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أستاذ التفسير وعلوم القرآن المشارك بجامعة طيبة

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أستاذ التفسير وعلوم القرآن بجامعة طيبة

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أستاذ العقيدة والمذاهب الفكرية بجامعة طيبة

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أستاذ أخلاقيات المعلومات بجامعة طيبة

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أستاذ النشر الأدبي الحديث المشارك بجامعة طيبة

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مجلة جامعة طيبة للآداب والعلوم الإنسانية هي مجلة علمية محكمة، تصدر عن كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية، بجامعة طيبة، تنشر البحوث والدراسات الأصيلة، باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

الرؤية

الريادة في نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة في الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية

الرسالة

نشر الأبحاث العلمية المحكمة في مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية وفق المعايير المعمول بها عالمياً
للتحكيم ونشر الأبحاث

الأهداف

- نشر الأبحاث الأصيلة في مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية التي تسهم في خدمة الإنسان وتقديم المجتمعات.
- تلبية حاجة الباحثين محلياً، وإقليمياً، وعالمياً لنشر الأبحاث الأصيلة في مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية.
- الإسهام في إيجاد مرجعية علمية محكمة في مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية.
- العمل على النهوض بعدد الاستشهادات المرجعية بأبحاث المجلة.
- الحصول على معامل تأثير إقليمي ودولي متميز في تخصص الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية.
- إدراج المجلة ضمن شبكة كلابريفيت للعلوم (ISI سابقاً) وكشاف الاستشهادات المرجعية الدولي للمجلات العلمية المصنفة عالمياً.

قواعد النشر بالمجلة

- البحوث المقدمة للنشر يجب ألا يكون قد سبق نشرها، حتى وإن كان من الباحث نفسه، أو مقدمة للنشر في جهة أخرى، وإذا قبلت للنشر فلا يسمح بنشرها، سواءً باللغة العربية أو بأية لغة أخرى.
- في حال ثبت أن بحثاً تم نشره بالمجلة قد نشر سابقاً في مجلة أخرى - ولو كان ذلك من طرف الباحث نفسه -، فإن للمجلة الحق في اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية المناسبة ذات العلاقة.
- تمتنع المجلة عن تحكيم البحث الثاني لأي باحث إلا بعد صدور أربعة أعداد من تاريخ نشر بحثه الأول بالمجلة.
- يقدم الباحث طلباً بنشر بحثه متضمناً العناوين التي تمكن من الاتصال به ومراسلته عليها، وتعهده بالملكية الفكرية، ومشفوعاً بسيرته العلمية، والتزاماً بعدم نشر بحثه في أي جهة نشر أخرى وهذه المرفقات يتم تحميلها من الموقع الإلكتروني للمجلة على الرابط التالي) أمسح الكود QR أسفله عن طريق أي قارئ للأكواد للدخول لموقع المجلة)
- يُعدُّ إرسال البحث عبر موقع المجلة الإلكتروني قبولاً من الباحث بقواعد النشر في المجلة.
- لا ترد المجلة على استفسارات الباحثين عن حالة أبحاثهم، إلا بعد انقضاء فترة ستين يوماً (شهرين) من تاريخ وصول البحث للمجلة.
- تعتذر المجلة عن استقبال الأبحاث خلال الإجازات الدراسية في منتصف العام، ونهاية السنة الدراسية، وفق تقويم الدراسة في جامعة طيبة، المعتمد في موقع الجامعة الإلكتروني.
- تخضع الأبحاث المقدمة للمجلة للتحكيم من قِبَل محكمين متخصصين ومعتمدين لدى المجلة، وهئية تحرير المجلة حق تقرير أهلية البحث للتحكيم من عدمه ابتداءً.
- تقدم المواد العلمية والبحوث عن طريق نسخة إلكترونية عبر البريد الإلكتروني للمجلة
- تكتب الآيات القرآنية للبحوث العلمية في العلوم الشرعية وفق مصحف المدينة النبوية للنشر الحاسوبي.
- يشترط ألا يتجاوز عدد كلمات البحث (١٢٠٠٠) كلمة، متضمنةً الملخصين العربي والإنجليزي والكلمات المفتاحية.
- يكون لكل بحث ملخصان: أحدهما باللغة العربية، والآخر باللغة الإنجليزية، على ألا يتجاوز عدد كلمات أي منهما (٣٠٠) كلمة.
- يتم إدراج ما بين (٤-٦) كلمات مفتاحية كحد أقصى وتكتب باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.
- يكون توثيق النصوص والاقتباسات باستخدام إحدى الطرق العلمية الموحدة في كامل البحث.
- القواعد الخاصة بإعداد قائمة المراجع: -
- تتضمن قائمة المراجع الأعمال التي استشهد فيها في متن البحث وترتب ترتيباً هجائياً.
- رومنة المصادر العربية بالحروف اللاتينية في قائمة مستقلة.
- ما تنشره المجلة يعبر عن وجهة نظر صاحبه، ولا يعبر بالضرورة عن وجهة نظر المجلة.

محتويات العدد

الصفحة	البحث
٥٠ - ١٠	التكليف الفقهي للأعضاء الصناعية المزروعة د. عبدالله بالقاسم محمد الشمرواني
٩٣ - ٥١	Exploring Responsive Patterns and Translation- induced Variations in Media Arabic Sentence Structure د. محمود حامد الشريف
١١٧ - ٩٤	أسباب إيراد الأحاديث الضعيفة في كتب أحاديث الأحكام د. بندر بن عبد العزيز بليلة
١٤٣ - ١١٨	دراسة تحليلية ببيومترية لأبحاث النشاط البدني والتحصيل الأكاديمي. د. سمير بن محمد سيد
١٩٣ - ١٤٤	نقد بنت الشاطئ استشهاد الباقلاني بالشعر في كتابه إعجاز القرآن - دراسة وصفية تحليلية - د. سعيد بن ناصر بن عبد الله آل مقبل
٢٦٣ - ١٩٤	رحلة العالم الإنجليزي محمد مرامادوك بكتال من الالتزام المسيحي إلى الالتزام الإسلامي د. أروى بنت محمد بن علي العقلا

الأحاديث الواردة في ذكر "سنن المرسلين"

٣١٩ - ٢٦٤

جمعاً ودراسةً حديثةً

د. مصعب بن خالد بن عبد الله المرزوقي

التقادم في الفقه الإسلامي دراسة نظرية في المفهوم والأثر

٣٦٠ - ٣٢٠

د. عبد الله بن عبدالرحمن البعيجان

الرسائل العلمية في برنامج القراءات بجامعة طيبة منذ إنشائه إلى نهاية العام الجامعي

