

Semantic and Cultural Problems in Translating Arabic Political Figures' Statements as Presented in the Yemeni English Newspapers: A Pragmatic/Semiotic Approach

A thesis submitted to the Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Linguistics

Ву

Nabil Mohamed Muhayam

Instructor in the Department of English Language and Literature Faculty of Education- Lawder, Aden University, Yemen

Under the supervision of

Prof. Mustafa Riad M. Riad Dr. Nadia Abdul Galil Shalaby

Professor of English Literature Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University Associate Professor of Linguistics Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University

"وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ وَ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِلْعَالِمِينَ" سورة الروم الاية 22.

And among His Signs is the creation of the Heavens and the earth, and the variations in your languages and your colors: Verily in that are signs for those who know. 22 Sura Ar-Rum, or the Romans.

Ali (1998, p. 908).

ı

Semantic and Cultural Problems in Translating Arabic Political Figures'

Statements as Presented in the Yemeni English Newspapers: A

Pragmatic/Semiotic Approach

By

Nabil Mohamed Muhayam

Under the supervision of

Prof. Mustafa Riad M. Riad

Dr. Nadia Abdul Galil Shalaby

Abstract

This study is an attempt to investigate the semantic and cultural problems in the translations of Arab political figures' statements in Yemeni English newspapers. The data are taken from news reports and interviews published during (2011-2013) in two Yemeni English newspapers, namely, the biweekly *Yemen Times* and the daily *Yemen Fox*. The findings of the study show that translation plays a vital role in Yemeni English newspapers and this role is almost *visible* rather than invisible. Contrary to the results of scholars such as Bielsa & Bassnett (2009) and Schaffner & Bassnett (2010) who claim that in news reporting *transediting* is the dominating activity and translation in the traditional sense is non-existence, the findings of this study reveal that *complete*

and selective translations are still much practiced in news reporting and interviews published in Yemeni English newspapers. The meaning losses in this study can be described as avertable which are basically related to the incompetency of Yemeni journalist translators and inevitable which are related to the huge differences between Arabic and English. The study uncovers that distortions in meaning seem to be the result of a host of reasons among which are the lack of competency in English and lack of knowledge of the English culture on the translators' part. The absence of performing quality control measures before a translation is published is another reason. Moreover, the tight time constraints and pressures journalists experience are causes behind some meaning losses. This in turn makes them get caught up in 'getting the job done' at the expense of producing accurate and adequate translations. The study also reveals that the translated statements are *comprehensible* but *hardly acceptable* to the English native speakers. With respect to the translation strategies, too much omission constitutes in addition to literal translation the major strategies employed in this study.

Keywords: semantic problems, cultural problems, translation, Yemeni English newspapers, pragmatic approach, semiotic approach.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise be to Allah, the most Gracious the most Merciful, who guided and sustained me through this journey of seeking knowledge. To Him I owe everything I am blessed with.

This research would not have been possible without the guidance, help and support of so many people that I am fortunate enough to have crossed paths with on academic professional and personal levels. Whereas it is impossible to fully describe how thankful I am to everyone, I would like to acknowledge those that I feel especially indebted to.

I consider myself very fortunate to have worked under the guidance of my esteemed and wonderful supervisors Prof. Mustafa Riad and Dr. Nadia Shalaby. No words can express my sincere gratitude and appreciation towards them. They were not only ideal supervisors, model researchers, but above all, they were compassionate persons, humble and generous with their time and mind. I really have learned a lot from them. They have shown me nothing but kindness and love. Their warm and caring ways are something that I hope to model for my students. It has been an honor to work with them and I am hugely indebted to their devotion, patience, encouragement and support.

However, whatever shortcomings that remain in my work are my sole responsibility.

I am sincerely indebted to Prof. Nehwat El-Arousy of Helwan University for three things. Firstly, when I faced difficulty finding a supervisor at Ain Shams University, Prof. El-Arousy accepted willingly to supervise my work. Because the Yemeni embassy rejected to transfer my scholarship, I had to return from Helwan to Ain Shams University and wait until I was honored with my current supervisors. Secondly, I also would like to thank her very much for the feedback she gave me on the English native speakers'evaluation sheet which I designed for the purpose of this study. Thirdly, I thank Prof. El-Arousy for accepting to be in my examination panel. This is really a great honor for me.

I am deeply grateful to Prof. Khaled Tawfik of Cairo University for his modesty, kindness and for his invaluable remarks on a sample of the data analysis. I also thank him so much for providing me with his paper on newspapers translation which I cited in my work. Having Prof. Tawfik in my examination committee is undoubtedly a great honor for me. I thank him so much for that.

