

The Impact of Language Directionality on the Quality of Translation Revision; Methodological Consideration⁽¹⁾

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Abstract

This research delves into the methodological complexities of translation revision by presenting a methodology to measure the impact of language directionality on the quality of the revision process. It explores the challenges encountered by participants during translation revision in two different language directions, emphasizing their significance in the context of translation studies. The study involves the examination of the translation of four editorial texts into two language directions: from Arabic to English and from English to Arabic and the attempts of revising those texts. Participants are tasked to revise four texts within two separate sessions in addition to providing valuable insights through responding to a questionnaire.

Keywords : Translation Revision, Revision, Language directionality.

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تأثير اتجاه اللغة على جودة مراجعة الترجمة: اعتبارات منهجية

الباحثة غصون جواد ملبس

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المستخلص

تناول هذه البحثُ التعقيدات المنهجية لعملية مراجعة الترجمة أو (تنقيحها) عن طريق تقديم منهجية محددة لقياس تأثير اتجاه اللغة على جودة عملية المراجعة. يكشف هذا البحثُ التحديات التي يواجهها المشاركون أثناء مراجعة الترجمة التي تجري في اتجاهي لغتين مختلفين، مؤكدًا أهميتها في سياق دراسات الترجمة. وينطوي البحث على محاولات قياس مهارة مراجعة الترجمة: من العربية إلى الإنجليزية ومن الإنجليزية إلى العربية. طُلب من المشاركين مراجعة أربعة نصوص في جلستين منفصلتين إضافة إلى تقديم رؤى قيمة عن طريق استبانة لاحقة. كما يسلط البحث الضوء على المنهج الذي يقيس كيفية تأثير اتجاه اللغة بصورة أساسية في تشكيل عملية المراجعة وبالتالي تأثيره على جودة النصوص المترجمة.

كلمات مفتاحية: مراجعة الترجمة، المراجعة، اتجاه اللغة .

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1. Introduction

This research focuses exclusively on the methodology part which is a valuable and insightful undertaking in any research. This research delves into the core of how a study is designed, data is collected, analyzed, and interpreted. By isolating the methodology of a research paper, we embark on a journey to understand not only the "what" and "why" of the research but also the "how." This type of research, basically, examines the methods used to explore, investigate, and make sense of complex phenomena like translation revision, offering a critical understanding of how to objectively deal with the complexities and yield meaningful results.

In this research, we will closely scrutinize the methodology employed in the MA thesis⁽²⁾ entitled *The impact of language directionality on the quality of translation revision*, dissecting the choices made, the challenges faced, and the impact of those choices on the research outcomes. By examining the methodology in isolation, we can gain a deeper understanding of the intricate decisions made during the research process, as well as the rationale behind them.

Ultimately, it is hoped that this type of research provides an opportunity for researchers, scholars, and students to explore the nuts and bolts of some research processes, providing insights into their field of study. We find it necessary to reflect on the significance of methodology, as it forms the backbone of any research endeavor, and its role in shaping the validity, reliability, and relevance of research findings. Through this examination, we aim to contribute to the ongoing discourse on research methodologies and their impact on research design in translation studies.

2.Theoretical Background

In this section, the researchers survey most of the previous studies related to translation revision in general and translation directionality in particular, and the relationship between them in what affects the quality of translation. It also highlights the samples used by empirical studies and the results they reached at which will be arranged chronologically from the oldest to the most recent.

A better translation product is assured through the interconnectedness of the various components of translation competence and revision competence which is constantly increasing. Undoubtedly revision is very important to function as an element in translation competence. According to the European Quality Standard for Translation Services (2015), revision can be seen from two sides, the first one where the translator revises his own translation, which is not

our concern here, and the other side where the translator revises others' translations which this study is all about. The former is called (self-reviser), while the latter is called (other reviser).

A questionnaire survey study was conducted in Croatia in 2007. It was an online survey conducted among Croatian translators and interpreters where there is a regular practice of L2 translation, and over 70% of full-time translators and interpreters focus on this type of work which is the regular practice of L2. It was conducted to determine their professional practices and attitudes toward translation directionality. One-third of the population surveyed stated that they like translating from their second language (L2). While nearly as many like translating into their second language (L2) as well. Those who prefer translating into their second language (L2) generally find it easier than the other direction. Further, 45% get better rates translating into L2. The responses also reveal that some of the traditional views concerning directionality still hold strong (Pavlovic, 2007:1-2).

