On Translating Arabic and English Media Texts

On Translating Arabic and English Media Texts: A Coursebook for Undergraduates is a unique and must-have coursebook for undergraduate students studying media translation between English and Arabic. Adopting a practical approach, this book introduces undergraduate students to the linguistic and stylistic features of media texts in English and Arabic, newspaper sections as well as structures and types of news stories. The manuscript features a collection of seven types of media texts which are dominant in media industry. The key features of the book include:

- a comprehensive introductory chapter providing a detailed analysis
 of the lexical, syntactic, and characteristic features of English and
 Arabic news media texts:
- a practical classification of the newspapers' content into lead stories, editorial, economy and sports;
- a presentation of the key structures and types of news stories;
- up-to-date and real-life bidirectional translation examples on news stories providing students with examples of professional translators' work:
- authentic media texts from various reputed news websites mainly from the Arab world, UK, and USA;
- a unique selection of texts covering diplomacy, elections, business and economy, terrorism, war, demonstrations and revolutions, and natural disasters;
- most recent and authentic texts;
- a comprehensive list of glossaries following each text;
- translation exercises designed to promote students' translation and analytical skills;
- an answer key for selected exercises to ensure accurate translations of certain words and phrases;
- a complete list of the main vocabulary items used throughout the book.

The comprehensive approach adopted in this new and remarkable manuscript makes it a valuable resource to undergraduate students studying translation between English and Arabic, journalism students and instructors across the Arab world. Translators can also find this book a useful addition to their resource materials.

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A Coursebook for Undergraduates

By Mahmoud Altarabin

Cambridge Scholars Publishing



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To my wife and kids

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Abu Hurayrah narrated that Prophet Muhammad said "He who does not thank the people is not thankful to Allah."

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my colleagues at the Department of English, the Islamic University of Gaza for their support.

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INTRODUCTION

The literature on media and translation abounds and ranges from journal research papers and theses to academic books. However, textbooks which offer a bidirectional account on the translation of media texts between English and Arabic are almost non-existing. Some of the media textbooks available in the market are either primarily written in Arabic and thus limit the number of readers or old and therefore do not feature news timeliness.

That said, the academic question one can logically ask here is: how can this book be useful to undergraduate translation students and journalism students studying media translation as part of their study program? The present coursebook does not aim to be an all-in-one manuscript on media translation between English and Arabic for two reasons. First, there are advanced media topics which are addressed at higher academic levels. Second, newsworthiness lies in timeliness which indicates a continuous update of topics and vocabulary items.

Aim of the book

On Translating Arabic and English Media Texts is primarily designed to introduce undergraduate translation students as well as journalism students to a detailed analysis of the basic linguistic and stylistic features of news media discourse in English and Arabic. One of the defining features of the present textbook lies in its easy yet comprehensive bidirectional account of English and Arabic media texts designed for undergraduates. This enables readers to better understand the distinctive nature of media texts and consequently ensure more accurate translations of the same. The book is the first of its type to address such a unique and most recent collection of media text types from a translational aspect. It is thus an unparalleled textbook which is particularly useful to undergraduate translation students, journalism students, instructors and translators.

The book includes the most recent and authentic English and Arabic media texts covering a number of current news stories on the Arab world and other countries. The texts are packed with extensive vocabulary items which help students in understanding the language used by news media agencies and translate news between English and Arabic. Different translation exercises

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are designed to engage students in real-life translation practice. One exercise trains students on finding the meaning of certain words and phrases then translating sentences which include these words or phrases. Another exercise focuses on matching words or phrases between English and Arabic and correcting inaccurately translated sentences. A third exercise focuses on the translation of news headlines from various online newspapers from around the world. Translation exercises also include short authentic passages from major Arabic and English news websites on the selected topics. An answer key for exercises 1, 4 and 6 of each section is provided at the end of the book to help students assess their translations.

The selection of news texts is primarily based on translation purposes. These texts represent the attitudes and ideological backgrounds of either the news stories writers or the news agencies.

Book structure

On Translating Arabic and English Media Texts is divided into eight parts. Except for Part 1, each part contains two sections: Section 1 covers Arabic news stories while Section 2 covers English news stories.

Part 1 is the introductory part of the manuscript. It provides students with a detailed analysis of the lexical, syntactic, and stylistic features of news headlines in English and Arabic. It also familiarizes students with news values which promote the worthiness of a news story. In addition, main news sections such as lead stories, editorial and opinion and business are defined and students are presented with examples and exercises to train themselves on the contents. Part 1 concludes with the structures and types of news stories.

Part 2 is entitled *Diplomacy*. It is divided into Section 1 covering two Arabic news texts and Section 2 covering two English news texts. Text 1 of Section 1 is a news story about Russia accusing USA and UK of being responsible for destabilizing Venezuela. The text, as is the case throughout the book, is followed by eight different translation exercises which promote different translation and analytical skills. Text 2 is on the criticism against Bahrain Foreign Minister's positive statements about and recognition of Israel. Text 1 of Section 2 discusses the failure of Trump's pressure foreign policy. Text 2 relates to the boycott between Qatar and the gulf countries.

Part 3, entitled *Elections*, covers election news. Text 1 of Section 1 covers news on the Tunisian elections while Text 2 shows how the Israeli media

demonizes Palestinians before the Israeli elections. Text 1 of Section 2 focuses on the US presidential elections and the impact of Palestine and China issues on the elections. Text 2 is taken from Haaretz, an online Israeli newspaper, and discusses the irregularities and fraud in the Israeli elections.

