

*Evaluating of English Translations of Condolence Expressions in
Electronic Newspapers Websites*

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تقييم الترجمات الإنجليزية لعبارات التعازي في مواقع الصحف الإلكترونية

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المستخلص

تلعب وسائل الإعلام دوراً هاماً في المجتمعات لما لها من تأثير كبير على العالم. وقد جعل توسع العالم وأحداثه المتوالية من الترجمة وسيلة لا غنى عنها تستخدم لتوثيق الأحداث المتسارعة التي تمر بها البشرية. وقد وسعت مجموعة من تقنيات الاتصال مساحة الحزن في الأحداث الحزينة، مثل الموت، من تجربة خاصة إلى تجربة عامة. إلى جانب ذلك، تؤثر الاختلافات الثقافية بشكل رئيس على كيفية تعبير الأفراد عن مشاعر التعزية. كان دور الترجمة ولا يزال حاسماً في التعرف على ثقافات الشعوب الأخرى ومستوى تطورها من أجل مواكبة التغييرات على جميع المستويات. لذلك، شكلت الترجمة جسراً ممتداً بين البلدان والمجتمعات عبر العصور. تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تحديد الأسباب وراء صعوبات الترجمة والمشاكل التي يواجهها المترجمون في نقل عبارات التعزية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية في مواقع الصحف الإلكترونية. للقيام بذلك، تم اعتماد نموذج جوليان هاوس المنقح لتقييم جودة الترجمة (١٩٩٧). وهو يتضمن تحليل وتقييم عبارات التعزية في خمس صحف عربية مترجمة إلى الإنجليزية. وفي نهاية المطاف توصلت الدراسة إلى بعض الاستنتاجات التي تشير إلى وجود فرق مهم في كيفية تعبير الناس عن أحزانهم، وقد يعود السبب إلى الثقافة والمعتقد بين مجتمعين مختلفين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقييم، عبارات التعزية، صحف.

Abstract

Media plays a significant role in societies as it has a great influence on the world. The expansion of the world and its successive events have made translation an indispensable means used to document the accelerating events that humanity is going through. A range of communication technology has expanded the grief space in sad events, like death, from private experience to public. Besides, cultural differences mainly influence how individuals express their condolence feelings. The role of translation has been and still is crucial to learning about other peoples' cultures and their level of development in order to keep pace with changes at all levels. Therefore, translation has formed a bridge extended between countries and societies throughout the ages. The current study sets out to identify reasons behind translation difficulties and problems encountered by translators in rendering condolence expressions from Arabic into English in electronic newspaper websites. To do so, the revised Juliane House model of translation quality assessment (1997) is adopted. It involves an analysis and assessment of condoling expressions in five Arabic newspapers translated into English. Ultimately, the study has come up some conclusions that there is an important difference in how people express their sorrows and the reason might be attributed to the culture and belief between two different societies.

Keywords: Evaluating, Condolence expressions, Newspapers.

1.Introduction

Communication is a process of transfer of information, ideas and messages; it could be taking place by various methods such as speaking, interpreting and gesture (Utama & Ariatmi, 2020, p. 1). Communication technology is an essential part of the current era because it has revolutionized the way people interact and exchange information. With the advancement of technology, people are now able to communicate in real time from any part of the world, through different devices and platforms. This has made it easier for people to communicate with each other, and share information.

In this respect, good examples of such a human communication can be cross culturally- seen through the sociocultural encounters/practices of death and bereavement; the society is viewed here as a collective support verbally and nonverbally, for its members. On death and bereavement events, people emotionally support each other, participating in rituals conventionally set for such events.

2. THE ROLE OF CULTURE

Cultural diversity refers generally to coexistence reality of various beliefs, laws, religions, nationalities, customs, morals, races, arts, etc. It could be mentioned that language is another example of cultural diversity since languages reflect more

aspects in relation to linguistics, politics, psychology, etc. Thus, language is fundamental for culture survival as it reflects the way that individuals perceive the world. Culture should include many elements that would create a distinctive culture for individuals and create a unique way for them to live. Perhaps the most important of these elements are: symbols, language, values, and customs. These elements differ from one culture to another, and they also change and develop with the development of society and over time (Lin, 2020, pp. 1-2). It is important to understand that cultural diversity is not static but it dynamically changes with beliefs and behaviors over time. In general, cultures vary greatly in how they deal with mourning. Each people's unique culture should be appreciated and their own ways of empathizing and coping with the death of an individual respected (Wynne-Jones , 2012, p. 5).