Conversely, in a study entitled *Exploring directionality in translation studies* conducted by Pavlović (2013), an examination was carried out to investigate the elements of directionality in translation and their implications to the quality of translations. Specifically, the study focused on translations from the second language into the first language (referred to as L1 translation) and from the first language into the second language (known as L2 translation). Traditionally, L2 translation has received a limited attention in the field of translation studies, often being dismissed as impossible or inappropriate. However, various studies conducted in European countries have challenged this notion, demonstrating that L2 translation can not only be effective but also advantageous. The findings from Pavlović's study indicate that both L1 and L2 translations are feasible, but each direction presents its unique set of challenges.

In regions where less commonly spoken languages or languages with limited reach are used, this becomes not only possible but also crucial. The paper begins by presenting conventional perspectives, followed by contrasting viewpoints, and subsequently analyze both translation directions (Pavlović, 2013, p:149-165).

In the same line, in (2016, p:74-77) Andrea Heeb published an article examining the difference between professional L2 translators' self-concepts and professional L1 translators' self-concepts. Some well-known cognitive models of translation competence emphasize the translator's self-

concept, which can be loosely defined as how he or she perceives his or her professional role and responsibilities. The findings presented in this study indicate that it would be valuable to incorporate the factor of directionality into future research endeavors. Doing so can provide additional insights into the distinctions and commonalities between L1 and L2 translators, as well as shed light on the unique characteristics of L2 translation. Further research efforts are essential in order to increase the recognition of L2 translation and bolster the position of L2 translators within the field.

A retrospective verbal protocol is used to investigate the self-concepts of a group of bidirectional translators and a group of unidirectional translators. The results indicate that the self-concepts of the two groups are not significantly different (Heeb, 2016, p. 75-84).

3. Methodology of the Current Study

Below is a brief description of our methodology and the outcome of applying these procedures in particular.

3.1. Pilot Study

The first step is to conduct a pilot study to diagnose the problematic areas and refine procedures. The participants in this pilot study are five fourth year students, two males and three females, studying at The University of Basrah -College of Arts Department of Translation. The time field in which this pilot study is conducted, is the academic year 2022-2023. Students were randomly selected based on their desire and willingness to participate in this experiment.

Each participant is given two editorial media texts side by side with their translations: one translated from Arabic into English entitled "New France in old Africa" (Shalgham ,2023) and the other one translated from English into Arabic entitled "Meta threatens to remove news content over US journalism bargaining bill" (Fung,2022). Participants are instructed to revise the texts, identify any errors, and correct them. The researchers purposefully inserted deliberate errors into the translated version of these texts, approved by a jury of experts to ensure that they do not affect the general building of the original texts. Participants are instructed to revise the texts, identify any errors, and correct them. Inserting errors is a genuine procedure to condense the experimental text samples to a brief workable and manageable size for the participants to complete within a reasonable period of time.

Those texts are editorial texts from different famous online journals websites. And the reason why they were chosen is that editorial texts tend to be written by professional writers and are often intended to convey complex ideas and arguments in a clear and concise manner. As a result, they may be more challenging to translate than other types of texts which make a good test for the quality of translation revision (Firmstone, 2019, p. 1-5).

To analyze those texts, the researchers used Campbell's model (Campbell, 1998: 106) that will be explained in details in section (3.5) below. The results showed that 30% of the interventions showed a significant aptitude to effectively identify errors throughout the revision process. These interventions demonstrated solid knowledge of grammar, vocabulary, and translation strategies, which helped to identify and fix the texts intentional mistakes.

It was shown that the remainder 70% of interventions reflect either lack of the abilities to correctly revise the texts and identify mistakes by the participants or show lower potential of the revisers. They frequently made inaccurate or insufficient modifications as a result of difficulty to consistently recognize and address problems. This shows that in order to improve their skills, these individuals may need further assistance or training in translation revision as shown in Table (1.1) below.

The impact of revision revolves around its influence on the output of individual translators. The revision process yields three types of effect: positive, neutral, or negative. Positive revision refers to the changes that rectify mistakes or enhance the structure in a favorable manner, ultimately improving the quality of the translation. On the other hand, neutral revisions involve substituting an accurate segment with another accurate one, or replacing an incorrect segment with another incorrect one. These changes neither enhance nor deteriorate the translation. Lastly, negative revisions occur when the translator inadvertently replaces a correct segment with an incorrect one, causing unintended harm to the overall translation (Al-Emara, 2014, pp. 218-219).