١٤٤٣هـ

٤٤٧ - ٣٦١

- عرضاً وتحليلاً -

د. سامي بن يحيى بن هادي عواجي

الاستدلال في سنن أبي داود مقاصده، وأنواعه

٤٨٩ - ٤٤٨

دراسة منهجية

د. إبراهيم بن محمد العبيكي

الثقافة الإسلامية بأقلام المستشرقين: دراسة نقدية لبحث "الثقافة الإسلامية" للمستشرق

٥٥١ - ٤٩٠

Laoust, H. الفرنسي هنري لاووست

د. صالح بن عبدالله بن مسفر الغامدي

الانزياح في أغماتيات المعتمد بن عباد

٥٧٢ - ٥٥٢

د. مشاعل بنت عبود الشريف

تنبيه الأنظار على ما وقع في مبارك الأزهار

محمد بن أحمد الأزيقي، الشهير بـ (وحيي زاده) المتوفى سنة (١٠١٨هـ)

٧٥٣ - ٥٧٣

- تحقيقاً ودراسة -

د. مشهور بن مرزوق بن محمد الحرازي

Exploring Responsive Patterns and Translation-induced Variations in Media Arabic Sentence Structure

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Abstract

This paper explores the changes and shifts the Arabic sentence witnessed due to media translations. It highlights the appearance of six syntactic changes, trying to examine their impact on reception quality. The six syntactic phenomena are as follows: a) artificial passive structure and its variants; b) inverted direct speech; c) pure padding; d) meaningless variations; e) prepositions and prepositional misuse; f) intentional avoidance of verbless nominal sentences. By examining the syntactic patterns in media translations, this paper seeks to provide insights into how Arabic editors perceive and process translated messages, and how translators can adapt their strategies to ensure optimal quality and effectiveness in their translations.

Key words: Media Arabic – Media translation – Arabic translation – Sentence structure – translation studies

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

□ د. محمود حامد الشريف

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المستخلص

يستقصي هذا البحث التغيرات والتحويلات التي شهدتها الجملة العربية جراء الترجمات الإعلامية. إذ تلقي الضوء على ظهور ست سمات تركيبية، في محاولة لاستكشاف أثرها على حسن التلقي. والسمات الست على النحو التالي: أ) التراكيب الاصطناعية المقابلة لبناء الفعل لغير فاعله؛ ب) إقلاب الحديث المباشر؛ ج) الحشو الصرف؛ د) تنويعات زائدة بلا فائدة؛ هـ) الاستخدامات الخاطئة لحروف الجر وأشباه الجمل؛ و) تجنب استخدام الجملة الاسمية. وباستقصاء تلك الأنماط التركيبية في الترجمات الإعلامية، يسعى هذا البحث إلى تقديم رؤى ثابتة حول تعامل المحررين العرب للنصوص المترجمة، وكيف للمترجمين العرب أن يطوعوا استراتيجياتهم لكفالة جودة فضلى للنصوص المترجمة.

كلمات مفتاحية: العربية في الخطاب الإعلامي - الترجمة الإعلامية - ترجمة العربية - دراسات الترجمة - بنية الجملة

Introduction:

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

The impact of the translation on the structure of the Media Arabic¹ sentence is very clear on the advent of some odd structures as well as on the appearance of foreign metaphoric idioms and structural neologisms. One of the remarkable impacts on sentence structure is the appearance of some 'artificial' structures. This phenomenon can be tackled in the view of contact-induced change as they appeared as a response to translation from English into Arabic.

The paper limits the scope of research to the syntactic level, tackling a number of grammatical calques that are the result of the contact-induced change (Heine & Kuteva 2005, qt in Lucas & Manfredi 2020) claims that it is better to investigate the grammatical changes induced by calquing in terms of contact-induced grammaticalization. Versteegh (1997) points out that “modern language has developed new grammatical devices, in particular in the language of the media, which is heavily influenced by European languages”(p. 183).

¹ Media Arabic is a term that refers to the language of news stories, printed or published in the web. It is highly important here to accentuate that it excludes the language of the opinion articles as well as advertorials. It is the offspring of Modern Standard Arabic (Effat & Versteegh, 2008, qtd in ElSherif, 2016).

The current paper reviews six linguistic phenomena that appeared in the Media Arabic: a) artificial passive structure and its variants; b) inverted direct speech; c) pure padding; d) meaningless variations; e) intentional avoidance of verbless nominal sentences; f) prepositions and prepositional misuse. In the following section, artificial passive structures are explored. These structures that appeared in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) are syntactically and semantically examined in the following pages.

Research objectives:

The primary aim of this research is to explore the impact of media translations on the Arabic sentence structure and to identify the syntactic changes and shifts that occur due to the translation process. By analyzing these patterns, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the Arabic language is being affected by media translations.

Furthermore, the study aims to examine the implications of these syntactic changes on the reception quality of translated messages. Specifically, the research will investigate how these changes affect the understanding, perception, and interpretation of the translated messages by the target audience. This will be achieved by analyzing the reception quality of the translated messages among Arabic-speaking individuals and communities.

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

Finally, the study seeks to provide valuable insights into the strategies that Arabic editors and translators can adopt to optimize the quality and effectiveness of their translations. The research will identify the most effective approaches to translating media content into Arabic, taking into account the syntactic changes and shifts that occur in the translation process. The study will provide practical recommendations that can be used by editors and translators to improve the quality and effectiveness of their translations, ensuring that they are able to effectively communicate the intended message to the target audience.

Research problem:

The impact of media translations on the Arabic sentence structure and the resulting changes and shifts in the language, and how these changes affect the reception quality of translated messages.

Research question:

What are the six common syntactic changes that occur in media translations of Arabic content, and how do they affect the reception quality of the translated messages? Additionally, what strategies can Arabic editors and translators use to ensure optimal

quality and effectiveness in their translations, given the syntactic changes and shifts that occur in the translation process?

The syntactic Changes:

(A) Passive structure

In developing my approach to passive voice as a linguistic phenomenon, it is important to highlight the objective and function of passive. Passive voice can be viewed as a tool for information manipulation or exposure. In passive voice structure, you can, in addition to focusing on the action recipient, hide the real doer of the action. It is also used for hedging through ‘making the proposition less assertive’ in particular in academic writing, where the passive voice is utilized with impersonal it-construction (Carter & McCarthy, 2006 p.283). For example, expressions like ‘it is recommended’, ‘it is suggested’ and the like, are widely used in the academic and technical writing.

Dixon (2005) identifies five reasons for using the passive voice in construction. The first reason is to avoid referring to the subject. Secondly, the passive voice can be used to focus on the transitive object, emphasizing its importance in the sentence. Thirdly, the passive voice can be used to introduce a topic in the subject relation. Fourthly, using passive construction can help

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

adhere to syntactic restrictions. Lastly, the passive voice can be used to focus on the result of the activity.

