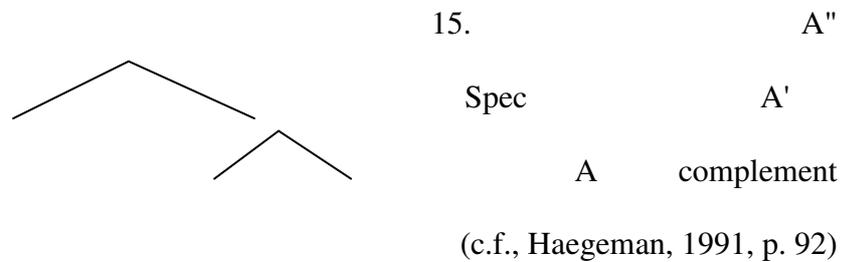


(14b) shows that though the verb 'sneeze' is used here as an intransitive verb, still it has V" as a maximal projection.

In short, V" is a universal entity which consists of the head V, a possible specifier and the node V' from which a possible complement or adjunct are projected.

iii. The Structure of A"

Theoretically, A" is a maximal projection that functions as a pre-modifier or post-modifier for the head N" as per the theory of X-bar syntax. This A" has a specifier which can be represented by the intensifier 'very' or the adverb 'so' or 'rather'. A', as an intermediate node, can be expanded into the complement and the head A. The actual structure of A" is shown in (15):

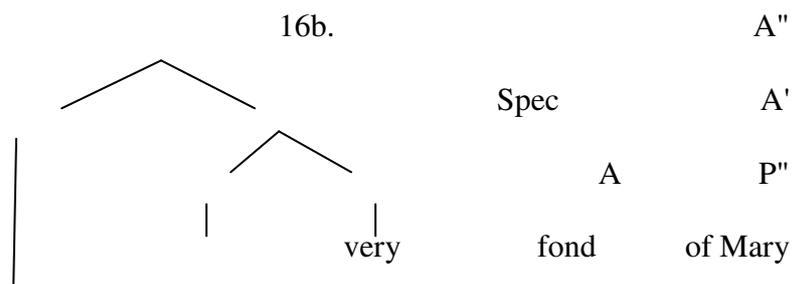


(c.f., Haegeman, 1991, p. 92)

The model (15) can be exemplified as the following.

16a. very fond of Mary

(16b) is the actual tree-diagram of (16a):

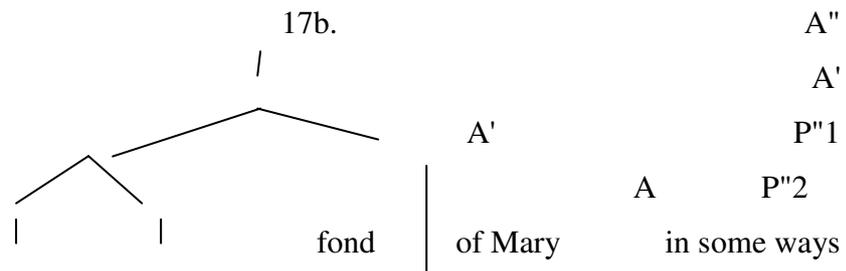


(16b) indicates that the specifier position is occupied by the intensifier 'very'. The head adjective 'fond' occupies the position A while the P'' 'of Mary' is expanded from A' as its complement. Similar to a verb, an adjective may have a complement as well

as an adjunct in its main structure as in (17):

17a. fond of Mary in some ways

(17b) is the tree-diagram representation for (17a):

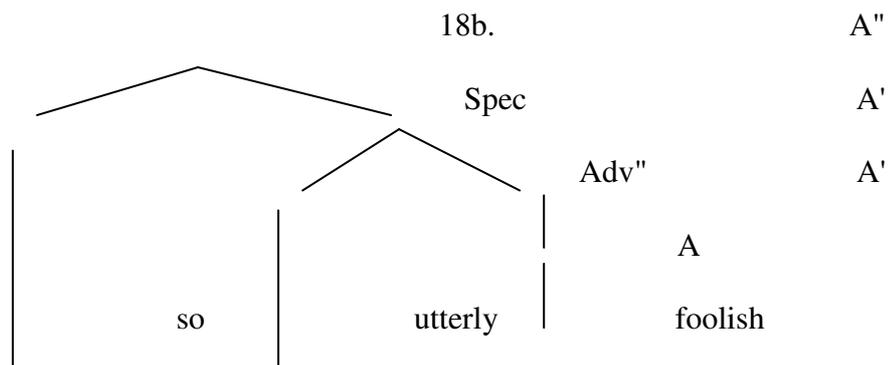


In (17b), the head of the phrase 'fond' has P''2 'of Mary' as the complement but P''1 'in some ways' as the adjunct. The former cannot be deleted whereas the latter can be

without damaging the phrase.

An adverbial phrase may function as an attribute to an adjective as in (18):

18a. so utterly foolish

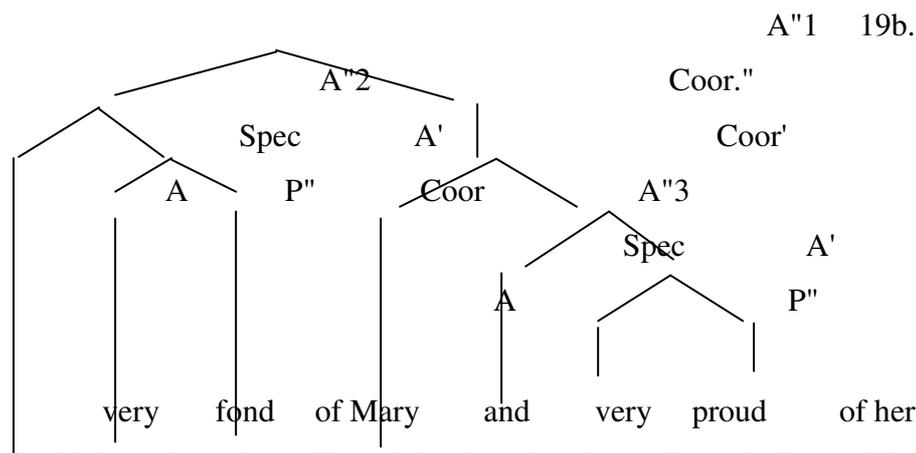


In (18b), the adverb phrase 'utterly' is the pre-modifier for the head adjective 'foolish'.

The specifier is filled by the intensifier 'so'. The structure of A'' may consist of a

coordinator phrase as in (19):

19a. very fond of Mary and very proud of her

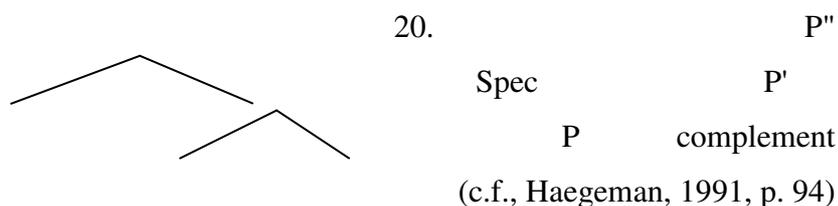


(19b) shows that A''1 is projected to A''2 and the functional coordinated phrase. The former has the specifier 'very' and the head A 'fond' and the latter has the functional head 'and'. The node Coor' is expanded to A''3 which has the specifier 'very', the head A 'proud' and the complement 'of her'. Thus, the structure of A'' may also contain functional heads as 'and'.

In short, A'' is a universal entity which consists of the head A, a possible specifier and the node A' from which a possible complement or adjunct is projected.

iv. The Structure of P''

P'' is a maximal projection that consists of a specifier, preposition and complement. P' as an intermediate projection involves the head preposition and the N'' as in (20):

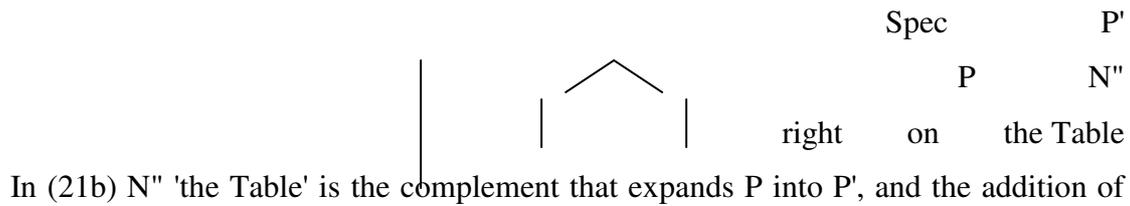


The model (20) is applicable to prepositional phrases whether it is a complement or adjunct. The specimen (21) illustrates the point.

21a. right on the Table

(21b) is the true representation of (21a):



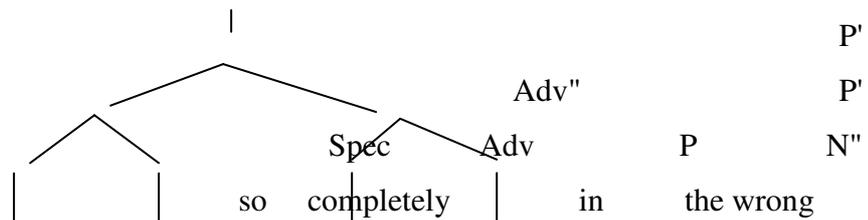


In (21b) N'' 'the Table' is the complement that expands P into P', and the addition of the specifier 'right' expands P' into P''.

Adverbials can function as pre-modifier adjuncts or attributes as in (22):

22a. so completely in the wrong

22b. P''



(22b) illustrates that the P'' as a maximal projection involves the adverb phrase 'completely' as a pre-modifier and the N'' 'the wrong' as the complement. The head of this phrase is filled by the preposition 'in'. Adverbials function as adjuncts or attributes that expand P' into another P'.

In short, P'' is a universal entity which consisting of the head P, a possible specifier and the node P' from which a possible complement or adjunct are projected.

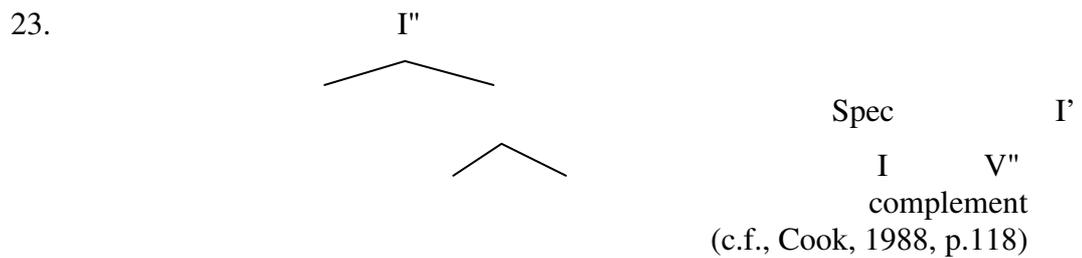
2.1.1. B. Clause Categories

Not only phrase categories but also clause categories are taken care of in X-bar syntax in the sense that they all have maximal projections as those of the phrase categories in addition to complements and specifiers. Such clauses are going to be discussed as follows:

i. The Structure of I''

Inflection is a non-lexical element that has a phrase projection as IP or I''. The abstract element I as the head of the phrase involves tense and Ø- agreement

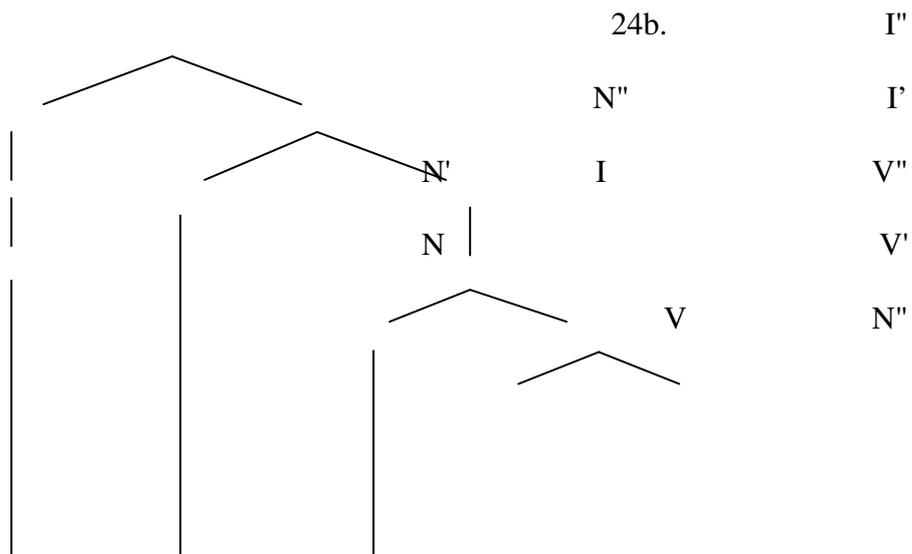
features. The inflectional element may be [\pm Tense], where [+Tense] stands for finite and [-Tense] for non-finite. In the case of the former, it will have the features person, gender and number as agreement elements. AGR is nominal in character and it has the features [+N, -V]. It is the governing element in I; thus, subjects are assigned the nominative case when they agree with the inflection. I' is considered as a separate system that is regarded as a projection of I. The type of a clause is determined by the type of its inflection. If I is a finite, then tense is compulsory marker; however, if I is non-finite then tense is not visible at all and instead a nominal feature is available. The possible structure of I' is found in (32):

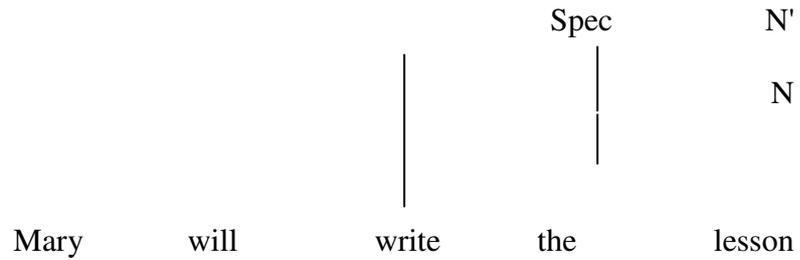


It is evident that the head of the phrase in (23) is I which has the V' as the complement. The category I in a finite clause may consist of a modal such as 'will' or any other tense i.e. present and past tense as in the specimen (24) and (25) respectively.

24a. Mary will write the lesson.

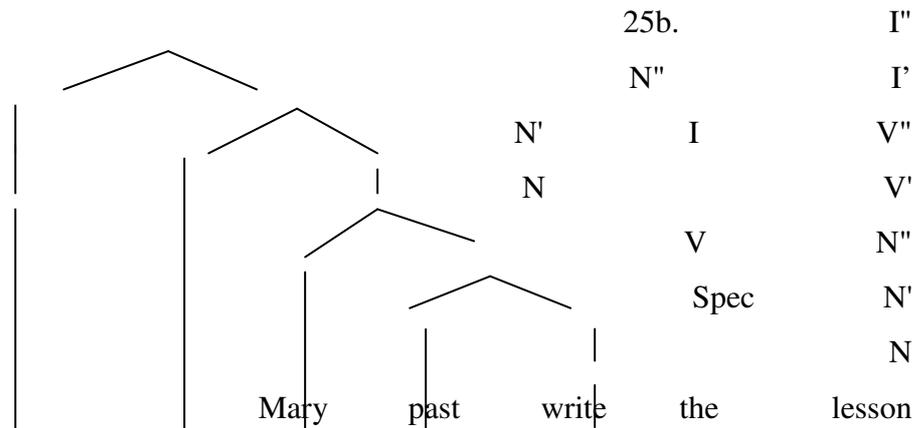
(24b) is the actual tree-diagram for (24a):





As a case of finite, in (24b), I'' has the N'' 'Mary' as the specifier, 'will' as the head of the inflectional phrase and V'' 'write the homework' as the complement.

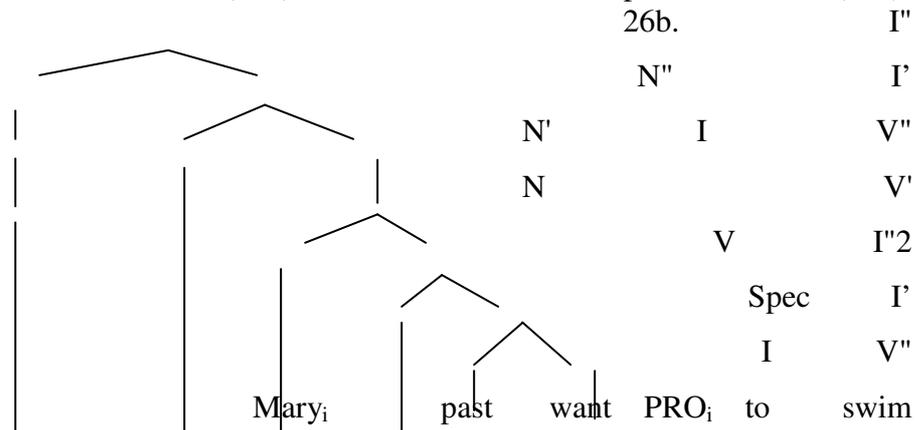
25a. Mary wrote the lesson



In (25b) the head I is filled by the past tense 'ed' instead. If this clause is compared with (26), the latter has two clauses; the matrix is finite and the embedded is non finite to show the kind of inflection.

26a. Mary wanted to swim.

(26b) is the true D- structure representation for (26a):



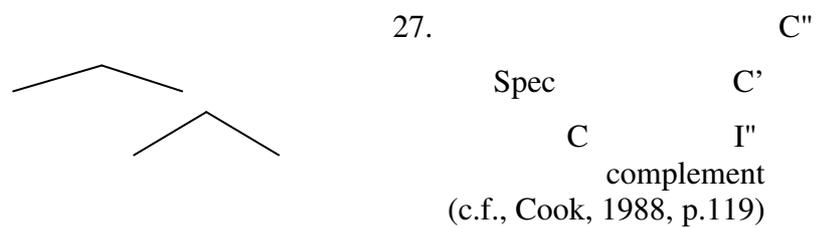
(26b) has two inflections; the matrix inflection is filled by 'past' and the embedded non finite clause I is filled by the category 'to' as it is tenseless.

In short, I'' is a universal entity consisting of the specifier N'', the head I and the complement V''.

ii. The Structure of C''

Another non-lexical category which has a phrase projection is the complementizer phrase (henceforth, CP or C''). It is a functional category and it may occupy a grammatical function if it occurs in the clause. Otherwise, it heads the functional entity I'' for any moved element. C'' is a separated phrase that has a specifier and C'. This C' is expanded into the head C and the complement I'' as in

(27):

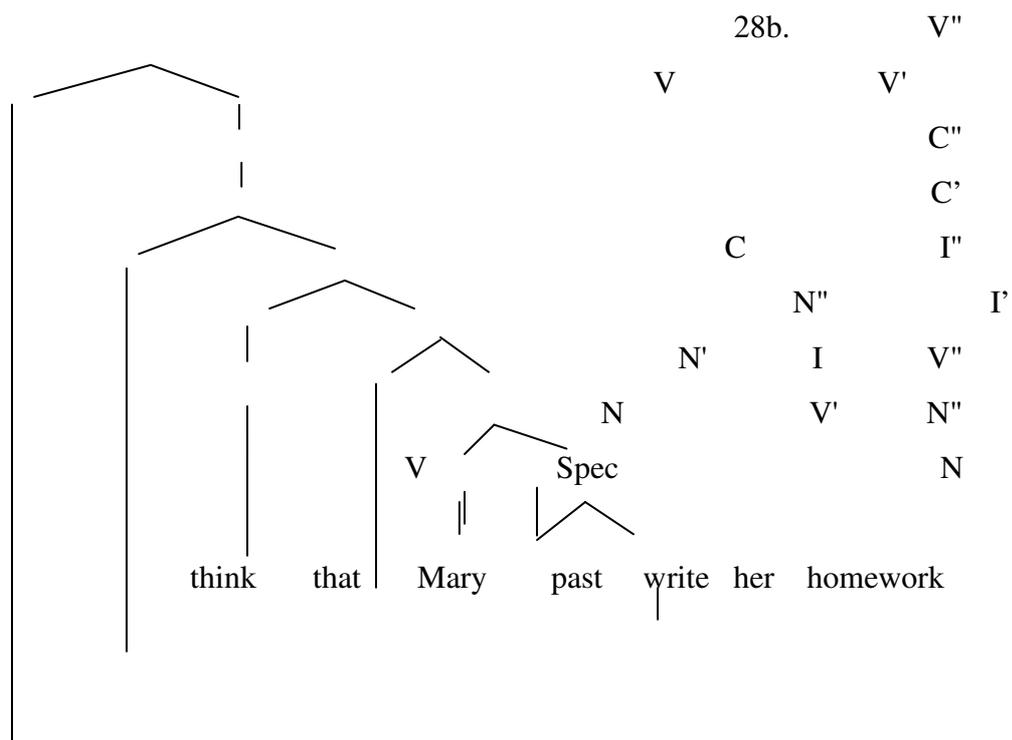


The complementizer phrase is meant to account for certain complementizers namely 'that', 'for', 'if' and 'whether'. It also accounts for the moved WH- elements in English.

The model (27) can be illustrated by the following examples:

28a. I think [that Mary wrote her homework].