Table: (1) General percentage of Arabic into English Revision

PARTICIPANTS	POSITIVE	NEUTRAL	NEGATIVE	TOTAL
1	9	0	7	16
2	1	0	15	16
3	6	0	10	16
4	6	0	10	16
5	2	0	14	16
Total	24	0	56	16
Percentage	30%	0%	70%	

The results were utilized to evaluate the work instructions clarity and understandability and to gather knowledge of any potential variations in revision patterns between the two translation orientations. This is the real function of a pilot study which paves the way to the wider study.

In contrast, 48% of interventions showed a poor performance, demonstrating a lack of ability or reduced potential in reading through texts and spotting mistakes. These frequently erroneous interventions as corrections or overlooked specific errors in the texts, making it difficult for them to consistently detect and fix errors. This shows the need for focused interventions or further training to improve their abilities in Arabic-to-English translation revision.

The intricacy and difficulties of translating from a foreign language into one's mother tongue are shown by the virtually equal distribution of positive and negative results in the English-to-Arabic route. It implies that while some participants performed exceptionally well during the review process, others had difficulty spotting and fixing problems, possibly as a result of the complex nature of the translation task and the need to navigate linguistic and cultural differences between English and Arabic. Those results are shown in Table (1.2) below.

Table: (2) General percentage of English into Arabic Revision

PARTICIPANTS	POSITIVE	NEUTRAL	NEGATIVE	TOTAL
1	5	0	7	12
2	11	1	1	13
3	7	0	6	13
4	7	0	8	15
5	3	1	12	16
Total	33	2	34	69
Percentage	48%	3%	70%	

3.2. Participants of The Main Study

The sample consists of (32) fourth-year translation students at the Department of Translation, College of Arts, University of Basrah, comprising 10 males and 22 females. They are asked to participate voluntarily through their WhatsApp group and class announcement.

3.3. Procedures:

On the day of the test, the first researcher met the participants in a prepared classroom at the Department of Translation and provided them with a comprehensive introduction brief,

ensuring a clear understanding of the concept of revision, its definitions, and the participants' tasks. The purpose of this introduction was to establish a common ground and outline the test procedures. The participants were encouraged to ask questions and seek the researcher's assistance during the test. Prior to commencing the test, all participants received a consent letter (see appendix: B) each outlining the researcher's bio information and the purpose of the test, assuring them that their personal details would remain confidential. The participants were tasked with revising four texts in two separate sessions, two texts translated from Arabic to English in the first session and two texts translated from English to Arabic in the second session. The texts were carefully chosen to match the participants' language proficiency level and had been reviewed by a panel of expert judges. After the second session, participants were provided with a questionnaire containing questions about their revision experiences and the challenges they encountered during revision in the different language directions.

The questionnaire (appendix: D) was administered in person immediately after the test to ensure participants' direct and uninfluenced responses. It sought qualitative information about the participants' familiarity with revision procedures. Notably, the test primarily aimed to collect quantitative data, hence the utilization of a mixed methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, to gather a comprehensive understanding of the participants' experiences and challenges related to translation revision.

3.4. Materials

The first editorial text is written by Kevin Liptak under the title "*Biden turns his attention back to Asia after months focused on Russia's war in Ukrain*" (Liptak, 2022) while the second text is written by Jeremy Stern titled "*Putin's plan to crack Germany*" (Stern, 2022). On the other hand, the Arabic texts are written by Rabie Hafiz titled "*Mosul and its sisters, the disappearance of the Arab urban areas*" (Hafiz, 2022), and the other Arabic text is "*A constitution with many hands*" which is written by Sana Al-Jack (Al-Jack, 2022) (See appendices C).

3.5. Model Adopted

In order to address this study objectives, the researcher decided to adopt Campbell's model (Campbell, 1998, p:154) of translation competence which includes three components for reasons of appropriateness to the objectives of the study. We employed the model's textual

competence to identify errors and diagnose them, utilized its disposition to make aptitude-based decisions and assessments, and employed monitoring to streamline the revision process. The participants are divided into the following four groups based on how many dispositional features they exhibit in their translations of the texts:

1. Persistent: a translator who makes few omissions and works hard to complete the entire text while overcoming obstacles.
2. Capitulating: A translator with a high percentage of omissions who is prone to giving up easily and using the ST to avoid and get around issues and challenges
3. Prudent: tends to produce standard or unmarked equivalents which are similar to those of the majority of the group when faced with problematic items and becomes careful and wise when faced with such items
4. Risk-Takers: A translator who creates equivalents that are, most likely, odd and distinct from the typical counterparts that are most often provided by the other participants (Campbell, 1998, p. 107-109).

