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All correspondence to be addressed in the name of the  
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College of Arts – University of Mosul – Republic of Iraq

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E-mail: [adabarafidayn@gmail.com](mailto:adabarafidayn@gmail.com)

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# ***Adab Al-Rafidayn Journal***



A refereed journal concerned with the publishing of  
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both in Arabic and English

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## *The problems of Translating Acronyms from English into Arabic*

Asst. Lect. Dina Fahmi Kamil \*

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### Introduction

#### **1-The Concept of Acronyms:**

The English term "acronym" is differently defined by different linguists, leading to misunderstanding in nomenclature. The first group of writers such as: Quirk et al. (1972: 1031) and Yule ( 1996: 68) argues that acronyms are words either formed from the initial letters of a set of other words; these can be 'alphabetisim' such as 'CD' 'Compact Disk' or 'FBI' 'Federal Bureau of Investigation', or acronyms pronounced as single words, as in: 'UNESCO' (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) with capital letters or 'Laser' (Light wave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) which is an acronym used by the public. So , it does not need capitals.

Another group, however, finds that acronym is only the name of a word created from the first letter of each word in a series of words, to be pronounced as one word as in: (SONAR, created from sound navigation and ranging; NATO, from North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Scuba, from Self- contained under water breathing apparatus Bauer (1983: 237-238), Wikipedia, (2002: 2), Marriam Webster, cited in Berman (2005: 3), Weakley ( 2006: 3), Kasprowicz ( 2010: 2).

A distinction should be made between an 'acronym' and an 'abbreviation' since the latter can be defined as a shortened form of a word or phrase used for brevity in place of the whole, consisting of the first few letters, or even first letter only followed by a full stop, e.g. ('Univ.' from University; 'Dep.' From Department; 'Prof.' from professor, etc.) Ghazala ( 1995: 186).

Tourneur ( cited in Bankole, 2006: 4) observes that on the level of pronunciation: "abbreviations are pronounced letter by letter,

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\* Dept. of English/ College of Education/ University Of Al-Hamdaniya.

because they do not conform to the morphological phonetical constraints that exist for words" as in: CDU and LFE whereas acronyms are pronounced as words because they correspond to the morphological phonetical model, as in: OPEC. and UNICEF. However, Weakley( 2006: 1-2) and Cherim (2007: ) regard acronym as a special instance of abbreviations by saying: *all methods of shortening words or phrases are subsets of abbreviations, and acronym is one of these methods and it is a pronounceable word.* Quirk et al. ( 1972: 981) consider acronymy – as blending and clipping – as a type of minor word formation processes and it is a means of forming new words on the basis of old ones. These minor processes have attained some importance in modern times. So acronyms are a part of morphology which is itself a part of grammar.

### **2-Reasons of Using Acronyms:**

Acronyms are used most frequently for all non- literary texts, for reasons of brevity or euphony and to rouse people to find out what the letters stand for Newmark ( 1988: 148). Sometimes, letters are joined up together in scientific writing to become international words as in: ('laser', 'maser' requiring analysis only for a less educated TL readership). Also, Bankole (2006: 4) argues that acronyms aim at facilitating pronunciation, writing, typing and printing.

Increasingly, Acronyms are used most often to abbreviate names of organizations, armed forces and government agencies. Hence, the rapid advance of science and technology in recent centuries has created a demand for shorter names([wikipedia](http://wikipedia), no date: 6,7). Also the medical literature has been struggling to control the proliferation of acronyms.

### **3-Structure of acronym:**

Acronyms are of interest for two reasons, the first historical, the second structural and their difficulty in the process of translation.

Historical reason, however, can be of interest since the representation of the acronym between 1905 and 1945 increased from 1% to over than 17%and this is an unexpectable percentage. This is attributed to the influence of the language by the

technological and situational needs McCully and Holmes (1988:29).

Structures of acronyms have rarely received much attention and are defined by Bauer (1983: 237- 238) as strings of initial letters (occasionally morphemes or syllables) collocated together so that a new lexical item is the result. Acronyms are thus 'lexicalised', and are distinct from abbreviations such as C.O.D. (cash on Delivery). Creativity plays a major role in the formation of some acronyms. Acronyms are among the most creative, freewheeling creations in vocabulary today. They are consciously made (Cannon 1994:81).

Acronyms will tend to be short-lived and as instances of word creation rather than word formation; they will reflect rather clearly the phonological structuring since they are rarely themselves lexically productive. Moreover, word formation is governed by morpho-syntactic rules. Whereas with word creation; on the other hand, we are concerned with a creative process whose rules are essentially phonological in nature.