Part 4 is entitled *Business and Economy*. Text 1 of Section 1 discusses the effect of Houthis' attacks on Saudi Arabia on oil prices while Text 2 relates to Aramco production ability despite Houthis' attacks. Text 1 of Section 2 covers Trump's threats and trade war while Text 2 relates to US economic embargo on Venezuela.

Part 5, *Terrorism*, presents four different news stories on terrorism. Text 1 of Section 1 relates to combating media terror while Text 2 covers news on Paraguay designation of Hamas and Hezbollah as terrorist organizations. Text 1 of Section 2 is a news story about the terrorist attack in New Zealand while Text 2 presents a news story on a terrorist attack in Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

Part 6 is entitled *War*. Text 1 of Section 1 presents a news story about the possibility of Saudi Arabia stopping of war in Yemen if US suspends its support while Text 2 highlights the impact of Russia's military intervention in Syria. Text 1 of Section 2 features a news story about the war on Gaza while Text 2 relates to talks in Saudi Arabia about Aden standoff.

Part 7, Demonstrations and Revolutions, presents four different news stories. Text 1 of Section 1 presents a news story on the revolution in Sudan while Text 2 covers a news story on the philosophy of the Arab Spring. Text 1 of Section 2 presents a story about the ousting of Egypt's Morsi while Text 2 shows how the Syrian peaceful revolution became militarized.

Part 8 is entitled *Natural Disasters*. Text 1 of Section 1 presents a news story about an earthquake in Pakistan while Text 2 covers a story on floods in Sudan. Text 1 of Section 2 presents a news story on floods in India while the last text in the book highlights a news story about Turkey's unpreparedness for the next earthquake.

The uniqueness of the selected texts lies in covering the most up-to-date hard news stories in various local and international newspapers. This aims to familiarize students with a variety of news media texts to maximize their vocabulary bank and translation skills.

Part 1: Introduction

1.1 Features of English News Headlines

Newspaper Headlines

The headline is the most striking feature of any newspaper regardless of its type. While some linguists and journalists argue that only verbal headlines are full of action, others stress that verbless headlines equally feature action. English news headlines are characterized by specific features which distinguish them from ordinary English. The complexity of headlines lies in their syntactic, lexical, and stylistic features often referred to as headlinese. Verdonk (2002, p. 4), Swan (2005, p. 211) and Shams (2013, p. 23) point out that headlines feature telegraphic and elliptical style. Being short titles above the news reports, news headlines are designed to attract readers' attention and therefore feature special syntactic structures and lexical items. The most common syntactic features of headlines include the deletion of verb 'be', use of simplified tenses, special punctuation and abbreviation. The words used in newspapers headlines are short, dramatic and used in a special sense. In addition, the special style of news headlines makes them difficult to understand because of their being significantly different from ordinary English. This highlights the role of familiarity with the syntactic and lexical features of news headlines in facilitating the translation of such headlines between two distinct languages such as English and Arabic.

Swan (2005, pp. 211-220) outlines the grammatical and vocabulary features of news headlines as follows.

1.1.1 Syntactic features¹

 English news headlines are not complete sentences. Sometimes, the structure of a news headline includes only nouns. Consider the following example: Mustang Referral Customer Complaint

Annotation: The above headline features the use of nouns only and is therefore an incomplete English sentence. The headline, however, presents information 'there is a complaint relating to Mustang customer referral program.' The translation of the above headline into Arabic involves additions to render a suitable Arabic headline. First, *Ford* was added to the Arabic headline to inform Arab readers that Mustang is produced by Ford. Second, *program* was added to the Arabic headline to indicate that *referral* refers to a referral program.

¹ Some of the examples are not from Swan's book. The translation of the selected examples into Arabic are by the author of this book.

When translating news headlines between English and Arabic, additions can be made to clarify information with which target readers may not be familiar.

Note: Questions can sometimes be used as news headlines and are therefore considered complete sentences. Consider the following example:

Is it ok to go outside for a walk? (Toronto Star)

 Simple tenses rather than continuous or perfect tenses are generally used in news headlines.

US launches air raids in Iraq (Aljazeera)

Erdoğan discusses cooperation with EU delegation

Annotation: The two headlines above use simple present tense which naturally correspond to present perfect tense in ordinary English in this context. The verbs are translated into Arabic present tense.

c. 'to' infinitive is used to indicate future events.

Saudi Arabia to extend visa validity for expats (Arab News)

Libya to send 30 doctors to help Italy fight Coronavirus (Libya Herald)

US <u>to Change</u> Migration Rules in Bid to Send Asylum-Seekers Elsewhere (Reuters)

Annotation: To indicate future events, English news headlines use to + infinitive. This structure corresponds to ש (will) + simple present which indicates a future tense in Arabic. Therefore, to extend, to send and to change correspond to שוֹמבע will extend, שוֹני will send and mixed will change in Arabic. Note that US can be translated into Arabic news headlines as واشنطن (Washington) or literally as الولايات المتحدة.

d. Headlines normally do not contain articles and any form of the verb be.

Man killed, woman wounded in shooting (Kansas City Star)

Suspect arrested for kidnapping woman

Annotation: In the headlines above, the articles and verb be were deleted. In ordinary English, the headlines read a man was killed and a woman was sounded in a shooting and a suspect was arrested for kidnapping a woman. The passive structure is rendered into verbal noun مقتل، اعتقال) in Arabic.

e. Passive structures do not include verb he.