For the purpose of this study, participants' revisions are categorized based on the scale of effects articulated by Fahim Al-Emara. In which he classifies the interventions of these participants into three distinct groups: Positive, Neutral, and Negative revision effects. (Al-Emara, 2014, pp. 218-219).³

5. Conclusions

The conclusions resulting from the implementation of this methodology encompass a range of critical insights into the investigation of the translation revision process. First of all, the study is poised to reveal that the directionality of language significantly impacts the quality of translation revision. This conclusion underscores the intricate interplay between the source and target languages and how it shapes the effectiveness of the revision endeavor. Understanding the nuances associated with language directionality is essential in appreciating the complexity of translation and revision dynamics.

Surprisingly, the careful and well-conducted procedure of the deliberate error insertion that aimed to establish a condensed and focused atmosphere to provoke as many reviser interventions as possible helps in economically testing the revisers' skills and persistence in tackling the errors within a reasonable and workable test-taking process and text size as far as participant time and effort are concerned. It also prevents a usual phenomenon where

participants become bored when dealing with wide and time-consuming samples. This procedure, which proved successful, can be recommended in similar investigations where the volume of sample takes researchers aback by practical difficulties even in situations where that sample width plays a critical role in deciding the results.

Another point of interest is that this methodology complements the use of quantitative data with qualitative results gathered by means of a retrospective questionnaire. This procedure enhances the objectivity of the results and gives a clearer and more realistic image of what goes on in the reviser's mind while carrying out his task. Thus, merging these two types of data proved to be helpful in eliciting important information about the progress of a cognitive process. Furthermore, it is definite that the research uncovers a spectrum of challenges encountered by the participants during the revision process. These challenges are likely to manifest in various forms, spanning different facets of the texts. Participants grapple with issues related to style, punctuation, vocabulary, and terminology, reflecting the multifaceted nature of translation revision. This finding emphasizes the multifarious skill set required by proficient revisers to address the diverse challenges posed by texts in both directions.

Similarly, it is explored that these challenges are not limited to a specific language direction but pertinent to both directions. By identifying commonalities in the challenges faced by participants, the study underlines the universality of certain revision difficulties irrespective of the language direction. This insight is vital in shaping strategies for effective translation revision, as it emphasizes the need for comprehensive training and preparedness for revisers to address issues that transcend language directionality. In essence, the conclusions contribute to a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between language directionality and the revision process, offering valuable insights into the world of translation and the challenges it presents.

Note:

(¹) This Study is based on the first research's M.A. thesis , entitled "The Impact of Language Directionality on the Quality of Translation Revision " under the supervision of the second, 2023

Appendices

Appendix A: Jury Evaluation Letter

Jury Evaluation Letter

Dear Jury members

- Assistant Prof. Dr. Mohammad Abdu Al-Zahra
- Assistant Prof. Dr. Dhahir Jaafer
- Lecturer Ammar Fouad Meshari

I am writing to request your assistance in evaluating translated texts to be used as a test for fourth year students in The Department of Translation. The test consists of standard translated texts. The students will be given the source texts and their translation only to revise and correct the errors they believe require correction.

The aim of the test is to measure the students' revision competence of texts translated by others. The deliberate altering serves as a device to condense the sample of the test and focus on areas that the researcher and the adapted model think problematic.

I would be greatly appreciating if you could spare some time to evaluate the appropriateness of translations and provide your professional feedback and insights. Your expertise in the field of translation is invaluable in ensuring the validity and fairness of the test.

Kindly give your feedback according to the following statements:

- The standard translated version gives the appropriate lexical items to express the original meaning.
Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ not sure ☐ Disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐
- The standard translated version is correctly spelled
Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ not sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐
- The standard translated version is suitably well-formed in the form of a text.
Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ not sure ☐ Disagree ☐ strongly disagree ☐
- The standard translated version has grammatical mistakes
Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ not sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐
- The standard translated version has definite textual mistakes
Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ not sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐
- The standard translated version has awkward sentences in terms of media texts style.
Strongly agree ☐ Agree ☐ not sure ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly disagree ☐

Please let me know if you have any additional information you need will be provided upon request.