Thus, creation of acronyms is governed by phonological rules only. Finally, we should note that of the acronyms recorded, the vast majority are bisyllabic, a smaller percentage monosyllabic, and very few indeed are trisyllabic. (McCully and Holmes, 1988: 29)

Bisyllabic acronyms are represented by the following items: UNITAR and UNICEF (Ibid:40), monosyllabic acronyms are represented by such items as GATT STEN, and WAVES, whereas C.O.D. tends not to become lexicalized, and remains as abbreviation. Firstly, because the existence of an historical filter, the graph suggests that potential acronyms coined before the 'point of lift-off' for such a method of word-creation will tend to remain as abbreviation i.e. 'they were all firmly fixed in speech as initial groups (abbreviation) before the impulse towards acronymy formation became active'(Ibid:30). The second reason for failure of acronymy in tri-graphemic string is semantic inappropriateness: so, N. U. T., (National Union of Teachers) N.A.B. (National Assistance Board) are semantically incongruous. Finally this failure is related with monosyllabic formatives which states that one grapheme = one mora of syllable structure(Ibid.)

Finally, the possibility or not of pronouncing the acronym as an English word depends on the acronymic word itself. For example, 'IBRD', can not be pronounced in both English and Arabic, since three constants can not follow one another in each language, but 'UNICEF' can be pronounced perfectly and easily in both, for the arrangement of vowels and consonants (Crowley & Thomas, 1970:323).

#### **4- Acronyms and Translation:**

Acronyms are perhaps the non- literary and the professional translator's biggest problem since the translation of acronym between tow different languages poses a problem. Newmark (1988:193) states that in this type of translation , all you have is words only to translate and you have to account for each of them somewhere in your TL text, occasionally not translating them , because if translated cold you inevitably over- translate them. Also, these words are conditioned by a certain linguistic, referential, cultural and personal context. Further more, this type of translation is considered problematic because new objects, ideas, variations and processes are continually created in technology for each language acquires 3000 new words annually and these words usually arise from a response to a particular need (ibid:1400).

One should not waste time looking for the acronym in reference-books when it has been specially coined for the text (e.g., of an academic paper) and can be found there only (ibid: 200). Thus, acronyms are frequently created within special topics and designate products and processes depending on their degree of importance; in translation, there is either a standard equivalent or, if it does not yet exist, a descriptive term. (ibid: 148). Acronyms for international institutions, usually switch for each language, and some like 'ASEAN' 'UNESCO', 'FAO', 'OPEC' are internationalisms, usually written unpunctuated. When a national organization becomes important, it is common to transfer its acronym and translate its name. (ibid: 148). Thus, International acronyms are usually translated as: (EEC, CEE), whereas national acronyms are usually retained with .But when the function is more important than the description, they are usually transferred as in: 'CNAA-CNAA degree awarding body for higher education colleges (non-



university) in the United kingdom' (ibid: 33-34). Increasingly, there are many 'cultural' reasons (depending on the 'standard' contextual factors, i.e. readership, translation prospects, etc.) why acronym may or may not be worth transferring.

Arabic, on the other hand, resists most acronyms and explicates them (ibid: 148). Also, all acronyms are transcribed in Arabic and can be preceded by their full meaning. However some acronyms are transcribed as words (e.g. FAO= الفاو , UNSEF=اليونيسيف), Others as

letters such as (ال آي إم إف) (Ghazala, 1995: 189). Depending on their order of consonants, and vowels in English or in Arabic, since three consonants can not follow one another in this way in either language, 'UNICEF' can be pronounced perfectly and easily in both for the arrangement of vowels and consonants makes it flexible and possible in pronunciation (ibid).

This form of translation could be considered as reformulation of acronyms of one language into another. In most cases, the order of initials can be changed due to differences in the grammatical structure of the language involved e.g. (UNO) in English (ONO) in French). (Bankole, 2006: 6). Sometimes, initials may be completely replaced as in ISPC (International and Service Provider)- into FAT (Fournisseur d'acce's a' Linternet (ibid).

### **5-1. Acronyms in Arabic language:**

In Arabic the phenomenon of formulating a word from a group of letters that comes at the beginning of a series of words – no less than three - to replace them, is called (alnaht al istihlaliy) النحت الاستهلاكي and the denotation of a new word must refer to the meaning of the original words (Abd il- Nur, 1979: 278, Wahba wa Al-Muhands, 1979: 402). This type of linguistic phenomenon is used to facilitate speech by abbreviating and shortening, So, its emergence in the past was to abbreviate the speech whereas nowadays it is used to facilitate contact with foreign cultures.

It is unique in Arabic in contrast with foreign languages as in: حماس/ hamas/ taken from حركة المقاومة الاسلامية /harakat al muk-awama al islamia/ and الحشد/ alhashd/ taken from حزب الشعب الديمقراطي

الاردني which calls to join all the parties. Since the acronym in Arabic must have a perfect meaning, the word واف/ waf/ taken from وكالة is changed to the word وَفًا/ wafa/ expressing the faithfulness towards Palestine whereas acronyms which have no meaning as in: واس/ was/ taken from وكالة الانباء السعودية / wakalat alanba'a alsudia/ is not acceptable in Arabic because of its ambiguity (Haziim, 2010, 18).

It is clear from the previous explanation that (alnahtn al istihlāliyy) in Arabic is very limited and the grammarians agreed that it has no rules at all (ibid).

