

## **The Role of Deletion and Addition in Improving Translation from Arabic to English**

### **Astudy in Journalistic Translation.**

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### **Abstract**

This paper studys the controversial strategies applied in translating journalistic texts from Arabic into English to improving this kind of translation. These strategies are addition and deletion, which were applied widely and repeatedly in translating journalistic texts into English without any specific pattern. This study aims to improving translation and gives deeper understanding of how translators can produce more effective translations for audience's understanding. The study hypothesizes that journalistic translation is a difficult mission, because this translation contrasts between Arabic and English. Translator faces a challenge when translating journalistic texts also hypothesizes cases in which Addition and Deletion are preferred and justified in journalistic text. The role of Addition and Deletion in improving translation from Arabic to English is very important and due to eliminating misunderstanding from texts in order to be acceptable. The data is gathered from national and international sources with their English translations. This comparative and analytical study compares ST and TT from articles, discussingdeletion and addition strategies and analyzing them. The study analyzes the added and deleted contents in translated texts including categories such as addition due to cultural differences and lack of context, while deletion due to avoid misleading Readership, eliminate taboos and remove unnecessary information or redundancy. These are cases entails addition and deletion in journalistic text. The study concludes that due consideration should be given to the concept of devotion in translating journalistic text and a lot of addition and deletion instances should be reconsidered with considerateness culture and understanding of English reader. This field is still relatively unexplored and in need of further research given the great degree of difference between Arabic and English text. The main foci of this study are addition and deletion, and contrastive analysis is carried out between ST and TT in order to recognize and discuss these procedures in translation. The study discloses that there are a great many deletions and additions in these journalistic texts. The study discloses that these procedures strongly related to norms, conventions and the level

of skill of translation. The study views intrusions of translators as apart of systems and norms in order to situate the text in the receiving culture thus creating admissible TT to an English reader.

**Key words:**(Addition, Deletion, Translation, cultural differences, Audience's understanding).

## دور الحذف والإضافة في تحسين الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية دراسة في الترجمة الصحفية

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### الملخص

تدرس هذه الورقة البحثية الاستراتيجيات المثيرة للجدل المطبقة في ترجمة النصوص الصحفية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية لتحسين هذا النوع من الترجمة. هذه الاستراتيجيات، وهي الإضافة والحذف، طبقت على نطاق واسع ومتكرر في ترجمة النصوص الصحفية إلى الإنجليزية دون أي نمط محدد. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحسين الترجمة وتعميق فهم كيفية قدرة المترجمين على إنتاج ترجمات أكثر فعالية تُفهم من قبل الجمهور. تفترض الدراسة أن الترجمة الصحفية مهمة صعبة، نظرًا لتباينها بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. يواجه المترجم تحديًا عند ترجمة النصوص الصحفية، كما تفترض حالات يُفضل فيها الإضافة والحذف ويُبرر في النص الصحفي. يُعد دور الإضافة والحذف في تحسين الترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية بالغ الأهمية، نظرًا لدوره في إزالة سوء الفهم من النصوص لجعلها مقبولة. تم جمع البيانات من مصادر وطنية ودولية مع ترجمات الإنجليزية. تقارن هذه الدراسة المقارنة والتحليلية النص المصدر والنص الهدف من المقالات، وتناقش استراتيجيات الحذف والإضافة وتحللها. تحلل الدراسة المحتويات المضافة والمحدوفة في النصوص المترجمة بما في ذلك فئات مثل الإضافة بسبب الاختلافات الثقافية ونقص السياق، في حين أن الحذف بسبب تجنب تضليل القراء، والقضاء على المحرمات وإزالة المعلومات غير الضرورية أو التكرار. هذه هي الحالات التي تنطوي على الإضافة والحذف في النص الصحفي. تخلص الدراسة إلى أنه ينبغي إيلاء الاعتبار الواجب لمفهوم الإخلاص في ترجمة النص الصحفي ويجب إعادة النظر في الكثير من حالات الإضافة والحذف مع مراعاة الثقافة وفهم القارئ الإنجليزي. لا يزال هذا المجال غير مستكشف نسبيًا ويحتاج إلى مزيد من البحث نظرًا للدرجة الكبيرة من الاختلاف بين النص العربي والإنجليزي. تركز هذه الدراسة بشكل رئيسي على الإضافة والحذف، ويتم إجراء تحليل مقارنة بين النص المصدر والنص الهدف من أجل التعرف على هذه الإجراءات ومناقشتها في الترجمة. تكشف الدراسة عن وجود العديد من الحذف والإضافة في هذه النصوص الصحفية. وتكشف الدراسة عن ارتباط هذه الإجراءات ارتباطًا وثيقًا بالمعايير والأعراف ومستوى مهارة الترجمة. وترى الدراسة أن تدخلات المترجمين جزء من الأنظمة والمعايير، وذلك بهدف وضع النص في ثقافة المتلقي، وبالتالي خلق نص غرضي مقبول لدى القارئ الإنجليزي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: (الإضافة، الحذف، الترجمة، الاختلافات الثقافية، فهم الجمهور).