Sincerely,

[Ghusoon Jawad Mlabes]

Appendix B: Consent Form

University of Basrah
College of Arts
Department of Translation

Consent Form

Research title: **The Impact of Language Directionality on the Quality of Translation Revision**

Dear participant:

I hereby, request your participation in a research study being conducted by [Ghusoon Jawad Mlabes] at [The Department of Translation]. The purpose of this study is to [Explore the impact of language directionality on the quality of translation revision].

1. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason and without there being any negative consequences. In addition, should I not wish to answer any question or questions, I am free to decline.
2. I understand that my responses will be kept strictly confidential.
3. I give permission for to researcher to have access to my anonymised responses.
4. I understand that my name will not be linked with the research materials, and I will not be identified or identifiable in the report or reports that result from the research.
5. I agree for the data collected from me to be used in future research.
6. I agree to take part in the above research project.

Thank you for considering this request

Name of Participant:

Signature:

date:

Appendix C:1 First textFirst Source Text (English into Arabic)

Biden turns his attention back to Asia after months focused on Russia's war in Ukraine

Washington (CNN)President Joe Biden departed Thursday on an alliance-boosting visit to Asia, a belated first trip to a region that remains central to his foreign policy goals even as his focus has been drawn away.

Biden's stops in two staunch US allies -- South Korea and Japan -- are meant to bolster partnerships at a moment of global instability. While Biden and his team have spent much of their time and resources on Russia's invasion of Ukraine, provocations from North Korea have intensified and China continues to flex its economic and military might.

As he touches down in Seoul on Friday, the region's tensions will be palpable. North Korea appears to be preparing for an underground nuclear or intercontinental ballistic missile test around Biden's visit, according to officials, even as it weathers a major outbreak of Covid-19. US intelligence assesses that North Korea may now

be getting ready to fuel an intercontinental ballistic missile, one of the key final stages in preparing for a test launch, according to a US official familiar with the latest information.

Appendix C:2 (Standard translation)

بعد شهر من التركيز على حرب روسيا في أوكرانيا...بايدن يعيد انتباهه الى اسيا
غادر الرئيس جو بايدن واشنطن الخميس متوجها الى اسيا..في زيارة لتعزيز التحالف وهي اول رحلة متأخرة له الى منطقة لا تزال
مركزية في اهداف سياسته الخارجية حتى مع تحول تركيزه الى اتجاه اخر.
إن توقف بايدن في اثنتين من حلفاء الولايات المتحدة الأقوياء - كوريا الجنوبية واليابان - يهدف إلى تعزيز الشراكات في لحظة من
عدم الاستقرار العالمي. بينما بدد بايدن وفريقه الكثير من وقته ومواردهم على الغزو الروسي لأوكرانيا ، تكثفت استفزازات
كوريا الشمالية فيما تواصل الصين استعراض قوتها الاقتصادية والعسكرية.
لدى وصوله إلى سيول يوم الجمعة ، ستكون التوترات في المنطقة متبلورة اذ يبدو أن كوريا الشمالية تستعد لإجراء اختبار نووي
تحت الأرض أو اختبار صاروخ باليستي عابر للقارات خلال زيارة بايدن، وفقاً للمسؤولين، حتى في الوقت الذي تتعرض فيه
لانتشار كبير لفيروس Covid-19. وتقدر المخابرات الأمريكية أن كوريا الشمالية ربما تستعد الآن لتزويد صاروخ باليستي عابر
للقارات بالوقود، وهي إحدى المراحل الرئيسية النهائية في التحضير لعملية إطلاق تجريبي ، وفقاً لمسؤول أمريكي مطلع على أحدث المعلومات.
في ظل هذه الخلفية، سيشعر بايدن في بذل أقصى جهوده لإشراك الحلفاء الآسيويين منذ توليه منصبه و يقول البيت الأبيض
إنه مستعد للحالات الطارئة جميعاً"، بما في ذلك إجراء اختبار نووي أثناء وجود بايدن في شبه الجزيرة الكورية.
وسيلتقي بالرئيس المنتخب حديثاً في البلاد ، يون سيوك يول في سيول والذي يشغل منصبه منتخبا للمرة الأولى وهو الذي أبدى
رغبته في توسيع السياسة الخارجية لبلاده بما يتجاوز مجرد التركيز على كوريا الشمالية

Appendix C:3 (Second text)

2nd Source Text (English into Arabic)

Putin's plan to crack Germany

By Jeremy Stern

After 30 years as a bastion of political and economic sanity in Europe, Germany is once again approaching the kind of disaster scenario it thought it had left behind forever. An energy supply crisis, runaway inflation, threats of nuclear war in Europe, attacks on energy infrastructure in the Baltic Sea, increasing diplomatic isolation, a collapsing economic model, and rising populist politics— Berlin's worst nightmares all seem to be coming true at once. How Germany responds will have consequences not only for German voters but for Europe as a whole, as well as for global stability.