(28b) is the true D- structure representation for (28a):



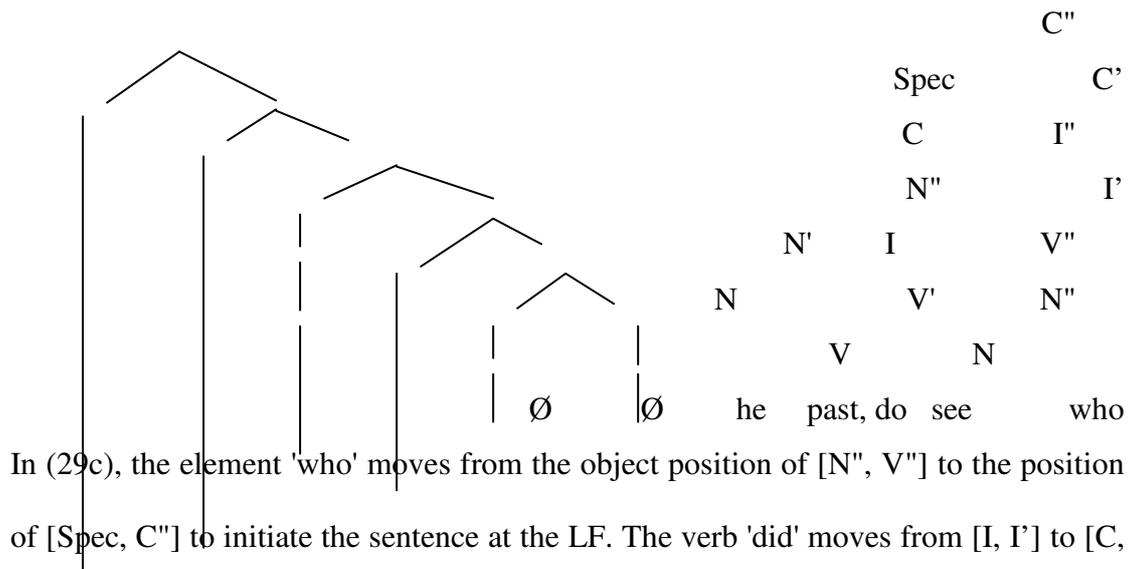
(28b) indicates that the category C'' 'that Mary wrote her homework' is the complement of the verb 'think'. The head of this C'' is filled by the functional category 'that'. It is argued that the C'' is assigned the theta role of theme by the same verb but not a case, as case is assigned merely to abstract overt N'' but not C''. It has been argued that the functional category C'' is posited in syntax to account for any moved element outside the structure of I'' as in (29):

29a. who did he see?

(29b) is the true D- structure representation for (29a) before the occurrence of wh-movement:

D-structure

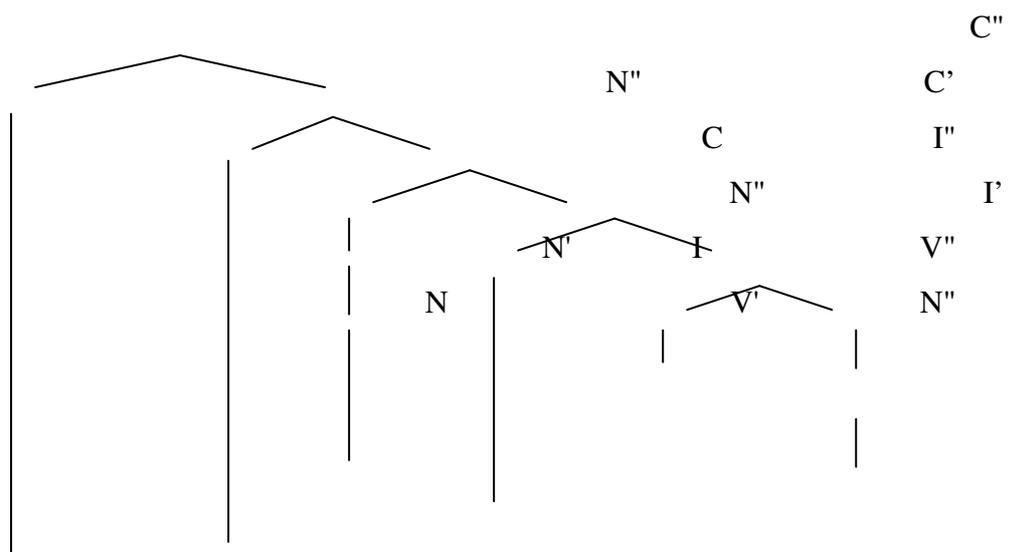
29b. he past do see who?



In (29c), the element 'who' moves from the object position of [N'', V''] to the position of [Spec, C''] to initiate the sentence at the LF. The verb 'did' moves from [I, I'] to [C,

C'] to indicate the meaning of question as is obvious in the S-structure (29c):

29c. S- structure



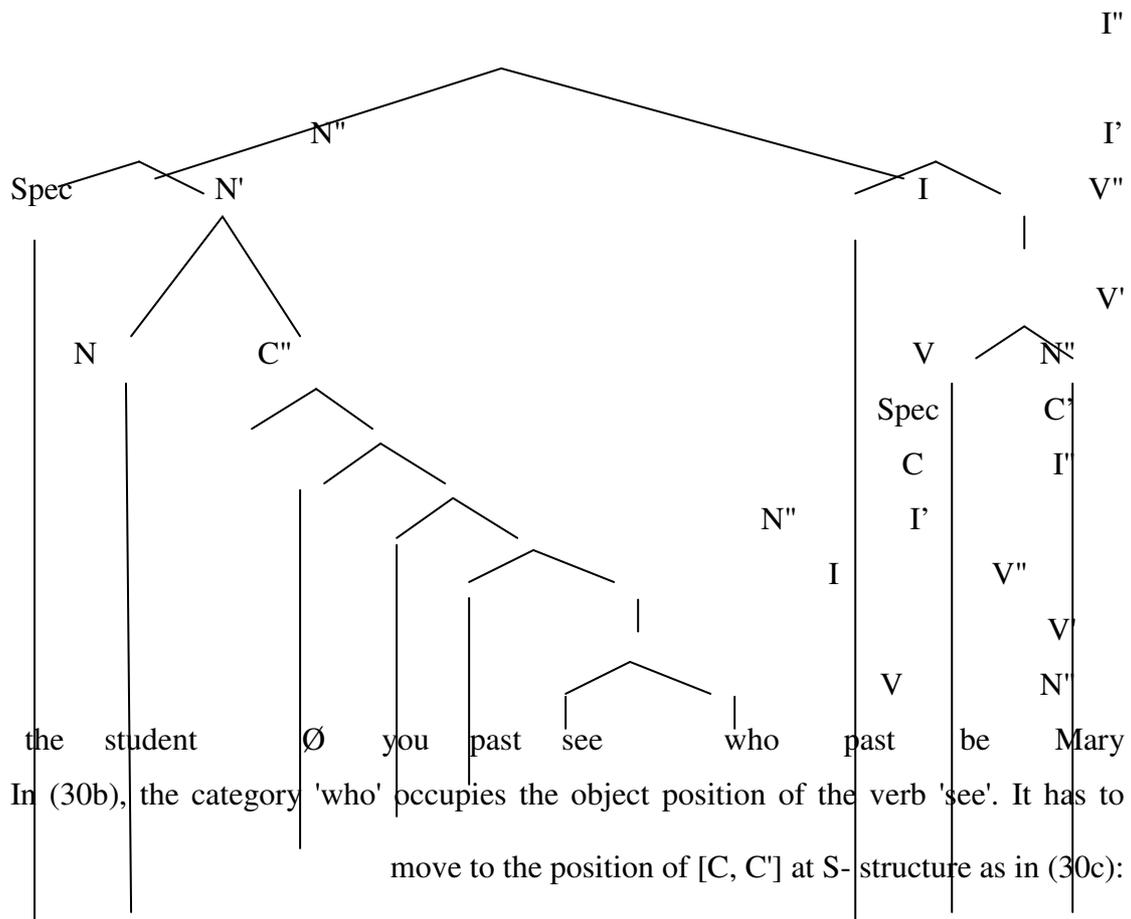
who_i
did_j
he
t_j
|
see
t_i ?

In short, V-movement and wh-movement occupy a place outside the category I' while in relative clauses the same movement of wh- happens in the N'' inside the main clause as in (30):

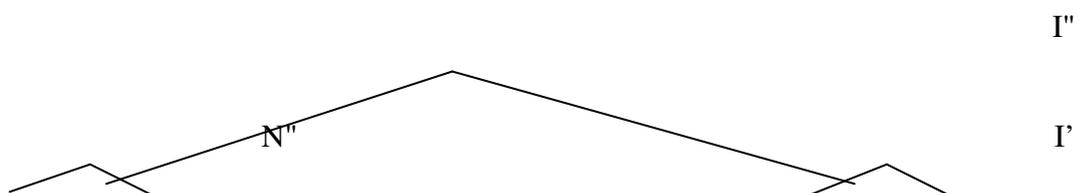
30a. The student who you saw was Mary

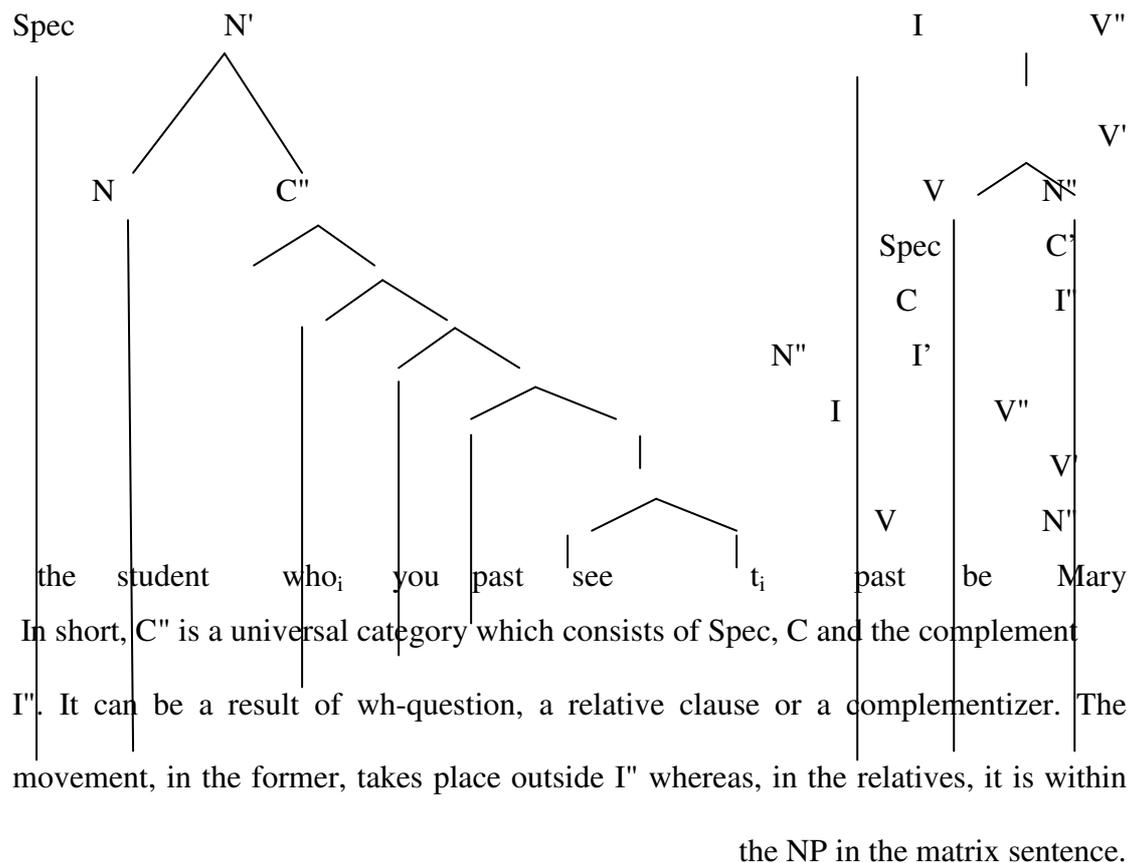
(30b) is the true D- structure representation for (30a):

30b. the student [you past see who] was Mary



30c.





2.1.2. Structure Preserving Principle

Emonds (1976) proposes the structure preserving hypothesis to account for the moved entities. This approach has been adopted by Chomsky (1981, p.115 & 293) and then propagated by Radford (1988) for English and Jalabneh and Mahmoud (2005) for Arabic to account for movements of elements and their traces or quantifier expressions. This principle will be of a great help for the researcher as she deals with two languages namely English and Arabic which belong to two different language families. It will account for any problems that are related to word order, quantifiers, N'' -movements and other substituted element.

Radford (1988) argues that the structure preserving principle deals basically with N'' -movement. When a movement occurs from a phrase position to another and same phrase position, the structure preserving is obvious. Structure preserving principle deals with the syntactic representations at the D- structure that must be kept at the LF.

A position projected as a certain category at D-structure cannot change its category at S-structure; N" positions remain N" positions, I" positions remain I" positions ...etc.

The N" position at D-structure cannot be turned into P" position at S-structure. So, features assigned at D-structure are preserved and do not change at S-structure as in

(31):

31a. He ate an apple

(31b) is the true D-structure of (31a):

31b. [_I [_{NP} he] [_I past [_V [_v eat, [_N an apple]]]].

In (31b), the features that are available at D-structure must be retained at S-structure as both structures are the same in this sentence. In other words, one cannot delete the NP 'he' unless it is permitted to do so, but of course not in this situation.

D-structure and S-structure, which are two levels of syntactic representation, are related to each other by means of movement. Elements which are in some position at D-structure are moved at S-structure as they are without addition or deleting or changing structures of its parts as in (32):

John is considered to be smart. 32.

[NP_e] is considered [IP John to be smart]





NP movement

Movements take place between categories at the same level to keep the structure grammatical. Adjunction to any constituent Xⁿ to form a derived Xⁿ is considered a structure preserving operation. So, transformational adjuncts are structure preserving tools. Substitution and adjunction transformation rules are also structure preserving processes. The properties of any lexicon must be satisfied at both D-structure and S-structure to achieve the structure preserving state. Thus, structure

preserving must keep the thematic structure in both D-structure and S-structure. Lexical and structural requirements must be satisfied at all syntactic levels. For instance, any transitive V has N" agent subject and N" theme object at D-structure; it must have the same subject and object at S-structure. A clause requires uniform subject at all syntactic levels to keep on structure preserving at clause subject principle.

Jalabneh and Mahmoud (2005) examine translation problems in literary text of two Arabic verses translated into English by Nicholson (1979). The Arabic verses are لا تلوما في آل زينب أن القلب رهن بآل زينب عان) خليلي من ملام دعاني وألما الغداة بالأظعان). They are translated by Nicholson as 'Blame me no more, O comrades! But today. Quietly with me beside the howdahs stay.....Blame not my love for Zaynab, for to her and hers my heart is pledged a prisoner'. They refer to Structure Preserving Hypothesis of Chomsky (1981) to account for the constituent and semantic selection of the predicate used in the verses. The scholars posit abstract semantic roles namely agent, theme, goal, experiencer...etc, as they are the real factors at the underlined level of syntax to preserve the true structures of the SL and give an acceptable translation to the recipient. Thus, being biased to the TL and adding unfamiliar linguistic knowledge not found in SL is a big mistake for a translator. Therefore, the translator should be aware of the structures of both languages on a bid to give a clear picture of the ST whether prose or poetry. There is a relation between language as a system and translation as a process of transferring information from SL to TL. A translator can keep linguistic structure and cultural features through different languages at the process of translation. A translator must keep the semantic as well as the syntactic features of the original text. The exact meaning of the ST must be captured in the TT without losing the value of the ST. They argue that following

Theta-theory of any material from SL into TL will preserve the structures and a translator can have a correct version of translation. So, a translator must be aware of syntactic structures of both languages: SL and TL.

In the study, Nicholson translates the literary verses and neglects the syntactic rules of certain sentences and the well-formed of the English sentences. For instance, "quietly with me beside the howdahs stay" is not a well-formed English sentence and should be corrected as. "Quietly, let me stay beside the howdahs". The translator must be aware of all units of the structures of SL. He must follow the linguistic rules to explain the message from SL into TL with all syntactic, semantic and lexical levels. Nicholson adds some linguistic terms such as the phrase "my love for Zaynab" which is not available in SL just to express the theme of love. He also changes the class of 'a blame' into transitive *مُلام* words to suit his purpose, like the object of preposition in the *أل زينب* verb without dual masculine subject. Nicholson also deletes N" translated version. Here, the translator gives a successful version of TL that carries the message of SL but the emotional components in the SL and TL are not equal. The poet of SL has stronger implicit values than the translator of TL. Some phrases lose their semantic values, their classes and some are deleted in TL.

The researchers of the study follow the Theta-theory of Chomsky (1981 and 1986) to preserve structures in the new translated version. They notice that preserving these structures make them fair to both languages. In the study, they keep the class of "from blame" as P" category in SL and TL. They also keep the *مُلام* phrases such as " as "you two". The researchers succeed in keeping structure of SL in dual marker " TL. So, they discover that it is suitable to use thematic relations and the structure preserving principle in translation. In the researchers' version of translation, it is obvious that they keep the structure of SL and TL and they keep the semantic roles in

both languages. If not maintained, meaning of words might be missed through the process of translation. In such a case, a translator sometimes uses equivalent lexicons in TL but with different syntactic structure. So, the structure of SL must be preserved as well as possible in the TL.

2.1.3. The Semantic Features and the Thematic Relations

Chomsky (1981) proposes the theory of thematic relations to account for the semantic interpretations at the LF. It tackles the problems of the semantic roles imposed in syntax at deeper levels. Such notions are needed in any language to construct grammatical sentences in order to have correct semantic interpretation at the LF. He argues that there are theta role bearers, namely, N", P", I" and C"; however, V, A", Prep and Adv are non theta role bearers. A position at LF to which a theta role is assigned is called theta position; whereas, a position to which an argument moves is called a non theta position. To avoid any confusion in the semantic interpretation, the principle of theta criterion is imposed in thematic relations. It reads as "each argument bears one and only one theta role, and each theta role is assigned to one and only one argument" (p. 36). This criterion illustrates that every syntactic representation (i.e. LF-representation and S- and D-structure) should be a projection of thematic structures and the properties of sub-categorization of lexical entries similar but not identical requirements. In this regard, verbs are the only theta role assigners' insofar as the thematic relations are concerned.

In short, theta theory requires that clauses with certain verb phrases (e.g., *persuade John to leave* but not *be raining* or *be a good reason for his refusal*) must have subjects at the level of LF representations. By the projection principle which says that all syntactic and semantic representations are to be posited at D-

structure, these clauses must have subjects at D- and S- structures whether it is overt or covert since the occurrence of the subject is obligatory in English and similar languages.

Thematic roles in syntax are to be a guide to determine the grammaticality of the sentences in both languages used in this work. Such theta roles are (i) agent, [as the one who intentionally initiates the action expressed by the predicate], (ii) theme/ patient, [as the person or an entity undergoes or moves by the action of the predicate], (iii) experiencer, [as an entity that experiences some psychological state expressed by the predicate], (iv) benefactive/ beneficiary, [as the entity that benefits from the action of the predicate], (v) goal, [as the entity towards which the activity expressed by the predicate is directed], (vi) source, [as the entity from which something is moved as a result of the activity expressed by the predicate] and (vii) location, [as the place in which the action or state expressed by the predicate is situated].

2. 2. Empirical Studies

This section contains the written relevant literature about news bulletin received in English and translated to Arabic in any news channel.

Rivers (1964) argues that mass media help the public to observe and know more about what goes in any part of the world and practices new experiences. That is, news reports create the method of capturing the attention of the public in a constant manner to get the benefits of the matter whether directly or indirectly. Mass media are not responsible for the shape and the form of the public opinions about the received news. The audiences have their own processes of analyzing the news that help them to reject or accept certain issues.

A professional TV reporter is the one who always tries to see an event as a whole design and uses his own practices to modify circumstances as per to the audience's desire. TV news writers have a hard job in the sense they must produce scripts of stories and thoughts in a very short time. So, TV news writer/editor has to follow specific guidelines in writing and editing them. The writer must be careful for taking both cohesion and coherence into consideration while writing. TV broadcast news cannot tell every single detail of the event. TV broadcasting news is more emotional for listeners than other mass media devices. These are most obvious and important guidelines to be considered while a broadcast editor prepares a script for the news bulletin.

Rivers (ibid) argues that once the news is received, the editing process for top stories starts. An editor has to rewrite the whole story in a new style to prepare it for broadcasting. However, the news director devotes his efforts to direct the work between the news receiver, editor and the translator. To have a perfect news bulletin, he must be able to organize the work of this team. The second step is that the broadcaster informs the audience with exact edited form of event in the news bulletin. The team in total not only offers accurate information but also presents its relation with other circumstances that give the complete picture of the event. Thus, the translator, who is a significant member of the team, must be aware of choosing the correct structure as well as the meaning of the actual news. Therefore, any bad selection of lexicon or adding unnecessary structures, namely, N"s, V"s A"s etc, to the received news may change the effect of the event. A translator must have a complete command of the languages and of grammar to present facts fairly. Thus, Rivers argues that to get a correct version of the TT a translator must be able of choosing the correct equivalent structures to keep the balance alive as well as possible. However, if any

incorrect change of structures takes place or if unnecessary structures are added to the received news the structure of SL may be damaged.