2.1 CONCEPT OF CONDOLENCE

The origin of the word "condolence" is from Latin which means "to grieve together" (Zunin & Zunin, 2007, p. 4). Condolences can be defined as "expressions that are all one can use to tell of one's sympathy", (Bromberg, 2000, p. 337). Furthermore, condolence is a method of speaking in a supportive manner to some individuals, supporting them, encouraging them, and enhancing their morale. This can happen in any life situation, whether it is illness, death, or some other event (Muihaki, 2004,

p. 134). Condolence serves as a way for the loved ones of the deceased to acknowledge their loss and show their support. Condolence photos are a visual representation of the love and support that the family and friends of the deceased have for them. It can also help provide comfort and solace to mourners by reminding them that they are not alone in their grief. Ways of expressing condolences crucially vary from one culture to another. It is worth stating that emotions play a key role in human communication; the language that is used in the emotional situations might be different from the language that is used in daily communication (Moghaddam, 2012, p. 108)

Moreover, the nature of relationship among people is one of the issues that has made the condolence messages to some extent complicated. It could be deduced that delivering the meaningful emotions is a personal issue regarding the relationship between the person and the bereaved. Condolences play a role in customs and traditions in many cultures. In some cultures, expressing condolences and showing respect can help spirits find peace. In other cultures, condolences are seen as a way to show support and compassion toward the grieving family, and to show that the community is there for them during their time of need. However, the details of these customs may vary greatly between different cultures and regions (Moghaddam, 2012, p.109).

3. THE FUNCTIONAL USE OF CONDOLENCES

One of the most difficult things that any person experiences in life is the death of someone close to him. Death is the most difficult separation, and no one can overcome this pain except with patience and seeking God's help, and with the consolation of relatives and friends, they ease this pain for the bereaved with phrases that help the individual overcome this crisis (Kunag, 2015, p. 3). Therefore, when writing a condolence message, writers intend to share the grieve. Condolences are usually expressed to the grieving family as a way to offer comfort and express sympathy. However, condolences can also serve other purposes such as showing support, expressing gratitude, or acknowledging loss. In some cultures, condolences can also be used to show respect or ask for forgiveness. Ultimately, condolences are a way to communicate care and concern to those who are grieving (Kunag, 2015, p. 10). It is worth stating that condolence tells the bereaved people that death is the individual's destiny as it is inevitable end that will definitely visit anyone in any time (Njoku, 2015, p. 6). This can be illustrated by Quranic ayas as follows:

الانبياء، ايه: ٣٥) "كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ۖ وَنَبْلُوكُم بِالشَّرِّ وَالْخَيْرِ فِتْنَةً ۗ وَإِلَيْنَا
"Every soul shall have a taste of death and We test you (تُرْجَعُونَ)"
by evil and by good by way of trial. to Us must ye return" (Ali,

2006, p. 216); and "إِنَّا لِلّٰهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ" (البقرة، ايه: ١٥٦) "To Allah We belong, and to Him is our return" (Ali , 2006, p. 21).

Indeed, people's condolences and solidarity with each other's afflictions had a great impact on the grieving families. So functions of the expressing condolences to the bereaved people are to help them to cope with their loss, to make an emotional balance provoked by acceptance of death power, and to have hope in experiencing life after death which relies on religious beliefs (Mugane & Shayo, 2022, pp. 59-60).

4. EUPHEMISM

Burridge (2012, p. 66) defines euphemism as "sweet-sounding, or at least inoffensive, alternatives for expressions that speakers or writers prefer not to use in executing a particular communicative intention on a given occasion". As for Cameron (1995, p. 73), euphemism refers to "a term used deliberately to avoid or soften the negative associations of words that deal directly with taboo subjects".

Euphemism remains a civilized phenomenon that grows with the spirit of the culture of societies and their inhabitants. The Islamic religion and religious customs are full of terminology that reformulates words that have a heavy and negative impact and transforms them into lighter words that take into account the spirit, soul, and hearing (Mofarrej & Al-Haq, 2015, p. 118). Regarding the Islamic faith, it is definitely a source of comfort in

the face of the death event; notably, the promise that there will be blissful Hereafter behind this life and death is a just doorway leading thereto. A hope that forms the essence of the Islamic doctrine after the physical death (Al-Kharabsheh, 2011,p. 24).This illustrates the metaphorical euphemism that is widely used in obituaries. For example, انتقل الى رحمة الله "lit. he/she is transferred to the mercy of Allah". This conceptual metaphor refers in more realistic perspective to the death being glossed as a journey through which the deceased is travelling to another place.