Stolen vehicle recovered, suspect arrested (Ceres Courier)

استعادة سيارة مسروقة واعتقال مشتبه به

Croatian soldier **killed** in Taliban attack in Kabul (Saudi Gazette)

مقتل جندي كرواتي في هجوم لطالبان في كابول

Sudan's ex-leader sent to 'social reform facility'

Annotation: As can be noticed, the passive structures above are formed without be and are translated into Arabic as verbal nouns مصادر.

Be verbs are deleted when using the present progressive to describe changes.

Military sending doctors into New York hospitals (CNN)

1 million doses of anti-malaria drug **heading** to Florida (ABC Action)

Global oil markets 'heading towards balance' (CNBC)

Annotation: The present progressive tense is used without verb be in news headlines. This structure is rendered into Arabic present simple tense.

g. Comma is used to replace and in news headlines:

Hadi Government, UAE Trade Accusations (Euronews)

UAE, Saudi non-oil sector key to reignite ME growth (MENAFN.COM)

Annotation: In the above examples, and is replaced by a comma which corresponds to (and) in Arabic news headlines.

h. News headlines do not end in a period.

Exercise 1: Translate the following news headlines into Arabic.

- 1. President Sisi: July 23 radically changed Egypt's history (Egypt Independent)
- 2. Palestinian leader Abbas says agreements with Israelis to stop (Deutsche Welle)
- 3. Israel's US envoy flies to Alaska to 'upgrade' cooperation against Iran (The Times of Israel)
- 4. Jordan's King appoints new head of armed forces (Anadolu Agency)
- 5. Turkey, Qatar and the Return of ISIS to Libya (Asharq Al-awsat English)
- 6. Senior UN officials call for return to sea rescues, after 'the worst Mediterranean tragedy of this year (UN News)
- 7. Policeman murdered in centre of Rome (Wanted in Rome)
- 8. Kurds mobilize forces in Syria, militants flee amid fear of Turkey invasion (Middle East Monito)
- 9. UAE not leaving war-torn Yemen despite withdrawal (Aljazeera)
- 10. Why South Sudan won the war but lost the peace (Washington Post)

Exercise 2: Translate the following Arabic headlines into English.

- [. محمد بن سلمان يبحث مع رئيس حكومة اليمن مستجدات الأوضاع (العربية)
- 2. الأمم المتحدة: التحالف السعودي الإماراتي قتل مئات الأطفال في اليمن (العربي الجديد)
 - 3. ألمانيا ترفض إستراتيجية واشنطن تجاه إيران وروسيا تحذر من صدامات (الجزيرة)
- 4. تركيا تتحرك نحو الأردن بعد أيام من عودة العلاقات كاملة مع قطر (Sputniknews)
 - 5. تركيا فقدت ثقتها بالحلفاء الغربيين بسبب سوريا و "إس-400" (RT)
 - 6. مقتل 16 مغربياً بسبب انجراف للتربة في جبال أطلس (القدس العربي)
 - معن 10 معربية بسبب الجراف سربه في جبان الطس (العدس العربي)
 رئيس مجلس النواب بعو د إلى القاهر ة بعد جو لة إفر يقية ناجحة (يو ابة الأهر ام)
 - 8. الأمم المتحدة: أزمة تمويل "أونروا" تفاقم أوضاع مئات آلاف اللاجئين (صفا)
 - الحرب بالو كالة بين السعودية و إير إن تمتد إلى كشمير (روسيا اليوم)
 - ر. 10. صفقة القرن و تأثير ها على لبنان و المنطقة (النهار)

1.1.2 Lexical features

English newspapers allow limited space for a news story headline which necessitates using short and colorful words.² The following are some of the main features of headlines vocabulary:

a) News headlines normally include short words which are not common in everyday language.

Blast (explosion)

Egypt forces kill 40 suspected militants following bus blast (Euronews)

UK turns to private sector to **boost** virus testing capacity (Aljazeera)

b) Headlines use dramatic³ words to attract attention:

Blaze is used to refer to fire.

Firefighters tackle blaze at block of flats in Bedworth (Coventry Live)

Toll (number of people killed)

Death toll in fire accident goes up to 9 (The Hindu)

ارتفاع عدد ضحايا الحريق إلى 9

Some words used in news headlines with their ordinary English meanings:

Headline word	Meaning	Headline word	Meaning
blaze	fire	blast	explosion
aid	support (noun)	back (verb)	support
ban	forbid	bar	prevent
call for	demand	charges	accusations
edge	move gradually	clash	quarrel

² Peterson (2011)

³ Bunting, McCarthy & O'Dell (2010)

Building, McCartily & O Dell (2010)

⁴ Note the addition of the Arabic phrase في انجلتر to familiarize readers with the place.