In short, TV broadcasting is the supervision of content, structure and presentation of the actual picture of reality to the public from source to TL to judge through paying attention to the actual structure of the two languages as it is of great significance to confirm the actual fact of the event.

Shunnaq (1992) argues that the analysis of text types is important in translating from English into Arabic. He claims that Arab translators may produce an imbalanced translation because of their unawareness of the text type because they stage manage when they should stage monitor. Thus, a translator must be neutral especially while dealing with the text. A translator may move from monitoring an issue to managing it by using incorrect words for certain situation. That is, a word can move the reporter's stand from monitoring to managing. He also concludes that some errors occur due to lack of training in text types. Translators must be trained to be able to present the news to listeners or viewers in the correct way. A certain interaction must occur between a writer and listener in the step of rendering news. They must be able to apply main methods of translation, analyze different text types, and render such news in way of monitoring and avoiding management. Thus, when a translator is aware of the type of text and of the two linguistic concepts (i.e. monitoring and managing), s/he can translate better and avoid misjudgments. But, if s/he is unaware of that, one may omit some important parts of the original text or add some unimportant details which could confuse the audience. Translators must be aware of text structures of both the SL and TL. He explains that there are many ways of distorting Arabic structures by using different syntactic features of the TL.

Al-Shuaibi (1993) argues that tense, time and aspect are significant factors to formulate the news. He tries to provide empirical evidence that substantiates this logic while investigating the language of the news. His aim is to investigate the factors that promote and maintain the syntactic and semantic features within the language of news and to provide description of them. His study attempts to highlight the differences between the language of written news and spoken English. He argues that the written language of news has a frequent regular use of tense, aspect, compound sentences and complex sentences in which subordinate clauses are used whereas the spoken variety may not involve the same features regularly.

He also states that this kind of written language has frequent use of subjectless non-finite clauses, frequent use of past tense, low frequency of aspect, and low frequency of modals. The major rhetorical function of tense is to indicate time relations. The present tense indicates varieties of meanings. There are two functions of the simple present that are found in written but not in spoken. Language illustrates (i) the presence of historic events and (ii) dramatizes past events in the headlines for the present purpose. Thus, this language of written news items is clearly different from the spoken English as well as from other language varieties because the latter may not involve the same sequence of tense. He mentions that tense is a formal grammatical category but time is a universal concept of grammar of any language. Tense can be used to refer to other than time reference; thus, the speaker's attitude is indicated through it. The use of the participle progressive aspect is rare because of its unique reference to temporary situations and limited duration. The major syntactic features detected are passive verbs are found to be frequent in occurrence, especially, in language of news stories; they have longer sentences than those used in other styles of writing literature stories. It is assumed that the use of the above syntactic categories

is governed by the communicative purpose of the user. The language of written news items sets out primarily to report past information; it is likely to be informative in nature.

In short, this language is particularly characterized by its tendency to favor complexity. For instance, it reflects the frequent use of compound sentences and complex sentences. Statements and adverbials are maximally used because there is a need for them to be explicit and accurate with reference to place, time and purpose.

Knight and Koehn (2003) argue that noun phrase translation could be considered as part of machine translation. They deal with both N" and P". They use P" because translation of P" depends on N" within a clause. N" and P" are sub-trees of the sentence which contains at least one noun and no verb. In their study, they examine N" and P" in 168 German phrases through 100 sentences to be translated into English. Then, they evaluate N" and P" translation on a test set of 1362 N" and P" from 534 sentences. It is noticed that translators try to translate the meaning of a sentence without any consideration of preserving syntactic structures. But in fact, a translator can preserve the syntactic structure and that is obvious in this research. The conclusion shows that 98% of German N" and P" are translated into English N" and P". Also, researchers apply this study on Chinese-English and Portuguese-English N" and P" translations and the results are similar.

Then, they make a study of the same sample to be translated without any external context. The results show that 98% of N" are translated correctly, 9% have wrong P" leading and 2% are mistranslated with wrong meaning. It is obvious that they are affected by the internal context of N". In the sense of translating N" and P" in isolation and without a reference to the sentence context for the same sample, the results show that N" and P" are translated correctly as N" and P".

Thus, one of the problems is obvious with the compound words of N". This needs knowledge of morphological rules for joining words in order to be able to break up words to find the correct level. This method of splitting compounds succeeds with phrase-based translation and it is easier than from word-based translation. Word-based translation deals with words as the fundamental units of translation, but translators can find problems in different languages. Some words have no equivalent words in TL, so a translator may use a different structure to find equivalents. But, phrase-based system is more common; it is based on translating the whole sequence of words within the same phrase. This explains that a syntactic phrase leads to a syntactic translation and that a phrase must be syntactically well-formed. Through the process of translation, syntactic features of N" and P" in the SL must be kept in translation. They conclude that N" and P" can always be translated as N" and P" across many languages without any need of any additional context.

Adas (2004) argues that there are notions in linguistics that could affect news language while transferring the same event from one language to another. One can understand how media are effectively manipulated in the Arab and non-Arab worlds. It is evident to know how Arab translators render the texts into English since the study builds on the assumption that foreigners can understand what the Arabs writer. The study shows how Arab and non-Arab media writers manipulate the linguistic outcome to express their attitudes, and how translators can handle such manipulations. Media translators may at some point reorder, re-correct and reorganize the ideas so as to serve the lack of affectivity.

The purpose of the study is to foresee the responses of the readers through studying the hidden perspectives in media discourse and how Arab and non-Arab media writers stage their language. Non-Arab writers stage the language of media

news reports to support their opinions from their points of view. This affirms that non-Arabs manage the language and present the cases to support their opinions. Arab media writers use Arabic lexical choice in different ways. The inconsistency of the lexical choice and the lack of evaluation of passivization structures may probably make the imitation of the Arab texts ineffective. Degrees of success in using this phenomenon to reflect the opinion of the readers are quite different. Arab media writers are always preoccupied with the consequences and events and not with the causes of the event. Arab writers use the active when the passive is more suitable to be used; the non-Arab writers use maximally the passive. So, writers use passive or active according to the events in order to support a certain opinion about an event. Non-Arab and Arab media writers may use the active to please their readers with breaking news. There is an already existing harmony between Arab and non-Arab media agencies.

Adas (ibid) argues that Arab media writers are unlike non-Arabs; they do not convey one consistent viewpoint. People are not affected when ideologies are explicit. The readership can be ruled and consciously affected through lexical choice; but, it is indirectly controlled by all other indirect modes of staging such as linearization, activization, passivization and titling. Staging through linearizing and passivization or activization is more implicit and more effective than lexical choice. Some Arab writers may not be aware of the implicit modes of staging since they lack training on discourse analysis. Using the explicit mode of staging as lexical choice is the predominant characteristic of Arabic writing. It is not used as effectively as it should be.

Most translators may stop in the middle of the process of translating because they find the text ineffective. Arab media writers unconsciously produce ineffective

texts in terms of staging. Arab writers still need to study staging and its impact on the readers' mindsets. They tend to use lexicalization as an effective mode even if it is inconsistent. There is a total disregard to staging as an implicit and effective way of affecting the readers. However, the non-Arab writers exert all their effort in making use of any possible mode of staging that may support their viewpoint all the time.

Translators have the freedom to render the text provided in the sense that they maintain the same intention of the text. The media informative texts are used in an evaluative way. The Arab translators who translate texts from Arabic into English are responsible for representing effective texts since the sources of the Arab writers are non-Arab agencies. When translators re-order the news, they have to keep the quality of the ST in accordance with text linguistics rules.

Arab media writers should not reflect the opinion of political authorities. They should adopt the opinion of the public. They should be alert to the implicit modes of staging and they should address all possible means of an event. The writer can choose the active when the event is interpreted as a cause and the doer is not sympathized with. So, several norms of writing depend on the attitude of the writer towards the subject matter.

In short, the text which is translated into English should not be formed as the Arab translator's mood. Translators may use all their effort to transfer the actual viewpoints of an event as written in the ST and not according to the political leaders' perspectives. They can pay attention to stage devices in media discourse especially when it comes to its indirect and hidden modes. Translators may recognize the fact that Arab news agencies depend on non-Arab sources and it is due to that media discourse still translation needs refining.

El-Sakran (2004) argues that Arab translators have to pay maximum attention to the content of the foreign language. For instance, there is a category of reporting verbs that may change the degree of the certainty of the original text. So, they have to find the exact equivalent verbs in Arabic. Non-factive verbs such as claim and allege, “say” which has a *قال* when translated into Arabic are sometimes replaced by connotation totally different from the verbs in the ST. News items which come to the Arab stations through foreign and English agencies are carefully edited after being carefully translated to avoid any confusion in meaning.

Himidi (2004) argues that Arabic is a sensitive language to deal with as it needs a very delicate way of writing. Diversification of television programs and news which include different cultural and educational values are the main reason of having televisions in each home. Newsmen and television stations have basic responsibilities especially when television stations move from local channels to space ones.

News that is received in the T.V station must be selected, checked and edited for broadcasting. A professional editor has the ability to estimate each event according to its source or sources that is an event gets its validity and reliability from the power of its source. In television news, pictures and videos of an event are evidence of its reliability. It is important to focus on preparing the news bulletin completely and how to summarize it to news outlines.

As far as the Arabic language in translation is concerned, editors must deal carefully with it in writing and editing news reports. The meaning of a sentence can be changed by a change of a vowel. Summarizing and trying to explain an idea of an event with less number of words is important in television news reports. But the most important aspect of the news is to get the idea without any confusion. This shows the importance of selecting the proper words of the news report. Translators also must

avoid confusing their viewers by using numbers in news in order to avoid complexity. Editors (who act as translators) have to deal with news according to their importance, that is, to start with what is more important for the audience. Thus, the Arab news translators who get texts from English agencies do change the order of words or their structural categories and do not translate literally. Translators can re-order words through news report to have the intended meaning of the event. Sometimes the usage of demonstratives like this, that, these...etc and the definite article helps in solving problems which happen because of repeating the same word. They must pay attention to use adverbs of time or place. Such adverbials should be used in a way that does not change the meaning of the news, and it is not a problem to be used at the beginning or at the end of the news.

To avoid any possibility of confusing audience, the writer has to compose the news report in a way that is easy for the public to understand; but, s/he may use pronouns a lot in one report; this may confuse the audience. Therefore, two or more events are to be combined in one setting. In this case, the writer must be careful in presenting the details of the events by using linking words. It is necessary to distinguish between accuracy and wordage when a writer repeats some words to explain an idea. To compose the news in a flexible way, it is important to be able to be renewed, developed, added or deleted. The news does not consist only of words; it combines other elements as pictures, video records of the events and the time. So, all those elements must be taken into consideration.

News roundup tells the news in a shorter time than news bulletins do. It is important to focus on presenting useful news in shorter time. Editors prefer to start their news in Arabic channels with nominal sentences and not verbal ones. News roundup in Arabic has been adapted and formed from the introduction of the news in

news bulletins, and it focuses more on the content. Editor can delete adverbs of time because television mostly presents current events and not past ones. The general idea of the issue is more important than the details.

News headlines in Arabic TV channels are considered as identification of the news bulletin. Headlines do not hold out any analysis because words of headlines are counted and their aims are to attract the public attention and to reduce time by telling the important captions to the audience. Repeating the same word in one headline is unacceptable because of the limitation of the lexicon. Headlines must contain a clear and complete idea of the issue on TV screen. Present tense is used in headlines because it tells the newest events. There must be a right connection between the headline sequences and the detailed news sequences. The first headline must be the first news and not the third or fourth one. Variation in headlines is needed according to the variety of events in the bulletin in order to attract more audience. Headlines can be used at the end of the bulletin as well as in the beginning to give a brief idea of that bulletin.

The script of the news reports is divided into two parts: (i) it represents the introduction of the script which is the basic elements of the news, and (ii) it is the script of the report itself which is covered by pictures. In this case, it is preferred to 'killed' ... etc because such قتل 'affirmed' , أكدّ 'said', قال start the script with verbs as transitive verbs attract the audience's attention to the maximum. So, the beginning of a report is the most important element to deal with. It is hard to determine and limit an exact time for any report because it depends on the policy of the TV station and its way of dealing with the news live. The best advice in writing the scripts of the report is to use short sentences, to avoid relative pronouns, descriptions, and to tell some ideas through pictures rather than words.

The identity of the station plays an essential role in dealing with urgent or breaking news. News stations such as Al-Jazeera deals with news breaking in a special and different way. This news breaking can be good material for its channels to produce news, but at the same time it can be a problem for other TV stations. In short, Arab translators must be aware of the TL structures. They must avoid distorting the structures of the SL by using correct syntactic features of the TL. This work will contribute a new pattern in analyzing the received texts which are written in English by following modern approaches in syntax and semantics.

Chapter Three

Methods and Procedures

3.0. Introduction

This chapter deals with the corpus of the study, the research instrument, reliability of the instrument, procedures of the study and data analysis.

3.1. Corpus of the Study

The sample of the study is randomly selected; it consists of eight news bulletins received in English and translated by editors (who act as translators) into Arabic at Al-Jazeera channel for the years 2008 and 2009. All the news bulletins are received and broadcast at the same date; for instance, the first news bulletin is received and broadcast on 28.03.2009, the second on 17.01.2009, the third on 22.12.2008, the fourth on 27.11.2008, the fifth on 24.02.2009, the sixth on 22.10.2008, the seventh on 28.12.2008 and the eighth on 30.10.2008.

3.2. Instrument of the Study

The researcher analyzes the samples which are the original news and translated the ones to be broadcast at Al-Jazeera channel to meet the needs of the current study. The analysis is done with reference to Chomsky's (1981 and 1986) theoretical views of X-Bar Syntax, Structure Preserving Principle and Thematic Relations. Chomsky and other linguists, namely, Radford (1988) and Cook (1988) views are taken into consideration in discussing the differences of syntactic and semantic features between SL and TL. It is clear that each phrase in the two languages contains a head and a complement according to X-bar theory. The researcher tries to highlight the difference between the English and the Arabic versions.

The researcher refers to the Structure Preserving Principle with a reference basically to Chomsky (1981), Radford's (1988) and Jalabneh's & Mahmoud's (2005) views to deal with the problems which are related to movements of N" and changes of phrase structures in both English as a SL and Arabic as a TL. Hence, the researcher made use of D-structure as well as S-structure to confirm the fitness of the preserving principle. She checks the phrases that are changed after translating the ST. She argues that a translator can keep the same phrase components of the source in the TL if s/he has the exact knowledge of the phrase in the SL.

The researcher refers to Chomsky's (1981) views of thematic relations in order to account the semantic features in the analysis. She focuses on Chomsky's concept that all syntactic and semantic representations are to be posited at D-structure. Clauses must have subjects at D- and S-structures. Arguments must carry theta roles and fill the slots of the used predicates to get grammatical structures. The theta roles projected by Chomsky are agent, theme, experiencer, benefactive, goal, source and location. The researcher defines such notions to avoid any confusion that might arise in the discussion.

The researcher follows the method of tree diagrams as proposed by Chomsky's (1981 and 1986) in analyzing the structures of phrases and clauses in the samples of the study in order to achieve clear results of the analysis.

There are two languages are used through analyzing the samples of this study, English as the SL and Arabic as TL. The latter is used in broadcasting.

3.3. Reliability of the Instrument

The theories are used in this study are universal, are applied to a number of languages and are used in many previous studies. This fact insures the reliability of this work.

3.4. Procedures of the Study

The researcher goes through the following steps in conducting this research:

- 1- The researcher was working at Al-Jazeera channel when she thought about the possibility of occurring mistakes during the operation of translating and making the news bulletins by the editors.
- 2- She asked the news producer, who was managing the news bulletins, about the process of editing the bulletins.
- 3- She was interested in comparing different languages that were used to make the broadcast news. The differences were within the structures of the language.
- 4- The researcher at that point decided to investigate those mistakes made by editors that could occur through translating the news of English into Arabic at Al-Jazeera T.V Channel.
- 5- She discussed the topic with the supervisor in order to conduct that research.
- 6- The researcher read some studies that were related to language structure, language of media, language of news media, translation of news, a historical background about news through media, and about certain methods that are used in editing news language especially in Al-Jazeera Channel. Those studies were of a great help in analyzing the sample of this study.
- 7- The researcher reviewed literature from different sources, Chomsky (1981, 1986), Rivers (1964) and Bell (1991); other sources were written by Arab writers e.g. El-Sakran (2004), Himidi (2004) and Jalabneh and Mahmoud

- (2005). Furthermore, the researcher referred to M.A theses e.g. Adas (2004) and Al-Shuaibi (1993).
- 8- She set up the research statement of the problem and raised questions to give solutions to the problem.
 - 9- After specifying the objectives of the study, the samples of the study which consist of eight news bulletins were collected.
 - 10- The samples were analyzed with reference to Chomsky's (1981 and 1986) views of Government and Binding Theory.
 - 11- The results were presented in Tables to achieve each category of the analysis in a clear way from various aspects of the languages.
 - 12- -The researcher analyzed the samples, discussed the results, explained them and gave further solutions to the problems with a scientific reference to the above theory.
 - 13- The researcher answered the questions of the study and compared them with relevant studies. She presented the main conclusions briefly.
 - 14- She presented some recommendations for future studies.
 - 15- She wrote the references according to APA style, and necessary charts and appendices were attached at the end of the thesis.

3.5. Data Analysis

The data are collected from many editors in the channel in order to have different ways of translating the news within the same channel. The data are analyzed in a very scientific method in a compare and contrast style in a way to elicit the

syntactic and the semantic differences between SL and TL. News bulletins are analyzed as follows:

- 1- The samples are analyzed according to structures of language.
- 2- The results are presented by using Tables.
- 3- The researcher analyzes the results by using simple theoretical procedures.

Chapter Four

Discussions and Results

4.0. Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher presents the syntactic analysis of the news language of both SL and TL through the process of translation to show the differences of structures between the two languages used in the analysis as in (4.1). In this section, the researcher presents the syntactic analysis of phrases in (4.1.1.A) and the syntactic analysis of clauses in (4.1.1.B). She discusses the structure preserving principles in section (4.2). Finally she explains the semantic features in section (4.3) in which the researcher analyzes the notion of thematic relations and how they account for the grammaticality of the sentence at all levels of syntax.

4.1. Syntactic Features

4.1.1. A. The Syntactic Analysis of Phrases

As it has been discussed in the literature review, the theory of X-bar syntax is made to account for the distribution of the syntactic components of a sentence. Each sentence consists of a number of constituents which are organized in a way to make it grammatical.

Referring to such parameter will be of a great significance in the sense that knowing such phrases makes the analysis simple to know what structures are deleted, added, substituted or changed in the process of translating the selected samples. Such syntactic issues are needed to highlight the differences between the English version as the SL and the translated version as the TL which is Arabic. It is significant to notice that the English version is translated by editors (who act as translators) at Al-Jazeera TV channel to be broadcast on air and not by professional translators; thus mistakes of language changes are possible to take place; the researcher aims at illustrating the shortcomings and faults made by them in the process of translation and tackle them in a new theoretical perspective in an attempt to get a better translated version for the TL rather than follow the editor's mood and desire in question. It is evident that Al-

Jazeera TV station is watched by millions of viewers in the Arab world and outside it; thus, the translated versions are to be propagated in the internet hotlines which are also read by a great number of readers. Due to such reasons, the researcher finds this

work essential to discuss the committed deficiencies in the TL, namely, Arabic.

If the researcher compares this work with relevant studies, it is obvious that there are common shared issues related to phrases. For instance, Rivers (1964) argues that to get a correct version of TT a translator must be aware of choosing the correct equivalent structures to keep the balance in meaning as well as possible. However, if any incorrect changes of structures take place or unnecessary structures are added to

the received news, this might cause damage to the SL.

Shunnaq (1992) argues that Arab translators produce an imbalanced text because of their unawareness of text type. The translators must be aware whether they are monitoring or managing the news. They may omit some important parts of the original text or add some unimportant details which can cause confusion. Translators must be aware of language structures of both SL and TL in order not to destroy syntactic features and come up with a readable output.

Knight and Koehn (2003) argue that it is hard to have certain syntactic type in one language to be translated into an equivalent type in the other language. Some words had no equivalent words in the TL, so the translator may use a different syntactic structure. But, phrase-based translation can keep the structure. Syntactic phrase leads to syntactic translation and that, in turn, leads to well-formed syntactic phrase. Categories such as N" and P" can be translated as N" and P" across many languages, and that occurs without any need of additional context.

i. The Category N"

It is obvious that the category N" plays a primary role in the structure of a sentence in a language. A sentence can never be grammatical if it does not contain an N" or its substitutes as the subject of the sentence. Such entity can be either overt that it is visible at all levels of syntax or covert in which case it is visible at the D-structure level but not at other subsequent levels, namely, S-Structure, LF and PF. N" occupies five major grammatical functions in every sentence. It functions as (i) a grammatical subject, (ii) object of a transitive verb, (iii) indirect object of a verb, (iv) an object of preposition and (v) a complement. Such significant entity must be taken care of not only in constructing a grammatical structure in any language but also in translating it into any TL. Theoretically, it is evident that an N" can be either deleted or absorbed but without affecting the grammaticality of a sentence. In other words, there are certain principles and parameters that govern its deletion, addition, substitution and absorption but the grammaticality of the original sentence must be maintained. For the benefit of achieving well TL meaning in translation, a translator may freely delete or substitute an N" by other entities of different structures without taking into consideration the syntactic and semantic significances of such a phrase in the SL. Table (1) below illustrates the deletion of N" from the ST.