## 1.Introduction

Since translation has demonstrated its effectiveness in a wide range of fields, including politics, science, education and many more, it is crucial in many facets of life. Furthermore, translation is the only means of contact between speakers of different languages who lack a common language. It's essential to closing the gap between all nations. Journalistic translation is one of the most dynamic and challenging areas of translation studies. It requires not only linguistic accuracy but also sensitivity to the cultural and socio-political contexts in which the news are written and read. Translators must navigate linguistic difference, stylistic expectation and cultural nuances between the source and target languages Arabic and English in particular represent two linguistically and culturally distinct systems, creating significant challenges in translation. Two essential procedures that translators frequently employ are *deletion and addition*. Deletion refers to the omission of unnecessary or irrelevant information from the source text, while addition involves supplementing the target text with additional information to clarify meaning, provide context or ensure grammatical coherence. In this study we explore how these procedures improve translation quality focusing specifically on journalistic translation from Arabic to English.

## 2. Aims of the study.

This research aims to investigate how the strategic use of addition and deletion can enhance journalistic translation from Arabic into English by focusing on how these techniques help manage linguistic, cultural and stylistic differences. The journalistic text puts translator in a sensitive situation especially that text is heavily injected with historical events and cultural nuances between cultures. However this study aims at demonstrating the importance of some deleted and added parts to prove the eligibility of preserving addition and deletion by translation. On the other hand some additions and deletions that have been proposed by the translator will be examined to explain and defend their deletion and addition. The study also aims at investigating the loss which occurred in meaning, message and connotation when deletion and addition were applied. As well

as clarifying the cases in which deletion and addition are preferred and justified in journalistic text. In addition the factors that the need to apply addition and deletion and translation are to be explored.

Moreover, this study aims at improving translation from Arabic into English in journalistic text. The study investigate to be reference to guide translators, when they should apply the strategies of addition and deletion properly. From these aims identifying trends in translations by carrying out detailed contrastive analysis between selected journalistic texts. Also investigate the effect of these deletions and additions on the translation of journalistic texts.

Finally, this study aims to map the road for translators who intend to translate journalistic text.

### **3. Hypothesis of the study**

The current study hypothesizes that:

- 1- The losses and additives that occurred in the meaning and the message when addition and deletion are applied .
- 2- The cases in which addition and deletion are preferred and justified in journalistic text.
- 3- Factors that affect the justification of deletion and addition in journalistic text.
- 4- Translator's choice of translation strategies and how clarity affect on this choice.

### **4. Limitation of the study.**

This study stemmed from translating of journalistic texts and application of translation procedures such as addition and deletion to improving translation for English reader. The data analysis used in this study (10) journalistic articles selected from different national and international sources, two of them selected from Algeria press service, two of them from the book of (Arabic articles translated into English), one of them selected from (Maan .net) and five samples from (the high committee for relief to the displaced people). The translation model adopted in this study is Newmark (1988), Vinay and Darblent(1950/1995)model also will be appliedtogether with its methods.

### **5. Literature Review**



Translation is a process of conveying meaning from the source text to the target text. What is being translated are not 'codes' or languages but 'messages' or texts, "according to Albrecht (Fawcett,1997 p4)The translation is intended to achieve different effect, he or she should make an effort to present the target text from perspective similar to that of the source text," suggested Baker (2018,p180) says every language has unique structure, as is well known, when we translate one into another, we are altering the language's structure. However, the researcher concentrated on the meaning of the translated text when translating it. Despite the various structure,what matters most is that the meaning included.Translator must be able to accurately convey the meaning of the source text into the target language when translating text.A good translation is one that preserves all of the original text's information.To make the translation results sound more natural and simple for the intended reader to understand several additions and deletions are necessary.The translator must not adding and deleting information at random before adding new information or removing information from the original,the translator must carefully think things through and make calculations.

The concept of translation Equivalence forms the backbone of translation studies. with scholars like EugeneNida, peter Newmark and Lawrence Venuti offering various frameworks for understanding how meaning is transferred between languages.Nida dynamic equivalence emphasize the importance of conveying meaning rather than literal words,which aligns with the use of deletion and addition.This chapter deals with foundational theories such as Nida's Dynamic equivalence and Newmark's communication translation. Also discusses the characteristics of journalistic language and concept of deletion and addition in translation, explain what is deletion and its types in translation,what is addition and its types in translation. Also, why the researcher uses addition and deletion to improving translation.

## **5.1 Principles of Journalistic Translation**

Journalistic translation is the process of adapting an original text from one language to another so that it can be read by an audience in the second language English, Arabic or any other language. Roger fowler (1991 ) says I will use other terms as appropriate, beliefs, values, theories, propositions and ideology . My major concern is with the role of linguistic structure in the construction of idea in the press; I will show that language is not neutral, but a highly constructive mediator.