The following are words commonly used in headlines and their translation:

- Aid (support)
 - U.N., Red Cross urge Saudi-led coalition to re-open aid lifeline to Yemen
 - الأمم المتحدة والصليب الأحمر تطالبان التحالف بقيادة السعودية إعادة فتح خط المساعدات إلى اليمن
- Back (support verb)
 - Iran: US biggest state sponsor of terror because it backs Israel (Times of Israel) إبر إن: الولايات المتحدة أكبر دولة راعبة للارهاب لأنها تدعم إسرائبل
- Ban (forbid)
 - US Bans Samsung Note 7 Phones From Flights (ABC News)
 - الولايات المتحدة تحظر حمل هواتف سامسونج جالاكسى نوت 7 على الرحلات الجوية
- Call for (demand)
 - UN calls for confronting food shortage, climate change (Kuwait News Agency) الأمم المتحدة تطالب بمواجهة نقص الغذاء والتغير المناخي
- Charge (accusation)
 - Man held in wife's death wants charges dropped (The Daily Mail)

متهم بقتل زوحته بطالب المحكمة باسقاط التهمة

- Clash (quarrel)
 - Protesters arrested after clash with police in Philadelphia (Washington Post)
 - اعتقال متظاهر بن يعد مو اجهات مع الشرطة في فبلادلفيا
- Deadlock (no progress)
 - France to recognize Palestinian state if deadlock with Israel not broken (Al Arabiya)
 - فرنسا ستعترف بدولة فلسطينية حال الفشل في كسر جمود المفاوضات مع إسرائيل
- Foil (prevent from succeeding)
 - Saudi army foils massive Houthis infiltration (Al Arabiya)

الجبش السعو دي بفشل محاولة تسلل كبيرة للحوثبين

Exercise 3: Using the meanings above, translate the following into Arabic:

- 1. One million face hunger in Gaza after US cut to Palestine aid (The Guardian)
- 2. US backs Sudan transition deal for fear of state collapse (Financial Times)
- 3. French city bans waving Israeli flag (Middle East Monitor)
- 4. Cambridgeshire fire crews battle straw field blaze (BBC)
- 5. Blast on tourist bus near Cairo pyramids causes casualties (The Daily Star)
- 6. UN calls for return to Mediterranean Sea migrant rescues (cgtn.com)
- 7. Volunteer who fought against Isis to face terror charges (The Daily Mail)
- 8. Media Coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian Clash Is Built on a Myth (The Western Journal)
- 9. US, Russia trade rhetoric, edge toward showdown over Syria (VOA)
- 10. Facebook to Bar Weapon Accessories Ads for Under 18 Users (Gadgets 360)

1.2 Features of Arabic News Headlines

1.2.1 Syntactic features

Dardonah (2017) summarizes the syntactic features of news headlines as follows.

The structure of Arabic news headlines does not start with a verb, a dominant feature of Arabic verbal sentences.

Egypt's Sisi condemns with strongest words New Zealand mosques terrorist attack ولا يعتبر بدء الجملة الانجليزية بالفاعل تطبيقاً لذلك لأن الحملة في اللغة الانجليزية تبدأ بالفاعل.

Other examples:

Abbas criticizes US, Merkel stresses two-state solution

Using many nouns in news headlines:

Discussing culture role in integrating immigrants

Use of active voice:

China sends 71 tons of medical aid to Venezuela

4. استخدام صيغة المضارع:

Present simple tense is used:

EU condemns Bahrain execution of 3 men

Verbal nouns are used instead of known or unknown agents which are omitted: مناقشة استر اتيجيات تمويل أنشطة التعامل مع التغيرات المناخية

Funding activities to address climate changes discussed

Deletion of attributed noun: Some Arabic newspapers delete attributed nouns to focus on the negative attributes of political parties or armed militias.

Blood and fire militias ... get to know Libya terrorist brigades

Annotation: Blood, fire and terrorist are used in the news headline to refer to the Libyan militias without mentioning their names.

1.2.2 News characteristics (E & A)

News characteristics are news story elements used to determine whether a news event is worth sharing or not. These characteristics include, but are not limited to, accuracy, objectivity and clarity. Gupta (2003) explains that news values include accuracy, objectivity, impact and clarity.

Objectivity:

Objectivity in news media means that a news story should be free from the feelings, attitudes or ideology of the news reporters. Smith (2003) explains that readers of news stories should know that they are obtaining verifiable facts rather than opinions or comments made by the news reporters. It is important to highlight that news reporters, translators and readers normally do not approach the story with complete objectivity especially when the story relates to a religious, ideological or political conflict such as the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The following example reflects lack of objectivity:

Frustrated by cover provided to troops conducting searches in the center of Beit Hanoun, the terrorists resorted to sending a woman.

هذا وأفادت تقارير بأن الهجمات التي يقوم بها مقاومون فلسطينيون قد أحبطت بسبب التغطية الجوية التي تزودها قوات الاحتلال الإسر ائيلي للجنود الصهاينة المتمركزين في بيت حانون، لذلك لجأ مقاومون فلسطينيون الى ارسال امر أة

Annotation: There is a significant departure from the source news story. *Terrorists* was changed into مقاومون activists; troops was changed into جنود صهاينة Zionist soldiers.

Exercise: Highlight the ST words or phrases and their un-objective rendering. The Israeli military on Thursday demolished the family home of a Palestinian terrorist behind the killing of two soldiers and an Israeli newborn.

هدمت قو ات جيش الاحتلال الصهيوني يوم الخميس منزل أسرة المقاوم الفلسطيني الذي قتل جنديين صهيونيين. Accuracy

Accuracy is a key feature of news headlines. It means that news stories are precise in the information provided to the readers (Allan and Zelizer, 2010). Newspapers should not publish inaccurate, misleading or distorted information (Gupta, 2003). This news value ensures that journalists provide reliable information on specific events without adding, deleting or changing key information. A reporter must check names, facts and figures to ensure credibility, the most important attribute of news media. When translating a news story, translators must ensure an accurate representation of the information provided in the source news story.

Example:

Seven Egyptian policemen were killed in an attack claimed by the ISIL armed group in North Sinai.