Table 1: Deletion of N" in TT

| No | News | ST | Line (ST) | TT | Correction |
|----|------|---|-----------|----|-------------------|
| 1 | I | Sunni <u>neighborhood</u> patrol | 2 | - | محلية |
| 2 | I | <u>the soldiers</u> arrested | 2 | - | الجنود |
| 3 | I | security spokesman <u>Qassim al-Moussawi</u> said | 4 | - | قاسم الموسوي |
| 4 | II | Palestinian <u>president Mahmud Abbas's</u> Fatah faction | 1 | - | الرئيس محمود عباس |
| 5 | II | <u>The Hamas interior</u> ministry said | 6 | - | داخلية حماس |
| 6 | IV | An American language facility is reopening <u>its doors</u> | 1 | - | أبوابه |
| 7 | IV | The <u>American Language</u> Center was shut | 4 | - | اللغة الأمريكية |
| 8 | VI | throwing <u>stones</u> and molotov | 4 | - | حجارة |

| | | | | | |
|---|----|--|----|---|-------------------------|
| | | cocktails | | | |
| 9 | VI | Turkey's Kurdish minority have long complained | 15 | - | الأقلية التركية الكردية |

Table (1) contains (9) N"s that are available in the SL but have been deleted in the TL text. The N"s from (1-9) are syntactically the same insofar as the structure is concerned. All of them have the structure [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]] whether the specifier position is filled or not, it does not harm the structure of the N" because it is sometimes filled with zero determiner. For instance, numbers (1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9) have zero determiners as specifiers; however, in (2, 5 and 6) the specifier is filled by the determiners (the, the and its) respectively. The researcher has divided N"s which are deleted in Table (1) into three different groups based on the nature of their content in the TT.

Group one involves the N" (1) 'neighborhood' which is deleted in the TT.

Instead, the editor gives the substitute A" 'قوة مسلحة سنية' 'armed' in the phrase 'مسلمة' Instead, the editor gives the substitute A" 'Sunni armed patrol'. However, in group two, the N" (2) 'the soldiers' is deleted from the ST but the editor changes the V but not the V" 'arrested' that follows to N" 'بعد اعتقال قائد وحدة' 'the arrest' in the TT as is visible in the P" leader'. The N" (6) 'its doors' is also omitted from the ST but to keep the meaning right, the editor has paraphrased the preceding V' 'is reopening' in the original text 'to the reopening' in the TT. Group three involves merely the N" 'إعادة فتح' into the P" deleted N"s that are not substituted or paraphrased. For instance, the N"s (3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9) represented by the N"s 'Qassim al-Moussawi', 'الرئيس محمود عباس' and 'قاسم الموسوي', 'the Hamas interior', 'اللغة الأمريكية' 'president Mahmoud Abbas', 'داخية حماس', 'Turkey's Kurdish minority' are 'الأقلية التركية الكردية' 'stones' and 'الحجارة' 'Language', deleted from the TT respectively. It is clear that the N"s do not have any meaning in the TT at all.

In short, it is obvious that the N"s in Table (1) are deleted but the editor either retained the substitute and the paraphrased or deleted them without retaining the two.

Not only is the deletion but also the addition of certain N"s or their parts are

conducted by the editor as is shown in Table (2):

Table 2: Addition of N" to TT

| No | News | ST | Added N" | Added N | Added Det. | TT | Line (TT) |
|----|------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | I | in -0- Baghdad | | العاصمة | | في <u>العاصمة</u> بغداد | 2 |
| 2 | I | in al-Fadhil- 0 | | حي | | في <u>حي</u> الفضل | 3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------|----|---|---|
| 3 | I | - | تنفيذ أمر قضائي | | | - | 4 |
| 4 | II | - | وزارة الداخلية | | | <u>أُفِرِجَت</u> وزارة <u>الداخلية</u> | 1 |
| 5 | II | The arrests-0 | | عملية | | <u>عملية</u> الاعتقال | 5 |
| 6 | II | 0- a failure | | | ها | فشلها | 6 |
| 7 | III | and -0-is in stable condition | هي | | | وهي في حالة مستقرة | 3 |
| 8 | VI | in Urfa- 0 | | مدينة | | في <u>مدينة</u> أورفا | 4 |
| 9 | VII | Arrest-0 | | عملية | | <u>عملية</u> الاعتقال | 5 |

The researcher divides the added categories in Table (2) into three groups. The first group contains (3) N"s that have been added to the translated text. For instance,

'implementation of a judicial warrant' syntactically has the تنفيذ أمر قضائي the N"s

تنفيذ 'implementation of judicial warrant' [N [Spec [N' of 'judicial warrant']]]]. It is evident that the head of تنفيذ أمر قضائي 'implementation' [P'

this N" is the N 'implementation' and the complement is the P" 'of judicial warrant'.

'due to تنفيذ أمر قضائي This phrase occupies the grammatical function of object as in

the implementation of the judicial warrant' suppose this N" is deleted from the Arabic 'due to in an arrest'. إثر اعتقال version, the structure is rendered ungrammatical as in Thus, the editor adds this structure keeping in mind the two factors: (i) the grammaticality of the Arabic sentence and (ii) the enrichment of the intended meaning in this particular context.

'the interior ministry' to the TT that has the وزارة الداخلية The editor adds the N" 'ministry']]]]. This N" occupies وزارة 'interior' [N الداخلية 'the' [N [A structure [N" [Spec 'the interior ministry freed'. In case أفرجت وزارة الداخلية the grammatical subject slot in 'freed أفرجت التابعة لحركة this N" is deleted, the resulting structure is wrong as in affiliated to the movement' as shown in news bulletin (II). Thus, the addition has the purpose of filling the subject grammatical function of the sentence and of giving the specific source of information which is 'the interior ministry'.

هي 'she' whose structure is [N" [Spec [N' [N هي The editor also adds the N" 'she']]]]. It is obvious that this non-attached personal pronoun occupies the 'she is in a stable condition'. If the هي في حالة مستقرة grammatical subject in the sentence *'is in a هي في حالة مستقرة N" 'she' is deleted, the sentence will be ungrammatical as in stable condition'. Thus, the N" is added not only to fill a slot in a sentence but also to specify the gender of the contracted person as a female toddler.

In group two, Table (2) illustrates the addition of five Ns to the TT in different 'capital'] in (1). For instance, العاصمة structures. Their structures have the formula [N 'the capital' as a part of the N" that functions as post-العاصمة the editor adds the N 'the' is العاصمة modifier in the P" in the Arabic version. It is evident that the determiner 'the' [N العاصمة actually the specifier of the whole N" as in the structure [P" [Spec [P' [P [N" [Spec 'in the capital العاصمة بغداد في 'capital']]]]]]. This N" along with the whole P" العاصمة [N Baghdad' occupies the adjunct position that indicates place (which is the Capital

'in Baghdad) في بغداد). If this N is deleted, the resulting structure remains correct as in . sometimes as a substitute to العاصمة Baghdad' because Arabic uses the word 'quarter'] to حي 'quarter', in (2), whose structure is [N حي The editor adds the N 'in al-Fadhil quarter' in the translated text in Arabic. The P" في حي الفضل the P" occupies the adjunct position of place. The purpose of adding this particular N is to specify that al-Fadhil is a small area in Baghdad. The researcher argues that the 'the' is part of the proper الـ is zero and the determiner حي الفضل specifier of this N" 'operation', in (5), to the عملية name al-Fadhil in Arabic syntax. The editor adds the N 'the اعتقال 'the arrest' to make a new structure in which is N" head N arrest operation'. It is obvious that the actual N 'arrests' in English is plural; however, to it. عملية instead of the plural and adds اعتقال the editor uses the singular N 'to arrest' 'city'] added to the مدينة 'city', in (8), whose structure is [N مدينة Likewise, the N 'in Urfa city' in Arabic text to indicate that Urfa is a city and not a P" في مدينة أورفا 'village. This N can be deleted without causing any damage to the N" 'operation'] is added to عملية 'operation', in (9), with the structure [N عملية The N الـ 'the arrest operation'. This structure has the formula of [N" [Spec اعتقال the N" 'operation']]] in English. This N harms the structure عملية 'arrest' [N اعتقال 'the' [N [N of the N" if it is deleted in the Arabic version as in * .

'its' in ها Group three, in Table (2), involves the addition of the determiner فشل 'its' [N' [N ها Arabic text, in (6). This determiner has the structure [N" [Spec 'its failure'. It is obvious that if this determiner is omitted, فشلها 'failure']]] in the N" there will be difficulty in determining the actual meaning in Arabic because this 'reconciliation مصالحة محادثات determiner shows the feminine gender which refers to talks'. If this structure is contrasted with the English version, it is represented only by the N" 'a failure' which does not have the gender distinction in this regard.

The researcher agrees with Rivers (1964) and Shunnaq (1992) in the sense that translators may omit some important parts of the original text or add some other unimportant details to the TT. The researcher also agrees with Knight and Koehn (2003) in the sense that the category N" is maintained in translation across many languages through keeping the internal structure of N". They confirmed that the number of N, namely, plural and singular must be also kept unchanged though they constitute some sort of difficulty in translation whether the material is related to mass media or not because the process of translation is the same for every piece of written 'arrest' in (5) is made singular اعتقال work. For instance, in this work in news (II) the N instead of plural as it is in the actual text. Though the number has nothing to do with the actual structure of N", it has to be maintained in the TT.

ii. The Category V"

Theoretically, the category V" is projected into a specifier, V' and V. In it, V' is projected into a head V and a complement(s). V" may contain additional adjuncts but they are not part of its structural category. In case the verb is intransitive, it satisfies the subject N"; but, it may have additional adjuncts which are not part of the syntactic structure of the verb. However, if it is a transitive verb, V must contain essential complement(s). In case the verb is di-transitive, it projects two N"s as its complements. They may also have additional adjuncts as entities and their deletion does not make its structure ungrammatical.

Syntactically, a V" can be either deleted or added but without harming the grammaticality of the sentence; and the structure must be maintained. However, in the process of translation, translators may not pay attention to the significance of V" in both the SL and the TL.

If the researcher compares this work with the previous related studies, it is obvious that El-Sakran (2004) argues that categories of reporting verbs may change the degree of certainty of the original text. In such a case; a translator or editor must try to find the exact equivalent verbs in the TT. For instance, the verbs 'claim' and 'allege' in Arabic. Adas يدعي 'say' instead of قال 'allege' in English are replaced by (2004) argues that Arab editors or translators use active verbs when the passive is more suitable, but non-Arab writers use maximally the passive form. Also, Al-Shuaibi (1993) argues that the major syntactic features detected are the passive verbs in news language. He mentions that tense is a formal grammatical category and the translator must be aware of such a category.

Here, the researcher pays much attention to the occurrences of V" in the ST and tries to check it exactly in the TL. To do so, Table (3) given below shows the deletion of V" from the ST.

Table 3: Deletion of V" in TT

| No | News | ST | Line (ST) | TT | Correction |
|----|------|--------------------------------|-----------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | I | pursued in sectarian vendettas | 22 | - | يُلاحقوا على أساس طائفي |

In all the sample news, there is only one example of V" deletion as is shown in Table (3). This V" carries the structure [V" [Spec [V' [V [Comp.]]]]] in X-bar theory. The 'pursued in sectarian vendettas', has the structure of [V" [Spec [V' أساس طائفي V" يُلاحقوا على أساس طائفي 'pursued' [P" يلاحقوا 'pursued in sectarian vendettas' [V طائفي 'in sectarian vendettas']]]]]. V" is completely deleted in the Arabic version. طائفي

In short, it is obvious that V" in Table (3) is deleted without any substitute or paraphrasing.

However, V" and N" are added to the TT through the process of translation as

in Table (4):

Table 4: Addition of V" to TT

| No | News | ST | Added V | Added N"+V+C" | Added N"+V | TT | Line (TT) |
|----|------|---|---------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | II | 0-a few hours after their arrest | دام | | | دام ساعات بعد اعتقالهم | 1 |
| 2 | IV | 0-five-month closure | دام | | | إغلاق دام خمسة شهور | 2 |
| 3 | VII | 0-French navy ...captured | قالت | | | قالت البحرية الفرنسية | 1 |
| 4 | IV | 0-The U.S. withdrew | | يذكر أن | | يذكر أن الولايات المتحدة | 9 |
| 5 | VII | 0-Somali pirates are currently holding | | يذكر أن | | يذكر أن القراصنة الصوماليون | 8 |
| 6 | VIII | 0-The death toll from worldwide terrorism fell to | | ذكر تقرير أن | | ذكر تقرير أن عدد الوفيات | 3 |
| 7 | VIII | -0- | | | يظهر التقرير الأمريكي | يظهر التقرير الأمريكي | 6 |

Table (4) consists of three groups: (i) group one consists of (3) V's, (ii) group two consists of (3) N"+V+C" and group (iii) consists of (1) N" + V which are added 'lasted' is inserted in the structure of [دام_vto the TT. Group one illustrates that the V 'an arrest which lasted hours'] to the TT which is not available in the ST اعتقال دام ساعات as in 'a few hours after their arrest' in news (II). The addition of this V is to lengthen the duration of time. Another example of addition of V of time is visible in (2) in

دام خمسة شهور 'lasted' is obvious in the structure of [V دام news (IV) in which the verb 'a closure which lasted five months']. This actual structure in English is 'a forced إغلاق 'said' in (3) of news (VII) is overt قالت five-month closure'. Also, the addition of the V 'French navy said'] which is 'French navy قالت البحرية الفرنسية in the structure [V captured' in the ST. This verb is added in Arabic to illustrate reporting. In short, the addition of V to the TT is done by the editor of the news to specify time or illustrate reporting. The place of addition is asterisked by the zero sign in the Table (4).

Group two illustrates that the addition of the categories is restricted not to V 'It is to be أن يذكر but also to N" +V +C" in the TT. For instance, the addition of 'is mentioned' يذكر mentioned that' in (4) and (5) in the structure [N" [N" [N pro [V" [V' [V 'that']]]]]]] is obvious. It is evident that the addition is the same in all أن [C" [C' [C these cases: Arabic prefers this style because it draws the attention of readers to what follows. If this verb is added, there has to be a subject which is the covert pronoun shown by pro 'it' because Arabic is a pro-drop-language, and it permits this kind of 'that' is also to be added أن structure. As the same verb is added, the complementizer overtly in Arabic. The researcher observes that these syntactic elements are not overt in the ST at all. In (6), the addition is the same insofar as the structure is concerned 'that' are أن 'mentioned' and C" ذكر 'report', V تقرير but the subject is overt. The N" visible in the Arabic text but not in the English one mentions in news (VIII). In short, the addition of N" +V" +C" is meant to show reporting whether the subject is overt or covert.

يظهر Group three illustrates that the addition in (7) is indicated by N" + V التقرير The American report shows' as shown in the structure [N" [N" [N الأمريكي التقرير 'shows']]]]]]. They are added to show يظهر 'the American report' [V" [V' [V الأمريكي

reporting but with a different verb, namely, 'shows'. In short, the addition of N" +V is meant to show reporting while using an overt subject.

The researcher agrees with El-Sakran (2004) that the use of different reporting verbs poses a place of difficulty in translation. In other words, though they are not used in English, the editor cannot neglect them as they are essential in Arabic paraphrasing.

iii. The Category A"

A" is expanded into a specifier which can be filled by intensifiers such as 'very' and 'so' and A'; then A' is expanded into a head Adjective and a possible complement(s) and additional adjunct(s). In this type of a structure, a complement is an obligatory element and cannot be deleted because it harms the structure of A" as in 'proud of him'] in which the P" is a complement and cannot be deleted as in [فخور به 'proud']; but, an adjunct is an optional element and can be deleted without [فخور 'proud of him to some حد ما إلى فخور به causing any problem, such in the case as in ['to some extent'] can be omitted without [إلى حد ما extent']. In which case, the adjunct [causing a problem to the structure. A" can be a pre-modifier as in 'a tall man' or post-modifier as 'something useful' for N in the structure N". However, these two structures are substituted by one in the TL because Arabic does not have attributive 'a tall رجل طويل adjective in general but maximally it has predicative adjectives as in 'something useful'. مفيد. 'man' and

Though A" can be either deleted or added in translation; it does not necessarily harm the structure of the SL but it must be shown in the process of translation and then whether being maintained or not is the researcher's main concern. Thus, translators must pay attention to the significance of A" in both languages. As each language has specific syntactic properties, A"s may precede their complements as in

English language; however, in Arabic, they follow them. This diversity in word order may cause difficulty in translation and it must be considered by translators and editors.

When compared to the previous related studies, this pay special attention to A"s and it is dealt with in this work as potential issue of difficulty as there are instances of deletion and addition in the sample news selected for this research in particular. The researcher discusses examples of deleted and added A" in both source and TTs in an attempt to show the discrepancies in terms of structure between English as a ST and Arabic as a TT and their relations to meaning. To do so, Table (5) is shows examples of A"s deletion from the ST.

Table 5: Deletion of A" in TT

| No | News | ST | Line (ST) | TT | Correction |
|----|------|--|-----------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | II | Three officials from <u>Palestinian</u> Fatah faction | 1 | - | الفلسطيني |
| 2 | IV | in <u>neighboring</u> Lebanon | 21 | - | المجاورة |
| 3 | V | soldier was killed in a <u>roadside</u> blast | 6 | - | جانب الطريق |
| 4 | VI | <u>former</u> PKK leader | 6 | - | السابق |
| 5 | VII | the <u>lawless</u> country's coast | 2 | - | التي تخلو من القانون |
| 6 | VIII | <u>nuclear-armed</u> Pakistan | 11 | - | المسلحة نوويا |

Table (5) has (6) deleted A"s from the ST but they are overt in the TT. All of them are attributive adjectives and treated in X-bar syntax in the same manner insofar as the structure is concerned. They have the structure of [P" [spec [P' [P [N" [Spec [N' [A" [spec [A' [A [N]]]]]]]]]]]. This syntactic structure of the P" consists of an N" as a complement to P; N" has A" as the pre-modifier and the node N' is expanded into A" and N which is the head of the noun phrase. It is obvious that all of the phrases in

Table (5) have zero specifiers. This group of adjectives functions syntactically as pre-modifiers for N", which is the complement of a preposition. Their deletions do not harm the structure of the phrases but they do affect the meanings in the ST. For instance, the A" 'Palestinian' in (1) as a specimen of the Table has the structure of [P" [Spec [P' [P 'from' [N" [Spec [N' [A" [Spec [A' [A 'Palestinian' [N' 'President']]]]]]]]]]. It is deleted from the original text though it has the specific meaning of the nationality but not the rank of the president. It is obvious that 'Mahmud Abbas' has a Palestinian nationality. In (2), the A" 'neighboring' is deleted without any substitute in the TT. It illustrates that Lebanon is a neighbor to Syria, and it has shared borders with it. In (3), the A" 'roadside' is deleted from the original text but it is substituted with 'handmade' in the TT but 'roadside' is rendered in الصنع يدوية-ال compound A" . In (4), the A" 'former' is deleted without being substituted by anything in the TT. It illustrates that the PKK leader is an X-leader and not currently in the same position. In (5), the A" 'the lawless country's coast' is deleted though it means that the Somali coast is illegal. In (6), the A" 'nuclear-armed' is deleted and it carries the meaning of emphasis of power of Pakistan nuclear weapons.

In short, all the A"s in Table (5) illustrate a certain meaning related very much to the N" in which they function as pre-modifiers. As a researcher, I believe that such meanings cannot be neglected or deleted in any TT, particularly Arabic. Their presence in the Arabic version is of great significance toward understanding the ST.

Table 6: Deletion of A" in TT

| No | News | ST | TT | Correction | Line (ST) |
|----|------|----------------------------------|----|------------|-----------|
| 1 | III | <u>Egyptian</u> girl | - | مصرية | 1 |
| 2 | III | the 60th <u>reported</u> case | - | المسجلة | 1 |
| 3 | V | A <u>senior</u> diplomat | - | كبير | 10 |
| 4 | IV | <u>forced</u> five-month closure | - | قسري | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|---|------|--|---|-----------------|----|
| 5 | VI | an <u>ethnic</u> Kurdish homeland | - | وطن كرديا عرقيا | 24 |
| 6 | IV | <u>deadly</u> U.S. raid | - | مميتة | 5 |
| 7 | VII | the hunt against the <u>marauding</u> pirates | - | المغتزمون | 14 |
| 8 | VIII | despite a <u>general</u> decline | - | عام | 1 |

Table (6) has (8) deleted A"s from the ST; all of them are attributive adjectives and treated in X-bar syntax in the same manner insofar as the structure is concerned. They have the structure of [N" [Spec [N' [A" [spec [A' [A [N]]]]]]]]. All these A"s are treated as pre-modifiers to N as the head of the noun phrase. It is obvious that all of the phrases in Table (6) have zero specifiers. This group of adjectives functions syntactically as pre-modifiers for N". Their deletions do not harm the structure of the actual phrases but the meanings are lacking in the ST. For instance, A" in (1) 'Egyptian' as a specimen of the Table has the structure of [N" [Spec [N' [A" [spec [A' [A [N] 'Egyptian' [N 'girl']]]]]]]]]. It has been moved from one place to another in the same text. It specifies the nationality of the 'toddler girl'. In (2), A" 'reported' is deleted completely from the N" 'the sixtieth reported case'. The adjective is used as a method of reference to the news event. In (3), A" 'senior' is deleted from the phrase 'a senior diplomat' but it illustrates that the diplomat has an important position in the Canadian military. In (4), A" 'forced' is deleted from the ST 'a forced five-month closure' with no substitution in the TT, and it has the meaning that the closure of the American center is obligatory. In (5), A" 'ethnic' is deleted from the phrase 'ethnic Kurdish homeland' without a substitute, and it refers to the characteristics of the Kurds. In (6), A" 'deadly' is deleted from the ST 'a deadly U.S raid' and it is used to describe the quality of the raid. In (7), A" 'the marauding' is deleted from the ST 'the marauding pirates' which explains that the pirates are not only kidnapping sailors but also asking

for ransom. In (8), A" 'general' is deleted in the phrase 'the general decline', and it is self-explanatory.