It is hard to exaggerate how shocking these circumstances are for most Germans. Germany has built an admirable society based on a high degree of social trust, a robust social security system, and low inequality. That post-reunification Germany was able to become the world's fourth-largest economy in such a short period of time is due in large part to its highly competitive industrial exports, which kept voters happy and politics boring.

Appendix C:4 (Standard translation)

خطة بوتن لكسر المانيا

بقلم جيرمي ستيرن

تقترب المانيا مرة أخرى من مما يعد نوعاً ما سيناريو الكارثة بعد ٣٠ عاماً من كونها معقلاً للعقلانية السياسية والاقتصادية في أوروبا الذي تظن بأنها تركت وراءها إلى الأبد. فهناك أزمة إمدادات الطاقة، والتضخم الجامح والتهديدات بالحرب النووية في أوروبا، والهجمات على البنية التحتية للطاقة في بحر البلطيق، وزيادة العزلة الدبلوماسية، وانهيار النموذج الاقتصادي، والسياسة الشعبوية المتزايدة - ويبدو أن أسوأ كوابيس برلين تتحقق في الحال. وستكون الطريقة التي تستجيب بها ألمانيا لها عواقب ليس فقط على الناجحين الألمان ولكن على أوروبا جميعها، فضلاً عن عواقبها على الاستقرار العالمي..

ومن الصعوبة المبالغة في مدى الصدمة التي تنتجها هذه الظروف لمعظم الألمان. لقد قامت ألمانيا ببناء مجتمع مثير للإعجاب على أساس درجة عالية من الثقة الاجتماعية، ونظام ضمان اجتماعي قوي، وهامش ضئيل من عدم المساواة. وتمكنت ألمانيا بعد إعادة توحيدها من أن تصبح رابع أكبر اقتصاد في العالم في فترة قصيرة كهذه، ويرجع ذلك في معظمه إلى صادراتها الصناعية شديدة التنافسية، والتي أبقت الناجحين سعداء والسياسة راکدة.

ولكن منذ أن بدأت الأزمة الاقتصادية الناجمة عن الوباء في عام ٢٠٢٠، خاصة بعد الهزة الاقتصادية لأستبعاد روسيا من النظام التجاري والمالي الغربي في أوائل عام ٢٠٢٢، تم الكشف عن النموذج الألماني على أنه مخطط هرمي بعيداً عن نظام مرن يمكنه التكيف مع الاضطرابات الخارجية من قبيل الأوبئة والحروب ويعتمد الاقتصاد الألماني على الغاز الروسي الرخيص وسلاسل التجهيز الصينية الموثوقة وأسواق التصدير الخارجية الكبيرة.

Appendix C:5 (Third text)

3rd Source Text (Arabic into English)

الموصل وأخواتها.. اختفاء الحواضر العربية

يشكل اختفاء الحواضر أحد أكبر التحديات التي تواجه العالم اليوم؛ فبعد أن رفدت الاستقرار الإقليمي والعالمي وأثرت العلوم والفنون وكانت مقصداً للباحثين عن الأمان لقرون طويلة، تتحول اليوم إلى مصدر لعدم الاستقرار وللهجرات الجماعية التي تحدث اختلالات اجتماعية في البلد الأصلي وفي المهجر.

تعيش الحواضر العربية التي دمرتها الحروب تدهوراً أمنياً ينذر بالخطر، ويقدم سكانها الأصليون على بيع منازلهم والهجرة إلى تركيا أو دول أوروبا، تاركين وراءهم فراغاً سكانياً تملؤه وبشكل منظم كتل بشرية قادمة من خارج المنطقة، بل من خارج ثقافتها، وهو الأخطر؛ والنتيجة هي ظهور خرائط سكانية جديدة وتجمعات سكانية غير متماسكة اجتماعياً وغير منسجمة ثقافياً، وهو ما تحتاجه التيارات المتطرفة للانتشار.