Egypt's interior ministry said the attack late Tuesday near the regional capital El Arish targeted an "assembly centre" for police, adding that an officer was among the dead. (Aljazeera)

قُتل حوالي سبعة من رجال الشرطة المصرية في هجوم اتهمت الحكومة المصرية داعش بتنفيذه خارج سيناء. وأعلنت وزارة الداخلية والأمن الوطني المصرية أن الهجوم الذي وقع عصر الخميس في العريش استهدف مركز تجمع للشرطة، حيث قُتل ضابط شرطة وستة مجندين.

Problems with the previous inaccurate Arabic translation:

- 1. حوالي is not mentioned in the source text which clearly shows that the number of those killed was seven.
- 2. The source text indicates that ISIL claimed responsibility for the attack while the translation says that Egypt's interior ministry accused the former.
- 3. The source news story clearly mentions that the attack was carried out in Sinai while the translation says it was outside.
- 4. Egypt Interior Ministry is inaccurately translated as وزارة الداخلية والأمن الوطني. The accurate rendering is وزارة الداخلية المصرية.
- 5. The source news story mentions that the attack was carried late Tuesday while the translation says Thursday afternoon.

Exercise: Identify and correct the mistakes in the following translation of the Arabic news. Mistakes can include factual errors, deletion of source text information, grammar, and spelling.

أكدت الأمم المتحدة أن 40 شخصا على الأقل قتلوا وأصيب 260 آخرون، حسب معلومات أولية، جراء النزاع الذي اندلع في مدينة عدن جنوب اليمن.

وأشارت منسقة الأمم المتحدة للشؤون الإنسانية في اليمن، ليز غراندي، في بيان نشر، اليوم الأحد، على الموقع الرسمي للمنظمة العالمية، إلى أن المواجهات التي احتدمت الخميس الماضي في أكبر مدن جنوب اليمن بين قوات الحكومة اليمنية المعترف بها دوليا والأخرى التابعة للمجلس الانتقالي الجنوبي، أسفرت عن مقتل وإصابة عشرات المدنيين، قائلة إنه "مما يفطر القلب أن مواطنين ينوحون على أهاليهم في أيام عيد الأضحى". (روسيا اليوم)

The United Nations has claimed that 40 people were killed and 260 injured, as a result of the conflict that broke out in the northern city of Aden.

The United Nations Coordinator in Yemen, Liza Grand, said in a statement on Sunday that the clashes that erupted Thursday in largest cities of in Yemen between the internationally recognized government of Yemen and the Southern Transitional Council left dozens killed and injured. She said, "It is heartbreaking that citizens morning for their families on the days of Eid al-Adha."

Impact & relevance

News reporters need to consider the impact of their story on their readers. Has the story affected how people think? Has it motivated them to change something? Readers are interested in stories which have immediate relevance to their lives. These include stories about weather, increase in food prices, salary cuts, etc. News about changes in different aspects of daily life has greater relevance to readers.

Timeliness & Currency

Timeliness and currency mean that a recent event has higher news value than an old event. A news story published in a Palestinian newspaper in May 2019 about job vacancies in Qatar for September 2019 has more value than a news story about schools buying books in July when the scholastic year begins in September.

News agencies seek to take the lead in publishing news stories either in printed or electronic formats. They therefore invest their time and capacities to present stories which feature timeliness and currency.

The unusual

Odd news stories can attract readers' attention more than normal stories. Such stories achieve the basic entertainment function for news media. If the previous features are not present in a given news story, oddness can still make it worth reading. A news story about a dog biting a man may not be as attractive and interesting to read as a story about a man biting a dog. Another example of an unusual news story is a story about a policeman heading of a gang which rubbed a bank.

Proximity

The impact of an event in a news story is largely determined by how close that event is to the readers. A news story having impact on Palestinians may have little or no impact on readers in Egypt or Jordan. While reducing government subsidies affects most Egyptians, new flat rent laws in Cairo will have no impact elsewhere in Egypt.

القيم الواجب توافرها في الخبر الصحفى:

حدد إبراهيم (1998) وأبو زيد (1981) صفات الخبر الصحفى على النحو الآتى:

1. الصدق أو الصحة:

يقصد بصدق الخبر إمكانية التأكد من صحته، حيث يجب أن يعتمد الخبر على حقائق ووقائع صحيحة تزيد من مصداقية الصحيفة الناشرة للخبر.

2. الدقة:

يقصد بالدقة هنا نقل الخبر بأمانة دون حذف لحقائق قد يخل بالخبر أو إضافة مخالفة للحقيقة، ويجب ألا تؤثر الحاجة إلى سرعة نشر الخبر على دقته.

3. الموضوعية:

يقصد بموضوعية الخبر اختفاء ذاتية معد الخبر والصحيفة الناشرة له، حيث يجب أن تنشر الحقائق مجردة كما هي بدون حذف أو إضافة. تزداد احتمالية عدم القدرة على الالتزام بهذه الخاصية عند صياغة أخبار تتعلق بصراع سياسي أو ديني مثل الصراع بين الفلسطينيين والإسرائيليين، حيث يعبر كل طرف عن توجهاته ومواقفه من الصراع بكلمات وعبارات خاصة.

1.3 Newspapers Sections

Newspapers' sections are divided according to the main subjects covered. Some newspapers focus their content on political news, others discuss economic news while some discuss local issues. Below are some common newspapers sections.