The journalist takes a different view. He or she collects facts, reports them objectively and the newspaper presents them fairly and without bias, in language which is designed to be unambiguous ,understanding and agreeable to readers. This professional ethos is common to all the news media press, radio, television and its certainly what the journalist claims in any general statement on the matter. The study of the language of journalism has increased dramatically, the form function and politics of the language of journalism have attracted scholars from a wide range of academic discipline including linguistics discourse studies, media studies ,sociology and others. It goes without saying that such work has developed sophisticated and intricate analytic tools in order to describe the form and content of the news and has produced detailed and frequently astute reading of the products of journalism, this after publication of Roger fowler's seminal (1991) , (John E , Richardson 2

## **5.2The Objectivity of Journalism**

The objectivity in journalistic language should be impartial relying on facts rather than opinions to telling the audience. The objectivity in journalism originates in the positivistic tradition and furthermore, that is strongly related to earlier theoretical school within historiography, mainstream journalism employs specific news – gathering and news –construction procedures and is characterized by professional standards. A main stream journalist seeks objectivity avoid close contact with their subject gathers material from unofficial source, and presents it in specific ways (Hind man ,1998 p177 ). Our foundational definition of objectivity states that programme is

objective to the degree that it makes claims that contribute to realistic understanding of reality of the reality (Andren , Hemanus ,et al , 1979 p 43, emphasis in original, translated from the Danish). English journalist norms may be necessitate deleting redundant details present in Arabic for example.

-original sentence

”الكتاب الذي قرأته هو الكتاب الذي أعجبني كثيراً“

-Redundant Details Removed.

(الكتاب الذي قرأته أعجبني كثيراً).

-In this case, the phrase (هو الكتاب) was redundant and can be omitted for clarity while retaining the original meaning.

### 5.3 What is Deletion

Deletion is the removal or obliteration of written or printed matter ,especially by drawing a line through it .(oxford dictionary.com) .Baker (1992 p40 ) defines deletion as omission of lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language . Al Daragi (2016 p119 ) says deletion concerns actual textual or linguistic units that are deleted . and explains that deletion occurs “at the level of words, sentences, paragraphs, and passages. AL Daragi (2016 p62 ) cites Newmark ,vinay&Darblent . Toury and Nida to affirm that there are two levels of translation procedures ‘Macro level and Micro level’” -Macro level deals with the whole text while Micro level embraces procedures that are carried out on words, phrases and sentences. deletion under micro –level procedures.

### 5.4 Rationale for Using Deletion in Translation

Because of the possible detrimental effects or impact on the translation in terms of the meaning and coherence of the text as part or as whole ,several scholars including Baker (1992), Nida (1964), Nida and Taber (1969), and Newmark (1988), are cautious about using the strategy of deletion when it comes to translation in general. The agreement of a text within its situation is a generic definition of coherence (Baker,1993 p239). Inter textual and intra textual coherence are the two categories recognized by Reis and

Vermeer (1984). The first focus on the translator's comprehension of the ST, the latter however focuses on how the reader interprets and comprehends the TT in the intended context .The message or TT produced by the translator must be interpretable in away that is coherent with target recipient's situation.

According to Reiss and Vermeer (1984 p113) as cited in Shuttle worth &Cowie , 1997 p19 ).This shows that the reader has grasped the content and that the result is successful, However Reiss and Vermeer (ibid p19-20) assert that if translators fail to account for the disparity in knowledge between the ST and the TT, it may impact the TTs intratextual coherence considering the possible adverse impact of deletion, this will be significant for our investigation. According to some academics deletions of any kind must be justified or made for valid reasons in order to avoid misleading the intended reader by deleting crucial information (Nida&Taber,1969 p111).furthermore, Nida (1964 p226-227 ) and Newmark (1988 p208 ) caution against the translator employing this technique excessively or taking too many liberties as this could lead to the removal of crucial or significant aspect of the text's meaning.

### 5.5 What is Addition

Baker (2018 p180 ) says the translation is designed to achieve a different effect, translator should make an effect to present target text from perspective similar to that of the source text. The addition are needed in order to make the translation results sound more natural and understood by the target reader.

Dickins et al .(2017 p21 ) say that addition is a common procedure in Arabic /English translation at least partly attributed differences in structure between the English and Arabic languages. Dickins et al (2017 p22 ) say a case of translation by addition used when the TT expression is more specific than the ST, for example the Arabic word (صهر)as son-in -law, when the translator knows the exact relationship of (صهر)in the context, so particularization will be one of the categories within translation by addition.



When translating Arabic political texts into English, its essential to maintain the original meaning while ensuring that any added information is relevant and enhances understanding.