Some writers regarded (alnahtn al istihlaliyy) as a type of derivation (alishtiqaq) الاشتقاق because both are defined as creating a new word and thus they termed it "الاشتقاق الكبّار" (alishtiqaq al kabbar) since they considered (alnahtn al istihlaliyy) takes a greater portion in the phenomenon of (alishtiqaq). (Matlub, 2002: 11)

Some other writers like (Balasi, undated: 4) differentiate between (alnaht al istihlaliyy) and (alishtiqaq) since the first is defined as how to formulate a word from two or more of other words, whereas, the latter is formulating a word from another word only. Also, the main purpose of derivation (alishtiqaq) is creating a new meaning but the purpose of (alnaht al istihlaliyy) is abbreviating (ibid).

## **5-2. Reasons of not Spreading the Phenomenon of (Alnaht al Istihlāliyy) in Arabic.**

The main reason of refusing 'alnaht al istihlaliyy' in Arabic may be related to the order of the sounds system and to the Arabic alphabetical pronunciation. In English, we can see that the pronunciation of acronyms is related to the pronunciation of alphabetic letters, i.e.: order of consonants and vowels at the same time. The pronunciation of a letter in English can be realized by a little number of consonants and vowels.

The following example will prove this view:

<b>B</b>	→	<b>/bi:/</b>	<b>Consists of</b>	<b>CV</b>
<b>F</b>	→	<b>/ef/</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>VC</b>
<b>X</b>	→	<b>/eks/</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>VCC</b>
<b>Q</b>	→	<b>/kju:/</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>CCV</b>

(Al-abbass, no date.8)

However, the equal distribution of vowels in each letter in English, facilitates the process of pronunciation which helps to formulate acronyms easily as in: C.I.A and NATO whose pronunciation are easy, and because of their frequent use in language, they will become finally original words with a full meaning. But if we look to the following table, we will see that Arabic pronunciation of a letter can be realized only with a large number of consonants and vowels:

<b>الف</b>	→	<b>/ʔ alif/</b>	<b>Consists of</b>	<b>CVCVC</b>
<b>باء</b>	→	<b>/baaʔ/</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>CVVC</b>
<b>عين</b>	→	<b>/eain/</b>	<b>=</b>	<b>CVCC</b>

(Al-abbass, no date. 9)

Thus, the sound construction of each letter in Arabic alphabet consists of at least four sounds including consonants and vowels, and sometimes more than that if we use inflections. Consequently, it is difficult to formulate one word in Arabic from a string of words.

Let us read the following: ص.ن.د as an acronym word taken from

صندوق النقد الدولي /sunduq un-naqdid-duwaliy/ (International Monetary Fund), we will be forced to choose one of these following readings: first/saad. Nuun. Daal/ and the second /sunada/. The first reading has no meaning i.e. alphabetic reading whereas the second, which is just like an acronym in English- is unacceptable phonetically and literally in Arabic compared with English. (Al-Abbass, nd. 10)

Now, let us take the following words "حماس" / hamas/ and "أمل" / amal/, we will see that they are acceptable in Arabic as famous original words with a full denotation since the first is taken from (حركة المقاومة الإسلامية) and the second from (أفواج المقاومة اللبنانية) which means giving the hope to the Lebanon in order to get their rights. (Haziim, 2010: 18)

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The other reason of unaccepting acronyms in Arabic is that some acronymic words have become like some compound words that unacceptable in Arabic. So, it is better to say خارق للطبيعة although it is too long- rather than فو طبيعي which it is meaningless.

(Haziim, 2010: 13)

### **6-Data Analysis and Discussion:**

To achieve the purpose of this study, the following examples were chosen from the World Wide Web and given to the fourth year students in the department of translation to see how they translate such acronyms to Arabic. They have been analyzed according to Newmark's point of view(1988) in translation of acronyms as well as Ghazala(1995). However, when the acronym needs no clarification, the semantic approach will be followed and the communicative approach will be depended in case the clarification is needed.

#### **ST(1):**

No ESCWA member country ratified the ILO conventions relating to maternity leave and family responsibilities.

#### **Discussion:**

ESCWA (Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia).This acronymic word is used frequently in English by the specialists in economy and politics. In Arabic, it is known as (اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغرب آسيا). So, it is less popular and difficult to be conceptualized by many Arab readers as an acronym. Therefore, it needs a full interpretation. Hence, all the subjects without exception are incapable to give any rendering not only to the acronym but also to the whole text because of its higher complexity. Also, such type of acronyms needs a background knowledge about the subject matter to be rendered. Consequently the first three subjects follow the same alphabetic characters of the ST and the second three left the text untranslated. The suggested rendering of the text is:

لم يصادق أي بلد عضو في اللجنة الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لغرب آسيا (ESCWA) على اتفاقيات منظمة العمل الدولية المتعلقة بإجازات الأمومة والمسؤوليات العائلية.