Lovinger (2000) defines passive voice as a form of the verb that indicates that the subject receives the action. The subject here refers definitely to the grammatical subject. In other words, in the passive construction, the doer of the action can be omitted or backgrounded and the focus is shifted to the action. In a normal statement, the subject which is the doer of the action comes at the very beginning of the sentence, and the object which is the recipient of the action comes after the verb. Thus, passive is a syntactic feature in English. In Arabic, it is a morphological one. In Arabic “verbs have active and passive conjugations, distinguished only by their internal vocalization” (Badawi et al, 2004, p. 30). The previous quotation accentuates that passive in Arabic is a matter of internal vowelizing.

Since it does exist in all languages, passivization is one of the language universals. This universality adds to the momentum of the importance of the subject matter and enhances the rationality of examining how passive works in both languages. However, a point of dissimilarity between Arabic and English is that in Arabic it is morphologically constructed. In English, it is syntactically

constructed. With the movement of translation in the 19th and 20th centuries, a syntactic shift took place with the advent of MSA. The problem is summarized here:

The Arabic passive exists primarily to express an act whose agent is unknown or suppressed, hence cannot in theory be mentioned even periphrastically elsewhere in the sentence, though MWA [Modern Written Arabic] is starting to do so under the influence of European languages. (p. 383, Badawi 2004)

In Arabic, the passive voice is usually used as a stylistic feature that is employed for certain purposes: a) when the real subject, i.e. the doer of the action, is unknown or not important enough to be mentioned; b) the object is very important and deserves to be highlighted; c) Nofal (2011) states that the passive construction is used “where the focus on the event rather than the agent” (p. 148). According to its purposes, Nofal (2011) offers three types of passive traced in the Holy Qur'an:

i) Agentless passive sentence which does frequently occur more than the agent passive. The agent, i.e. the doer of the action, is suppressed because it is either unknown or "can be uniquely recovered from the context" (149). For example:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ﴾ (٢٩ : 183)

استقصاء الأبحاث اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

(O You who have believed, decreed upon you is fasting as it was decreed upon those before you that you may become righteous)
(Arberry)

ii) Agentive passive sentence: Nofal (2011) challenges Arab grammarians' commonly-held belief that "Arabic passive sentences do not have an expressed agent" (149) citing verses from Qur'an such as the following:

﴿وَقَالُوا لَوْلَا أُنزِلَ عَلَيْنَا آيَاتٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِ قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْآيَاتُ عِندَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ﴾ (50 : ٢٩)

(They say, 'Why have signs not been sent down upon him from his Lord?') (Arberry)

iii) Passive sentence with 'Janus' Agents is the third type with two possible agents. In this case, identification of the doer of the action depends on the explanation of the sentence. For example, in a verse like:

﴿فَأَمَّا ثَمُودُ فَأُهْلِكُوا بِالطَّاغِيَةِ﴾ (5 : ٦٩)

(As for Thamood, they were destroyed by the Screamer;)
(Arberry)

The verse can be interpreted as either: Allah destroyed Thamud by an overpowering blast, or an overpowering blast destroyed

Thamud. Khalil (1989) argues that Arabic favors active voice rather than passive, citing statistics showing that the Holy Qur'an contains a total number of 18,181 verbs, out of which only 957 are in the passive voice (5.3%).

Although the agentive passive does exist in classical Arabic, more precisely in the Holy Qur'an, some modern scholars argue that the adoption of this type is a journalistic translation legacy. In that concern, Aitchison & Lewis (2003) remark that "the syntax also has tightened. Function words drop out, there is a shift to emphasize action and agency through 'by' and the introduction of verbs. An entire clausal structure ('that' + subjunctive) has become obsolete (p. 13)".

Muḥammad Ḥasan 'Abd al-'Azīz (1997) remarks that Media Arabic uses the subject preceded with a preposition or to come in the additive form following the term [واسطة] (Wāsiṭat) or [معرفة] (Ma'rifat) governed by the preposition [بـ]. Below are some illustrative examples as given by Abdulaziz (95-96):

صدق على المعاهدة كل من الطرفين. (Ṣidq 'alá al-Mu'āhadah kull min)
(al-Ṭarafayn)

اقترح أن توزع هذه الكتب بواسطة القنصليات.

(āqtrḥ an tuwwazi' Hādhihi al-Kutub bi-wāsiṭat al-qunṣulīyāt.)

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

وقد قبض على اللص بمعرفة الشرطة. (wa-Qad Qabḍ ‘alá al-Liṣṣ bi-) (ma‘rifat al-Shurṭah.

It cannot be denied that the mentioned phrases bear a resemblance to constructions found in other languages that use a similar method to express the subject. In English, for instance, it can be said:

The thief was caught by the police.

However, there is nothing to justify the use of this style as long as there is no problem to mention the subject. So the above sentences can be rendered in the active voice like this:

- صدق الطرفان على المعاهدة. (Ṣidq alṭrfān ‘alá al-Mu‘āhadah.)

- اقترح أن توزع القنصليات هذه الكتب. (Iqtaraḥa an tuwwazi‘ al-) (qunṣulīyāt Hādhihi al-Kutub.

- قبضت الشرطة على اللص. (qbdṭ al-Shurṭah ‘alá al-Liṣṣ.)

Al-Raba'a (2013) points out that "using the by-phrase along with the agent in the Arabic passive structure has been modeled, via a grammaticalization process, on its English counterpart in translation. This process has led to pattern replication, i.e. borrowing the abstract features of the source language (English) (204)".

AbdulAziz further elaborates that it is common in Classical Arabic to say: “قُبِيضٌ عَلَى اللِّصِّ” (Qubiḍ ‘alá al-Liṣṣ) in the passive voice. In this case, the subject is not mentioned, simply because it is not intended to be revealed in the above sentence.

However, it is worth mentioning that Arabic is so flexible a sentence poseer that the writer or speaker can postpone or component breaking the word order verb-subject order without light on the shed resorting to passivization. Dickins et al (2002) flexibility of Arabic while elaborating on Sibawayeh's comments [(al-Taqdīm wa-التأخير- on the preposition and postposition [as introduced by Sibawayeh, ,al-ta’khīr). For example, in Arabic the utterance:

(Ḍarb ‘bdu Allāh zydan.) ضرب عبدُ الله زيداً.

can be rephrased as:

(Ḍarb zydan ‘bdu Allāh.) ضرب زيداً عبدُ الله.

Sibaeayeh comments that "it seems to be the case that the Bedouin Arabs prepose whose presentation is more important to them and which they are more concerned to focus on"². As shown above, the parsing system of Arabic allows using active voice while giving priority to the object rather than the subject. At the same

² These are Sibawayeh words translated by James Dickins.

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

time, according to Quranic verses quoted by Nofal (2011), Arabic allows using the by-phrase structure, i.e. it is acceptable to say:

(Ḍuribt al-Madīnah bālmnjnyq.) ضُربت المدينة بالمنجنيق.