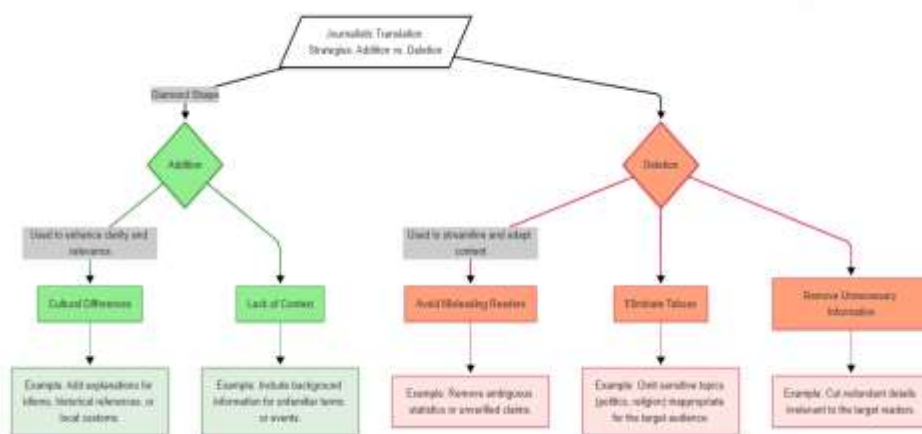
### **5.6 Rationale for Using Addition in Translation**

According to Petroniene and Zvirblyte (2012 p 66 ), translators encounter several challenges when translating news headlines such as alack of context that gives readers strong idea while the information in their minds is blank, and issues with the target language this is because absence of equivalence terms or words in the target language (TL) there for, translator must use addition by adding pertinent information.

A rationale use addition will undoubtedly address a number of translator's issues and clearly draw the recipients attention to the particular source, target context by adding only pertinent information. Translation by addition emerged in the translation process as a result of several reasons such as differences culturally between the SL and the TL.

### **6. Cases that entails Addition and deletion in journalistic text.**

In journalistic text translator uses procedures such as addition and deletion to improve this text and their main reasons would urge the translator to opt for addition and deletion strategies, as the figure (1)



Figure(1) journalistic translation strategies: Addition VS Deletion.

## 7. Loss of Historical Details in Political Reports.

Deleting old details means losing parts of the public record that could have historical significance in the future . Oren (2006, p216) says history was understood as a process of constant change that led to the establishment of contemporary political structure, means we can't deleting historical details to make the article easier. The historian's approach of researching historical societies provides tenable solutions to the current issue, a social scientists who is interested in comprehending the current power dynamics does not venture into the past with the goal of reconstructing it. He or she travels back in time to acknowledge that organizations and human behavior are more complex than they. They are actually or potentially in process of becoming as the result of operations of forces past as well as present , even though they seem to be in their current structure and functioning (Hoxie ,1906 p568-572).

Economics and political science were slow to acknowledge the historicism of their fields, which prevented them from understanding change over the long term(Wallerstein ,1966 p33-69) . Therefore deleting less relevant historical details don't make the article easier to follow for English readers. The phrase "learning the lesson from history" is

frequently used by ministers and other officials without fully understanding what it implies.

Knowing the definition of history, it's benefits and it's professional applications need to be just as crucial as other kinds of evidence .Richard A. Barrett (2015) says if factual information is not guaranteed and the facts themselves are uncontested , freedom of opinion is joke stated differently , political thought is informed by factual truth in the same way that philosophical inquiry is informed by rational truth. According to Arendt factual truth is both more susceptible to manipulation than we usually think and essential to political existence. Given china's strong hold on it's citizen's access to information on the internet and Russian facts, it's appropriate to serve as a timely reminder of the brittleness of facts.

## **8. The Role of Culture and Context in Translation**

It was first proposed by Bassnett and Lefevere in (1990) that translation studies adopt aculture turn. The process of mediating between and introducing various word forms, cultural nuances and meaning into their own respective, cultures has been better viewed by theorists as aresult of translators becoming more powerful and less self-effecting after Bassnet and Lefever (Gentzler, 1998 :PIX ).

Aixela (1996, p57 ) says aculture specific item in translation is not something that exist in and of itself; rather it is the outcome of aconflict arising from any linguistically represented reference in asource text that when transferred to atarget language , presents translation problem because it either doesn't exist in the target language culture or has different value. The cultural turn in translation studies encompasses the function that translation plays in cultural transmission and goes beyond the importance of translating cultural aspects into a new culture. Cultural capitalist' transmitted, distributed and regulated by means of translation among other factors not only between cultures but also within one given culture.

Lefevere (1998 p41 ) says it is possible to view translation as means of cultural survival which is true both inside and between languages, when thinking about translation technique or methods to cope with different ideologies such as the removal of religious or cultural difficulties.

Hatim and mason's examination of translators function as "a mediator" is equally pertinent. The concept of taboo and politeness can also be used to study deletion (Baker,1992 p234 ). Characteristics these as relativistic notion and different cultures therefore have different norms of "polite" behavior as stated by Baker. under many societies topics including sex, religious and excrement are taboo, though not always to be same extent under comparable circumstances. Being courteous might sometimes be significantly more crucial in translation situations than being true, to avoid offending the reader. Translator may choose to leave out or substitute entire passages of text that deviate from their expectation of how taboo issue should be handled,if at all (Ibid ).