In short, all the A"s in Table (6) are omitted from the N" but some of them are necessary and others can implicitly be captured in terms of meaning. Thus, the syntactic analysis leads to show whether or not the translator is successful.

Not only A"s are sometimes deleted but some are also added in the TT in the

process of translation as in Table (7) below:

Table 7: Addition of A" to the TT

| No | News | ST | Added A" | TT | Line (TT) |
|----|------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | II | 0-unity government | الوطنية | حكومة الوحدة الوطنية | 6 |
| 2 | IV | former-0- Prime Minister | اللبناني | رئيس الوزراء اللبناني السابق | 9 |
| 3 | V | 0-blast | يدوية الصنع | انفجار قنبلة يدوية الصنع | 4 |
| 4 | VI | 0-police | التركية | الشرطة التركية | 2 |
| 5 | VI | the-0- military | التركي | الجيش التركي | 15 |

Table (7) has (5) added predicative A"s to the TT although they are not found in the original text. All of them have the structure of [N" [spec [N' [A" [spec [A' [A [N]]]]]]]]. For instance, the researcher illustrates (1) as a specimen for all of them in [N" [spec [N' 'unity government']]]]] to clarify the components of 'national' [N الوطنية [A" 'unity government']]]]] the inner structure. It specifies that the unity is at the national local level 'Lebanese' is added to the TT to اللبناني 'a national unity government'. In (2), A" الوطنية 'the اللبناني السابق specify the nationality of the president in the phrase 'former Lebanese Prime Minister'. In (3), the addition of the compound A" (3) 'handmade' is to clarify that the kind of the bomb. It is a simple and not a الصنع 'handmade bomb explosion'. In (4), A" الصنع-يدوية- as in complex one 'Turkish police' to specify the nationality الشرطة التركية 'Turkish' is added to the phrase

'the Turkish الجيش التركي 'Turkish' is added to the phrase التركي of the police. In (5), A''
military' to specify the nationality of the military.

In short, addition of A'' occurs only in the structure of N'' in the TT. It is evident that if such adjectives are placed in the ST, they are all attributive but the editor added them to Arabic text in which they are all predicative. They are added to the target to specify a certain meanings in the editor's mind which is, in fact, derived from the context in the ST.

iv. The Category P''

P'' is a grammatical category that consists of a possible specifier which is another P'' and P'; this particular node is expanded syntactically into a preposition as the head of the phrase and N'' as the complement forming the structure of [P'' [Spec [P' [P [N'']]]]]. This structure may contain other adverbial adjuncts which are additional entities. In such a case, a complement is an obligatory element and cannot be deleted because that harms the structure of P'' as in the phrase 'on the table', but an adjunct is an optional element and can be deleted without harming the structure as in 'on the table at ten o'clock' in which the P'' 'at ten o'clock' can be deleted. P'' can function as adjuncts to N' as in 'information in technology', to V' as in 'went to Amman' and to A' as in 'good at English'.

If this work is compared to other related studies, Knight and Koehn (2003) argues that the category P'' cannot constitute a problem in translation across many languages. Likewise, this work tries to illustrate that P'' can be translated to another P'' in Arabic but there are instances of deletion and addition that cause lack of meaning . The researcher discusses the deleted or added P'' in both ST and TT in an attempt to compare the difference in structure and highlight the discrepancies in meaning.

The researcher divides the deleted P"s category into three groups. Table (8)

illustrates a group of P", which are deleted from the ST:

Table 8: Deletion of P" in TT

| No. | News | ST P" | Line (ST) | TT | Correction |
|-----|------|--|-----------|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | II | <u>By the enclave's Hamas rulers</u> | 2 | - | من قبل حكام حماس |
| 2 | II | <u>By the Islamist movement's security service</u> | 8 | - | من قبل جهاز أمن الحركة الاسلامية |
| 3 | IV | <u>By Syrian authorities</u> | 4 | - | من قبل السلطات السورية |
| 4 | IV | a top al-Qaida <u>in Iraq militant</u> | 7 | - | من مقاتلي العراق |
| 5 | V | <u>into the death of Major Michelle Mendes</u> | 4 | - | في وفاة الرائد مانديس ميشيل |
| 6 | VI | Tension <u>in the region</u> | 17 | - | في المنطقة |
| 7 | VII | Somali pirates aboard a mother ship <u>in waters</u> | 2 | - | في مياه |

Group one in Table (8) has (7) deleted P" form the ST after translation; they form the structure of [P" [spec [P' [P [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]]]]]]. If the P"s are deleted from the text, the structure remains correct as they are all adjuncts to the V" in which they are used. The shortcoming is visible in the outcome of the TT because their syntactic structures as well as semantic connotations are not visible. For instance, the P" the P" 'by the enclave's Hamas rulers' in (1) is deleted from the ST without a substitute. In (2), the P" 'by the Islamist movement's security service' is deleted even though it shows the act that the security service has done in the arrests, but it can be retired from the context. In (3), the P" 'by Syrian authorities' is omitted from the source version and is not found in the TT; it ascribes closing the Center to the Syrian authorities. In (4), the deleted P" 'in Iraq militant' specifies the reference of this

particular Qaida top leader. The P" 'into the death of Major Michelle Mendes' in (5) is omitted though it identifies an important boss in the Canadian Army. In (6), the P" 'in فيها the region' is deleted from the ST but it is substituted by another P" from Arabic 'in it' to emphasis the location of the tension caused by PKK in Turkey. In (7), the P" 'in waters' is deleted without a substitute in the TT though it indicates the location of the mother-ship in the region of Somalia.

In short, though all the P"s, in Table (8), are adjuncts but once they are there, they must be present in the translated version.

Table 9: Deletion of P" as adverbials of time in TT

| No | New s | Deleted P" as adverb of time. | TT | Correction | Line (ST) |
|----|-------|---|----|--|-----------|
| 1 | I | out of Iraq <u>by Aug. 31, 2010</u> | - | بحلول 31 آب 2010 | 21 |
| 2 | II | <u>on Saturday</u> a few hours after their arrest | - | في يوم السبت | 2 |
| 3 | III | a health ministry spokesman said <u>on Saturday</u> . | - | في يوم السبت | 3 |
| 4 | V | the defense ministry said <u>on Friday</u> | - | في يوم الجمعة | 2 |
| 5 | VI | <u>on Wednesday (October 22)</u> | - | في يوم الأربعاء (22 تشرين الأول) | 2 |
| 6 | VII | French navy <u>on Thursday</u> | - | في يوم الخميس | 1 |
| 7 | VIII | U.S. government figures released <u>on Thursday</u> . | - | في يوم الخميس | 3 |

Group two, in Table (9), involves the deletion of (7) P"s that function as adverbials of time. These deleted phrases are treated in X-bar syntax the same as they have the structure of [P" [spec [P' [P [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]]]]]]. It is obvious that all of the phrases have zero specifiers. Their deletions do not affect the structure of the

sentences but they harm the meaning in the TT. For instance, the P" in (1) 'by Aug.31, 2010' as a specimen of the Table has the structure of [P" [spec [P' [P 'by' [N" [spec [N' [N 'Aug.31, 2010']]]]]]]]. It is deleted from the actual structure 'out of Iraq by Aug.31, 2010' without a substitute from the TT. It specifies a certain date for pulling out the U.S. troops from Iraq. In (2), the P" 'on Saturday' is deleted from the original V" 'were freed on Saturday'; it specifies the exact day of freeing the arrested officials in Gaza strip. In (3), the P" 'on Saturday' is deleted from the original structure of I" 'the health ministry spokesman said on Saturday'; it specifies the day of reporting the health ministry's announcement. The P" 'on Friday' in (4) is deleted from I" 'the defense ministry said on Friday'; it is not substituted in the TT though it specifies the day of reporting the ministry's speech. In (5), the P" 'on Wednesday (October 22)' in the phrase 'across Turkey on Wednesday (October 22)' is deleted from the ST but it is 'since the beginning of this week' منذ مطلع الأسبوع substituted with another P", namely, in the TT to specify a certain date. In (6), the P" 'on Thursday' is completely deleted from the original I" 'French navy on Thursday captured' without a substitute in the translated version; it specifies the day of capturing the pirates in Somalia coasts. Finally, the deleted P" (7) 'on Thursday' is deleted from the Adv" 'according to U.S. government figures released on Thursday'; it specifies the day in which the U.S. is going to release documentary figures. In short, all the P"s in Table (9) are omitted from the ST in the process of translation.

In short, the researcher agrees with Knight and Koehn (2003) in the sense that there are instances of P deletion, addition; if the translator is in a real need of it, the preposition can be translated to a similar preposition in the TT.

Not only does deletion of P" occurs through the process of translation, but also the addition of P" to the TT is obvious as shown in Table (10) below:

Table 10: Addition of P" to TT where necessary

| No | News | ST | Added P'' | TT | Line (TT) |
|----|------|--------------------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| 1 | I | arrested the unit's leader-0 | من وحدات الصحوه | اعتقال قائد وحدة من وحدات الصحوه | 2 |
| 2 | IV | Eight civilians were killed -0 | في تلك الغارة | ثمانية مدنيين لقوا حتفهم في تلك الغارة | 6 |
| 3 | V | no other details-0 | في الوقت الحالي | بدون أي تفاصيل في الوقت الحالي | 3 |
| 4 | VI | with police -0- overnight | في مدن المنطقة ذات الأغلبية الكردية | و الشرطة التركية في مدن المنطقة ذات الأغلبية الكردية وتواصلت ليلا | 2 |
| 5 | VI | of Ocalan -0- who is serving | في سجنه | أوجلان في سجنه الذي يقضي | 8 |
| 6 | VIII | have grown increasingly worried-0 | فيه | تزايد فيه القلق | 9 |

Table (10) has (6) added P"s to the Arabic text and they are not found in the ST. All of them have the structure of [P" [spec [P' [P [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]]]]]. The researcher 'the awakening of' 'وحدات الصحوه' of [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]] uses the structure of [P" [spec [P' [P [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]]]]] for the added P" 'of the awakening units' in the N" 'وحدات الصحوه' units]]]]]]]] for the added P" 'the arrest of a unit's leader' to specify the unit's affiliation. It is obvious that قائد وحدة this P" is added inside the structure of N" to specify that the leader, in question, belongs to the awakening units but not any other faction in Iraq war. In (2), the 'eight civilians were في تلك الغارة لقوا حتفهم at that raid to the I" في تلك الغارة addition of P" killed at that raid' as an adjunct to emphasize the toll death on air raid and not by any 'at the recent time' is added to the في الوقت الحالي other instrument. In (3), the adjunct P" 'without extra information at the recent time' to indicate في الوقت الحالي P" the exact time in which the details take place i.e., at the recent time. In (4), the 'in the cities of the area of the Kurdish في مدن المنطقة ذات الأغلبية الكردية addition of P" majority' to the N" 'Turkish police' is to specify the community of Kurds at those

'Ocalan' to make أوجلان 'in his jail' is inserted in the N" في سجنه cities. In (5), The P" 'increase' to تزايد in it is added to the N" فيه the reference clearer. In (6), the P" emphasize the time of worry at that exact time. In short, the P"s are added to the TT to make the reference clearer.

Table 11: Addition of P" to TT

| No | News | ST | Added P" | TT | Line (TT) |
|----|------|-----|---------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | I | -0- | في الوقت ذاته | في الوقت ذاته تؤكد الحكومة | 7 |
| 2 | VIII | -0- | في وقت | هذا في وقت تزايد فيه القلق الأمريكي | 9 |

In Table (11), translators have (2) added P"s at the beginning of certain paragraphs in the TT but they do not relate to the ST at all. They have the structure of in the في الوقت ذاته [P" [spec [P' [P [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]]]]]]. For instance, in (1) the P" 'the في وقت ذاته [N' [N 'in' [N" [Spec في meanwhile]]]]]]]. This addition ensures the importance of the government's role in at a في وقت achieving many issues at the same time. And, the addition of P" in (2) at a time the في وقت تزايد فيه القلق الأمريكي 'at the beginning of the paragraph American worries have increased' is to specify the time of event in the TT even if it is not mentioned in the ST.

v. The Category Co-ordination

Coordinators as grammatical linkers used syntactically to initiate dependent clauses or to join two phrases that have the same structures. They carry the structure of [Coord" [Coord' [Coord 'and' [N"2 [Spec [N' [N]]]]]]]] in X- bar syntax. Their deletion or addition is regarded an area of difficulty because there will be discrepancies in the structures between TL and SL.

Himidi (2004) argues that Arab editors of news may connect two or more events in one text or in one report. In such a case, they are to be aware of using

linking words as additional categories but they must not harm the structures of both languages. This study involves situations in which certain coordinators are deleted

from the source text as in Table (12):

Table 12: Deletion of the Coordinator 'and' + N" in TT

| No. | News | ST and + N" | TT | Correction | Line |
|-----|------|--|----|---------------|------|
| 1 | VI | in Urfa <u>and Dogubeyazit</u> | - | ودوغيبازيت | 4 |
| 2 | VI | Police use tear gas <u>and water cannons</u> | - | ومدافع المياه | 9 |
| 3 | VIII | violence <u>and its casualties</u> worldwide | - | وضحاياها | 2 |
| 4 | VI | <u>stones and</u> molotov cocktails | - | الحجارة و | 4 |

Table (12) contains a few structures of the coordinator ['and' + N"]. It should be mentioned that from (1-3) the coordinator links two N"s in the actual text in which ['and' + N₂] are deleted; however, in (4) it links the same categories but ['and' and N₁] are omitted. In (1) the actual structure is 'Urfa and Dogubeyazit'; it is represented in [N"1 [Spec [N' [N 'Urfa' [Coord" [Coord' [Coord 'and' [N"2 [Spec [N' [N 'Dogubeyazit']]]]]]]]]]. The N"1 'Urfa' is kept in the TT in the process of translation but the rest of the phrase, namely, 'and + Dogubeyazit' are deleted from the ST and thus are not found in the TT though it carries the concept of a certain location of the party. In (2), it is the phrase 'and water canon' that is omitted in the actual phrase 'tear gas and water canon'; it shows one kind of the weapons of police that is used to disperse protests in Turkey. In (3), the deleted entities 'and violence casualties' illustrate the decline of terrorism in the actual phrase 'violence and its casualties'. Finally, in (4), it is the N" + Coord 'stones and' that have been omitted but N"2 'molotov cocktails' is retained in both texts. This deletion causes the negligence of a kind of simple weapon, namely, 'stones' which are used by the supporters.

However, the addition of Coord" in the TT is obvious as in Table (13):

‘and’ to TT و Table 13: Addition of the Co-coordinator

| No. | News | ST | TT | Line |
|-----|------|---|--|------|
| 1 | I | 0-Baghdad security spokesman said | و قال متحدث امني | 3 |
| 2 | II | The Hamas interior ministry said in a statement | و قال بيان للوزارة | 3 |
| 3 | II | ...came The arrests | و قد جاءت عملية الاعتقال | 5 |
| 4 | III | The toddler has been taken | و قد نقلت المصابة | 3 |
| 5 | III | Twenty-three people have died | و قد لقي ثلاثة وعشرون شخصا حتفهم | 3 |
| 6 | III | Egypt hosted | و تستضيف مصر | 5 |
| 7 | IV | The American Language Center was | و كان المركز | 3 |
| 8 | IV | U.S. officials have said | و بينما قال مسؤولون أمريكيون | 5 |
| 9 | V | the defense ministry said | و قالت الوزارة | 2 |
| 10 | V | a 21-year-old female soldier was killed | و كانت عسكرية في الحادية والعشرين من العمر | 4 |

وTable (13) illustrates that there are (10) examples in which the coordinator 'and' has been added to initiate a clause. In all of them, the structure is [Coord" [Coord' 'and' and [Coord [I" [I [V"[N"]]]]]]. The researcher gives to the reader the specimen of 'said' [N" قال 'and' [I" [I [V" و its complement I" as in (1) in [Coord" [Coord' [Coord 'Baghdad security spokesman']]]]]]. It is significant to notice that the بغداد coordinator occupies the initial position of I" and this is acceptable in Arabic syntax. However, if the same coordinator is put in the same position in English as a contrast, the sentence becomes odd because the clause is changed to dependent and cannot stand without a support as in [*and Baghdad security spokesman said]. To avoid

repetition of the analysis of similar structures, it is argued that the examples (2-10) are treated syntactically in the same way in Arabic and English simultaneously. Thus, the

‘and’ in Arabic is necessary. The semantic significance of resumption

The researcher agrees with Himidi (2004) in the sense that having the

‘and’ in Arabic broadcasts text is essential. The additional linking category

4.1.1. B. The Syntactic Analysis of Clauses

Not only phrases but also clauses can be deleted or added.

i. The Category I'

I' is a universal functional category which consists of N' as the specifier, the head I, which involves tense & Ø – agreement features, and V' as the complement. It has the structure of [I' [N' [Spec [N' [N [I' [I [V' [Spec [V' [V]]]]]]]]]] in English. This I' can be either finite or non-finite. If it is a finite clause, tense is a must to be overt in the structure; but, non-finite clause does not show tense. Through the process of translation, translators may delete I' from ST or add I's to TT; they may contain different, complete and important information for the whole message of that text. Deleted I's are divided into four groups, namely, (i) simple, (ii) complex, (iii) compound and (iv) dependent. The simple I' consists of a single independent clause with a single subject-verb structure. It has seven different types which are represented by SV, SVO, SVO₁O₂, SVO₁Comp, SVO₁P', SVP' and SVComp. Table (14) illustrates the deleted simple I's.

Table 14: Deletion of simple I' in TT

| No. | News | ST (simple I') | Line |
|-----|------|--|------|
| 1 | III | <u>Shahin said the percentage of fatalities from bird flu in Egypt is less than in other countries that have seen outbreaks of the disease</u> | 9 |

| | | | |
|----|------|--|----|
| 2 | III | <u>The World Health Organization (WHO) called earlier this month for an investigation into why many of the victims have been young children</u> | 11 |
| 3 | III | <u>Most of the victims have been young girls or women</u> | 6 |
| 4 | II | <u>The arrests had been announced earlier by Ibrahim Abu al-Naja, a Fatah leader in Gaza</u> | 4 |
| 5 | IV | <u>a U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said Saturday, in the latest sign of improving U.S.-Syrian relations after years of animosity</u> | 2 |
| 6 | IV | <u>Ministry officials were not available for comment on Saturday, a weekend in Syria.</u> | 16 |
| 7 | IV | <u>The language center was expected to reopen its doors Sunday</u> | 19 |
| 8 | IV | <u>The language and cultural centers as well as the school cater to the small American community in the Syrian capital and other foreign residents</u> | 9 |
| 9 | VI | <u>Reuters television filmed groups of supporters</u> | 3 |
| 10 | VI | <u>Dozens have been arrested</u> | 22 |
| 11 | VI | <u>The PKK is considered a terrorist organization by Turkey, the United States and the European Union</u> | 27 |
| 12 | VI | <u>Hundreds of PKK supporters also protested across southeast and eastern Turkey on Saturday (October 18) at alleged mistreatment of Ocalan.</u> | 21 |
| 13 | VII | <u>" They are suspected of piracy, " said Jean-Marc Le Quilliec, the ship's commander</u> | 7 |
| 14 | VIII | <u>U.S.-led forces invaded in 2003 to topple former dictator Saddam Hussein</u> | 8 |

Table (15) consists of (14) deleted simple I's. All of them have the structure [I'

[N'' [I' [I [v'']]]]. The researcher gives (1) as the specimen of them [I' [N'' 'Shahin' [I' [I

'past' [v" 'say the percentage of fatalities from bird flu in Egypt is less than in other countries that have seen outbreaks of the disease']]]. What is significant about this point is that the editor has neglected the semantic components of these I"s as if they are not available in the ST.