أقسام الصحف

تُحدد أقسام الصحف وفقاً لموضوع الصحيفة؛ فهناك صحف تركز على الأخبار السياسية، وأخرى تناقش الأخبار الاقتصادية، بينما تناقش صحف أخرى قضايا محلية، وفيما يأتي بيان لأقسام رئيسة في الصحف الإنجليزية:

1.3.1 Lead story/paragraph

The lead story is the most important news story in a newspaper. Coming first, a lead is the foundation stone of any newspaper. Lead stories cover local, regional or international news stories. They aim to attract readers' attention.⁵

الخبر الأول Lead Story هو الخبر الأهم في الصحيفة ويعرف في الصحف الانجليزية ب Lead Story كما يرد في هذا السياق مقدمة الخبر أو المقدمة Lead paragraph وهي تلك السطور القليلة المكونة من عبارات مناسبة العدد والتي تحمل بعض جوانب البروز والأهمية في الخبر وتقع بين العنوان والنص الإخباري (إبراهيم، 2009). قد يتناول الخبر الأول أحداثاً محلية، أو إقليمية أو دولية ويعتبر الخبر الأهم في الصحيفة.

⁵ Guth, Marsh and Short (2016)

عناصر مقدمة الخدر

تجيب مقدمة الخبر عن ستة أسئلة بسعى القر اء للحصول على إجابات لها من خلال قر اءة مقدمة الخبر ، و بر مز لهذه العناصر بالإنجليزية Ws and 1 H على النحو الآتي:

- 1. What (ماذا) و تجبب عن سؤ ال ماذا حدث؛
- 2. Who (من) و تجيب عن سؤال حول هو ية الأشخاص المذكورين في الخبر؛
- When (متى) و تجيب عن سؤال حول ز من وقوع الحدث سواء في الماضي أو المستقبل؛
 - 4. Where (أين) وتجيب عن سؤال حول مكان وقوع الحدث؛
 - 5. Why (لماذا) وتجيب عن سؤال حول سبب وقوع الحدث.

أما H فتجيب عن سؤال How (كيف) وقع الفعل.

Examples on Arabic lead paragraphs:

1. نيويورك - "القدس العربي": أعلن الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة، أنطونيو غوتيريش، الخميس، عن تعيينه الدبلوماسي البريطاني كريستيان ساندرز، نائبا جديدا للمفوض العام لوكالة الأمم المتحدة لإغاثة وتشغيل اللاجئين الفلسطينيين (أونروا)، ببير كريهنبول، وفق بيان.

ويأتي هذا الإعلان أثناء عملية تحقيق يقوم بها مكتب الرقابة الداخلية في مقر الأمم المتحدة في اتهامات لمسئولين كبار داخل أونروا بسوء إدارة واستغلال للسلطة. (القدس العربي)

Glossary:

UN Secretary General	الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة
Appointment	تعيين
Diplomat	دبلوماسي
Acting Commissioner General	دبلوماسي نائبا للمفوض العام
Investigation	تحقيق
Office of Internal Oversight Services	مكتب الرقابة الداخلية
Charges	اتهامات
Mismanagement	سوء إدارة
Abuse of authority	استغلال السلطة

طالب اللحنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير الفلسطينية اليوم الخميس المسئولين العرب في الدول التي تشملها زيارة الوفد الأمريكي لعملية السلام الحديث بلغة واضحة برفض "صفقة القرن" الأمر بكية

وشددت اللجنة في بيان عقب اجتماع لها في مدينة رام الله، على رفض صفقة القرن "بجوانبها السياسية والاقتصادية وجميع تفاصيلها، باعتبارها مشروعا إسرائيليا في الأصل، والأساس لتصفية القضية الفلسطينية وحقوق الشعب الفلسطيني من خلال اختز الها إلى مجرد حكم إداري ذاتي تحت سلطة الاحتلال الاستعماري الإسر ائيلي".

وأكدت اللجنة على أهمية وضرورة التزام جميع الدول العربية بمبادرة السلام العربية كما قررتها القمة العربية، التي انعقدت في بيروت عام 2002 وتوقف كافة أشكال التطبيع مع إسر ائبل. (الأبام)

Glossary:

PLO Executive Committee	اللجنة التنفيذية لمنظمة التحرير
Officials	مسئولين
American delegation	الوفد الأمريكي
Deal of the Century	صفقة القرن
Stressed	شددت
Statement	بیان
Finish off the cause	تصفية القضية
Confining to	اختزال
Self-government	حكم إداري ذاتي
Commitment	التزام
Arab Peace Initiative	مبادرة السلام العربية
Normalization	تطبيع

أ. نقلت وكالة رويترز عن مصادر بأن ثلاثة من المستشارين المقربين من الرئيس المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي بدؤوا التخطيط للتعديلات الدستورية الأخيرة قبل إقرارها بعدة أشهر، وعند طرح التعديلات النقاش البرلماني شدد رئيس مجلس النواب علي عبد العال على أن الرئيس لم يطلب التعديلات أو يتدخل لتقديمها للبرلمان.

وقالت المصادر للوكالة نفسها إن المستشارين الثلاثة هم محمود السيسي أكبر أبناء الرئيس، ومدير المخابرات عباس كامل، والمستشار القانوني لحملة السيسي الانتخابية محمد أبو شقة.