## **9. Methodology.**

### **9.1 Research Design**

In this study the researcher has adopted comparative analysis to comparing the original Arabic text with its English translation to identify differences in news texts in journalistic study. The researcher collects number of translated Arabic journalistic texts into English and adopting comparative analysis to exploring deletion and addition in these journalistic texts and how these additions and deletions help in improving translation in order to the audience understand what the source text means.

The particular framework used for this investigation is explained in depth in this subsection,along with how it fits with the main goals of examining addition and deletion in translation. The methods and resources utilized for data collection and analysis are all included in the research design which describes how the study is put together.The research design essentially serves as study road map, outlining the actions needed to accomplish the study's goals.The study uses qualitative methodology that includes



content analysis and focuses on two different kinds of translational shifts in journalistic translation from Arabic into English in addition and deletion. By using case studies and interviews, this method enables the acquisition of richer data. Content analysis offers framework for investigating contextual factors influencing translation and methodical approach to textual interpretation within translation studies

## 9.2 Test of the Study

After collecting the data, the samples (translated journalistic texts) by the researcher. In order to find out the role of addition and deletion in improving translation in journalistic texts. The text consists of number of articles and journalistic texts which are chosen in a random way. This study includes ST and TT as well as analyzing the data by using translation that is suggested by Vinay & Darblent.

In this study the Vinay & Darblent (1950/1995) model will be applied together with its methods. It has seven methods; the researcher uses some of these like *borrowing* and *Calque* within direct strategy and adaptation within *oblique* strategy. In addition, the researcher has used Newmark's translation method in his book (Textbook of translation) in which the researcher distinguishes two types of translation: semantic and communicative translations. This model recognizes that successful translation should not only accurately convey the meaning of the source text but also be effective in communicating that meaning to the target audience. The semantic aspect of translation pertains to the accurate transfer of meaning from SL to the TL. It involves preserving the denotative and connotative meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. While communicative aspect of translation focuses on how well the translation serves its purpose in the target language culture. It involves making the translation accessible, comprehensible, and effective for the target audience.

## 9.3 Data Analysis

Depending on the text itself and the numerous variables that occur inside the translation equation, the translator may employ a variety of tactics during the translation process, there

would be agreement on some tactics and controversy about others. However,as translators generally believe that addition or deletion is the last resort in translation ,choosing to do it in some situations would be controversial. Since it goes against the faithfulness principle,any decision to remove any thing from the translation should be supported by compelling evidence.

Translation now days encompasses the entire meaning of the statement,including its context century ,culture and if required the entire civilization that product it (Mounin cited in Reiss ,2000 ,p68).it goes beyond merely observing the text's structural and linguistic meaning as well as it's lexical and syntactic content.The contentiousness of some examples that have been added or deleted stems from the fact that they are founded on relative factors,such as the belief that certain material is superfluous or irrelevant and is thus ignored. Untranslatable words are another obstacle,albeit this is also arelative issue because no term is entirely untranslatable.There may be general understanding that certain examples,such as those that are forbidden in the target culture,should be removed.

#### 9.4Analysis

ST :

**قمة الاتحاد الأفريقي حول الإرهاب: الرئيس تبون يعرض تقريراً شاملاً ويقترح سبل عمل جديدة.**

مالابو تحسباً للقمة الاستثنائية الـ ١٦ للاتحاد الأفريقي، المنعقدة اليوم السبت في مالابو (غينيا الاستوائية) وفي إطار عهده كفائد للاتحاد الأفريقي في مجال منع ومكافحة الإرهاب والتطرف العنيف، قدم رئيس الجمهورية السيد عبد المجيد تبون.تقريراً حول تطور التهديد الإرهابي في **القارة** وآفاق تعزيز التصدي له على المستويين الإقليمي والدولي.

TT:

**AU Summit on terrorism: President Tebboune submits comprehensive report**

MALABO (Equatorial Guinea)

Ahead of the 16th African Union Extraordinary Summit on Saturday In Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, and as part of its leadership of the AU In the prevention and fight of terrorism and violent extremism President of the Republic AbdelmajidTebboune has

submitted a report on the development of the terrorist threat in Africa and the prospects for enhancing the responses at the regional and International levels.(Algeria press services) published on:Saturday,28 May 2022.