In this construction, however, the noun after the preposition 'باء' (Bā') must be a tool not the real doer of the action.

Ashtiany (1993) highlights another structure that appeared in Media Arabic as a response to the tendency to use the passive voice in English. It is very common in MSA to employ [تم + المصدر] (Tamma + al-maṣḍar) structure which is introduced as a substitute for the English passive structure. As Ashtiany (1993) points out "this construction is equivalent to a synonym of the passive of the verb to which the *maṣḍar* belongs" (p. 29). For example, the sentence [تم إغلاق أبواب لجان الاقتراع] (Tamma ighlāq abwāb lijān al-Iqtirā') can be phrased as follows [أُغلقت أبواب لجان الاقتراع] (Ughlqt abwāb lijān al-Iqtirā'). This form may be partly attributed to the fact that in MSA, especially Media Arabic, internal voweling (tashkīl) is not usually used in the graphetics of Media Arabic, the Arabic reader is used to reading the verb in its active form.

Ashtiany (1993) elaborates further on the techniques employed to avoid passivization in Media Arabic, referring to the

use of [تَمَّ] (Tmma) as an auxiliary with verbal noun [مصدر] (Maṣdar). It is used "as an all-purpose synonym of passive verbs. The verb [تَمَّ] (Tmma) is passive in sense, though its internal vowel is that of an active verb. It may occur in Media Arabic as a simple verb (general sense: 'to be done/made/concluded') (Ashtiany 1993, 29). For example:

تمت الدورة الأولى للجنة. (Tammat al-dawrah al-ūlá lil-Lajnah.)

But it is often used to express the passive voice, in the case when it is followed by a verbal noun. For example:

تم القبض على اللص. (Tamma al-qabḍ ‘alá al-Liṣṣ.)

Another structure is [قام بـ] (Qāma bi-) which is a frequent structure in MSA in combination with the مصدر (Maṣdar) of another verb. It is pure padding. See the following examples:

قامت الشرطة بمداومة بيت المشتبه به (-) Qāmat al-Shurṭah bmdāhmiḥ Bayt al-
(Mushtabih bi-hi)

قام السفير بتقديم أوراق اعتماده (Qāma al-Safīr bi-taqdīm Awrāq a‘tmādh)

قام الكمبيوتر بنقل البيانات (Qāma al-kumbiyūtar bi-naql al-bayānāt)

In the above sentences, the phrase 'قام بـ' (qāma bi-) is used, with the preposition being attached to the مصدر (Maṣdar) of the main verb instead of starting the sentences with it. The structure of these sentences is as follows:

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

Verb قام (Qāma) + subject + preposition بـ (bi) + main verb in the Maṣdar form + sentence complementary

This study suggests that this structure has been introduced to MSA as a result of translation, especially from English whose sentence starts with the subject, whereas Arabic sentence usually starts with the verb. Although this structure has become very common in Media Arabic, notable media outlets, especially world news agencies and other renowned newspapers which use standard editorial guidelines, avoid such kind of sentence structure, preferring to start with the main verb as follows:

داهمت الشرطة بيت المشتبه به (Dāhmt al-Shurṭah Bayt al-Mushtabih bi-hi)

قدم السفير أوراق اعتماده (Qaddama al-Safir awrāqa a'tmādh)

نقل الكمبيوتر البيانات (Naql al-kumbiyūtar al-bayānāt)

The above sentences sound more idiomatic and less in word count. This is because their structure (verb + subject + object) is a standard formula of an Arabic verbal sentence. In Arabic, the word order can be changed for emphasis (i.e. shift of focus) or for stylistic reasons. This flexibility of word order should be translated into more idiomatic structures that respond to the needs of the

speakers. One of the inversion forms is addressed in the following section.

(B) Inverted Direct speech

Newsmaking is a process that heavily relies on collecting information from various sources. The heart of the news-making process is quoting sources, which is a crucial element in ensuring the credibility of the information being reported. Without quoting sources, the news story is nothing more than hearsay and speculation. It is essential for journalists and reporters to verify the authenticity of the sources they are quoting, as this helps to establish trust with their readership. This is why collecting information from different sources and quoting them accurately is critical to the integrity of the news-making process. Ekström (2023) asserts that “Quoting serves the complementary purposes of making news attractive and authoritative. Moreover, quotes are important framing devices, used in promoting certain perspectives on an issue, in criticizing and evaluating (p. 544).”

Inversion, indeed, is a fairly common linguistic tool that is employed quite extensively to serve certain stylistic purposes. Linguistically, inversion simply means “the abandonment of the usual English sentence order and the placing of the subject after

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

the verb as in *Said he*, or after the auxiliary of the verb.” (Fowler, 2009, p. 285). In Arabic, inversion is not used to refer to a shift in the function of the sentence. Rather, it is used for rhetorical purposes. Arabic grammarians as well as rhetoricians approached inversion from different angles. At the level of grammar, there are certain cases in which the subject (*mobtada*) could be preceded by the predicate. According to Arabic rhetoricians, the technique of foregrounding and backgrounding is used for stylistic purposes. Unlike Arabic, English with its fixed formula has a very limited use of this technique. Amazingly, Media Arabic adopted a non-idiomatic version of English inversion.

In English media, there is a common form of inversion that is widely used. According to Van Dijk (1988), the fairly inverted declarative sentence structure is one of the structural features of news stories which specifically is not particularly common in other forms of register. For example, instead of saying, "Reliable sources declared that Libya has been attacked by the U.S. Air Force", it may state "Libya has been attacked by the U.S. Air Force, reliable sources declared". This institutionalized process of fronting significant information is labeled 'relevance structuring', according to Van Dijk. In Arabic, the focus is definitely given to

the source. Thus, at the very beginning of a news story, the source comes directly after the verb:

An informed source	(Maṣḍar maṭla‘) مصدر مطلع
An official source	(Maṣḍar ms’wl) مصدر مسئول
Washington	(Wāshintun) واشنطن
The President	(al-R ’ys) الرئيس
Prime Minister	(Ra’īs al-Wuzarā’) رئيس الوزراء
AlAzhar Grand Sheikh	(Shaykh al-Azhar) شيخ الأزهر
The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques	(Khādim al-ḥarāmīn al-sharīfīn) خادم الحرمين الشريفين
	(Ḥaramayn al-Sharīfayn) حرمات مكة والمدينة

However, some news outlets background the source to the very end, displacing the source after the quotation marks. The readability of the text is negatively affected due to this action. That action exposes the source as a sort of padding, a stylistic feature that is discussed here.