Table(1):

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	ESCWA	ESCWA	C	-
2-		ESCWA	C	-
3-		ESCWA	C	-
4-		---	---	-
5-		---	---	-
6-		---	---	-

**ST(2):**

UNICEF works in collaboration with local and international partner, including governments, UN agencies and civil society.

**Discussion:**

UNICEF اليونيسيف is an important and distinguished organization; it is an acronym of (United Nation children's Fund) and its translation into Arabic is صندوق الطفولة الدولي. However, this acronym is one of the UN bodies and widely known in the whole Arabic world. Therefore, there is no need to explain and give the full version of it, sometimes the translator can supply the reader with a full acronym between two brackets after the Arabic transcription as in: (UNICEF) اليونيسيف (Ghazala, H. : 1995, 190).

Now, if we take a look to our subject's renderings, we will see that only number 2 translates it to اليونيسيف and this is acceptable; number 3 and 4 follow the same characters of ST by translating the acronym into UNICEF without giving any transcription, number 5 and 6 inappropriately translate it into منظمة رعاية الطفولة والأمومة and منظمة الأغذية والدواء العالمية (اليونيسيف) respectively. It seems they are confused between UNICEF and many other popular acronyms. The suggested rendering of this sentence is:

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تعمل اليونسيف (UNICEF) بالتعاون مع الأوساط المحلية والدولية بضمنها الحكومات ووكالات الأمم المتحدة والمجتمع الدولي.

Table:(2)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	UNICEF	---	---	-
2-		منظمة اليونسيف	S	+
3-		UNICEF	S	+
4-		---	---	-
5-		---	---	-
6-		منظمة الأغذية والدواء العالمية "يونسيف"	---	-

### ST(3):

The panama canal treaties, the normalizing relations with China, and the SALT treaty with the Soviet Union were among Jimmy Carters, important foreign policy accomplishments during his presidency.

### Discussion:

The faithful rendering of the acronym SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation treaty) is اتفاقية الحد من الأسلحة الإستراتيجية. This acronym is related to the political translation (i.e.) it is a specialized one.

The subjects (except TS.2), are unable to render this acronym because of the reason mentioned above. Also, the text has no signs referring to weapons which may help the students to remember the meaning. Therefore, all the subjects are confused in translating this acronym.

كانت إتفاقيات قناة بنما وتطبيق العلاقات مع الصين ومعاهدة الحد من الأسلحة الإستراتيجية مع الإتحاد السوفييتي ضمن المنجزات المهمة جيمي كارتر للسياسة الخارجية خلال فترة رئاسية.

However, subjects (3, 4, 5, 6) translate the word into (SAIT معاهدة), this is attributed to their limited abilities in analyzing. Consequently, these unfamiliar acronyms must be memorized by the student of translation and the translators must provide the reader with a full translation of such acronym since it is not well known between Arabic speakers.

Table:(3)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	SALT	معاهدة سولت	S	-
2-		اتفاقية الحد من الأسلحة الاستراتيجية	C	+
3-		SALT معاهدة ال	S	-
4-		(SALT) معاهدة سالت	S	-
5-		SALT معاهدة	S	-
6-		معاهدة سالت	S	-

**ST(4):**

The farmer field school system pioneered by FAO, offers an additional channel for promoting knowledge transfer and adaption of climate smart forming techniques.

**Discussion:**

The meaning of this acronymic word FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) is منظمة الغذاء والزراعة. This acronym refers to one of the UN organs. So, it is a universal one and it is expected that it is familiar to all translators. Therefore, the first three subjects are managed to translate this acronym appropriately. This is attributed to the fact that FAO is used frequently. As for subjects (4 & 5), they do not provide any rendering or any explanation except following the same alphabetic characters of the ST. In fact, the translator has to supply the TT reader with at least the transcription of such familiar acronym in Arabic followed by its original characters between two brackets to be more understandable as in:

يقدم نظام مدرسة حفل الفلاح الذي تقوده الفاو (FAO) قناة إضافية لتعزيز نقل المعرفة وتبني تقنيات زراعية تتلاءم مع أحوال المناخ.

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Table:(4)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	FAO	منظمة الغذاء والزراعة	C	-
2-		منظمة الأغذية والزراعة	C	-
3-		منظمة الزراعة والأغذية	C	-
4-		منظمة الـ FAO	S	+
5-		منظمة الـ FAO	S	+
6-		---	---	-

### ST(5):

The text of the original agreement establishing the GATT, with annexes and schedules is attached to the final act of United Nation. Conference on trade and Employment,

### Discussion:

The GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) الإتفاقية العامة is a specialized and a less popular acronym and may not be understood by many TL readers. So, it requires a full translation of the constituent words to be more clear to the reader. However, there are some words in the ST that refer to the domain that are related to trade but, unfortunately all the subjects borrowed the same morphological characters of the acronym GATT without giving any interpretation. To add, they were incapable to analyze the acronym into its constituents by depending on the meaning of the other parts of the sentence. So, they found that this is the best way to avoid rendering this acronym. The appropriate rendering is:

إن نص الإتفاقية الأصلي الذي تأسست بموجبه الإتفاقية العامة للتعرفة الكمركية والتجارة (GATT) بملحقاته وجداوله قد تم الحاقه بالقانون الأخير لمؤتمر التجارة والتوظيف التابع للأمم المتحدة.