Second type of I" is called the complex sentence. Each one consists of an independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The subordinate clause begins with an adverbial semantic linker of time, place, concession, contrast, reason, condition, purpose etc. A complex sentence is used to emphasize one idea over another, so they are supposed not to be separated. Certain I"s are deleted through the process of translation as in Table (15):

Table 15: Deletion of complex I" in TT

| No. | News | ST (complex I") | Line |
|-----|------|--|------|
| 1 | I | <u>Iraqi forces arrested al Mashhadani because they had a judicial warrant.</u> | 9 |
| 2 | I | <u>Called Awakening Councils or "Sahwa" in Arabic, the units are led mostly by Sunni Arab tribal sheikhs and comprise many former insurgents.</u> | 12 |
| 3 | I | <u>It will soon pay all of them itself, until it absorbs 20 percent into its own security services and finds civilian jobs for the rest.</u> | 17 |
| 4 | I | <u>U.S. officials have said a dangerous situation could ensue if Maliki's Shi'ite-led government fails to reconcile with these Sunni Arab fighters</u> | 25 |
| 5 | II | <u>Fatah and Hamas have been at loggerheads since the Islamists violently seized control of the Gaza Strip in June 2007 from forces loyal to Abbas, splitting Palestinian territory into two separately ruled areas.</u> | 10 |
| 6 | IV | <u>Both countries have said lately they wish to improve relations,</u> | 23 |

| | | | |
|----|-----|--|----|
| | | <u>lingering differences, such as Syria's backing for anti-despite Israel militants and its alliance with Iran</u> | |
| 7 | IV | <u>It was not clear whether the school and the cultural center would be allowed to reopen as well</u> | 17 |
| 8 | VI | <u>On Monday (October 20) one protester died of gunshot wounds when Kurdish demonstrators fought police in eastern Turkey as Prime Minister Tayyip Erodgan visited the region.</u> | 10 |
| 9 | VI | <u>In Dogubeyazit, one man died in hospital after being shot during clashes between police and PKK supporters, hospital sources said</u> | 13 |
| 10 | VII | <u>Attacks against vessels surged this month as calm seas allowed the pirates to approach their prey more easily and dodge a growing naval presence in the region.</u> | 17 |
| 11 | VII | <u>It was not immediately clear where the Somalis would be taken</u> | 10 |

Table (15) illustrates that (11) complex sentences are omitted. All of them have the structure [r₀ [r₁ [subordinator [r₂]]]]. The researcher gives (1) 'Iraqi forces arrested al Mashhadani because they had a judicial warrant' in the structure [r₀ [r₁ 'Iraqi forces arrested al Mashhadani' [subordinator 'because' [r₂ 'they had a judicial warrant']]]] as specimen for the group. This subordinator explains the reason of arresting 'al Mashhadani'; it cannot stand alone if the main clause 'Iraqi forces arrested al Mashhadani' is deleted. However, if the subordinate clause is omitted, the main clause can syntactically survive and convey a meaning. In short, the editor does not care about the semantic components of such great number of sentences in the ST.

A compound sentence consists of two independent I"s; they are joined together by a coordinator or a transitional semantic linker. They may or may not relate in meaning because they can be divided by a full stop marker. Any of them can be separated without causing any harm to the other structure and its meaning. Table (16) below illustrates the deleted compound I"s.

Table 16: Deletion of compound I" in TT

| No. | News | ST (compound I") | Line |
|-----|------|------------------|------|
|-----|------|------------------|------|

| | | | |
|---|-----|--|----|
| 1 | I | <u>A Reuter's reporter heard heavy gunfire near the scene, and saw Iraqi army snipers on roofs all around the neighborhood.</u> | 7 |
| 2 | I | <u>There are around 100,000 members nationwide, who were paid by the U.S. military, but last year the Iraqi government started taking over the program.</u> | 16 |
| 3 | III | <u>The H5N1 strain of the virus that is most dangerous to humans first emerged in Asia in 2003, and it has caused nearly 250 deaths, according to WHO figures</u> | 16 |
| 4 | III | <u>Scientists fear that a mutation of the bird flu virus resulting in a strain easily transmitted among humans, and could create a pandemic, potentially affecting up to one-fifth of the world's population</u> | 18 |
| 5 | VI | <u>PKK guerrillas are still active in southeast Turkey, and some of them crossing from mountain refuges in mainly Kurdish northern Iraq to attack Turkish security forces</u> | 25 |

Table (16) consists of (4) deleted compound I's with the structure [I⁰ [I¹ [Linker [I²]]]]. I¹ and I² can be separated completely from each other without being effect grammatically. For instance, (1) 'a Reuter's reporter heard heavy gunfire near the scene, and saw Iraqi army snipers on roofs all around the neighborhood' has the structure of [I⁰ [I¹ 'a Reuter's reporter heard heavy gunfire near the scene' [Coordinator 'and' [I² 'saw Iraqi army snipers on roofs all around the neighborhood']]]] as a specimen of the five examples. In case the coordinator 'and' is deleted each of them will be a complete thought as in the structures (i) [I¹ [N¹ 'a Reuter's reporter' [V¹ 'heard heavy gunfire near the scene']]]]] and (ii) [I¹ [N⁰ [V¹ 's/he saw Iraqi army snipers on roofs all around the neighborhood']]]. It is evident that in case of separation, the

deleted identical subject 'Reuter's reporter' must be overt to render a grammatical sentence.

However, a dependent clause is marked by a semantic linker of adverbial nature; it carries piece of information in support of the main clause. Its deletion may harm the meaning of the news. Table (17) involves the deleted dependent I"s.

Table 17: Deletion of dependent I" in TT

| No. | News | ST (dependent I") | Line |
|-----|------|---|------|
| 1 | VI | <u>as municipal elections approach in March</u> | 16 |
| 2 | VI | <u>but the level of violence is much lower than before Ocalan's 1999 captured.</u> | 27 |
| 3 | VIII | <u>as the Taliban have advanced from their Swat Valley stronghold to other parts of the country</u> | 12 |

Table (17) illustrates that dependent clauses from (1 -3) are deleted from the ST. Each has the internal structure of [subordinator [I" [N" [I [I [V"]]]]]]. To represent all of them in structures, (1) 'as municipal elections approach in March' in the structure [subordinator 'as' [I" [N" 'municipal elections' [I [I 'present' [V" 'approach in March']]]]] is given as a specimen.

Not only deletion but also addition of I" takes place in the translated texts in the TL. Table (18) illustrates a number of sentences of this category.

Table 18: Addition of I" to TT

| No. | News | TT (independent simple I") | Line (TT) |
|-----|------|--|-----------|
| 1 | VI | اتسع نطاق دائرة الاحتجاجات التي ينفذها الأكراد في جنوب شرق تركيا منذ مطلع هذا الأسبوع | 1 |
| 2 | VI | تواصلت ليلا ونهار | 3 |
| 3 | VI | تكرر المشهد ذاته في مدينة دوغوبيازيت | 6 |
| 4 | VI | يبدو أن السبب المباشر للاضطرابات الحالية هو الاستياء الذي يشعر به الأكراد من أوضاعهم المعيشية | 11 |
| 5 | VI | مبررات كثيرة تدفع تركيا إلى طلب المؤازرة في تصديها للمسلحين الأكراد الذين لا يزالون ناشطين في جنوب شرقها | 19 |

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| 6 | VI | لكن ذلك لم يخفف من حدة التوتر السائد فيها | 14 |
| No. | News | TT (dependent I') | Line |
| 7 | I | العديد من المتمردين السابقين الذين انخرطوا في مجالس الصحوة | 6 |
| 8 | IV | التابع للسفارة الأمريكية | 1 |
| 9 | V | العاملة في أفغانستان | 6 |
| No. | News | TT (complex I') | Line |
| 10 | VI | ونظراً لوعورة المنطقة التي يتمركز فيها المسلحون، يبدو أن تركيا لن تتمكن بمفردها من وضع حد لهجماتهم ولذلك دعا رئيس وزراء تركيا دول المنطقة والعالم للتعاون مع بلاده في مجال مكافحة ما يسمى بالإرهاب | 17 |
| No. | News | TT (compound I') | Line |
| 11 | V | توفيت عسكرية كندية في أفغانستان لكن وفاتها غير ناجمة عن عمل عدائي، كما أعلنت وزارة الدفاع الكندية | 1 |

The added I's to the Arabic version have different structures. For instance, in (1) from (1-6) have the structure of $[I^0 [I^1 [I^2 [V^0 [N^0]]]]]$ as in the example (1) 8Table (1) نطاق دائرة الاحتجاجات التي ينفذها الأكراد في جنوب شرق تركيا منذ مطلع هذا الأسبوع اتسع 'The protest circle which Kurds implement in south-eastern Turkey since the beginning of this week expanded' which has the structure $[I^0 [V^0 [N^0 \text{week expanded}]]]$ 'The protest circle which Kurds implement in south-eastern Turkey since the beginning of this week' as a specimen of the examples. The added I's from (7-9) have the structure of $[subordinator [I^0 [V^0 [Comp^0]]]]]$ as in (7) العديد من المتمردين السابقين الذين انخرطوا في مجالس الصحوة 'who were joined to the awakening councils' as a specimen for the rest has the structure $[subordinator [I^0 [V^0 [P^0 \text{انخرطوا}]]]]]$. In (10), the complex sentence which is added to the target has the structure of $[I^0 [Subordinator [I^1 \text{نظراً}]] [I^2 \text{وعورة المنطقة التي يتمركز المسلحون}]]]$ 'the roughness of the area in which the armors are stationed' $[I^2$

'it seems that Turkey will not be able alone to put an end to their attacks' لهجماتهم
 لذلك [I³] 'therefore' [Coordinator
 'Turkey prime minister asked states of the area and the world to مكافحة ما يسمى بالإرهاب
 cooperate with his country to fight what is called terrorism']]]. Finally, the addition
 of the compound I" as in (11) takes place through the process of translation; it has the
 'a Canadian female soldier expired in أفغانستان في إغانية عسكرية كندية structure of [I⁰ [I¹
 'however' [I²] 'Afghanistan' [Coordinator
 'her death was not a result of a hostile act, as the Canadian defense ministry الكندية
 announced']]].

In short, the addition of I"s is to enrich the TT from the editor's perspectives

but not to weaken the ST.

ii. The category C"

C" is a functional category which consists of a specifier, the head C and the
 complement I" as in the structure [C" [Spec [C [C [I"]]]]], see examples page (32). It is
 posited in syntax to account for any moved element outside the structure of I". It can
 be as a result of wh-question, wh-nominal clause and a complementizer. Deletion or
) illustrates the 19addition of C" through the process of translation is obvious. Table ()
 deleted C":

: Deletion of C" in TT19Table

| No | News | ST | Line (ST) |
|----|------|---|-----------|
| 1 | VI | where many of the rebels are based | 20 |
| 2 | VII | (the craft) that was intercepted by armed navy forces on two light boats guided by a helicopter as the warship approached | 8 |
| 3 | VII | when it intercepted the mother ship off Kenyan coast | 12 |

Table (19) consists of (3) deleted C" from the ST. The researcher gives the example (1) 'where many of the rebels are based' in the structure [C" [Spec [C' [C 'where' [I" 'many of the rebels are based']]]]] as specimen of the rest in the previous Table. This deletion causes loosing of certain information related to the location of rebels. In (2), the deletion of C" causes a deletion of details about the event of the intercepting of the French navy. The deleted C" in (3) carries information of the time and the place of the interception of the mother ship. In short, deletion of C" causes loosing of certain information.

Furthermore, addition of C" occurs in the TT as it is shown in Table (20):

Table 20: Addition of C" to TT

| No | News | TT | ST | Line (TT) |
|----|------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | VIII | أن ما تسميها واشنطن | what Washington calls it | 1 |

The C", in Table (20), has the structure of [C" [Spec [C' [C 'تسميها 'what' [I" أن ما واشنطن 'Washington calls it']]]]]. The addition of C" can be used as a kind of clarifying and explaining meanings and ideas.

To sum up; it is obvious that the editors at Al-Jazeera Channel who act as translators for these samples of the study have deleted some phrases from the ST. The phrases are sometimes substituted; sometimes not. Through the syntactic analysis, we can see that only nine N"s are deleted; however, if it is compared to V", it is found that there is one V" that has been missed from the ST. Insofar as the A"s are concerned, it has been found that there are fourteen adjectival phrases that have been omitted. The maximum number of deletion happens to P"s; they reach nineteen phrases; the P"s are adjuncts but they carry specific details and can be used as a kind of documentation. There are four functional coordinators + N" that have been omitted

from the SL. At the clause level, editors have deleted thirty three I"s from the ST. Fourteen of them are simple, eleven as complex, five compounds and three dependent. Also, there are three C"s that have been deleted from the same texts of the samples.

Not only deletion but also addition of phrases and clauses take place in the process of translation. For instance, there are nine N"s that have been added to the TT. They are seven V" s that show reporting have been added. Also, there are five A"s that have been pushed to the TT. The second in number of addition happens to P"S; there are eight P"s that have been added. At the lexical level, there are ten coordinators that are added as cohesive devices to the Arabic versions of news. At the clause level, there are eleven I"s that have been added. Finally, there is only one C" that is added to clarify the meaning of certain information in the ST.

4.2. Structure Preserving Principle

This principle is posited in syntax to account for the syntactic components of a sentence in an attempt to preserve the syntactic features at D-structure, S-structure and LF which is the level of interpretation (see Chomsky, 1981, p.115 & 293). This theory will be of great help to the researcher to know what structures are changed in the process of translation. Such syntactic issues are necessary to take into consideration to be accounted to highlight the differences between the English version as the SL and the translated version as the TL which is Arabic. Structures can be changed through the process of translation by either movement of certain categories from one position to another or by changing the structure of certain category into other structure of different category due to word order.

4.2.1. Movement of N"

The structure of a phrase must be preserved when a movement takes place from D-structure to S-structures and reaches the LF. If this work is compared to the related literature, Radford (1988) as a propagator of this principle argues that the syntactic representations at D-structure must be kept at S-structure in order to preserve the structure principles at any phase whether ST or TT because the structure is one and cannot be forged. For instance, the structure of N" at D-structure must remain N" at S-structure to maintain the structure. However, Himidi (2004) argues that Arab translators may change the order of lexical words or even their structural component and that they do not translate literally what they receive from agencies; they re-order them in a new way. Arabic has the order VSO or SVO as compared to English SVO. In this sense, the same category N" functions as the S in SVO must remain the same N" in VSO. Also, in English, A" occurs before N"; but in Arabic, after N" but this act does not change the structure of the adjective though it changes its quality.

In short, the researcher agrees with both Radford (1988) in the sense that the structure must be maintained at both levels whether in the original or the TT and with Himidi (2004) in the sense that the subject in any order must be retained.

4.2.2. Structural Changes

If the researcher compares this study with the relevant studies, it is obvious that there are common shared views related to the structures. For instance, Shunnaq (1992) argues that Arab translators must be aware of syntactic structures of both SL and TL. They may damage Arabic structures by using different syntactic features in the TT which are not found in ST. Knight and Koehn (2003) argues that translators try to translate the meaning of the text without paying attention to preserve the syntactic structures. The studies show that translators can preserve syntactic structures through

the process of translation. Syntactic features of N" and P" in SL must be kept as much as possible in TL through the process of translation to preserve the number of N (plural and singular). Himidi (2004) argues that Arab editors prefer to start Arabic news with nominal sentences and not verbal ones. El-Sakran (2004) argues that Arab translators of English news must be aware of TL structures and must avoid destroying the structure of ST.

Jalabneh & Mahmoud (2005) argue that a translator must be aware of structures of both languages in an attempt to preserve the structures through the process of translation. They argue that a translator must follow the linguistic rules to transfer the message from SL into TL at the syntactic level. The study illustrates that a translator can be fair to both languages by preserving syntactic structures.

4.2.2.A. Changes at the Phrase Level

The following discussion shows the structural changes which occurred at the phrase level.

i. N" Structural Changes

The category N" must occupy a grammatical function in any sentence. A sentence will be ungrammatical if it does not contain an N" or its substitutes as the subject, object...etc of the sentence. Editors may not pay attention to such a structure in the process of translation. They may change the structure from N" in ST into any other phrases in the TT in order to achieve the intended meaning.

Knight and Koehn (2003) argue that N" in SL must be kept in TL through the process of translation to preserve the number of N (plural and singular). Jalabneh & Mahmoud (2005) argue that a translator must keep the linguistic structural features in the ST and their equivalent in TT. For instance, N" in ST must be kept N" in the TT

and not any other phrases. They succeed in keeping the structure of SL in TL to preserve phrase classes and preserve the number of N.

To clarify the issue, Table (21) shows the changes that happened to N".

Table 21: Changing N" to P"

| No | News | ST (N") | Line (ST) | TT (P") | Line (TT) |
|----|------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | VI | throwing ... <u>molotov cocktails</u> | 4 | رشق مؤيدو الحزب الشرطة بالزجاجات الحارقة | 3 |
| 2 | VI | they chanted <u>slogans</u> | 5 | هتفوا بشعارات مناهضة للحكومة | 6 |
| 3 | VI | who is serving a <u>life sentence</u> | 7 | عقوبة بالسجن المؤبد | 7 |
| 4 | IV | targeted a top <u>al-Qaida</u> | 7 | استهدفت مسؤولا في تنظيم القاعدة | 6 |
| 5 | VII | <u>last year</u> pirates took control | 21 | سيطروا في العام الماضي | 10 |
| 6 | VIII | G.W. Bush's <u>2007</u> decision | 8 | بعد قرار الرئيس ... في 2007 | 6 |
| 7 | VIII | to stabilizing <u>Afghanistan</u> | 12 | تحقيق الاستقرار في أفغانستان | 10 |
| 8 | VI | discrimination and a <u>lack of jobs</u> | 16 | التمييز ضدهم ومن فقدان الوظائف | 11 |
| 9 | VII | 11 suspected <u>Somalis pirates</u> captured | 12 | يشتبه في أنهم من القراصنة الصوماليين | 4 |
| 10 | VII | more than <u>250</u> seaman | 19 | و أكثر من 250 من البحارة | 8 |
| 11 | VIII | additional <u>troops</u> | 8 | المزيد من القوات | 7 |
| 12 | II | <u>ministry</u> said in a statement | 6 | قال بيان للوزارة | 3 |
| 13 | VI | Pro-PKK supporters clash | 1 | مناصرين لحزب العمال الكردستاني | 2 |

Table (21) contains of (13) N"s in the ST that have been changed into P" in the target one. The N"s have the structure [N" [Spec [N' [N]]]]. They are changed into the structure of P" as [P" [Spec [P' [P [N"]]]]]. In this sense, N" in the ST becomes the complement to the head P in TT. For instance, the N" 'molotov cocktails bottles' in (1) as a specimen of the group in the Table has the structure [N" [Spec [N' [N 'molotov' [N 'with molotov cocktails' بالزجاجات الحارقة 'cocktails bottles']]]]]]] is changed into P" 'the Molotov cocktails with' الزجاجات حارقة 'that has the structure of [P" [Spec [P' [P

bottles']]]]]]]]. All the examples in the Table above illustrate that the structure of N'' is changed to P'' in the same manner.

In short, the syntactic features of the ST must be maintained to the text ability of the translator/editor in the process of translation. The researcher agrees with Knight and Koehn (2003) and with Jalabneh & Mahmoud (2005) in the sense that the category N'' can be maintained in translation across many languages through keeping its syntactic structure of N''.

ii. V'' Structural Changes

Attention must be paid to V'' also in both SL and the TL; a translator/editor may change the structure of V'' into any other phrase structures. Himidi (2004) argues that Arab editors prefer to start Arabic news with nominal sentences and not verbal ones. In this sense, they change the structure of V'' in English as the SL into N'' in Arabic as the target one. In contrast, the researcher pays much attention to keep the principle intact in an attempt to preserve the syntactic structure of V'' in both languages.

To illustrate the changes that happen to V'', the Table (22) is given below:

Table 22: Changing V'' to N''

| No. | News | ST (V'') | Line (ST) | TT (N'') | Line (TT) |
|-----|------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | II | the men <u>were accused</u> | 6 | احتجاز هؤلاء جاء | 3 |
| 2 | VI | PKK <u>clashes</u> with police | 1 | تحولت الاحتجاجات إلى اشتباكات | 2 |

Table (22) has two structural changes from the structure of V'' [V'' [Spec [V' [V [Comp.]]]]] in the ST to be the structure of N'' [N'' [Spec [N' [N]]]] in the TT. For instance, in (1) as a specimen of the two examples, the V'' 'were accused' [V'' [Spec [V' [V 'were 'detention' as in the structure [N'' [Spec [N' [N احتجاز'accused']]]]] is changed into the N''

احتجاز هؤلاء 'detention']]]]] in order to start the nominal sentence with the phrase احتجاز هؤلاء

'detention those came' in Arabic version. جاء احتجاز هؤلاء 'detention those' as

Not only is V" changed into N" but it is also changed into P" as in Table (23):

Table 23: Changing V" to P"

| No | News | ST (V") | Line (ST) | TT (P") | Line (TT) |
|----|------|--|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | I | Iraqi forces <u>seized</u> Adil | 5 | باعتقال عادل المشهداني | 4 |
| 2 | IV | An American facility <u>is reopening</u> | 1 | سمحت... بإعادة فتح مركز اللغة | 1 |

In Table (23), the V 'seized' has the structure of [v" [Spec [v' [v]]]]; it is changed into P" as in [P" [Spec [P' [P [N"]]]]] in the TL. The representation is visible in [v" [Spec [v' 'an arrest اعتقال 'in' [N" → 'in an arrest of' [P" [Spec [P' [P [اعتقال [v' 'seized']]]]] in SL and P" of]]]]] in TL.