**Table 1:analysis of translation procedure Addition/Deletion(sample1)**

Sample No	Source Text (ST) Arabic	Target text(TT) English	Translation Procedure	Reason for Addition /Deletion	Justification	Appropriateness +/-
1	قمة الاتحاد الأفريقي حول الإرهاب: الرئيس تبون يعرض تقريراً شاملاً ويقترح سبل عمل جديدة	Africa union summit on terrorism : president Tebboune submits comprehension report.	Deletion	Redundancy	Removes The phrase سبل عمل جديدة:: in ST as it is redundant in English	-
2	تقريراً حول تطور التهديد الإرهابي في القارة	Report on the development of the terrorist threat in Africa	Addition	Lack of Context	The word <i>Africa</i> in TT is not mentioned in ST.	+

## Discussion

The written text in Arabic is addressed to the Algerian audience in particular and to the Arab ones in general, because of this,the material included within is not as well-explained or enhanced country to which he assigned is not mentioned with the title(الرئيس تبوني)

since it is not necessary to do so,الرئيس الجزائري تبون, Unfortunately ,the translation in the English edition doesn't provide the reader with any extra details regarding the proper noun in the news headline .since English readers might not be familiar with the nationalities of such and such state presidents,the headlines might have been better written as:Algerian president Tebboune.The inclusion of such vital information is quite important for readers who are un familiar with such staff.Non-addition of such information in the TT does it truly indicate that the Algerian press service's translator are more willing to translate from into Arabic.In another part of the ST, we find comparison between ST and TT,the Arabic version added the phrase (سبل عمل جديدة)should demonstrate greater effort and contribution to the president of Algeria ,any way,in the English version there is type of deletion of the last phrase (سبل عمل جديدة).The translator emphasized on the main message being conveyed .(African union on terrorism:PresidentTebboune submits comprehensive report;In English doesn't include comprehensive details ,it only focused on the main key terms to be later on detailed in the journalistic article.In another part of ST we find the phrase of (في القارة).The audience here may be doesn't know the intention of writer when he write the article,therefore must be more clear and using addition in this case and says( Africa) to identify where the summit hold in order to the audience know and recognize the place of summit. The translator makes changes to the text to fit the cultural or social norms of the target language or he uses adaptation.

**ST:**

### حرمة البيت... حرمة الشهر..حرمة الدم

رئيس التحرير

ثلاث حرمت أوجبهن الله - تعالى - في شرعه الحنيف فالأولى حرمة مكانية اذ خص هذا المكان بأنه حرام والحرمة تعني الحماية فهذا البيت محمي من ربه - جل وعز - ، وبسبب هذا الحماية حرم صيده وحرم قطع شجره على المحرم، حتى أن الإنسان المحرم يحرم عليه في وقت الإحرام ما كان محللا عليه في غيره ، لأن المحرم طيلة وقت إحرامه هو بين يدي الله - تعالى - وما دام وضعه فعليه ان يسلك سلوكا عاليا فلا يرفث ولا يفسق ولا يجادل ولا



يتزوج ولا يغتصب ، وعليه ان يتعبد ويلبي ويقرأ القرآن ويتقرب إلى الله - تعالى - في كل لحظة ويوقف نفسه خالصاً لله تعالى. والثانية : حرمة الشهر فالله - تعالى - : اختص أربعة أشهر جعلها محمية من كل عمل شائن ((ان عدة الشهور عند الله اثنا عشر شهراً في كتاب الله يومَ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ مِنْهَا أَرْبَعَةٌ حُرُمٌ ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقِيمَ فَلَا تَظْلَمُوا فِيهِن أَنْفُسَكُمْ)) التوبة (٢٥) . فربط حرمة الدين بقوامة الدين بعدم ظلم النفس ، وهذه الثلاثة من الأمور المهمة في حياة المسلم.

اما الثالثة وهي حرمة الدم فالدم الانساني محمي من الله - تعالى - : لأن الإنسان بناء الله وهدمه هدم لذلك البناء، لذا حرم الله - عز وجل - قتل النفس إلا بالحق الذي بينه في كتابه العزيز . وقتل النفس بغير حق ظلم للنفس مضاعف . والله موفق... فالقاتل ظالم لنفسه وظالم لنفس المقتول فكان جزاء ذلك الخلود في النار واليأس من رحمه الله - تعالى .

**TT:**

### **Sanctity of Mecca. Sanctity of Holly Month of (Hag) The Sanctity of Blood**

Editor in Chief

Almighty (Allah) initiated three prohibitions in HIS Holly worshipping, the first is a spatial, that means HE makes this place (Mecca) as a holly house , this house is protected by (Allah), and because of this protection, hunting has been forbidden tree cut, and even any human would not do anything was lawful for him during the time of entering (IHRAAM), because he considers himself that he is now in the hand of (Allah), he must behave, not committing any obscenity, not obscene or immoral, not argue, does not marry, no backbite, only worship and read the (Holly Quran) and draw closer to (Allah) - in every moment and surrender purely to Allah. And second: the sanctity of the month (Allah) almighty prohibited four months and HE protected them from all shameful acts ((The number of months, In the sight of God Is twelve (in a year) So ordained by HIM, The day He created, The heavens and the earth, Of them four are sacred: That is the straight usage, So wrong not yourselves.)) (Tauba) (35). Linking the sanctity of religion with shape of religion besides the self-injustice, these three important things in the life of a Muslim