Table:(5)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	GATT	GATT	S	-
2-		=	S	-
3-		=	S	-
4-		=	S	-
5-		=	S	-
6-		الجات GATT	S	-

**S.T (6):**

The PLO has no central decision making or mechanism that enables it to directly control its factions, but they are supposed to follow the PLO character and Executive committee decisions.

**Discussion:**

PLO is an Organization related to the Palestinian people in order to defend on their rights. The full phrase of PLO is (Palestine Liberation Organization) منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية. Such acronym is a national one. It is highly recommended to transfer national acronyms and followed by their full translation into TL to be recognized by the recipient. But in this case both the acronym and the reader of the TT are Arabic. So, there is no need to provide the reader with a full translation. As for subjects, three of them (3,4 and 6) appropriately transferred the acronym into the TT, whereas subject (1,2 and 5) left the acronym untranslated. The appropriate rendering is:

لا تملك ال PLO أي مركزية في صناعة القرار أو آلية تمكنها من السيطرة المباشرة على مهامها ولكن من المفترض عليهم اتباع ميثاق المنظمة وقرارات اللجنة التنفيذية.

Table:(6)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	PLO	---	---	-
2-		---	---	-
3-		PLOال	S	+
4-		PLO	S	+
5-		---	---	-
6-		PLOال	S	+

#### ST (7):

WHO is working with many partners to build national and community capacities to reduce the risks of disasters to the health and wellbeing of million of people around the world.

#### Discussion:

WHO (World Health Organization) منظمة الصحة العالمية is one of the UN famous bodies. It is expected to be well known among the students of translation so as to be rendered successfully. Therefore, students (1, 2, 3 and 6) appropriately rendered it into منظمة الصحة العالمية. This is because their good background knowledge about this acronym whereas students (4 and 5) used the same characters of the ST (WHO).

Anyway, all the students were successful but students no. (4&5) provide us with the more appropriate renderings since this acronym is an international and well known by TL readers and there is no need to provide the readers with a full translation of it. Thus, the appropriate rendering is:

تعمل منظمة ال (WHO) مع العديد من الشركاء لبناء طاقات قومية وجماعية من أجل تقليل مخاطر الكوارث على الصحة وتحقيق الرفاهية لملايين الناس حول العالم.

Ghazala, H.( 1995, 188), on the other hand, wrongly suggested to supply the reader with a full transcription beside the acronym as in:

(WHO)الهو and this is unacceptable in Arabic since it is meaningless.

Table:(7)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	WHO	منظمة الصحة العالمية	C	-
2-		=	C	-
3-		=	C	-
4-		WHOال	S	+
5-		=	S	+
6-		منظمة الصحة العالمية	C	-

#### ST(8):

The ILO aims to insure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and device programs.

#### Discussion:

The equivalent of the acronym ILO (International Labour Organization) is منظمة العمل الدولية. This acronym is also one of the well known UN organizations. The meaning appropriately realized by all the subjects except subject no.(3) who translated the acronym into المنظمة and realized that this is a name of an organization but he did not supply us with any translation. Subjects (1&2) provided us with a full translation into منظمة العمل الدولية and subjects (4,5&6) depended on the same characters of the original (ILO). To add, there is no need to provide the TL reader with a full translation since it is a well known acronym. The suggested rendering is:

تهدف الـ (ILO) الى ضمان تلبية احتياجات العاملين رجالا ونساء من خلال جمع الحكومات والموظفين والعاملين لتحديد معايير العمل وتطوير السياسات وتحديد خطة البرامج.

Table:(8)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	ILO	منظمة العمل الدولية	C	-
2-		=	C	-
3-		المنظمة	---	-
4-		ILOال	S	+
5-		=	S	+
6-		=	S	+

### ST(9):

At the 2005 World Summit, Member States reiterated that ECOSOC was responsible for promoting the implementation of the international development goals including the Millennium Development Goals.

### Discussion:

ECOSOC is an acronym of the (Economic and Social Council) المجلس الإقتصادي والإجتماعي (Crowley & Thomas 1970, 153). This acronymic word is a string of initial syllables from first two words and a letter from the third one: "ECO" from Economic, 'SO' from Social and 'C' from Council. For this reason, this acronym has been problematic for the subjects and could not be resolved easily as the subjects had no background knowledge about it.