يعيشون وضع انهيار للمجتمع، بعد أن كان التعدد الديني والعرق والثقافي سمة لمجتمعاتها منذ مئات السنين، وأصبحت الثقافة الأحادية سمتها اليوم، ولن يمضي زمن طويل في عصر السرعة قبل أن تصل الفوضى الاجتماعية إلى باقي المنطقة، وإلى أهم دولها المتبقية (تركيا) وتلها أوروبا.

تحدث هذه الظاهرة تحت التأثير المزدوج لصعود المليشيات وتراجع الدولة؛ فالاحتلال الأميركي والنفوذ الإقليمي الإيراني المصاحب عام ٢٠٠٣؛ دشنا عصرًا جديدًا في الشرق الأوسط مكن للمليشيات (قوى شعبية من غير المتعلمين) أن تأخذ مكان الدولة، وفي الوقت ذاته مكن لوجود مليشيات معاكسة (داعش)، وتسببت حروب الكر والفر بينهما في طعن الحواضر؛ لتُحسم لصالح مليشيات تشكل عملياً جزءاً عضوياً في الحكومة وفي ميزانيتها (الحشد الشعبي)، والنتيجة أن الحواضر فقدت حس الانتماء لدولة غير موجودة، وتراجع حس المواطنة أمام المد الطائفي الرسمي، وأصبحت الأجيال الشابة ضحية للفراغ الثقافي الوطني والغزو الفكري —

Appendix C:6 (Standard translation)

Mosul and its sisters. the disappearance of the Arab urban areas

The disappearance of urban areas is one of the biggest challenges facing the world today. After it provided regional and global stability, enriched sciences and arts, and was a destination for those seeking safety for centuries, it is turning today into a source of instability and mass migrations that cause social imbalances in the country of origin and in the diaspora.

The war-ravaged Arab cities are experiencing an alarming security deterioration, and their original inhabitants are selling their homes and migrating to Turkey or European countries, leaving behind a population void that is systematically filled by human masses coming from outside the region, or even from outside its culture, which is the most dangerous; The result is the emergence of new population maps and population groups that are socially incoherent and culturally incompatible, which is what extremist currents need to spread.

They are living in a situation of the collapse of society, after religious, ethnic and cultural pluralism were features of their societies hundreds of years ago, while monoculture has become its feature today, and it will not be long in the era of speed, before social chaos reaches the rest of the region, and to the most important remaining country (Turkey), followed by Europe.

This phenomenon occurs under the dual influence of the rise of the militias and the decline of the state. The American occupation and the accompanying Iranian regional influence in 2003; they inaugurated a new era in the Middle East that enabled militias (populist forces of the uneducated) to take place of the state, and at the same time enabled the existence of opposing militias (ISIS), and the hit-and-run wars between them caused the grinding of urban areas; To be decided in favor of militias that practically constitute an organic part of the government and its budget (the Popular Mobilization Forces), and the result is that urban areas have lost a sense of belonging to a state that does not exist. At the same time, a sense of citizenship has receded in front of the official sectarian tide, and the younger generations have become victims of the national cultural vacuum and intellectual invasion.

Appendix C:7

4th text (Arabic into English)

دستور بأرجل كثيرة

لم يكن على سجيته رئيس المجلس النيابي نبيه بري في الجلسة الأخيرة لانتخاب رئيس للجمهورية. بدت «روحه ضيقة» على ما يقال في التعبير الشعبي، أو هي كانت واصله إلى «رأس منخاره». وكأن همه كان إنهاء هذا الاستعراض في أسرع وقت والمغادرة. المداخلات القليلة التي سمح بها على مضض، لم يكن يستمع إليها. لم يستمع إلى أي كلمة تتعلق بتفسير مواد الدستور التي يريدها أصحاب المشاريع الخاصة فضفاضة على قياسه. حتى عبارته التي ذهبت مثلاً «مادة إجراها من الشباك» أظهرت تبرمه وضيق صدره، وذلك رداً على سؤال النائب سامي الجميل عن المادة التي بموجبها يتحدد نصاب الجلسة الثانية. إلا أن هذه العبارة تبقى الأصدق في كل ما شهدته الجلسة. فكل مواد الدستور نبئت لها أرجل كثيرة تسعى للتسلل خارج مجلس النواب، ولأسباب لا سبيل لإخفائها أو تجميلها.