The third is the sanctity of blood, human blood is protected by (Allah), be-cause human is a the structure of (Allah) and destructing this structure means the demolition of HIS

creation, so (Allah) forbids the killing, only if this happened for the right, and the killing by the injustice is multiplied, the killer is unfair and unjust to himself and he deserves the same penalty that was slain for and he deserves eternity in hell and despair of the mercy of (Allah And God bless"(Magazine of Sunni endowment council)

**Table2:Analysis of the translation procedure:**

**Addition/Deletion(sample2)**

Sample No	Source Text (ST) Arabic	Target text(TT) English	Translation Procedure	Reason for Addition /Deletion	Justification	Appropriateness +/-
1-	حرمة البيت، حرمة الشهر	Sanctity <u>of Mecca</u> , sanctity of month <u>of (Hag)</u>	Addition	To enhance Clarity and Relevant Cultural differences	In TT translator adds (Mecca) and Holly month (Hag)to Add explanation for idioms culturally different	1-

**Discussion**

The headline in this article involve adding meaningful word for instance the Arabic word in headlines(البيت)has been rendered into English with addition of (Mecca). Which used to enhance clarity and relevance cultural differences and add explanation for idioms. The translator here opting out for translation of ST and important to delivering the overall meaning.The translator shows that adding information may be significant for TT reader.The ST phrase(حرمة البيت)may be vague, but translator in TT apparently to highlight that the word(Mecca)as known in Muslim societies.Translator sometimes entails significant changes to make the text appropriate for audience or to achieve the target text needs. Cultural notion is aconcept that defines the ability of people and society

to overcome and adapt to changes in the natural and social environment and this involves understanding the cultural context values and costumes by translator to make him able to convey the meaning as the reader's understanding. Also, the phrase (حرمة الشهر) in ST when translated in TT the translator manipulate the misunderstanding that may be effect on the meaning because in ST (sanctity of month) without mention or determine the month. Translator used addition by using word holly month and between brackets added the word (Hag), in order to aligns with or introduce to maintain harmony with the context. In journalistic translation is essential for communication use cultural adaptation and know culture of audience. Also, involves understanding the cultural context, customs of target reader. Here in this situation and how deals with it, the cultural adaptation is essential, when translate the Arab phrase (حرمة الشهر) which refers to sanctity of this month, this modification makes sure that non-Arabic speakers get the terms cultural and religious meaning by contextualizing it, in addition to translating it. Journalists must treat such utterances carefully in order to maintain the original meaning and make it intelligible to a large audience. The term (Hag) which refers to the Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca is an example of cultural adaptation. It can be translated as "the Hag pilgrimage" in English language articles, which makes its significance and context clear. This rendition effectively communicates the cultural and spiritual significance of the event by showing non-Muslim viewers that the Hag is a religious necessity for Muslim.

ST

### ضحايا الحرب الغربية (العالمية) الأولى والثانية:

بلغ عدد المصابين في حرب ١٩١٠ - ١٩١٨ واحد وعشرين مليوناً نسمة، وعدد المقتولين منهم سبعة ملايين، وقال مكسن عضو البرلمان الإنجليزي: إن المصابين في الحرب الثانية ١٩٣٩ - ١٩٤٥ لا يقل عن خمسين مليوناً، وقد كلف قتل رجل واحد في الحرب الأولى ١٠ آلاف جنيه، أما مجموع نفقاتها فيبلغ ٣٧ مليار، أما نفقات الحرب الثانية الساعة واحدة فمليون من الجنيهات، ١٢ يقول المستر شبرد: لقد ظهر في إنجلترا جيل من الناس يجهل الحياة المنزلية - العائلية - جهلاً باتاً، ولا يعرف غير حياة القطعان والبهائم، يقول د. ألكس كاريل في كتابه الإنسان ذلك المجهول: يظهر أن الحضارة العصرية لا تستطيع أن تنتج رجالاً يملكون الابتكار والذكاء والجرأة، وفي كل قطر تقريباً يرى

الإنسان في الطبقة التي تباشر إدارة الأمور وتملك زمام البلاد انحطاطاً في الاستعداد الفكري والخلقي، إننا نلاحظ أن الحضارة العصرية لم تحقق الآمال الكبيرة التي عقدتها بها الإنسانية وأنها أخفقت في تنشئة م حذف الرجال الذين يملكون الذكاء والإقدام الذي يسير بالحضارة على الشارع الخطر الذي تتعرض عليه، إن الأفراد والإنسانية لم تتقدم بتلك السرعة التي تقدمت بها المؤسسات التي نبعت من عقولها، إنها هي نقائص القادة السياسيين الفكرية والخلقية وجهلهم الذي يعرض أمم العصر للخطر ١٣.