Subjects (1, 5 and 6) left the acronym untranslated while subject (3 and 4) followed the same characters of SL text providing ECOSOC. Depending on the meaning of the cotext, subject 2 misinterpreted the meaning of the acronym providing منظمة البيئة without analyzing it into its constituents –a prerequisite in translating acronyms which are semantically and not communicatively oriented. For such an acronym to be appropriately translated, all constituent words must be considered:

أكدت الدول الأعضاء في القمة العالمية لعام ٢٠٠٥ على أن المجلس الإقتصادي والإجتماعي (ECOSOC) كان مسؤولاً على تعزيز تطبيق الأهداف التنموية الدولية بضمنها أهداف التنمية الدولية.

Table:(9)

	SL item	TL item	Translation method	Appropriate translation
1-	ECOSOC	---	---	-
2-		منظمة البيئة	---	-
3-		ECOSOC	C	-
4-		ECOSOC	C	-
5-		---	---	-
6-		---	---	-

### Conclusions:

This paper is an attempt to shed light on problems of rendering acronyms and the following points have been found:

1- English is abundant of acronyms in contrast with Arabic which resists using them. This can be attributed to the Arabic phonetic system which rarely allows abbreviations since pronouncing each letter in the Arabic alphabet needs at least four sounds while the letter can be realized by a little number of consonants and vowels in English.

2- Obstacles in translation of English acronyms into Arabic can also be attributed to the translator's lack of knowledge about them and their functions as devices of brevity. Another finding is that acronyms are genera specific. They are quite frequent in the fields of technology and politics and rare in other fields of study. Translators should be aware of such acronyms in these fields. Otherwise, they will be unable to render them correctly.

3- Acronyms are semantically rather than communicatively oriented and this can be shown by table no. 10 at the bottom of this page, since the percentage of appropriate semantic translations are 12 and appropriate communicative translation is 1 only. So, translators face problems in analyzing them, as they have to depend on the knowledge of the context and cotext of their occurrence. If these

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acronyms have not translated correctly, this will lead to communication failure.

4- Finally, international acronyms as: (UNISCO, UNICEF, etc.) can be switched to the TL without translation (borrowed) because of their universality, whereas national ones as: (CNA: degree awarding body for higher education college) are transferred and translated into lexical equivalents.

### **Findings:**

Texts	S	Approp.	C	Approp.
1-	—	0	3	0
2-	2	2	0	0
3-	5	0	1	1
4-	2	2	3	0
5-	6	0	0	0
6-	3	3	-	0
7-	2	2	4	0
8-	3	3	2	0
9-	—	—	2	0
Total	23	12	15	1

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### **Appendix:**

#### **Subjects' Translations:**

- 1- No ESCWA member country ratified the ILO conventions relating to maternity leave and family responsibilities.
- 2- UNICEF works in collaboration with local and international partners, including governments, UN agencies and civil society.
- 3- The panama canal treaties, the normalizing relations with China, and the SALT treaty with the Soviet Union were among Jimmy Carters important foreign policy accomplishments during his presidency.
- 4- The farmer field school system pioneered by FAO, offers an additional channel for promoting knowledge transfer and adoption of climate smart forming techniques.
- 5- The text of the original agreement establishing the GATT, with annexes and schedules is attached to the final act of United Nations Conference on trade and Employment.
- 6- The PLO has no central decision making or mechanism that enables it to directly control its factions, but they are supposed to follow the PLO charter and Executive Committee decisions.
- 7- WHO is working with many partners to build national and community capacities to reduce the risks of disasters to the health and wellbeing of millions of people around the world.
- 8- The ILO aims to insure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and device programs.
- 9- At the 2005 World Summit, Member States reiterated that ECOSOC was responsible for promoting the implementation of the



international development goals including the Millennium Development Goals.

## Subjects Translations

### Ts.1

- ١- لم يتمكن اي مواطن عضو في **ESCWA** من التحقق من المؤتمرات المتعلقة بالأمومة ومسؤوليات العائلة.
- ٢- ----- .
- ٣- كان ابرام معاهدات قناة بنما والتي تنطوي على تطبيع العلاقات مع الصين وكذلك معاهدة **سولت** الحادية عشر مع الاتحاد السوفيتي هي من اهم السياسات الخارجية التي حققها جيمي كارتر خلال فترة رئاسته.
- ٤- أن نظام مدرسة حقول الفلاحين الذي تتبناه **منظمة الغذاء والزراعة** يوفر قنوات اضافية لتعزيز المعرفة لأجل نقل وتبني تقنيات فعالة تتناسب مع احوال المناخ.
- ٥- أن النص الاصلي للمعاهدة قد اوجد ال **GATT** مع ملحقات وجداول ملحقة بالاعمال الختامية لمؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والعمالة.
- ٦- ----- .
- ٧- تعمل **منظمة الصحة العالمية** مع شركائها لأجل ايجاد طاقات وطنية ومجتمعية ولأجل تقليل اخطار الكوارث الصحية والبدنية لملايين الناس حول العالم.
- ٨- تهدف **منظمة العمل الدولية** الى ضمان تلبية احتياجات المرأة العاملة والرجل لأزالة الفروق بين الحكومات والموظفين والعاملين لأجل تطبيق مستوى معين من العمل وتطوير السياسات وبرامج التوعية.
- ٩- ----- .