In this regard, the Muslim does not panic, but rather is patient and seeks reward, and hopes that Allah will expiate his sins through them and remove his / her bad deeds. Therefore, translation requires efficient translators to overcome the obstacles in the translation process (Al-Kharabsheh, 2011, p. 35).

5. THE ROLE OF MEDIA

Today's modern technology has been used to evidently transmit people's messages in a fast way. The tools of the modern technology are known as mass media. So media is the plural form of medium. The Oxford English dictionary's defines mass media as "a medium of communication (such as radio, television and newspaper) that reaches a large number of people" (Simpson & Weiner, 1989, p. 439). Thus, mass media are tools to transmit information and thoughts for general and specific audiences; they

are also essential tools in enhancing their general awareness of varieties of topics and / or issues. Mass communication covers the use of the printed media such as books, magazines, publications, graphs, newspapers, manuals, periodicals, etc. While the electronic media cover tools such as the television, cinema, internet, computer, etc. (Pandey, 2008, p. 5). Those types of media are significant in entertaining, business promotion, etc. (Pandey, 2008, p. 6). Mass media make also people aware of many natural disasters, wars and the like. In addition, technology is extremely important today, revolutionizing the way we live, work, and interact with each other. It has enabled us to communicate with people and information from all over the world. Technology has also played a major role in the growth of industries and the creation of new job opportunities. Overall, the importance of technology in our current era cannot be overstated, as it has changed the way we experience the world and opened up endless possibilities for the future (Pandey, 2008, pp. 6-7).

It's a nice gesture to offer your condolences online when someone you know suffers a loss. However, it is also important to consider the relationship you have with the person and the nature of the loss. If you are close to the person or know them well, it may be best to offer your condolences in person or over the phone. If you're not close or don't know them well, offering

online condolences can be a meaningful gesture (Hum & Bressers, 2010, p. 256).

In fact, the newspaper sites pave the way for those who restricts to time and distance and cannot attend a funeral but could express their condolences online. Thus, these sites allow user to send messages to the bereaved and express emotions, involving the hope of eventual reunion. Newspapers are one of the fastest and easiest advertising means for conveying messages from advertisers to consumers. For general newspapers: they are edited for all categories of the public and include various political, economic, social, cultural, sports and entertainment topics and enjoy the highest rate of circulation. (Hum & Bressers, 2010, pp. 267-268).

Creating a space on the Internet dedicated to commemorating every deceased person, where family and friends gather to share grief and offer condolences in an easy way wherever they are, and to share stories and memories that honor the life of the deceased as it should.

6. JOURNALISM AND TRANSLATION

It goes without saying that translation plays an indispensable role in the information age since it does not just inform the reader about something but it facilitates the flow of information itself (Vybiralova, 2012, p. 3). Individuals need to search for information, and in order to achieve that, they may need to

translate or to have their material translated from one language to another.

Both translation and journalism share something important: in the field of translation, the translator plays the role of cultural mediator, by transmitting works to a reader, then the journalist is almost no different at all from the translator, because he /she is also responsible for cultural mediation when the latter conveys in his /her language facts and data related to society or another (Vybiralova, 2012, p. 3). Journalistic translation can appear in three different forms: print, online, and broadcast, covering a wide range of topics, such as science, economy, culture and lifestyle (Vybiralova, 2012, p. 5).

Journalism and translation have become inseparable fields as they play a significant role in international transmission of news. Consequently, thanks to translation, journalism reaches a large number of readers and the translated news shapes the reader's viewpoints, therefore, effectively impacting the way they perceive the world around them and /or interact therewith. Language is a robust social phenomenon (Chaal, 2019, p. 19).

Mainly, news reports are written to inform the audience about the global affairs. That news should be constantly updated to provide the readers with a precise up-to-date information. The news reports cover various topics such as sciences, sport, health, and technology, etc. (Chaal, 2019, p. 20). The production of news

reports passes through series of production processes before readers could access them. The agents who are responsible for news production have to comply with institutional regulations from the first stage of collecting stories till publishing news (Polat,2015, p. 12).