TT:

### Victims of the World War 1 and 2

The casualties of the war 1915-1918 amounted to 21 million and the number of the killed is 7 millions. The English parliament member, Meksiten, said:(the casualties of the World War 2(1939-1945) is not less 50 millions, and a killing of one man in the War 1 coasted 10 thousands pound. But the grand total of its expenses is 37 billion, and the costs of the war 2 is one million pound for one hour (12)). The master Shperd says: (A generation people came out in England that have no knowledge of the domestic-familial life, they have just knowledge about the flocks and beasts life). Alex Karel in his book "the human who is unknown" says: (It is clear that the modern civilization cannot produce man that have able to create or intelligence and courage. And almost in every country the human finds depression in the mental and ethical readiness in the class that controls the affairs and holds the reins of countries. We can note that the modern civilization was not carry out the great hops that the humanity depended on, and it failed in bringing up the men who have the cleverness and intrepidity that makes the civilization able to walk on the danger way. Also the persons and humanity were not.(The book of Arabic articles,subtitled to English(Mallouhi for medical&scientific Research(MSR) P.26.

**Table3:Analysis of translation procedures:Addition /Deletion(sample 3)**

Sample No	Source Text (ST) Arabic	Target text(TT) English	Translation Procedure	Reason for Addition /Deletion	Justification	Appropriateness +/-
1-	ضحايا الحرب الغربية	Victims of the world war1 and 2	Deletion	Eliminate taboos	The world 'in' الغربية ' ST is	-



	(العالمية) الأولى والثانية				Deleted in TT as it is inappropriate omit sensitive political topics, for target audience	
2-	يسير بالحضارة على الشارع الخطر الذي تتعرض عليه	That makes the civilization able to walk on the danger way	Deletion	Red undancy	The phrase الذي تتعرض عليه 'in ST Considered Redundant Details Irrelevant to the target reader	-

## Discussion

In the headline of this article In Arabic version, the writer has been mentioned (الغربية) to declare and give message that the west have been caused this war and this article written in Arabic is addressed to all over the world. The writer give more information and determined the side of war to give the reader accurate information. The translator of English TT deleted the word (الغربية) and adopted this deletion in English version for the western audience perhaps it would be more tolerable if a word is deleted in translation than deleting a sentence or paragraph. It is by default that deletion should be the last choice to go for in translation. This analysis aims to reveal the reason behind deletion, also to judge whether it is justified or not.

Deleting the word (الغربية) didn't lead to loss in meaning and message, so when the translator has been deleted this word is to omit sensitive political topics inappropriate for target readers and avoid cultural clash between western and eastern cultures. In spite of this familiar in western culture, naturally Arabic version provides more information, Because the Arabic give more details. This article narrates disasters which happened by

the war and produced injuries and killing of people for no reason and affected on generation in the west. This generation have no knowledge only about war and destruction, injuries, killed, ignorance and expense. When the translator deleted (الغريبة) in order to the western reader doesn't take into consideration that the western community causes of destruction of the world. Also, the translator has been deleted the phrase (الذي) in ST. Because the reader consider this phrase is an extra and unnecessary information, if omitted doesn't effect on meaning when the audience reads the article in the Arabic ST, the researcher finds more details as it appropriate the characteristics of Arabic language in general that prefer being redundant and comprehensive as well, the researcher notices here when the translator deleted (الذي تتعثر عليه) and considered redundant. In this article the translator employed the translation strategy by deleting un related words in ST. An instance of this strategy can be observed in the deletion of the phrase (الذي تتعثر عليه) in ST. This deletion might be due to alack of equivalent or appropriate cultural references. In such cases translators may removing words from ST that may evoke similar reaction in the target language audience. By deletion of (الذي تتعثر عليه) the translator conveys a similar notion.

## 10. Conclusion

This study reveals the following conclusions.

- 1- Depending on the findings reached, the researcher notices that all the journalistic texts need to Applying *addition and deletion* because the differences between the two languages and cultures and needs to removes unnecessary and redundant details and adds information to enhance clarity and manipulates the lack of context and this approves the first hypothesis of the study in hand.
- 2- In translation of journalistic texts there are cases justifies and prefer *addition and deletion* and these procedures show quantitative findings on *addition and deletion*, the researcher concludes by analysis of these samples. That the using of deletion procedure is more than using of addition procedure, because the differences between Arabic and

English language, and the Arabic language gives more details therefore when translating to English there are redundant details and unnecessary information has been deleted. This verifies the second hypothesis.

- 3- There are factor influencing the use of *addition and deletion* and justification of these procedures in journalistic text. In view of the fact that deletion used to streamline and adapt content by avoid misleading readers, also used to eliminate taboos and remove unnecessary information cut redundant details. While addition used to enhance clarity and in case of lack of context, thus the third hypothesis is approved.

Knowledge and culture of target audience affect on translators' choice of *addition or deletion*. These two strategies affect on the value of transferred meaning either by addition or deletion to maintain the value of TT. Deletion commonly appears in political articles such as delet tweets which leading up to the referendum vote. While addition is more frequent in cultural news especially in cultural differences between two languages which need adding explanation to enhance clarity

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