### TS.2

- ١- لم تصادق ال **ESCWA** على اتفاقيات منظمة اعمل الدولية والمتعلقة بأجازات الامومة والمسؤوليات العائلية.
- ٢- تعمل **منظمة اليونسيف** بالتنسيق مع شركاء دوليين ومنهم الحكومات و وكالات الأمم المتحدة ومنظمات المجتمع الدولي.

- ٣- كانت اتفاقيات بنما وتطبيع العلاقات مع الصين والاتفاقية ١١ للحد من الأسلحة الاستراتيجية مع الاتحاد السوفيتي من بين السياسات الخارجية والمنجزات المهمة بالنسبة لجيمي كارتر خلال فترة رئاسته.
- ٤- يقدم نظام مدرسة الفلاحين الذي تقوده منظمة الأغذية والزراعة قناة اضافية لتعزيز نقل المعلومات واتخاذ طرق زراعية ملائمة للمناخ.
- ٥- يتبع نص الاتفاقية الاصلي الذي تأسست بموجبه ال GATT بملحقاته وجداوله القانون الاخير لمؤتمر الأمم المتحدة حول التجارة والعمل.
- ٦- ----- .
- ٧- تعمل منظمة الصحة العالمية الآن مع كثير من الشركاء لبناء قدرات وطنية واجتماعية لتقليل خطر الكوارث الصحية لملايين الناس حول العالم.
- ٨- تهدف منظمة العمل الدولية لتلبية احتياجات العاملين رجالا ونساء من خلال جمع الحكومات بأصحاب العمل والعمال لتحديد مستويات العمل وتطوير السياسات وانشاء البرامج.
- ٩- أكدت الدول العضاء في القمة العالمية لسنة ٢٠٠٥ على أن منظمة البيئة كانت مسؤولة على تعزيز تطبيق أهداف التنمية الدولية وتشمل أهداف تطوير الألفية.
- TS.3**
- ١- ليس هناك بلد عضو في ESCWA شارك في حوار منظمة ال ILO المتعلق بالأمومة والمسؤوليات الأسرية.
- ٢- تعمل UNCEF بالتعاون مع شركاء عالميين ومحليين يضم الحكومات و وكالات ال UN والمجتمع المدني.
- ٣- أن معاهدات قناة بنما وتطبيع العلاقات مع الصين ومعاهدة ال SALT الثانية مع الاتحاد السوفيتي كانت ضمن اهم سياسات جيمي كارتر الخارجية التي اتبعها خلال فترة رئاسته.
- ٤- تعمل منظمة الزراعة والأغذية على تعزيز وتوفير قنوات اضافية لرفع المعرفة واتباع اساليب وتقنيات تلائم المناخ.

- ٥- ان نص الاتفاقية الاصلي يؤسس ل GATT مع ملحقات وجداول متعلقة بالخطاب النهائي لمؤتمر الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والعمالة.
- ٦- لا تمتلك ال PLO قرارا مركزيا او ميكانيكية تمكنها من ان تسيطر مباشرة على ما تواجهه ولكنها تتوقع ان تتبع قرارات المنظمات المحدودة.
- ٧- تعمل منظمة الصحة العالمية مع عدة جهات أخرى لبناء قابليات شعبية لتقليل مخاطر الامراض على الصحة لملايين من الناس حول العالم.
- ٨- أن اهداف المنظمة تأكيد الأهمية القصوى للعمل رجالا ونساء على تشكيل الحكومات والموظفين والعمال لتحديد معايير العمل وتطوير السياسات والبرامج التطبيقية.
- ٩- في مؤتمر القمة لعام ٢٠٠٥ صرح اعضاء المنظمة على ان ECOSOC كانت مسؤولة على تعزيز تطوير الهدف العالمي الذي يتضمن تطوير اهداف الالفية.

#### TS.4

- ١- ----- .
- ٢- ----- .
- ٣- كانت معاهدة قناة بنما لجعل العلاقات طبيعية مع الصين ومعاهدة سالت الأحدى عشر (SALT 11) مع الاتحاد السوفيتي من ضمن السياسات الأجنبية المهمة لجيمي كارتر التي أتكها خلال فترة رئاسته.
- ٤- قدمت منظمة فلاحين الحقول المدرسية بمساعدة منظمة ال FAO قناة جديدة لتطوير العلم المنقول وتبني التقنيات الدكية للفلاحة.
- ٥- أسس نص الاتفاقية الأصلي لمعاهدة ال GATT مع الجداول الملحقة بالجلسة الاخيرة لمؤتمر الامم المتحدة للتجارة والتوظيف.
- ٦- لا تمتلك منظمة ال PLO المركزية لأتخاذ القرار أو ألالية لتمكنها بصورة مباشرة للسيطرة على اعمالها ولكن يتوجب عليها متابعة ميثاق ال PLO واللجنة الحصرية للقرارات.
- ٧- تعمل ال WHO مع جميع الشركاء لبناء مجتمع وأمة موحدة وتقليل كوارث الصحة والحياة الجيدة لملايين من الناس حول العالم.