Under journalistic translation, translators have to comply with some rules imposed on them either by societies or institutions where they work. Therefore, they have to produce texts that fit with the power relations and dominant ideologies or the economic circumstances that surrounded them (Chaal,2019, p. 21).

Moreover, translation and journalism are linked to the time factor, they are required to present the text within a specific period, so are criticism and guidance. Perhaps the most prominent thing they are required to do is the need for them to remain neutral. The same thing is required of the journalist, who stresses the need for him to be content with being a transmitter of information and nothing else (Chaal,2019, pp. 21-22). The cultural restrictions, ideologies, standards and values of the target readers are the critical aspects that should be carefully addressed in all translation stages processes. In news translation, these restrictions are more explicit because of the journalistic practices nature. Regarding the expressing condolences, it could be observed that Arab condolers have often utilized religious

statements derived from the Glorious Quran, the case which leads to an uphill task for the translators. Thus, translators' options are restricted as they endeavor to meet the needs of the target reader because they deal with different cultures and values, for instance:

(Moroccan newspaper)

(ST)

ومما جاء في هذه البرقية: "مستحضرين، بكل تقدير، ما كان يتحلى به فقيدكم العزيز من خلق رفيع، وغيرة وطنية صادقة، والتزام بمقدسات الأمة وثوابتها، لنضرع إلى العلي القدير أن يسكنه فسيح جناته، ويجزيه خير الجزاء عما أسداه لوطنه ولمجتمعه من خدمات جليلة، وعما قدم بين يدي ربه من صالح الأعمال، وأن يلقيه نضرة وسرورا، يوم تجد كل نفس ما عملت من خير محضرا".

(TT)

The monarch also recalled "with appreciation, the high morals, sincere patriotism, and commitment to the sanctities of the nation and its constants," the deceased showed during his life and career.

The above condolence message includes the Quranic aya **يوم تجد** offered by the king of Morocco to the late of Moroccan journalist, Fahad Yata as the translator deletes it deliberately because it does not suit the TT readers.

Another example refers to the omission of Quranic aya as illustrated in the Egyptian newspaper:

(ST)

وأعرب الأزهر، عن تضامنه مع الشعب التركي في مواجهة هذا الحادث المأساوي، داعياً المولى - عز وجل - أن يتغمّد الضحايا بواسع رحمته، وأن ينزل سكينة على قلوب أسرهم وذويهم، وأن يرزقهم الصبر والسلوان، وأن يمن على المصابين بالشفاء العاجل، "إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون".

(TT)

"Al-Azhar expresses its solidarity with the Turkish people in the face of this sorrowful incident, we are praying to the Almighty to have mercy on the souls of the victims and to grant the injured a speedy recovery," Al-Azhar said in its short statement.

The previous example shows that the translator deletes "انا لله وانا " because it does not fit the culture of the TT. The journalistic translation requires linguistic knowledge and grammar of both languages (the source and the target) for the purpose of transferring the texts as the way that the original writers want it to be transferred (Saidan,2016, p. 2).

METHOD

STUDY FOCUS

The study consists of textual analysis of selected data of electronic newspapers to evaluate translator's performance when translating condolence statements from Arabic newspapers into English. Adopting the revised Juliane House model of Translation quality assessment (1997) to compare the source text and the target text and to see to what extent to which the translator succeeds in rendering the condolence statements across both languages.

STUDY DESIGN

The study aims at evaluating the English translations of condolences in electronic newspapers websites. It also investigates translator's competence in translating the selected data in the study.

DATA COLLECTION

The data of this study are collected from Arabic newspapers that contain the condolence expressions published electronically on their official websites. Geographically, the samples of the study are distributed among a number of countries such as (Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Emirates, Egypt). The table below illustrates the data in terms of website and country

Table 1.