In short, the researcher agrees with Himidi (2004) in the sense that a translator/editor may make changes in the syntactic structures of V" through the process of translation or editing.

iii. A" Structural Changes

A" as attributive can be changed into other phrase categories, namely, V" and

P" as in Table (24).

Table 24: Changing A" to V" and P"

| No | News | ST (A") | Line (ST) | TT (V") | Line (TT) |
|----|------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | VII | three <u>suspected</u> pirates | 1 | ثلاثة يشتبه في أنهم قراصنة | 1 |
| No | News | ST (A") | Line (ST) | TT (P") | Line (TT) |
| 1 | VII | the east <u>African</u> coast | 23 | الساحل الشرقي لأفريقيا | 12 |

Table (24) illustrates that the structure of A" 'suspected' in [A" [Spec [A' [A 'are accused يشتبه في 'suspected' [N' 'pirates']]]]] is changed into V" in [V" [Spec [V' [V 'of]]]]]. Likewise, the structure 'African' [A" [Spec [A' [A 'African' [N"']]]]] in the phrase افريقيا 'of' [N" لـ 'of Africa' [P" [Spec [P' [P لأفريقيا east African coast' is changed into P" 'Africa']]]]] in the Arabic version. This is a new issue which is not mentioned by any study in the literature; thus, A"s are also liable to change.

iv. P" Structural Changes

Table (25) below illustrates the structural changes which happen to P".

Table 25: Changing P" to N"

| No | News | ST (P") | Line ST | TT (N") | Line TT |
|----|------|--|---------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 | I | Clashes erupted <u>on Saturday</u> | 1 | اندلعت أمس اشتباكات | 1 |
| 2 | II | ministry said <u>in a statement</u> | 6 | قال بيان للوزارة | 3 |
| 3 | II | programme <u>of a unity government</u> | 14 | حكومة وحدة وطنية | 6 |

The P" 'on Saturday' [P" [Spec [P' [P on [N" 'Saturday']]]]] is changed into N" 'yesterday']]]]] in the TT. This process is applicable to the أمس 'yesterday' [N" [Spec [N' [N rest of the examples in the same Table. The researcher agrees with Knight and Koehn (2003) that the structure of P" must be maintained in both languages through the process of translation.

4.2.2.B. Changes at the Clause Level

Not only phrases but also clauses may undergo certain changes.

i. I" Structural Changes

It is evident that I" is changed into N" and P" as in Table (26).

Table 26: Changing I" to P" and N"

| No | News | ST | Line ST | TT | Line TT |
|----|------|------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | VI | who mostly live in the | 15 | في المنطقة التي تعاني من الفقر | 10 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|----|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | poor southeast | | (P") | |
| 2 | III | it may yet escalate | 15 | مخاوف من تحول المرض (P") | 6 |
| 3 | III | who are generally in charge of looking after poultry | 7 | معظمهم من مربيّات الدواجن (P") | 4 |
| 4 | I | the United States prepares to pull its combat troops | 20 | قرب انسحاب القوات الأمريكية (N") | 6 |

Table (26) illustrates the structural changes of I" into other phrase structures.

For instance, in (1) ,as a specimen of the group, I" whose structure [I" [N" 'who' [adv 'mostly' [I [V" 'live in the poor southeast']]]]] is changed into the P" 'in the area that suffers from poverty' in the structure [P" [Spec [P' [P 'in' [N" 'تعاين من الفقر' 'the area that suffers from poverty']]]]]. However, in (4), the structure of I" [I" [N" 'the United States' [I [V" 'prepares to pull its combat troops']]]]] is changed into N" 'the American troops withdrawal' in the TT [N" [Spec 'القوات الأمريكية 'troops withdrawal']]]]]. The structure of I" must also be [N 'American' انسحاب قوات maintained as that of other phrases according to Jalabneh & Mahmoud (2005).

It is obvious that the Arabic version is not as the same the English version because the Arabic version does not involve all the information they are supposed to appear. In other words, editors delete certain phrases and full structures at some places and add the same in other places. They follow this policy to achieve the wanted meaning sought for by the station director. There might be other political or economical reasons behind the addition, substitution or deletion of ST.

4.3. The Semantic Features

4.3.1. The Thematic Relations

The theory of thematic relations accounts not only for syntactic but also semantic selections of predicate at all syntactic levels. The semantic roles as real components of the theory are essential to guarantee the grammaticality of the structures at the all levels of syntax. N", P", I" and C" are theta role bearers, but V, A", P and Adv are non theta roles bearers. Each entity must have the same semantic feature in D- and S-structures till the LF representation. Theta roles are categorized as: agent, theme/patient, locative, source, goal, instrument, and experiencer. Every argument is assigned just one theta role and every theta role is assigned to just one argument.

It is obvious that through the process of translation translators/editors

sometimes delete categories which carry thematic roles as in Table (27) below:

Table 27: Deletion of thematic roles of categories in TT

| No. | News | Category | ST | Thematic role | Line |
|-----|------|----------|---|---------------|------|
| 1 | I | N" | Neighborhood | goal | 2 |
| 2 | I | N" | the soldiers | agent | 2 |
| 3 | I | N" | Qassim al-Moussawi | agent | 4 |
| 4 | II | N" | president Mahmud Abbas | source | 1 |
| 5 | IV | N" | its doors | theme | 1 |
| 6 | VI | N" | Stones | instrument | 4 |
| 7 | VI | N" | Turkey's Kurdish minority | agent | 15 |
| No. | News | Category | ST | Thematic role | Line |
| 8 | II | P" | by the enclave's Hamas rulers | agent | 2 |
| 9 | II | P" | by the Islamist movement's security service | agent | 8 |
| 10 | IV | P" | by Syrian authorities | agent | 4 |
| 11 | VI | P" | in the region | location | 17 |
| 12 | VII | P" | in waters | location | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----|-------------|----------|----|
| 13 | VII | P" | in the area | location | 21 |
| 14 | VIII | P" | in Pakistan | location | 1 |

Table (27) consists of (14) deleted arguments that carry theta roles (7) of which are N"s and the rest are P"s. Some of them constitute a full phrase; however, others are subparts of the phrase with which they share the same theta role. For instance, insofar as the N"s are concerned, it is obvious that the N" 'neighborhood', in (1), shares the theta role of goal with the compound N" 'neighborhood patrol'. It is assigned to it by the predicate 'erupted'. Another example of the category is the N" 'Qassim al-Moussawi' which shares the theta role of agent with the N" 'Baghdad security spokesman' assigned to by the V" 'said the firefight with the Sunni Arab fighters in al-Fadhil, central Baghdad, broke out after Iraqi forces seized Adil al-Mashhadani and one of his men on charges of terrorism'. Though this N" is deleted, the structure remains correct as it constitutes a subpart of the whole subject N". Similar to (1) and (3) are the N" 'President Mahmud Abbas' in (4) and the N" 'stones' in (6). The former shares the role of source and the latter the theta role of instrument. Opposite to this issue is that if the N" is deleted; it harms the grammaticality of the sentence as in (2). The N" 'the soldiers' occupies the role of agent; if it is deleted the structure becomes wrong as in (*..... arrested the unit's leader in Baghdad, an Iraqi security spokesman said). Likewise, in (5), the N" 'its door' bears the theta role of theme which is assigned by the verb 'reopening'; if this N" is omitted, the resulting structure becomes unacceptable as in (*An American language facility in Damascus is reopening.....). In (7), the N" 'Turkey's Kurdish minority' plays the agent role and its omission causes a problem as in (*..... who mostly live in the poor southeast, have long complained of discrimination and a lack of jobs).

In short, if an N" is a part of another N" with which it forms a full phrase, it can be omitted without making the sentence ungrammatical because the rest of the phrase is sufficient to render the sentence grammatical; however, if it is a separate N",

it cannot be deleted because it harms the grammaticality of the sentence.

The P"s in (8-14) are adjuncts; they carry theta roles for being overt in the structure. For instance the P" 'by the enclave's Hamas rulers', 'by the Islamist movement's security service' and 'by Syrian authorities' carry the role of agent. However, the P"s (11) 'in the region', (12) 'in waters', (13) 'in the area' and (14) 'in Pakistan' bear the theta role of location assigned by their respective predicates. In short, P"s that constitute adjuncts can be deleted from the structure because they are not a part of the theta grid of predicate. However, if a P" forms an argument adjunct P"), it cannot be deleted because it is an essential as is the case in (N"1 put N"2 argument of the verb 'put'.

Not only deletion but also addition of N"s and P"s is possible. These syntactic

phenomena obtain in the TL as in Table (28) below:

Table 28: Addition of thematic roles of categories

| No. | News | Category | TT | Thematic role | Line |
|-----|------|----------|--|---------------|------|
| 1 | I | N" | العاصمة – بغداد | Location | 2 |
| 2 | I | N" | حي – الفضل | Location | 3 |
| 3 | I | N" | تنفيذ أمر قضائي | Theme | 4 |
| 4 | III | N" | هي – في حالة مستقرة | Agent | 3 |
| No. | News | Category | TT | Thematic role | Line |
| 5 | I | P" | من وحدات الصحوة | Source | 2 |
| 6 | IV | P" | في تلك الغارة | Location | 6 |
| 7 | VI | P" | في مدن المنطقة ذات الأغلبية الكردية | Location | 2 |
| 8 | VI | P" | في سجنه | Location | 7 |

Table (28) illustrates the addition of some arguments that bear theta roles. For 'the capital' is inserted in the N" 'the capital Baghdad' العاصمة instance, in (1), the N" حي with which it shares the theta role of location. Likewise, in (2), the insertion of N"s 'quarter' in the N" 'al-Fadhil quarter' makes it carry the role of location with the rest of the phrase. They are added to specify the entity in Arabic text.

However, the other part of addition damages the structure of the sentence. For 'the implementation of judicial warrant', in (3), carries the تنفيذ أمر قضائي instance, N" role of theme; its deletion renders the sentence ungrammaticality as in * إثر..... باعتقال (due to in an arrest of Adel Al-Mashhadani). In (4), the N" عادل المشهداني *she' has the role of agent; its deletion renders the sentence ungrammatical in مستقرة (.....is in stable condition). The P" 'of the awakening units' مستقرة (5) is added and has the theta role of source in the sentence. If it is deleted, it does not damage the sentence as in 'a unit's leader..... في العاصمة بغداد قائد' capital Baghdad'. Also, the added P"s 'in his jail' in (6-8) 'in cities of the area of the Kurdish majority' and الكردية have the theta role of location. They can be omitted without changing the structures as 'ثمانية مدنيين لقوا حتفهم.....', '8 civilians were killed.....' تحولت الاحتجاجات إلى اشتباكات بين مناصرين لحزب العمال الكردستاني والشرطة التركية.....' 'the protests turned to clashes between supporters of PKK and Turkish police.....' and 'زعيم حزب العمال الكردستاني..... الذي يقضي فيه عقوبة بالسجن المؤبد المؤيد Abdullah 'the PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan's maltreatmentwhere he is serving in it a sanction of life sentence'.

In short, as all P"s constitute adjuncts in the grid of the verbs, they can be deleted without causing harm to the structures. They are already added by the editors to give specifications of the entities.

To sum up; it is obvious that the Arabic versions of the sample are different in semantic denotations due to addition and deletion of arguments. As far as deletion is concerned, if an N" does not constitute a separate argument, it can be deleted without changing the structure of N"; however, if it constitutes a full argument N", it cannot be deleted. Likewise, for P"s; if a P" is an adjunct, it can be deleted easily as it is not part of the theta grid of the verb used in the sentence; if it is not, it cannot be deleted. It is obvious that none of the P"s constitute an argument adjunct. Insofar as the addition of P"s is concerned, it has been noticed that all the added P"s are adjuncts. Though they carry theta roles because of being in a sentence, they give specification in meaning and not to render a grammatical sentence.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.0. Conclusions

Insofar as the theoretical literature of syntactic analysis is concerned; it is obvious that the researcher has focused while explaining the syntactic structures, (i.e.

phrases and clauses) on the Theory of X-bar syntax within the framework of the Theory of Government and Binding proposed by Chomsky (1981 - 1986). The theory captures the syntactic properties of all phrases and clauses in any language in a very special manner; thus, they must be maintained to some extent after being translated into another language. Syntactically, each phrase consists of a specifier, a lexical head and complement. In this sense, each phrase is represented by (X'') which consists of the head (X') and possible specifier; this (X') consists of head (X) and possible complement. Furthermore, clauses, namely, I'' and C'' that are functional categories in syntax must consist of a possible specifier, head and complement. The researcher has made use of the Structure Preserving Principle to deal with the same syntactic representations at D-structure, S-structure and the LF and with the changes that happened to phrases and clauses in SL and TL. It has been made clear that each moved argument must keep the same structure after movement and translation. Likewise, structures of phrases and clauses in SL must be maintained in TL to some extent. As far as the semantic properties are concerned, the researcher has referred to the theory of thematic relations within Theta Theory proposed by Chomsky (1981) in GB framework to account for the semantic roles assigned to arguments by predicate to guarantee the grammaticality of sentences of all levels of syntax. There are theta role bearers, namely, N'', P'', I'' and C''; each argument must bear one and only one theta role. The assigned roles are agent, theme, experiencer, instrument, source and location. Here are the questions of the study and their answers.

1. *What are the most prominent syntactic features of STs that can be maintained in form and function after being translated?*

It is evident that V'' is the most syntactic feature that is maintained at the phrase level. There is only one V'' which is omitted from the ST. However, if it is

compared to N", it is obvious that there are (9) N"s are deleted. Thus, it is the second category that is maintained. A"s are maintained through the process of translation but less than V" and N". There are (14) A"s that are deleted. P" faces the maximum number of deletion as there are (19) P"s that are omitted from the ST. Thus, it is the least category to be maintained by editors. Insofar as the addition of the categories is concerned, A"s are the most category that is maintained by editors. They add only (5) A"s to the TT. Regarding V"s, it is evident that only (7) V"s are added; so, it is maintained but less than A". P" is the third category that are maintained if compared to other categories; editors add (8) P"s to TT. However, N" is regarded the least category that is maintained. Editors add (9) N"s.

At the clause level, C"s are the maximally maintained in both deletion and addition. It is clear that there are (3) C"s that are deleted from the ST; whereas, there is only (1) C" added to the TT. If compared to I", it is clear that there are (33) I"s that are deleted from the ST. Out of which, there are (14) simple sentences, (11) complex, (5) compound and (3) dependent. And, they add (11) I"s.

2. *What are the linguistic features of STs that cannot be maintained in the same translated texts?*

It is proved that the maximum number of deletion happened at the phrase level is to P"s. they cannot be maintained whether in structure or function. There are (19) deleted P"s. So, it scores the maximal number of deletion from the ST if compared to other categories. Regarding A"s, there are (14) phrases that are deleted. Next in number comes the N". There are (9) N"s that are omitted in the translation. As it is mentioned above, there is only (1) V" that is omitted. Thus, V" scores the lowest in

number of deletion as compared to P". In case of addition, it is evident that N" is the most category that is not maintained. Thus, the order is as follows: (9) N"s, (8) P"s, (7) V"s and (5) A's.

At the clause level, I" is the most category that is not maintained whether in deletion or addition. For instance, there are (33) I"s that are delete from the ST. However, there are only (3) C"s that are deleted. In addition, I"s score the maximum number of addition if compared to C". There are (11) I"s that are added to the TT whereas (1) C" that is added for the same purpose.

3. *How do translators or editors at Al-Jazeera channel get the intended meaning of linguistic features in translating the English texts?*

It is clear through the analysis of the samples that translators/editors at Al-Jazeera channel first read the received texts from foreign agencies and then conclude the message from the context the way they desire. They translate the news into Arabic language without paying much attention to the structures as well as their semantic features of the actual phrases and clauses of the ST. They try to get the intended meanings in the translated version by substituting, adding or deleting some categories. In that way, they loose many features of the ST which reduce the credibility of international or local events. Thus, there is no credibility in news archives as official documents in translation.

4. *What mechanisms are used to take care of the word- order and other syntactic features of both English and Arabic languages?*

It is evident that the two languages used in this work have two different word orders. For instances, English has the word order SVO, and however, Arabic has the word order VSO or SVO. Such differences in word order influence the process of

translation in this work. Such differences in word-order cause problems to the editors. For instance, according to the results in Tables (22 and 24), Al-Jazeera editors preferred to start Arabic sentences with nominal sentences and not verbal ones. This is, of course, the influence of English on Arabic. Another example that shows the difference of word order, A" is the most category that is not maintained in word order that A" in Arabic is mostly predicative while in English it is both predicative and attributive. Tables (5 and 6) illustrate that all deleted A"s from the English ST are attributive ones; but the added A"s to the Arabic TT are predicative as in Table (7). Thus, to avoid any confusion in word order, the researcher refers to the theory of X-bar syntax as a mechanism in translation to keep the syntactic features and word order in text...

5. Are added or deleted syntactic features relevant to the intended meaning which the editor sought for?

It has been proved that editors of Al-Jazeera news TV delete and add certain syntactic features for the sake of translation. Those added or deleted features are either relevant to the intended meaning of news or not; in case of the former, the deleted A"s as in Tables (5 and 6) which are acted as pre-modifiers to N"s are relevant to the intended meaning in translation. Their presence, in the Arabic version, gives specific references of certain issues. Insofar the addition of A"s is concerned, as shown in Table (7), A"s are added to the TT to specify certain meaning in the editor's mind which is derived from the context in the ST. The addition of V"s, as shown in Table (4), is also relevant to the TT. They are added to illustrate the meanings of time. The deleted P"s as shown in Tables (8 & 9) are relevant to the intended meanings; they carry specific details. Also, the addition of P" is relevant to the intended meanings as documentation of places as in Tables (11 & 12). In the case of deleted

coordinators as shown in Table (13), they can confuse the listeners because certain important details are lost which are relevant to the intended meanings. The addition of N"s as shown in Table (2) is to give more details and specification of Arabic language 'she' was added to specify the هي in the TT as female gender, for example, the N" gender of the contracted person as a female but not a male.

In the case of irrelevant features to the intended meanings, it is clear that deleted N"s do not have any hint of meaning in the TT at all but they gave more details in the ST as shown in Table (1). The added P" as in Table (14) is not relevant to the 'and' in Arabic broadcasts text intended meaning. This additional linking category is essential, but it is not relevant to intended meanings.

At the clause level, editors delete I" from the ST as shown in Tables (15, 16, 17& 18). As far as the relevant I"s, they contain different, complete and important information which are relevant to the intended meanings of the texts. Also, deletion of C" as shown in Table (20) causes losing of certain specific details about events in the ST. The addition of I"s as shown in Table (19) is to enrich the TT from the editor's perspectives but not to weaken the ST with a reverence to the intended meanings. But, the addition of C" as shown in Table (21) is not relevant to the intended meanings.

6. *What are the significances of the thematic roles in the process of translating the sample texts?*

It is evident that the grammaticality of sentences can be harmed by either deletion or addition of certain categories which carry specific semantic features of the thematic roles. In the case of deleting or adding phrases which constitute a separate and full argument, the grammaticality of the sentence can be harmed. On the other hand, if N"s do not constitute a separate argument and are a part of another N"s, they can be deleted without changing the structure of N". In this case, the rest of the phrase is

sufficient to render the thematic role and grammaticality of sentences. Likewise, for P"s; if a P" is an adjunct, it can be deleted easily as it is not a part of the theta grid of the verb used in the sentence; if it is not, it cannot be deleted.

To sum up, this work tries to test the validity of X-Bar Theory and Structure Preserving Principle in the process of translation in order to preserve the syntactic structures of languages used in translation. It also tries to show the validity of Theta Theory to account for the grammaticality of sentences insofar as the theta roles are concerned. The researcher looks at the syntactic structures of each phrase and clause with a reference to the tree-diagram analysis of the X-bar theory. Editors of Al-Jazeera delete and add some syntactic and semantic features; those are lost in the process of translation because of the lack of knowledge of structures of both languages. This work proves that by following the scientific method of the linguistic theories as X-Bar, Structure Preserving Principle and Theta Theory within the framework of the theory of GB in translation, editors can perform correct versions of translated texts of news without spoiling the ST. They can avoid deleting or adding any syntactic or semantic features in order to be fair to both languages. In such situations, it is a way of preserving validity of news events.

5.1. Recommendations

The researcher recommends other researchers to conduct similar studies in syntax and semantics on other fields where the news language is used. She advises others who are interested in this field to apply those and other relevant theories related to syntax to any piece of translated text to enrich the recent work from different aspects. She also recommended that other scholars study in details the internal structures of the two languages with reference to the above theories to avoid any

confusion that must arise in the process of translation. Thus, to be a good translator, one must have a good background in theoretical perspectives.