وأضافت رويترز أن الثلاثة ناقشوا في اجتماعات بمقر جهاز المخابرات العامة شهري سبتمبر/أيلول وأكتوبر/تشرين الأول الماضيين المواد التي يجب إعادة صياغتها في الدستور، وكيفية تحقيق ذلك، وتوقيت كل خطوة. ولم تطرح التعديلات للنقاش البرلماني إلا في فير اير/شباط الماضي، وأقرت بعد ذلك بشهرين في الاستفتاء العام. (الجزيرة)

Glossary:

Advisors	مستشارين
Constitutional amendments	تعديلات دستورية
Approval	إقرار
Propose amendments	طرح التعديلات
Parliamentary discussion	نقاش برلماني
Director of GIS	مدير المخابرات
Legal advisor	مستشار قانوني
General Intelligence Service	جهاز المخابرات العامة
Redrafting	إعادة صياغتها
Referendum	الاستفتاء العام

4. قتل حصرة بن لادن، نجل مؤسس تنظيم القاعدة الراحل أسامة بن لادن، في غارة جوية، بحسب ما نقلته وسائل إعلام في الولايات المتحدة عن مسئولين في المخابرات الأمريكية. ولا يعرف مكان ولا تاريخ موته. ولم يصدر أي تعليق بعد عن وزارة الدفاع الأمريكية (بنتاغون).

وكان بن لادن الابن، الذي يعتقد أنه كان في الـ30 من العمر، قد نشر رسائل صوتية ومرئية بدعو فبها إلى شن هجمات على الو لابات المتحدة وبلدان أخرى.

ورصدت الحكومة الأمريكية في شهر فبراير/شباط مكافأة قيمتها مليون دولار، لمن يدلي بمعلومات تقود إلى الكشف عن مكان اختفاء حمزة، الذي يُعتقد أنه تولى قيادة تنظيم القاعدةً بعد مقتل والده في عملية نفذتها قوات أمريكية في باكستان في شهر مايو/آيار عام 2011. (بی بی سی)

Glossary:

نحل Son of تنظيم القاعدة Al-Qaeda organization air strike غارة جوية CIA officers مسئولين في المخاير ات الأمر بكية وزارة الدفاع الأمريكية US Department of Defense Calling for attacks يدعو فيها إلى شن هجمات ر صدت مكافأة Offered a reward الحكومة الأمر بكبة American government عملية نفذتها Operation carried out by

اعتبر رئيس الحكومة اليمنية (المعترف بها دوليا) معين عبد الملك اليوم الخميس أن هجوم الحوثبين على عرض عسكري في العاصمة المؤقتة عدن، يعد مؤشرا على رفضهم الصريح لجهود السلام.

وحسب وكالمة الأنباء اليمنية الرسمية (سبأ) اليوم، أجرى عبد الملك (الذي يتواجد حاليا في الرباض) اتصالاً هاتفياً بقائد المنطقة العسكرية الرابعة اللواء الركن فضل العمري، للوقوف أو لا بأول على تفاصيل العمل الإر هابي بتفجير سيارة مفخضة أمام قسم شرطة الشيخ عثمان، واستهداف عرض تخرج عسكري في العاصمة المؤقتة عدن، من قبل مليشياً الحوثي، الانقلابية، و سقوط قتلي و جرحي بينهم مدنيون.

واتهم عبد الملك جماعة الحوثي بـ "التصعيد ولجوئها إلى الأعمال الإرهابية بالتزامن مع التحركات الدولية و الأممية للوصول إلى حل سياسي ينهي الحرب، مشير ا إلى أن ذلك يعطي مؤشراً واضحاً على رفضها الصريح لجهود السلام، والمضي قدما في تنفيذ أجندة داعميها لتخفيف الضغط والعزلة الدولية التي يواجهها النظام الإيراني".

Glossary:

Internationally recognized	المعترف بها دوليأ
Houthi attack	هجوم الحوثيين
Military parade	عرض عسكري
Temporary capital	العاصمة المؤقتة
Fourth Military Region	المنطقة العسكرية الرابعة
Act of terror	العمل الإرهابي
Car bomb blast	تفجير سيارة مفخخة
Targeting	استهداف
Militia	مليشيا
Escalating tension	تصعيد
UN and international drive	التحركات الدولية والأممية
Clear indication	مؤشراً واضحاً
Reduce pressure	تخفيف الضغط
International isolation	العزلة الدولية

Extracts of English lead stories:

1. Sudan's ruling generals and protest leaders have reached an agreement to usher in a new period of transitional government, the African Union said.

The agreement came after prolonged negotiations between Sudan's ruling military council and the Alliance for Freedom and Change, which has been leading the protest movement across Sudan for months. (The Guardian)

Glossary:

ruling generals	الجنر الات الحاكمين
protest leaders	زعماء الاحتجاج
usher in	بدء
prolonged negotiations	محادثات مطولة
ruling military council	المجلس العسكري الحاكم
Alliance for Freedom and Change	قوى الحرية والتغيير

2. The United Nations has ordered an investigation into a surge of Russian and Syrian airstrikes against hospitals and clinics in northwestern Syria amid growing concerns that Russia is using U.N.-supplied data to deliberately target medical facilities.

U.N. Secretary General António Guterres authorized the inquiry Thursday after pressure from U.N. Security Council members and human rights groups to do more to establish why health facilities and other civilian infrastructure such as schools and rescue services are being hit so frequently in the recent fighting.

The investigation comes after a grim assessment of the civilian toll was delivered to the Security Council on Tuesday by U.N. humanitarian chief Mark Lowcock. (The Washington Post)

Clossary.