Description of Data Collection

Name of Newspaper (Arabic) ST	Website	Name of Newspaper (English) TT	Website	Country
وهج الخليج	https://www.wa-gulf.com	Times of Oman	https://timesofoman.com/	Oman
الرأية	https://www.raya.com/	Gulf Times	https://www.gulf-times.com/	Qatar
الجريدة	https://www.aljarida.com/	Kuwait Times	https://kuwaittimes.com/	Kwait
الخليج	https://www.alkhaleej.ae	The National	https://www.thenationalnews.com/international/	United Arab Emirates
الاهرام	https://www.ahram.org.eg/	Ahram	https://english.ahram.org.eg/	Egypt

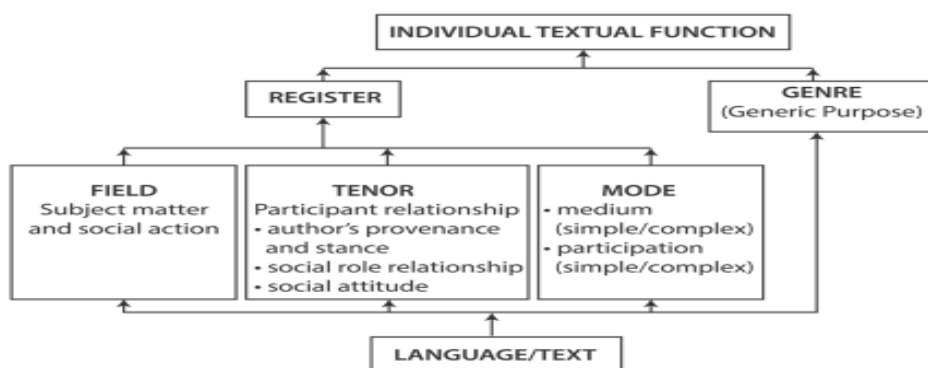
MODEL OF ANALYSIS

Translation quality assessment (TQA) is a method to evaluate the current translations and to distinguish the suitable translations from those that are not rendered carefully. It is worth stating that evaluation of translation quality should be as objective as possible (Ghafouripour et al., 2018, p. 217). the model is based on comparative analysis between ST and TT which leads to the assessment of translation quality along with discovering errors or mismatches (House,1997,p.159). House (2015, p.67) states that in the overt translation, the translator's work is visible and significant since the task of translator is to permit the target

readers to get access to the ST culture. But in covert translation, the translator tries to reproduce an equivalent discourse. House (2015) defines cultural filter as "a means of capturing socio-cultural differences in expectation norms and stylistic conventions between the source and target linguistic-cultural communities"(p. 68) and she affirms that the need to conduct a manipulation on the ST by the translator in order to capture the cultural variation between two communities. Figure below illustrates the model of analysis.

Figure 1.

A Scheme for Analyzing and Comparing the ST and TT (House, 1997, p.108)



DATA ANALYSIS

Example 1:(Omani newspaper)

ST

وهج الخليج مسقط

بعث حضرة صاحب الجلالة السلطان هيثم بن طارق المعظم - أبقاه الله - برقية تعزية ومواساة إلى أخيه صاحب السمو الشيخ نواف الأحمد الجابر الصباح أمير دولة الكويت في وفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى الشيخ دعيخ خليفة العبدالله الخليفة الصباح. أعرب جلالتة فيها عن خالص تعازيه وصادق مواساته. داعياً الله تعالى أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته ويسكنه فسيح جناته ويلهم ذويہ الصبر والسلوان .

TT

Muscat: His Majesty Sultan Haitham Bin Tarik has sent a cable of condolences to Sheikh Nawaf Al Ahmed Al Jabir Al Sabah, Emir of Kuwait on the death of Sheikh Saud Abdullah Saud Al Malik Al Sabah.

In his cable, His Majesty the Sultan expressed his sincere sympathy and condolences, praying to the Almighty Allah to rest the deceased's soul in peace and grant his family patience to bear the loss.

The above example shows that the Arabic sentences (أبقاه الله ،) (المغفور له بإذن الله) are omitted from the translation because these statements sound meaningless in TT. Therefore, the translator uses covert translation by inserting cultural filter that relate to religious culture.

Example 2:(Omani newspaper)

ST

وهج الخليج-العمانية

استقبل حضرة صاحب الجلالة السلطان #هيثم بن طارق بن تيمور المعظم - حفظه الله ورعاه - بقصر العلم العامر اليوم معالي سيد علي شيخان وزير المالية والميزانية #القمرى مبعوث فخامة الرئيس غزالي عثماني رئيس جمهورية القمر المتحدة.

ونقل المبعوث القمري تعازي ومواساة فخامة الرئيس القمري لجلالته والأسرة المالكة في وفاة المغفور له بإذن الله تعالى جلالة السلطان #قابوس بن سعيد -طيب الله ثراه -داعيًا الله تعالى أن يتغمده بواسع رحمته ويسكنه فسيح جناته وان يلهم جلالته والأسرة المالكة والشعب العماني الصبر والسلوان.