(C) Pure Padding

Although media style tends to be specific and to the point, some redundant structures (i.e. pure padding) are traced in media style. Thus, the media register is not immune to the inclusion of unnecessary elements. These redundant structures can take many forms, such as some redundant linking words, demonstratives,

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

repetitive patterns, or prepositional phrases. These structures should be wisely used to achieve textual cohesion and enhance clarity.

Improving textual cohesion and clarity can enhance the rhythm and flow of a text, ultimately resulting in higher readability. However, if this technique is not properly utilized, it can have the opposite effect. Redundant structures can negatively impact a text's readability by creating obstacles for readers who are attempting to comprehend the meaning at first glance. By studying these structures, one can improve their Media Arabic style and provide editors with helpful tips and tricks for enhancing their writing style.

The phrase "على التوالي" ('Alá al-tawālī) is commonly used to indicate that a list of items or events should be considered in a specific order. It is the Arabic-translated version of the English adverb "respectively." The phrase is commonly employed in various forms of media such as news articles and reports to elucidate the sequence of events or the order of a list of items. For instance, in a news article discussing a sports tournament, the phrase may be utilized to indicate the order in which teams finished in the competition. For example, "The top three teams,

namely Zamalek, Ismaily, and Al-Ahly finished in first, second, and third place, respectively."

The English version "respectively" is frequently used in technical and international development texts produced by UN organs and bodies. In that context, the use of "respectively" can help to ensure that information is presented clearly and in a way that is easy for readers to understand. By indicating the order in which items should be considered, it can help to avoid confusion and ensure that the reader is able to follow the sequence of events or ideas being presented. However, the United Nations Guidance Manual (n.d.) establishes that it is a redundant structure and should be avoided.

The manual advises Arabic translators to avoid using the phrase "respectively" at the end of a sentence in Arabic. Instead, it is recommended to either omit it or rearrange the sentence according to Arabic grammar rules. For example, a sentence like "They arrived on June 7 and August 11 respectively" can be translated more appropriately as "وصلا في ٧ حزيران/يونيه و ١١ آب/أغسطس" (They arrived on June 7 and August 11).

In scientific writing, the repetitive use of the adverb "respectively" can be problematic. For instance, some argue that a sentence like "42%, 31%, 45%, and 34% of children were found to be obese by John, Mark, Xavier, and Karim respectively." could

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

be translated while keeping 'respectively' in the Arabic version as follows:

وجد جون ومارك وخافيير وكريم على التوالي أن ٤٢٪ و ٣١٪ و ٤٥٪ و ٣٤٪ من الأطفال يعانون من السمعة المفرطة.

But it can be accurately translated into Arabic while respecting the drafting rules of Arabic as follows:

"وتشير الكتابات العلمية إلى انتشار السمعة بين الأطفال بنسب تتجاوز ٣٠٪ لكنها تبقى دون ٥٠٪ (جون ٤٢٪، مارك ٣١٪، خافيير ٤٥٪، كريم ٣٤٪)."

The translation above provided a schematic background on the subject matter and confidently concluded that the entire dataset falls within the 30-50% range. The core information is this conclusion, while the specific numbers can be grouped together as details elsewhere in the text. Julia Ashtiany's work on Media Arabic stresses the significance of avoiding needless emphasis in language, which is exemplified by the assured conclusion drawn about the dataset in the Arabic sentence. As mentioned by Ashtiany, the linking word "وذلك" is commonly employed in Arabic texts to introduce supplementary information.

Ashtiany (1993) addresses the problem of padding and notes that it can manifest as unnecessary emphasis. She also

observes that the linking word " وذلك " (hence, therefore) is typically placed before a phrase or clause that provides additional details or of redundant coordination when a functionless [و] (and) - prefixes the relative pronoun. See the following examples:

- قرر وزير الخارجية الأسباني تأجيل زيارته الخاصة للمغرب وذلك لأسباب شخصية.
- أعلن الدكتور عصمت عبد المجيد نائب رئيس الوزراء ووزير الخارجية المصري أنه أطلع مبعوث صندوق النقد الدولي أمس على الإصلاحات الاقتصادية المصرية والتي اعتبرها المبعوث إيجابية للغاية.

The phrase كل من (each [one] of) inserted before a sequence of two or more names may be genuinely distributive or simply pure padding. In the following sentences, it functions differently:

- تسلم وزير الخارجية السعودي الأمير سعود الفيصل أمس صورة من أوراق اعتماد السفير التونسي الجديد لدى السعودية. وتسلم الأمير سعود أيضا نسخا من أوراق اعتماد سفراء كل من إيرلندا والمكسيك وفنلندا وأوروغواي الجدد في السعودية.

and

- صرح الرئيس الأمريكي جورج بوش في مدريد بأن هدف مؤتمر مدريد هو الوصول إلى معاهدات سلام بين إسرائيل وكل من سورية والأردن ولبنان.

The phrase " كل من " (klun min) in the first sentence is unnecessary and can be removed without affecting the sentence's meaning. However, in the second sentence, it serves a purpose, as it highlights the goal of the Madrid conference, which is to establish peace agreements between Israel on one hand and each of the countries of Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon on the other hand.

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

Pure padding and meaningless variations are types of redundant linguistic structures. Variations that do not change the meaning are common in language. They occur when people use different ways of saying the same thing interchangeably without intending any meaningful difference. The following section examines meaningless variation.

(D) Meaningless Variation

Ashtiany (1993) shows that some transitive verbs have been used with prepositions in Media Arabic, constituting variant constructions of the same verb without any change in meaning. Examples include [التقى / وصل] (waṣala / waṣala ilá) arrive, [التقى مع] (Altaqá / Altaqá ma‘a) meet, and [أعلن / أعلن أن] (U‘linu / U‘linu an) announce. The new variant constructions not only have prepositions being attached to transitive verbs, but also adverbs of time and place, such as [لدى] and [عند]. The following examples, introduced by Ashtiany, are cases in point:

- استقبال الأمير عبد الله بن عبد العزيز ولي العهد ونائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء ورئيس الحرس الوطني السعودي في مكتبه بـ الرياض أمس السفير التونسي الجديد لدى السعودية كما استقبال سفراء كل من ايرلندا والمكسيك وفنلندا وأوروغواي الجدد في السعودية.

- astqbl al-Amīr ‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz Walī al-‘ahd wa-nā’ib ra’īs Majlis al-Wuzarā’ wa-ra’īs al-Ḥaras al-Waṭanī al-

Sa‘ūdī fī Maktabah bi-al-Riyāḍ ams al-Safīr al-Tūnisī al-jadīd
ladá al-Sa‘ūdīyah kamā astqbl Sufarā’ kull min ayrīndā
wālmksyk wfnīndā w’wrwghwāy al-judud fī al-Sa‘ūdīyah.

- وصل الأمير عبد الله بن عبد العزيز ولي العهد ونائب رئيس مجلس الوزراء ورئيس الحرس
الوطني السعودي إلى الدار البيضاء أمس. وكان في استقبال الأمير عند وصوله الوزير الأول
المغربي.