Giossai y.	
ordered an investigation	أمرت بإجراء تحقيق
surge	زيادة مفاجئة وملحوظة
medical facilities	مرافق طبية
U.N. Secretary General	الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة
grim assessment	تقدير مخيف
civilian toll	خسائر بشرية

3. The US Department of the Treasury has imposed sanctions against Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif.

The sanctions freeze any assets Mr Zarif may have in America, the department

Tensions between the US and Iran have heightened since the US last year withdrew from the 2015 nuclear deal that aimed to curb Iranian nuclear activities.

There are growing concerns that a number of recent incidents in the Gulf could lead to a military conflict in the vital shipping region.

On Wednesday, the US extended waivers which allow Russia, China and European countries to continue civilian nuclear cooperation with Iran. (BBC)

Glossary:

Department of the Treasury	وزارة الخزانة الأمريكية
imposed sanctions	فرضت عقوبات
Foreign Minister	وزير الخارجية
freeze any assets	تجمد أية أصول
tensions	توتر
withdrew	انسحبت
nuclear deal	الاتفاق النووي
growing concerns	مخاوف متزايدة
military conflict	صراع عسكري
extended waivers	مددت الإعفاء من العقوبات

4. Lebanon is grappling with one of the world's heaviest public debt burdens and years of low economic growth.

The impetus to enact long-delayed reforms has grown with the slowdown of deposits into its banking sector, a critical source of finance for the state.

Deposits shrunk slightly in the first five months of the year. Foreign reserves, while still large relative to the size of the economy, have been falling.

Aoun said Lebanon was going through a hard economic, financial and social crisis that it could overcome "if we are determined to do so".

Glossary.

Glossary.	
grappling with	تواجه
public debt	الدين العام
economic growth	نمو اقتصاد <i>ي</i>
impetus	دافع
enact	تفعيل
reforms	إصلاحات
deposits	ودائع
banking sector	قطاع مصرفي
critical source of finance	مصدر تمویل هام
Foreign reserves	احتياطات أجنبية
crisis	أزمة

5. (CNN) US President Donald Trump has issued a warning to Iran after the country moved to increase uranium enrichment beyond the purity threshold reached in a landmark nuclear deal Washington pulled out of last year.

Iran made the expected move last week, putting it out of compliance with the 2015 deal originally agreed under then-US President Barack Obama and five other nations. Tehran had earlier warned it would increase uranium enrichment if the deal's European signatories did not help ease sanctions on its banking and oil sectors.

"Because you enrich for one reason and I won't tell you what the reason is. But it's no good; they better be careful," he said.

Glossary:

warning	تحذير
uranium enrichment	تخصيب اليورانيوم
purity threshold	نسبة النقاء
landmark nuclear deal	الاتفاق النووي الشهير
pulled out	انسحبت
out of compliance	خرق
European signatories	الدول الأوربية الموقعة على الاتفاق
ease sanctions	تخفيف العقوبات

Exercise: Translate the following into English:

- 1. التقى الرئيس المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي، اليوم السبت، بقائد الجيش الوطني الليبي خليفة حفتر، حسب ما أكده مصدر لقناتي "العربية" و "الحدث."
 - وأشار المصدر إلى أن هذا اللقاء جاء لحسم ملفات عديدة، أهمها ملف معركة طرابلس.
- وأوضح المصدر أن "حفتر طلب دعماً مصرياً للجيش الوطني الليبي في المحافل الدولية"، خاصةً لرفع حظر التسليح حتى ولو جزئيا عن الجيش.
- كما ناقش حفتر والسيسي التنسيق الأمني بين البلدين، وذلك لمنع هروب عناصر إرهابية. وفي هذا السياق قال المصدر إن الجيش الليبي سيسلم مصر عدداً من العناصر الإرهابية خلال الفترة المقبلة، بالإضافة للعناصر الإرهابية التي قد يتم القبض عليها خلال معركة استعادة طرابلس. (العربية نت)
- أعلن وسيط الاتحاد الأفريقي في السودان محمد الحسن لبات توصل المجلس العسكري الانتقالي وقوى الحرية والتغيير إلى اتفاق نهائي بشأن مضمون الوثيقة الدستورية لتسيير المرحلة الانتقالية.
- وقال لبات خلال مؤتمر صحفي في قاعة الصداقة للمؤتمر ات في الخرطوم بنَّه التلفزيون الرسمي "أعلن للرأي العام السوداني والدولي والأفريقي أن الوفدين قد اتفقا اتفاقا كاملا على المشروع الدستوري"، دون أن يشير إلى تفاصيل الاتفاق.
- وأضاف عقب اجتماع الوفدين بحضور الوساطة الأفريقية والإثيوبية أن الطرفين عاكفان على إعداد الترتيبات الفنية للتوقيع النهائي على الوثيقة. (الجزيرة)
- قانت إدارة الصحة في مدينة عدن جنوبي اليمن، الخميس، عن ارتفاع عدد ضحايا الهجمات الحوثية
 الإرهابية على معسكر خلال حفل تخريج دفعة من الجنود ومقر للشرطة.
- و أفادت إدارة الصحة في عدن بأن عدد قتلى الهجمات ارتفع إلى 49 شخصا، بالإضافة إلى 48 جريحا. وقال نائب مدير مكتب الصحة بعدن، محمد ربيد، إن عمليات إحصاء الضحايا لا تزال مستمرة، لاسيما مع وجود إصابات حرجة.