لذا لا تستوجب هذه العبارة الفاقع صدقها انتقاداً أو استهجاناً. ومن يتابع ما يجري في لبنان ومنذ كانت سيادة هذا البلد مصادرة من «النظام الأسدي»، لتقبض عليه إيران بعد ذلك، ومواد الدستور تبحث عن علاج. ولا نعلم إن كان علاجاً أو مرضاً، نمو أرجل لها، لتمدها إلى حيث يناسب الأجندات والمشاريع لمصادري السيادة... أو لتفر من هذه الانتهاكات.

Appendix C:8 (Standard translation)

A constitution with many hands

Parliament Speaker Nabih Berri was not in his temper during the last session to elect a president for the republic. His mood was blue or distress" seemed to be what is said in the popular expression, or it was connected to "the tip of his nostrils." As if his concern was to finish this review as soon as possible and leave.

The few interjections he reluctantly allowed, he was not listening to. He did not listen to any word related to the interpretation of the articles of the constitution that the owners of private projects want, as loose as they are.

Even his phrase, which went, for example, "a substance that he paid from the window," shows his discontent and distress, in response to Representative Sami Gemayel's question about the article according to which the quorum for the second session is determined.

However, this phrase remains the most truthful of all that the session witnessed. All the articles of the constitution have sprouted many hands that seek to infiltrate outside the House of Representatives, and for reasons that there is no way to hide or embellish them.

Therefore, this stark statement does not require criticism or disapproval. Whoever follows what is happening in Lebanon, and since the sovereignty of this country was confiscated by the "Assad regime", is then seized by Iran, and the articles of the constitution are looking for a remedy. We do not know if it was a cure or a disease, the growth of hands for it, to extend it to where it suits the agendas and projects of the sources of sovereignty... or to escape from these violations.

Appendix D: Questionnaire

University of Basrah
College of Arts
Department of Translation
2022-2023

Questionnaire

1. You are a translator:

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

2. You are familiar with the meaning of Revision:

- Yes ☐
- No ☐

3. In your opinion, how easy is it to translate into your L1 (Arabic)?

- Very easy ☐
- Easy ☐
- Moderate ☐
- Hard ☐
- Very hard ☐

4. In your opinion, how easy is it to revise into your L2, (English)?

- Very easy ☐
- Easy ☐
- Moderate ☐
- Hard ☐
- Very hard ☐

5. In your opinion, how easy is it to translate into your L2(English)?

University of Basrah
College of Arts
Department of Translation
2022-2023

Questionnaire

1. You are a translator.
 - Yes ☐
 - No ☐
2. You are familiar with the meaning of Revision.
 - Yes ☐
 - No ☐
3. In your opinion, how easy is it to translate into your L1 (Arabic)?
 - Very easy ☐
 - Easy ☐
 - Moderate ☐
 - Hard ☐
 - Very hard ☐
4. In your opinion, how easy is it to revise into your L2. (English)?
 - Very easy ☐
 - Easy ☐
 - Moderate ☐
 - Hard ☐
 - Very hard ☐
5. In your opinion, how easy is it to translate into your L2(English)?
 - Easy ☐
 - Very easy ☐
 - Moderate ☐
 - Hard ☐
 - Very hard ☐
6. In your opinion, how easy is it to revise into your L2(English)?
 - Easy ☐
 - Very easy ☐
 - Moderate ☐
 - Hard ☐
 - Very hard ☐
7. The frequent direction of revision in translation you used is?
 - From English in to Arabic ☐
 - From Arabic in to English ☐
8. Your preferred direction of revising is
 - From English in to Arabic ☐
 - From Arabic in to English ☐
9. During revising into your L1(Arabic, you find that some of these aspects is problematic, slow down your process of work, or require you to think for a longer time? (choose one or more):
 - Style ☐
 - Punctuation ☐
 - Spelling ☐

- Vocabulary
- Terminology
- Grammar of Arabic language
- Source text comprehension

10. During revising into your L2(English, you find that any of these aspects is problematic, slow down your process of work, or require you think for a longer time?

- Style
- Punctuation
- Vocabulary
- Terminology
- Grammar of English language
- Source text comprehension

11. You think that it is important to have translation revision training within your courses in your university?

- Yes
- No

12. You believe that different directions affect your translation and translation revision quality?

- Yes
- No

Thanks for your participation