- waṣala al-Amīr ‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz Walī al-‘ahd wa-
nā’ib ra’īs Majlis al-Wuzarā’ wa-ra’īs al-Ḥaras al-Waṭanī al-
Sa‘ūdī ilá al-Dār al-Bayḍā’ ams. Wa-kāna fī istiqbāl al-Amīr
‘inda wṣwḥ al-Wazīr al-Awwal al-Maghribī.

- وصل الرئيس اليمني على عبد الله صالح إلى مصر أوائل الأسبوع الحالي في زيارة رسمية. وكان
في استقباله لدى وصوله الرئيس المصري حسني مبارك.

- waṣala al-Ra’īs al-Yamanī ‘alá ‘Abd Allāh Ṣāliḥ ilá Miṣr awā’il
al-Usbū‘ al-ḥālī fī ziyārat Rasmīyah. Wa-kāna fī astqbālḥ ladá
wṣwḥ al-Ra’īs al-Miṣrī Ḥusnī Mubārak.

It can be said that such variant constructions are no longer confined to media language; they have become common in MSA as well. There are different variants like ‘أكد/أكد على’، ‘وثق بي/ وثق بـ’، ‘وثق في’.

However, in both Media Arabic and MSA some transitive verbs are used with prepositions to create new meanings or to emphasize specific aspects of the verb-object relationship. These constructions often arise out of the need for clarity or subtlety in communication.

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

The structure of the MSA sentence has been affected by meaningless variation and unnecessary padding, resulting in the insertion of dummy verbs at the start of nominal sentences without justification. This issue will be further addressed in the following section.

(E) Prepositions and Prepositional Misuse

Word class in Arabic is categorized into three parts: noun, verb, and preposition, as stated by Arabic grammarians (Ibn Malik, 672 after *hijra*). In Arabic as in English, prepositions refer to a location or a direction, and they may also be used in an abstract or figurative way (e.g. at least على الأقل) (Ryding, 2005). In Arabic and English, prepositions occur in conjunction with verbs composing idiomatic expressions (على المحك) ('Alá al-mahakk) or phrasal verbs (رغب عن/في) (Rghb 'an / fi) to convey a particular meaning. Some verbs in Arabic are transitive via prepositions (e.g. to suffer from يعاني من). In MSA, some prepositions are differently used. The use of prepositions can differ from their usage in other forms.

Kaa ك: It is composed of one consonant and a short vowel. In classical Arabic, it expresses similarity and is employed for comparison. In MSA, due to translationese, it designates capacity

or function (AbdulAziz, 2002). The use of the preposition ‘كـ’ in the journalistic language was not stated in the grammar books written by ancient linguists. For example:

وقد قضى فورد ٢٥ عاما كعضو بمجلس النواب. (wa-Qad qaḍá Fūrd 25‘āmā k‘ḍw)
(bi-Majlis al-Nūwāb

(Ford spent 25 years as a member of the Council of Representatives.)

Modern linguists have differed over the interpretation of the preposition ‘كـ’ in the above context and which classical expressions could replace it. AbdulAziz (2002) calls the ‘كـ’ in the above position as ‘الكاف التمثيلية’ because it is used in place of the term ‘مثل’ (*as*), seeing it a result of translation from foreign languages (69).

In the above example, some linguists suggest that the ‘كـ’ preposition can be replaced with ‘بصفته’. But Al-Yazji argues that it cannot be referenced to a grammatically correct use, suggesting to be ‘بصفة كونه عضوا’.

- حتى: The preposition ‘حتى’ (ḥattá) is used in the journalistic language in a manner that is not usual in Classical Arabic.

In the example:

- لم يقبلوا حتى الصمت. (lam yqblwā ḥattá al-ṣamt.)

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

The preposition ‘حتى’ is not a conjunction, preposition, or introducing article – the functions it can do in Classical Arabic. Nor does the sentence have any of the above meanings unless through seeking some interpretation. ‘حتى’ is used in such a manner as a result of translation from European languages. In the above example, it is similar to ‘even’ in English. It may be rendered in English as: “*He didn’t open even the letter.*”

لم يفتح حتى الخطاب. (Lam yfth ḥattá al-khiṭāb.)

(F) Avoidance of Verbless Sentence

A cursory examination of news articles in Arabic newspapers reveals that Media Arabic has a preference for a verb-initial sentence structure, as opposed to nominal phrase-initial order. Unlike in English, Arabic has two types of syntactic structures: the nominal sentence that begins with a noun and the verbal sentence that begins with a verb. In Arabic, it is common to construct a sentence consisting of two nouns, whereas in English, a verbless sentence does not exist. For instance:

- It is clear.

- السماء صافية (alsmā’u ṣāfiyūn).

- There is a student in the class.

- في الفصل طالب.

- يوجد طالب في الفصل.

When writing news items in Arabic media, it is recommended to use a verbal sentence to start the article. M. Enani (2005) elaborates on the use of the verb "to be" in different contexts and provides instructions to translation teachers. For example, while the verbless sentence beginning with a preposition is more idiomatic, Enani suggests that the first two versions are more common and acceptable.

In contexts similar to the sentence "Learning is a continuous process," Media Arabic and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) commonly use verbs such as يتصف, يتسم, يعتبر, يعد, and يتميز, as shown in the following examples:

تتسم الإجراءات التي اتخذتها الحكومة بالشفافية.

(Ttsmu al'jrā'ātu allatī atkhdhthā alḥkwmtu bālshfāfyh.)

تعتبر البرازيل واحدة من أكبر الاقتصادات الصاعدة في العالم، على الرغم من أنها تعدّ واحدة من أكبر دول العالم سكاناً.

(T'tbru albrāzylu wāḥdtun min Akbar al-iqtisādāt al-ṣā'idah fī al-ālam, 'alá al-raghm min annahā t'du wāḥdtun min Akbar duwal al-ālam sukkānan.)

يتسم برنامج الحكومة بالمرونة، ويتميز بالتنوع والشمول.

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

(Ytsmu brnāmju alḥkwmti bālmrwnh, wytmyzu bāltnw‘i wālshmwli.)

Amazingly enough, these dummy verbs became prevalent in the UN texts which serve as one of the feeding sources of Media Arabic. UN texts are often considered to be reliable and considerable sources of information, as they are produced by a global organization with a mandate to promote international cooperation and understanding. As such, they are widely used by journalists and media outlets in Arabic-speaking countries as a primary source of information on global issues.

The issue with these dummy verbs is that they distort the intended meaning of the texts. For instance, the use of the dummy verb 'يعتبر' cannot be considered equivalent to the copula 'is or are'. In English, the sentence with 'is or are' as the main verb indicates that the statement is a fact. However, in Arabic, the use of 'يعد' or 'يعتبر' does not imply that the statement is a fact but rather an issue of contention.