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Appendix A

Received English news from the Agency

News (I)

Clashes erupt between Iraq forces and Sunni guards

BAGHDAD, (Reuters) –

1 Clashes erupted on Saturday between Iraqi troops and a U.S.-backed Sunni
 2 neighborhood patrol after the soldiers arrested the unit's leader in Baghdad, an
 3 Iraqi security spokesman said.
 Baghdad security spokesman Qassim al-Moussawi said the firefight with the 4
 5 Sunni Arab fighters in al-Fadhil, central Baghdad, broke out after Iraqi forces
seized 6 Adil al-Mashhadani and one of his men on charges of terrorism.
A Reuter's reporter heard heavy gunfire near the scene and saw Iraqi army 7
 8 snipers on roofs all around the neighborhood.
"Iraqi forces arrested al Mashhadani because they had a judicial warrant. The 9
 10 clashes started because of this," Moussawi said.
 11 There were as yet no casualties, he said.
Called Awakening Councils or "Sahwa" in Arabic, the units are led mostly by 12
 13 Sunni Arab tribal sheikhs and comprise many former insurgents. They have been

14 credited with drastically cutting violence, routing Sunni Islamist al Qaeda from
15 parts of Baghdad, western Anbar province and some northern towns.
16 There are around 100,000 members nationwide, who were paid by the U.S.
17 military, but last year the Iraqi government started taking over the programme. It
18 will soon pay all of them itself, until it absorbs 20 percent into its own security
19 services and finds civilian jobs for the rest.
20 How Iraq handles them is seen as a major test of reconciliation as the United
21 States prepares to pull its combat troops out of Iraq by Aug. 31, 2010.
22 Many former insurgents in the programme feared being arrested or pursued in
23 sectarian vendettas, despite assurances by Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki that this
24 would not happen.
25 U.S. officials have said a dangerous situation could ensue if Maliki's Shi'ite-
26 led government fails to reconcile with these Sunni Arab fighters, although they say
27 Iraq has the right to detain those against whom they have grave charges, such as
28 murder or terrorism.

Fatah officials freed after Gaza arrestATTENTION - UPDATES with release ///GAZA CITY, (AFP) –

Three officials from Palestinian president Mahmud Abbas's Fatah faction 1
 2 were freed on Saturday a few hours after their arrest in the Gaza Strip by the
 3 enclave's Hamas rulers, a Palestinian official said.
The arrests had been announced earlier by Ibrahim Abu al-Naja, a Fatah 4
 5 leader in Gaza.
The Hamas interior ministry said in a statement that the men were accused of 6
 7 staging an unauthorized political meeting at Gaza's Al-Azhar university.
 The arrests by the Islamist movement's security service came ahead of the 8
 9 scheduled reopening of Palestinian reconciliation talks in Cairo next
 Wednesday.
Fatah and Hamas have been at loggerheads since the Islamists violently seized 10
 11 control of the Gaza Strip in June 2007 from forces loyal to Abbas, splitting
 12 Palestinian territory into two separately ruled areas.
 Egyptian-brokered reconciliation talks were suspended last week after a 13
 14 failure to agree on the composition and programme of a unity government.

News (III)

Egypt toddler contracts bird fluCAIRO, (AFP) –

A two-year-old Egyptian girl has contracted bird flu, the 60th reported case 1
 2 since the first outbreak of the disease in the country in 2006, a health ministry
 3 spokesman said on Saturday.
 The toddler has been taken to hospital and is in stable condition, said ministry 4
 5 spokesman Abdel Rahman Shahin.

Twenty-three people have died of bird flu in Egypt. Most of the victims have 6
 7 been young girls or women, who are generally in charge of looking after poultry in
 8 rural areas.
Shahin said the percentage of fatalities from bird flu in Egypt is less than in 9
 10 other countries that have seen outbreaks of the disease.
The World Health Organization (WHO) called earlier this month for an 11
 12 investigation into why many of the victims have been young children.
 Egypt hosted an international conference on bird flu in October, when 13
 14 Washington pledged an additional 320 million dollars to the fight against the
 15 disease amid fears it may yet escalate into a global pandemic.
The H5N1 strain of the virus that is most dangerous to humans first emerged 16
 17 in Asia in 2003 and has since caused nearly 250 deaths, according to WHO figures.
Scientists fear that a mutation of the bird flu virus resulting in a strain easily 18
 19 transmitted among humans could create a pandemic, potentially affecting up to
 20 one-fifth of the world's population.

News (IV)

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American Language Center to reopen in Syria

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By ALBERT AJI=

Associated Press Writer=

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) –

An American language facility in Damascus is reopening its doors following 1
 2 a forced five-month closure, a U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said Saturday, in the
 3 latest sign of improving U.S.-Syrian relations after years of animosity.
 The American Language Center was shut by Syrian authorities in November 4
 5 along with an American school and a cultural center following a deadly U.S. raid
 6 on a village in the north near the Iraqi border.
 7 U.S. officials have said the Oct. 26 raid targeted a top al-Qaida in Iraq militant.
 8 Damascus demanded proof, maintaining instead that eight civilians were killed.

The language and cultural centers as well as the school cater to the small 9
10 American community in the Syrian capital and other foreign residents.
Embassy spokeswoman Tracy Roberts Pounds told The Associated Press 11
12 Saturday that they were informed by the Foreign Ministry this week that the
13 center, which is located on embassy grounds, can reopen.
«We consider this a positive step and look forward for more progress in 14
15 bilateral relations with Syria,» she said.

Ministry officials were not available for comment on Saturday, a weekend in 16
17 Syria. It was not clear whether the school and the cultural center would be allowed
18 to reopen as well.

The language center was expected to reopen its doors Sunday. 19
The U.S. withdrew its ambassador to Syria and relations plummeted after 20
21 the February 2005 assassination in neighboring Lebanon of former Prime
Minister 22 Rafik Hariri, for which many blamed Damascus. Syria denies the
charge.
lingering 23 Both countries have said lately they wish to improve relations, despite
24 differences, such as Syria's backing for anti-Israel militants and its alliance with
25 Iran.

News (V)

OTTAWA, (AFP) –

1 A Canadian soldier was found dead in her room at Kandahar Airfield
 2 overnight, the defense ministry said on Friday, ruling out "enemy action" as the
 3 cause of her death.
 4 An investigation into the death of Major Michelle Mendes is ongoing, the
 5 military added, offering no other details.
 6 Last week, a 21-year-old female soldier was killed in a roadside blast near the
 7 Canadian base.
 8 Mendes's death brings the number of Canadian military deaths in Afghanistan
 9 since the start of Canada's mission in 2002 to 118, including three female soldiers.
 10 A senior diplomat and two aid workers have also been killed in the country.
 11 Canada has some 2,800 troops deployed in the southern Afghanistan as part of
 12 the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force routing insurgents.

News (VI)

Story:

1 Pro-PKK supporters clashes with police overnight as protests broke out in
 2 cities across south-eastern Turkey on Wednesday (October 22).

Reuter's television filmed groups of supporters of the banned separatist
Kurdistan Workers' Party in Urfa and Dogubeyazit throwing stones and molotov
cocktails towards police as they chanted slogans against the government. The
protesters allege maltreatment of former PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan.
The authorities deny any mistreatment of Ocalan, who is serving a life
sentence on an island in the Marmara Sea.
Police use tear gas and water cannons to disperse the crowds.
On Monday (October 20) one protester died of gunshot wounds when Kurdish
demonstrators fought police in eastern Turkey as Prime Minister Tayyip Erodgan
visited the region.
In Dogubeyazit, one man died in hospital after being shot during clashes
between police and PKK supporters, hospital sources said.
Turkey's Kurdish minority, who mostly live in the poor southeast, have long
complained of discrimination and a lack of jobs. As municipal elections approach
in March, the government has stepped up investment in the region. Tension in the
region have been exacerbated by a series of deadly PKK attacks on soldiers. The
military has responded by pounding suspected PKK positions inside Turkey and
in northern Iraq, where many of the rebels are based.
Hundreds of PKK supporters also protested across southeast and eastern Turkey on
Saturday(October18)at alleged mistreatment of Ocalan.Dozens have been arrested.
Some 40000 people have died in PKK-related violence since 1984, when the group
took up arms to try to carve an ethnic Kurdish homeland out of southeast
Turkey.
PKK guerrillas are still active in southeast Turkey, some of them crossing
from mountain refuges in mainly Kurdish northern Iraq to attack Turkish security
forces.But the level of violence is much lower than before Ocalan's 1999 captured
The PKK is considered a terrorist organization by Turkey, the United
States and the European Union.

News (VII)

French navy on Thursday captured three suspected Somali pirates aboard a 1
2 mother ship in waters east of the lawless country's coast, an AFP correspondent
3 reported.

The three posed no resistance when they were seized by the forces aboard the 4
5 Nivose, a French frigate serving in the European Union's anti-piracy naval mission
6 Atlanta off the Somali coast.

7 "They are suspected of piracy," said Jean-Marc Le Quilliec, the ship's commander.
8 However, no weapons were found on the craft that was intercepted by armed
9 navy forces on two light boats guided by a helicopter as the warship approached.

It was not immediately clear were the Somalis would be taken. 10

The Nivose had just returned from the Kenyan port of Mombasa where it 11
12 handed over 11 suspected Somalis pirates captured when it intercepted the mother
13 ship off Kenyan coast.

Thursday's arrest was the latest in the hunt against the marauding pirates in the 14
15 Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden which came two days after a Russian naval
16 destroyer seized 29 suspected pirates off the coast of Somalia.

Attacks against vessels surged this month as calm seas allowed the pirates to 17
 18 approach their prey more easily and dodge a growing naval presence in the region.
 19 Somali pirates are currently holding at least 16 ships and more than 250 seaman
 20 for ransom.

Last year Somali pirates took control of about 50 ships in the area, prompting 21
 22 the international community to send some 20 warship to patrol the sea lanes
 23 between the Gulf of Aden, the Indian Ocean and the east African coast.

News (VIII)

Washington, (Reuters) –

Terrorist attacks in Pakistan more than doubled last year despite a general 1
 2 decline in such violence and its casualties worldwide, according to U.S.
 3 government figures released on Thursday.

The death toll from worldwide terrorism fell to 15.765 from 22.508 in 2007, 4
 5 while the number of attacks dropped to 11.770 from 14.506, according to data by
 6 the U.S. intelligence community & released in U.S. State Department report.

The general decline reflect diminished violence in Iraq following U.S. 7
 8 President George W. Bush's 2007 decision to send additional troops to
 country, U.S 9 -led forces invaded in 2003 to topple former dictator Saddam
Hussein.

However, the report said that attacks in Pakistan more than doubled in 2008. 10

U.S. officials have grown increasingly worried about the stability of nuclear- 11
 12 armed Pakistan, a U.S. ally seen as vital to stabilizing Afghanistan, as the Taliban
 13 have advanced from their Swat Valley stronghold to other parts of the country.

Appendix B

Arabic news version as Translated by the editor

News (I)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:

الترجمة الصحفية:

- 1 اندلعت أمس اشتباكات بين القوات العراقية المدعومة أمريكيا وقوة مسلحة سنية بعد اعتقال قائد وحدة
- 2 من وحدات الصحوة في العاصمة بغداد.
- 3 وقال المتحدث امني عراقي أن تبادلًا لإطلاق النار وقع مع مقاتلين من العرب السنة في حي الفضل وسط
- 4 العاصمة إثر تنفيذ أمر قضائي باعتقال عادل المشهداني وأحد رجاله بتهمة الإرهاب.
- 5 ويمثل انتقال ملف الصحوات من الأمريكيين إلى الحكومة العراقية تحديًا كبيرًا لتلك الحكومة لا سيما مع
- 6 قرب انسحاب القوات الأمريكية من العراق إلا أن العديد من المتمردين السابقين الذين انخرطوا في مجالس
- 7 الصحوة يخشون من تعرضهم للاعتقال رغم نفي الحكومة لذلك. في الوقت ذاته تؤكد الحكومة أنها لن تتردد
- 8 في اعتقال كل من توجه له اتهامات خطيرة كالقتل وما تصفه بالإرهاب.

News (II)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:

الترجمة الصحفية:

- 1 أفرجت وزارة الداخلية التابعة لحركة حماس في قطاع غزة عن ثلاثة مسؤولين من حركة فتح بعد اعتقال دام 2 ساعات.
- 3 وقال بيان للوزارة إن احتجاج هؤلاء جاء على خلفية تنظيمهم لقاء سياسيا غير مصرح به في جامعة الأزهر في غزة.
- 4 وقد جاءت عملية الاعتقال قبيل استئناف محادثات مصالحة في القاهرة الأربعاء القادم بعد تعليقها
- 6 الأسبوع الماضي بسبب فشلها في الاتفاق على تشكيلة وبرنامج حكومة الوحدة الوطنية.

News (III)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:الترجمة الصحفية :

- 1 كشفت وزارة الصحة المصرية عن إصابة طفلة تبلغ عامين بمرض أنفلونزا الطيور وهي الحالة الستون
- 2 منذ انتشار المرض في البلاد في عام 2006.
- 3 وقد نقلت المصابة إلى المستشفى وهي في حالة مستقرة، وقد لقي ثلاثة وعشرون شخصا حتفهم بأنفلونزا
- 4 الطيور في مصر. معظمهم من مربيات الدواجن في المناطق الريفية.

- 5 هذا وتستضيف مصر مؤتمرا دوليا حول أنفلونزا الطيور في تشرين الأول / أكتوبر ، بينما وعدت
6 واشنطن بتقديم 320 مليون دولار إضافية لمكافحة المرض وسط مخاوف من تحول المرض إلى وباء
7 عالمي.

News (IV)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:

الترجمة الصحفية :

- 1 سمحت السلطات السورية بإعادة فتح مركز تعليم اللغة الانجليزية التابع للسفارة الأمريكية في دمشق
2 وذلك بعد إغلاق دام خمسة شهور.
3 وكان المركز قد أغلق في تشرين الثاني / نوفمبر إلى جانب مدرسة أمريكية ومركز ثقافي بعد غارة
4 أمريكية على قرية في شمال سوريا قرب الحدود العراقية.
5 وبينما قال مسؤولون أمريكيون حينها بان الغارة التي وقعت في السادس والعشرين من أكتوبر استهدفت
6 مسئولاً في تنظيم القاعدة، طالبت دمشق بإثبات ذلك مشيرة إلى أن ثمانية مدنيين لقوا حتفهم في تلك الغارة.
7 وقد اعتبرت المتحدثة باسم السفارة الأمريكية في دمشق تريسي روبرتس باوندس الخطوة بأنها إيجابية
8 مؤكدة أن الولايات المتحدة تتطلع لمزيد من التقدم في العلاقات الثنائية مع سوريا.
9 يذكر أن الولايات المتحدة كانت قد سحبت سفيرها لدى سوريا بعد اغتيال رئيس الوزراء اللبناني السابق
10 رفيق الحريري في فبراير 2005 في لبنان ، بعد اتهامات وجهتها واشنطن لدمشق بالتورط في العملية.

News (V)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:الترجمة الصحفية :

- 1 توفيت عسكرية كندية في أفغانستان، لكن وفاتها غير ناجمة عن عمل عدائي، كما أعلنت وزارة الدفاع الكندية.
- 2 وقالت الوزارة أنه تم العثور على الضابط ميشال مانديس في غرفتها في مطار قندهار موضحة أن تحقيقا يجري بهدف تحديد ظروف هذا الحادث. وأن أي معلومة أخرى غير متوفرة في الوقت الحالي.
- 3 وكانت عسكرية في الحادية والعشرين من العمر لقيت مصرعها قبل ذلك في انفجار قنبلة يدوية الصنع
- 4 لدى مرور أليتها قرب القاعدة الكندية.
- 5 ومع وفاة الضابط مانديس، تكون ثلاث عسكريات كنديات لقين مصرعهن في إطار البعثة العاملة في
- 6 أفغانستان منذ العام 2002، ومقتل 118 عسكريا في الإجمال كما قتل في هذا البلد دبلوماسي وعاملان
- 7 إنسانيان.
- 8 وتضم الوحدة الكندية العاملة في أفغانستان 2800 جندي ينتشرون في منطقة قندهار.
- 9

News (VI)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:الترجمة الصحفية :

- 1 اتسع نطاق دائرة الاحتجاجات التي ينفذها الأكراد في جنوب شرق تركيا منذ مطلع هذا الأسبوع.
- 2 وسرعان ما تحولت الاحتجاجات إلى اشتباكات بين مناصرين لحزب العمال والشرطة التركية في
- 3 مدن المنطقة ذات الأغلبية الكردية وتواصلت ليلاً ونهاراً .
- 4 ففي مدينة أرفا، رشق مؤيدو الحزب الشرطة بالزجاجات الحارقة فردت الشرطة بإطلاق الغاز المسيل
- 5 للدموع والمياه المضغوطة لتفريقهم.
- 6 وتكرر المشهد ذاته في مدينة دوغوبيازيت حيث استخدمت الشرطة الغاز المسيل للدموع لتفريق المتظاهرين
- 7 الذين هتفوا بشعارات مناهضة للحكومة بسبب الاتهامات التي تحدثت عن إساءة معاملة عبد الله أوجلان زعيم
- 8 حزب العمال الكردستاني في سجنه الذي يقضي فيه عقوبة بالسجن المؤبد في جزيرة إمراي في بحر مرمرة.
- 9 لكن الحكومة تنفي أن يكون أوجلان تعرض لسوء معاملة.
- 10 ويبدو أن السبب المباشر للاضطرابات الحالية هو الاستياء الذي يشعر به الأكراد من أوضاعهم المعيشية في
- 11 المنطقة التي تعاني من الفقر.
- 12 فهم يشنون ومنذ زمن بعيد مما يسمونه بالتمييز ضدهم ومن فقدان الوظائف وفرص العمل على الرغم
- 13 من أن الحكومة تتحدث عن خطط استثمار في المنطقة لتحسين الأوضاع المعيشية لسكانها.
- 14 لكن ذلك لم يخفف من حدة التوتر السائد فيها، وفاقمه سلسلة هجمات شنها مسلحون من الحزب أودت
- 15 بحياة عدد من الجنود الأتراك مما دفع الجيش التركي إلى شن عمليات ضد مواقع يقول إنها تابعة للمسلحين
- 16 داخل تركيا وفي شمال العراق.
- 17 ونظراً لوعورة المنطقة التي يتركز فيها المسلحون، يبدو أن تركيا لن تتمكن من وضع حد لهجماتهم،
- 18 ولذلك دعا رئيس وزراء تركيا دول المنطقة والعالم للتعاون مع بلاده في مجال مكافحة ما يسمى بالإرهاب.

- 19 ميررات كثيرة تدفع تركيا إلى طلب المؤازرة في تصديها للمسلحين الأكراد الذين لا يزالون ناشطين في
- 20 جنوب شرقها، خاصة وأن العنف المتصل بهم أودى بحياة نحو أربعين ألف شخص منذ أن بدأ المسلحون
- 21 حربهم عام أربعة وثمانين سعيًا إلى إقامة وطن للأكراد في جنوب شرقي تركيا.

News (VII)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:

الترجمة الصحفية :

- 1 قالت البحرية الفرنسية أنها ألقت القبض على ثلاثة يشتبه في أنهم قراصنة صوماليون على متن سفينة
- 2 شرق السواحل الصومالية.
- 3 وقالت البحرية ذاتها أن جنودها لم يقابلوا أي مقاومة من المعتقلين المشتبه بهم الذين لم يكن بحوزتهم أسلحة.

- 4 وكانت سفينة فرنسية عائدة لتوها من ميناء مومباسا في كينيا حيث سلمت 11 شخصاً يشتبه في أنهم من
- 5 القراصنة الصوماليين هي التي نفذت عملية الاعتقال الأخيرة.
- 6 عملية الاعتقال هذه تعد آخر عملية مطاردة ضد القراصنة في المحيط الهندي وخليج عدن بعد يومين من
- 7 قبض المدمرة البحرية الروسية على 29 يشتبه في أنهم من القراصنة قبالة سواحل الصومال.
- 8 يذكر أن القراصنة الصوماليين يحتجزون حالياً ما لا يقل عن 16 سفينة و أكثر من 250 من البحارة
- 9 ويطالبون بقدية للإفراج عنهم.
- 10 وجدير بالذكر أيضاً بأن القراصنة سيطروا في العام الماضي على حوالي 50 سفينة مما دفع المجتمع
- 11 الدولي لإرسال نحو 20 سفينة حربية للقيام بدوريات في الطرق البحرية بين خليج عدن والمحيط الهندي
- 12 والساحل الشرقي لأفريقيا.

News (VIII)

الأخبار كما تم بثها على شاشة الجزيرة:

الترجمة الصحفية :

- 1 أظهر تقرير للخارجية الأمريكية أن ما تسميها واشنطن هجمات إرهابية قد ارتفعت إلى أكثر من الضعف
- 2 في العام الماضي على الرغم من انخفاض تلك الهجمات على الصعيد العالمي.
- 3 وذكر تقرير أن عدد الوفيات من جراء ما يُسمى الإرهاب في جميع أنحاء العالم انخفض إلى 15.765 من
- 4 22.50 في عام 2007 ، في حين أن عدد الهجمات انخفض إلى 11.770 من 14.506 ، وذلك وفقاً للبيانات
- 5 التي جمعتها أجهزة الاستخبارات الأمريكية.
- 6 كما يظهر التقرير الأمريكي تراجع العنف في العراق بعد قرار الرئيس الأمريكي جورج دبليو بوش في
- 7 2007 إرسال المزيد من القوات إلى هذا البلد.

- 8 أما في باكستان فقد أشار التقرير إلى أن الهجمات ارتفعت إلى أكثر من الضعف في عام 2008.
- 9 هذا في وقت تزايد فيه القلق الأمريكي بشأن استقرار باكستان التي تعول واشنطن على دورها في تحقيق
- 10 الاستقرار في أفغانستان.