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- ٨- تهدف الـ **ILO** الى تأكيد خدماته لاحتياجات العاملين من النساء والرجال بتوحيد السياسين والموظفين والعمال لوضع معايير عمل وتطوير السياسات والبرامج.
- ٩- انشاء القمة العالمية لعام ٢٠٠٥ اعزت بعض الدول الاعضاء ان الـ **ECOSOC** كانت المسؤلة عن تطوير الأهداف الدولية ومن ضمنها تطوير الأهداف الألفية.

### TS.5

- ١- ----- .
- ٢- ----- .
- ٣- معاهدات قناة بنما ، وهي تطبيع العلاقات مع الصين ومعاهدة **SALT** الحادية عشر مع الاتحاد السوفيتي والتي كانت في فترة رئاسة جيمي كارتر تعد من السياسات الخارجية المهمة التي تم عقدها.
- ٤- نضام مدرسة الفلاحون الميدانيون الرواد **للمنظمة الـ FAO** قدمت قناة إضافية لتعزيز وأيصال المعلومات وكذلك معرفة المناخ الملائم للتقنية الزراعية.
- ٥- نص الاتفاقية الأصلي لإنشاء **للمنظمة الـ GATT** وبالملحق الذي الجق بالأوامر النهائية لأجتماع منظمة الأمم المتحدة حول التجارة والتوظيف.
- ٦- ----- .
- ٧- **WHO** انها تعمل مع الكثير من الشركاء لتقليل مخاطر الكوارث على الصحة والمعيشة لملايين الناس حول العالم.
- ٨- **ILO** تهدف الى التأكيد بأنها تخدم احتياجات النساء والرجال العاملين والموظفين والعمال لتقليل مستوى البطالة وذلك من خلال ادخال التنسيق مع الحكومات لتطوير السياسات والبرامج.
- ٩- ----- .

### TS.6

- ١- ----- .
- ٢- تعمل **منظمة الأغذية والدواء العالمية "يونسيف"** بالتعاون مع الشركاء العالميين والمحليين متمثلة بالحكومات و وكالات الأمم المتحدة والمجتمع المدني.

٣- أن معاهدات قناة بنما وعملية تطبيع العلاقات مع الصين ومعاهدة "سالت" والتي أبرمت مع الاتحاد السوفيتي كانت من ضمن اهم السياسات الخارجية لجيمي كارتر أثناء فترة رئاسته.

٤- ---- .

٥- أن النص الأصلي للاتفاقية التي أسست ال GATT مع الملاحق والجداول والتي أرفقت ضمن اعمال الأمم المتحدة للتجارة والأعمال.

٦- لا يوجد لدى ال PLO اي مركزية لصنع القرار او ميكانيكية تمكنها من السيطرة المباشرة لوضائفها ولكنهم يفترضون أن يتبع نص اتفاقية ال PLO إضافة الى قرارات القمة.

٧- تعمل منظمة الصحة العالمية مع العديد من الشركاء لبناء طاقات وطنية وأجتماعية وذلك للحد من الأخطار الناجمة عن الأمراض الناجمة المؤثرة على الصحة بالإضافة الى مساعدة الملايين من الناس حول العالم.

٨- تهدف منظمة ال ILO ضمان تلبية متطلبات الطبقة العاملة سواء أكانت رجالا ام نساء وذلك عن طريق جمعهم بالحكومات والموظفين والعمال لأعداد قواعد للعمل وتطوير سياسات وعمل برامج.

٩- -----

## مشكلات ترجمة النحت الاستهلاكي من الإنكليزية الى العربية

م.م. دينا فهمي كامل

### المستخلص

تتناول هذه الدراسة ظاهرة النحت الاستهلاكي في اللغة الإنكليزية وصعوبات ترجمتها الى العربية، حيث يواجه المترجمون صعوبات جمة في عملية إيجاد المكافئ العربي المناسب للنحت الاستهلاكي الإنكليزي لأن اللغة العربية تتجنب استخدام تراكيب النحت الاستهلاكي وتحاول اتباع التقنيات القديمة في عملية الترجمة مثل الاشتقاق والاستعارة (borrowing). كما تتطرق الدراسة الى الجانب الصوتي للأصوات الإنكليزية والعربية. وتفترض الدراسة ضرورة امتلاك المترجم خلفية ثقافية واسعة في مجال النحت الاستهلاكي في حقل معين من حقول العلم والمعرفة ليتمكن من تأدية عمله بدقة متناهية وهذا هدف الدراسة الأساسي. وأخيرا تبين هذه الدراسة أن الإنكليزية غنية بمصطلحات النحت الاستهلاكي مقارنة بالعربية وتظهر امكانية نقل المصطلحات الدولية الشائعة الى العربية بدون ترجمة بسبب عالميتها بينما تحتاج المصطلحات غير الشائعة دوليا الى ترجمة بسبب غموضها.