Unfortunately, in the 2030 Agenda (United Nations General Assembly, 2015), the Arabic translator erroneously translated several copulative sentences using these dummy verbs, such as

'يشكل' and 'يمثل'. Here are two examples with suggested versions that respect the drafting rules of Arabic.

Example 1: *Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern.*

The Arabic version introduced the following:

تمثل البطالة، ولا سيما في صفوف الشباب، مصدر قلق كبير.

The Arabic tradition dictates that we express this truth in nominal sentence structure, of subject and predicate without a need for a linking verb, without separation between the subject and the predicate. A suggested version says:

البطالة مصدر قلق كبير لا سيما في صفوف الشباب.

Example 2: *International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction.*

The Arabic version introduced the following:

وتشكل التجارة الدولية محركا للنمو الاقتصادي الشامل والحد من الفقر.

A suggested version says:

والتجارة الدولية قاطرة تدفع النمو الاقتصادي [الذي يشمل] الجميع وتحد من الفقر.

The principle followed by these translators, which dictates that every Arabic sentence must begin with a verb, is flawed. This principle is often propagated by translation trainers who lack a thorough understanding of the Arabic tradition.

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

The six features discussed above reveal that the media register is not a static entity, but rather a style of writing and communication that is subject to change over time. This is because media professionals are constantly adapting their language to the changing conditions and the new advancements to keep up with the fast-paced nature of news reporting. Elsherif (2021) highlights that given that the language of media is an ever-changing form of discourse, particularly in terms of its lexicon, a competent editor must remain vigilant in monitoring the lexicon repertoire in order to steer clear of clichés and outdated expressions. The need for news translation also contributes to the evolution of the media register, as different languages and cultures have their own unique styles and conventions that must be taken into account when translating news articles. The following section tackles the features of the media register.

Media Register

The previous section tackled the sentence as the linguistic unit of analysis. In this section, the text, which is defined by Bussmann (1996) as "a linguistic form of expression of a communicative act" (1187), is tackled as the linguistic unit of analysis. Media texts have their own features and characteristics which formulate a

manner of writing specifically to a certain function of a certain domain of communication known as register.

Through its course, the Media register developed a well-established set of stylistic rules. Bassnett & Bielsa (2009) reveal that news agencies played an important role in mainstreaming these rules and criteria across all languages and desks. These practices in news agencies create a unified style by sacrificing and neutralizing the individual's style for the sake of the news agency style book. Bassnett & Bielsa (2009) sum up these rules as follows:

Strict rules also apply with respect to style, which is kept simple and clear. Conciseness is emphasized in order to maximize informative content. Sentences and paragraphs must be short and economical, the use of active rather than passive verbs is preferred and the presence of adjectives limited. (69)

Julia Ashtiany seconds the views uttered above by Bassnett & Bielsa, stressing that the news industry played a significant role in popularizing editorial practices and stylistic rules. It is highlighted that common news sources in addition to translation into Arabic have enhanced the uniformity of Arabic Media with the international media regarding coverage.

Ashtiany (1993) reveals that there is a growing tendency towards similarity in both form and substance, which is thought to

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

be due to the use of shared news sources from Arab and international outlets. Some global newspapers even feature articles translated from Western publications, like the *Financial Times*, in the business sections of publications such as *al-Hayāh*. Additionally, the gap in writing style between major newspapers appears to be narrowing. For example, in the past, *Hayāh* was regarded as more vibrant and sophisticated than *al-Sharq al-Awsaṭ*, but since 1992, the latter's writing style has become noticeably more akin to its Lebanese competitor (87).

M. Enani in his book *On Translating Style*, introduces a different insight. He looks at the situation from a different angle commenting on the institutional voice of the state-run press where the media language seems to play an adverse role. Ennai (2020) outpoints that he has observed two things about journalists working for the state-run press. First, they seem to be in a defensive position, as evidenced by their lengthy and convoluted sentences that often include parentheses, causing the original idea to get lost. Second, many of their ideas are expressed through dense and confusing language, making it seem like the words are being used to conceal rather than clarify (p. 65).

Recently, Arabic readers may encounter translated texts in Arabic newspapers that try not to conform to this international uniformity. Rather it is a foreignized translation that does not sound Arabic at all. See for example the following bad ordering of information in an ill-phrased text published in Al-Ahram:

"إنهم الفيل في الغرفة" هكذا يقول دبلوماسي غربي رفيع عن الأكراد "الغائبين-الحاضرين" عن مؤتمر جنيف حول سوريا موضحا "للأهرام": "هناك إدراك أنه ليست هناك مفاوضات مكتملة بدون الحضور الكردي. الغياب الكردي أثار غضب روسيا، وعدم ارتياح أمريكا. وربما بسبب هذا أعلنت واشنطن مع بدء المفاوضات أمس الأول أنها أرسلت المبعوث الأمريكي"

Al-Ahram, 03/02/2016

The passage, which was featured in an Al-Ahram newspaper report on global affairs, opens with a translated quote enclosed in quotation marks, indicating that it was taken from an anonymous speaker's speech. The majority of sentences in the article are nominal in nature and begin with nouns. However, the text as a whole lacks coherence, with no cohesive markers to guide the reader. The passage starts with a metaphoric idiom that is alien and irrelevant to the Arabic culture and context "إنهم الفيل في الغرفة" (Innahum al-Fīl fī al-Ghurfa).

Elsherif (2022) has drawn attention to the issue of foreign desk editors being confronted with the difficulty of translating newly coined and fixed expressions from English into Arabic, along with their ambiguous meanings that arise during the

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

translation process in the Arabic media language. These challenges are compounded by the pressure of a heavy workload, which can lead to rushed translations that inadvertently introduce false friends into the Arabic language. These false friends can be confusing for readers and have a negative impact on native Arabic writers. Badawi et al. (2004) point out that these literal translations were behind what is known as the 'responsiveness' of MSA, commenting that:

It is obvious that much Modern Written Arabic is translated literally from Western languages or at least is heavily responsive to lexical, syntactic and stylistic pressures. Semantic changes, however, are rather more diffuse: it is a cultural rather than linguistic problem. (768)

These irrational translations cause miscomprehensions and semantic distortions. The result is a low level of readability. Consequently, the reader gives up reading the article which means low readership or low traffic on the web.