TT

Muscat: His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said, received the Minister of Finance and Budget of Comoros, according to the Oman News Agency (ONA).

ONA said in a statement: "His Majesty Sultan Haitham bin Tariq Al Said, received at Al Alam Palace, His Excellency MR Ali Shaikhan, Minister of Finance and Budget of the Comoros, envoy of His Excellency President Ghazali Othman, President of the United Republic of Comoros, to offer condolences on the death of His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said."

The translator makes some positive changes that are related to the religious culture such as:

These statements "رحمه الله ، انا لله وانا اليه راجعون ، يسكنه فسيح جناته" are unknown for TL readers. Therefore, the translator deletes them because of the cultural differences between the two languages. Furthermore, the Islamic culture in the Muslim societies has deep historical roots that reflect in their patterns of social behavior, for example, the Arabic structure (انا لله وانا اليه) implies that Allah is the final destination and it's time to

return to him. As for the translation, the translator uses covert translation in order to make the ST understandable by TT readers.

Example 3: (Qatari newspaper)

ST

الدوحة - **الرأية**
تعرب دولة قطر عن إدانتها واستنكارها الشديدين للهجوم الذي استهدف محطة لرفع المياه بشرق قناة السويس بجمهورية مصر العربية الشقيقة ، وأدى إلى مقتل ١١ عسكرياً بينهم ضابط وإصابة ٥ آخرين .
وتجدد وزارة الخارجية موقف دولة قطر الثابت من رفض العنف والإرهاب مهما كانت الدوافع والأسباب.
وتعبر الوزارة عن تعازي دولة قطر لذوي الضحايا و لحكومة وشعب مصر وتمنياتها للجرحى بالشفاء العاجل.

TT

Qatar has strongly condemned the attack that targeted a water-lifting station east of the Suez Canal in Egypt, which led to the killing of 11 soldiers, including an officer, and injuring five others. In a statement Saturday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reiterated Qatar's firm position on rejecting violence and terrorism, regardless of the motives and reasons. It expressed Qatar's condolences to the families of the victims and to the government and people of Egypt, wishing the injured a speedy recovery.

The above example shows that the translator uses overt translation by using the equivalent words and phrases in TT.

Example 4: (Kuwaiti newspaper)

ST

قام وزير شؤون الديوان الأميري الشيخ علي الجراح، صباح أمس، بزيارة إلى سفارة غانا لدى الكويت، حيث نقل تعازي صاحب السمو أمير البلاد الشيخ نواف الأحمد، وسمو ولي العهد الشيخ مشعل الأحمد، ورئيس مجلس الوزراء سمو الشيخ صباح الخالد، وحكومة وشعب الكويت، وذلك بوفاة رئيس غانا الأسبق جير ي رولينغس.

TT

KUWAIT: Amiri Diwan Minister Sheikh Ali Jarrah Al-Sabah visited Ghana's embassy yesterday and conveyed condolences of His Highness the Amir Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah, His Highness the Crown Prince Sheikh Mishal Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah and His Highness the Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Al-Hamad Al-Sabah on the passing of former President Jerry John Rawlings. – KUNA

The above example illustrates that the translator of the Kuwaiti news uses overt translation in TT by rendering the suitable equivalent order to make the translation process understandable by the receiver.

Example 5: (Emirati newspaper)

ST

قدم صاحب السمو الشيخ محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم نائب رئيس الدولة رئيس مجلس الوزراء حاكم دبي، رعاه الله، واجب العزاء إلى صاحب السمو الشيخ الدكتور سلطان بن محمد القاسمي عضو المجلس الأعلى حاكم الشارقة، في وفاة نجله المرحوم الشيخ خالد، حيث زار سموه مجلس عزاء الفقيد الشاب بقصر البديع في الشارقة، مساء أمس، وأعرب سموه لصاحب السمو حاكم الشارقة وأسرة الفقيد عن تعازيه الحارة ومواساته الصادقة في مصابهم الجلل، سائلاً الله تبارك وتعالى أن يتغمد الفقيد بواسع رحمته ومغفرته، ويسكنه فسيح جناته، ويلهم أهله وأسرته جميل الصبر وحسن العزاء.

TT

Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid, Vice President and Ruler of Dubai, has offered his condolences to the Ruler of Sharjah on the loss of his son Sheikh Khalid bin Sultan.