However, it is remarkable that the quality of a published text in Arabic media is not good enough and does not match the standards of media writing. 'Umar (1981) states that separation

between sentence constituents “الفصل بين المتضامين أو المتلازمين” (al-Faṣl bayna almtḏāmyn aw almtlāzmyyn) is among the common structure mistakes in Media Arabic. This can be attributed to long embedded phrases that separate sentence components. The following is an example (qtd in Elsherif, p. 58, 2011); it is not a translated text, but shows how the texture of the text is distracted. Traditionally, the story starts with the verb “تعيش” (t‘ysh) which is the norm in writing a news story. The problem with the text is that there are about 29 words that separate the verb “تعيش” (t‘ysh) and the subject “بعثة” (ba‘that) on one hand, and the object “حالة” (ḥālat) on the other hand:

تعيش بعثة المنتخب الوطني للمصارعة برئاسة عاطف الميهي نائب رئيس الاتحاد المشاركة في بطولة العالم للمصارعة الرومانية والحرّة والنسائية المؤهلة لاوليمبياد بكين ٢٠٠٨ والتي اختتمت أخيرا بالعاصمة الاذربيجانية باكو حالة من التوتر والغضب اثر الخروج المؤسف لجميع مصارعي ومصارعات البعثة الستة من الادوار التمهيدية الاولى «بخفي حنين» وتركت سلسلة الهزائم المتتالية لمصارعي المنتخب انطبعا فنيا سيئا للمصارعة المصرية «عالميا» صاحبة افضل انجازين ذهبيين في تاريخ اللعبة ووسط قرابة ألف مصارع ومصارعة يمثلون قرابة ٦٥ دولة شاركوا من اجل الحصول على تأشيرة التأهل لاوليمبياد بكين ٢٠٠٨ من خلال احدى المراكز المؤهلة من الاول حتى الثامن بالبطولة.

T‘ysh ba‘that al-Muntakhab al-Waṭanī llmṣār‘h bi-ri’āsāt ‘Āṭif al-Mayhī nā’ib ra’īs al-Ittiḥād al-mushārahah fī Buṭūlat al-‘ālam llmṣār‘h al-Rūmānīyah wālḥrh wa-al-nisā’īyah alm’hlh lāwlymyyād Bikīn 2008 wa-allatī akhtmt akhīran bi-al-‘Āṣimah

استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

alādhrbyjānyh Bākū Hālat min al-tawattur wa-al-ghaḍab Athar al-Khurūj alm'sf li-jamī' mṣār'y w mṣār'āt al-Ba'thah al-sittah min al-adwār altmhydyh al-ūlā « bkhyf Ḥunayn » wtrkt Silsilat al-Hazā'im almttālyh l mṣār'y al-Muntakhab anṭbā'ā fannīyan sy'ā llmṣār'h al-Miṣrīyah « 'ālamīyan » Ṣāḥibat afḍal anjāzyn dhhybyn fī Tārīkh al-lu'bah wa-Wasaṭ qurābat alf Maṣārī' w mṣār'h ymthlwn qurābat 65 Dawlat shārkwā min ajl al-ḥuṣūl 'alā t'shyrh alt'hl lāwlymbyād Bikīn 2008 min khilāl iḥḍā al-marākiz alm'hllh min al-awwal ḥattā al-thāmin bi-al-buṭūlah.

Al-Ahram, 24/09/2007

The following suggested version respects the principles of textuality and tends to be more idiomatic:

تعيش بعثة المنتخب الوطنى للمصارعة حالة من التوتر والغضب؛ إثر الخروج المؤسف لجميع مصارعى ومصارعات البعثة الستة «بجنى حنين» من الأدوار التمهيدية الأولى فى بطولة العالم للمصارعة الرومانية، والحرّة، والنسائية المؤهلة لأولمبياد بكين ٢٠٠٨ التى اختتمت أخيراً بالعاصمة الأذرية باكو. ويرأس البعثة عاطف الميهى نائب رئيس الاتحاد. وقد تركت سلسلة الهزائم المتتالية انطبعا فنيا سيئا على المستوى العالمى عن المصارعة المصرية صاحبة أفضل إنجازين ذهبين فى تاريخ اللعبة، ووسط قرابة ألف مصارع ومصارعة - يمثلون قرابة ٦٥ دولة- شاركوا من أجل الحصول على تأشيرة التأهل لأولمبياد بكين ٢٠٠٨ من خلال إحدى المراكز الثمانية المؤهلة للأولمبياد.

T'ysh ba'that al-Muntakhab al-Waṭanī llmṣār'h ḥālat min al-tawattur wa-al-ghaḍab ; ithr al-Khurūj alm'sf li-jamī' mṣār'á wmsār'āt al-Ba'thah al-sittah « bkhfá Ḥunayn » Min al-adwār altmhydyh al-ūlá fī Buṭūlat al-'ālam llmṣār'h al-Rūmānīyah, wālhrh, wa-al-nisā'īyah alm'hllh lāwlymbyād Bikīn 2008 allatī akhtmt akhīran bi-al-'Āṣimah al'dhryh Bākū. Wyr's al-Ba'thah 'Āṭif almyhá nā'ib ra'īs al-Ittiḥād. wa-qad tarakta Silsilat al-Hazā'im almttālyh anṭbā'ā fannīyan sy'ā 'alá al-mustawá al-'Ālamī 'an almsār'h al-Miṣrīyah ṣāhibat afḍal injāzyyn dhhbyyn fī Tārīkh al-lu'bah, wa-Wasaṭ qurābat alf Maṣāri' wmsār'h-ymthlwn qurābat 65 dwlt-shārkwā min ajl al-ḥuṣūl 'alá t'shyrh alt'hl lāwlymbyād Bikīn 2008 min khilāl iḥdá al-marākiz al-thamānīyah alm'hllh ll'wlmyād.t

In the media industry, the main task of the editors is to produce readable news stories. This is not a daunting task. The drafting rules of Arabic are very clear and can be easily taken into consideration. Regardless of their topic, hard news and soft news stories should stick to the principles of informativity and textuality. This can be achieved through the use of clear and concise language that avoids unnecessary repetition and artificial structures. The text should be well-structured and easy to follow. This means using clear and concise sentences that are logically connected.

Conclusion

In conclusion, translation has had a remarkable stylistic and syntactic impact on the structure of the Media Arabic sentence. This paper has shed light on the significant syntactic changes that the Arabic sentence has undergone due to media translations. Through examining the six syntactic phenomena that have emerged, we have gained valuable insights into how these changes impact reception quality and how they are perceived by Arabic speakers. The findings of this study have important implications for translators who must be aware of these syntactic shifts and adapt their strategies accordingly to ensure optimal translation quality and effectiveness. This research highlights the importance of continued study and analysis of media translations and their impact on language structure and usage. Further research in this area has the potential to advance our understanding of the linguistic changes that occur in different languages and how they are affected by media translations. The results of this study have implications for translation quality and effectiveness. Further research in this area has the potential to advance our understanding

of linguistic changes that occur in different languages and how they are affected by media translations.

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استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة
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استقصاء الأنماط اللغوية والتراكيب الدخيلة في بناء الجملة العربية الناجمة عن حركة الترجمة في لغة الإعلام

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