Sheikh Mohammed visited the mourning majlis at Al Badee Palace on Thursday evening, where he expressed his condolences and sorrow to Sheikh Dr Sultan bin Muhammad Al Qasimi, UAE state news agency Wam reported.

The translator uses cultural equivalent in translating وفاة into loss according to the cultural discourse the TT readers understand. Covert translation is used by the translator to make the TT understandable by the audience by omitting some sentences since they are unfamiliar by the target readers.

Example 6: (Egyptian newspaper)

ST

أرسل الرئيس عبدالفتاح السيسي، برقية عزاء إلى بوريس جونسون، رئيس الوزراء بريطانيا، عبر خلالها عن خالص العزاء وصادق المواساة في وفاة والدته داعياً الله تعالى أن يتغمدها بواسع رحمته ومغفرته، وأن يلهم الأسرة وجميع محبيها الصبر والسلوان.

TT

Egypt's President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi extended in a telegram on Tuesday his condolences British Prime Minister Boris Johnson over the death of his mother, the Egyptian Presidency stated.

PM Johnson's mother Charlotte Johnson Wahl passed away in London on Monday.

The translated text shows that the translator follows cultural equivalent in writing "passed away "in TT and covert translation is used by the translator by filtering the religious statements "داعياً الله تعالى أن يتغمدها بواسع رحمته ومغفرته"so as to make translation comprehensible in target culture.

Discussion

The analysis of the original and the translation reveal a number of mismatches as previously illustrated particularly the cultural elements are mostly deleted. Lexical, syntactic and textual differences are recognized in the translation compared with the original which impact both interpersonal and ideational functions of the texts. It goes without saying that culture is one of the most difficult topics to deal with in the translation process particularly the culture –bound expressions because they will lead to a cultural gap between speakers of different languages.

It is worth mentioning that some languages have many culture-specific expressions and vocabulary. Such expressions and vocabulary are difficult to translate, and even professional translators themselves face obstacles that are not easy to deal with. Such a matter is due to the fact that the cultural context is characterized by great ambiguity. Therefore, because cultures cause many problems, translators must be proficient not only at the linguistic level but also at the cultural level. The journalistic translator must be objective and impartial. That is, he/ she should be stripped of his/ her subjectivity and personal positions towards the original text, and he/she stressed that the journalistic translator must “employ his / her linguistic competence to inform the reader of the facts of other peoples, the issues, ideas and

innovations that are being circulated in their local languages, and the crises, dilemmas and problems they are witnessing.

CONCLUSION

In line with the analysis, it could be observed that people in Arab society focused on the religion aspect in this field since Islamic society is featured by a great concern for condolences and similar to any society. This society has its own traditions. It is worth mentioning that the analysis could inform about the divergence between the culture and societies. In addition, condolence messages reflect the tradition and society at the times of losing the loved ones and the religious beliefs play a significant role in wording the linguistic messages by the sympathizers in diverse communication situations. Losing a dear person is one of the most difficult situations that a person goes through, and the only solace is in the gathering of family and relatives, their support and support of the person in his/her affliction, and narrating all their wonderful memories and situations that brought them together with the deceased. It is an opportunity for families to come together and bond again, and to listen to a religious sermon that makes a person think, even for a moment, about his actions. However, this may raise many questions about the shape of the social life and the forms of human interaction and communication in the near future.

Communications technology has also facilitated the exchange of information and knowledge.

The study results reveal that the religious statement (seeking absolution from God) is the most frequent category used in the data. According to House's model of translation types, the samples revealed that some texts were translated overt type of translation except that there are some texts in the examples were translated covert translation by adding the cultural filter due to the cultural differences between English and Arabic languages. Awareness of the multidimensionality of the source text and its openness to its sociocultural surroundings on the part of the translator, who is committed to the noble values of translation, is what makes dialogue possible and objective. In this way, translation becomes a project for cultural and civilizational dialogue that seeks to build bridges of linguistic, cognitive, scientific, literary and artistic communication, thereby contributing to the development of society. Regarding the genre of the data which consists of three elements: field is journalistic type. Tenor refers to symmetrical relationship between the writers and readers. Concerning mode, it is simple (written to be read). Consequently, it is worth stating that the revised House model of translation quality assessment (1997) proved successful in being applied to evaluation of the journalistic type.

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