I am infinitely grateful to Prof. Mohamed Enani of Cairo University for being so kind and helpful. He is a very rich source of information and I was extremely lucky to receive feedback from an outstanding academic figure like him in the field of translation studies.

Special thanks for receiving useful remarks on a sample of the data I used in my study go to Dr. Ahmed El-Imam of Helwan University, Dr. Soheir Osman, Journalism Department at Mass Communication Faculty, Cairo University and Dr. Rasha Kamhawi, Journalism Department, Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University.

I would like to extend my thanks to Mr. Mohamed Salaam, senior editor in *Yemen Times* for arranging time and allowing me to visit the newspaper building and know more about the circumstances under which they work. I also extend my warm thanks to Mr. Khaled Al-Nadhari, editor-in-chief of *Yemen Fox* for allowing me to interview him and visit the headquarters of the newspaper.

I would like to extend my thanks to my Egyptian friend Gouda Kamal for being helpful and supportive and my Yemeni friend Sameer Hamoud who is a student at Eric Community College, University of Buffalo, the US, for helping me in administering the evaluation sheet and receiving feedback from his teachers.

My special thanks go to my colleagues and friends at Aden University, particularly Dr. Mohamed Abdrabou, Dr. Ahmed Al-Gonah, Dr. Abdullah

Masoud and Dr. Abdelmalik Al-Awdi for their help and support. They were always there whenever I wanted someone to share my ideas with.

I am extremely grateful to my parents and siblings, whose love, care, and prayers never left my side as I traveled hundreds of miles back and forth. Only Allah can reward them for everything they have done for me. My brother Abdullah helped me enormously in many different ways. He used to send the newspapers issues from Sana'a and Aden to Cairo during the three years of collecting the data. Being a journalist, he played a great role in facilitating obstacles in my way. It is through his strong relationships in the journalism circle in Sana'a that I was able to visit the headquarters of *Yemen Times* and *Yemen Fox* in such difficult political circumstances and conduct interviews with people in charge there. Thank you my dear brother.

Last but not least, my wife and children are a living example of unconditional love and have sacrificed the most through this process. Their love and support have been extraordinary! Thank you for your patience and understanding, especially when it was not easy, I could not have done this without you. You have been my aspiration and light!

DEDICATION

- To my father and mother
- To Dr. Fowzia Salem of Aden University, my mother in academia
- To my wife and children
- To my siblings, especially Abdullah

List of Abbreviations

Translation abbreviations

SL Source Language

ST Source Text.

TL Target Language

TS Translation Studies

TT Target Text.

Political abbreviations

AFP Agenece France- Presse

GCC Gulf Cooperative Council

JMP Joint Meeting Parties

NDC National Dialogue Conference

PGC People's General Congress

SM Southern Movement

UN United Nations

YCR Yemeni Congregation for Reform

YSP Yemeni Socialist Party

Table of Contents

Abstract	ı
Acknowledgments	III
Dedication	VII
List of Abbreviations	VIII
Table of Contents	IX
List of Figures	XIV
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Context of the Study and the Research Problem	1
1.3. Brief Introduction to the Yemeni English Newspapers	9
1.3.1. Yemen Times	9
1.3.2. Yemen Fox	10
1.4. The Political Situation in Yemen during 2011-2013	11
1.5. Significance of the Study	16
1.6. Objectives of the Study	18
1.7. Research Questions	20
1.8. Scope and Delimitations of the Study	20
1.9. Organization of the Study	21

1.10. Key Terms Used in the Study	23
Chapter 2: Review of the Literature	28
2.1. The Concept of Translation	28
2.2. Brief History of Translation Studies	31
2.3. Review of some Old and New Approaches to Translation	39
2.4. Central Issues in Translation Studies	53
2.4.1. Language, Culture and Translation	54
2.4.2. The Concept of Equivalence	56
2.4. 3. Foreignization and Domestication	65
2.4.4. The Role of the Translator	71
2.5. Skopos Theory	75
2.6. Criticism of Skopos Theory	80
2.7. Pragmatics	81
2.8. Semiotics	84
2.9. News Translation	86
2.10. Target Audience Needs	90
2.11. Translation and Politics	94
2.12. Concluding Remarks	100
Chapter 3: Methodology and Research Design.	102
3.1. Introduction	102

3.2. Data Collection and Classification	102
3.2.1. Designing the English Native Speakers' evaluation Sheet	108
3.2.2. Informal Interviews	110
3.3. Procedures	111
3.3.1. Hatim and Mason's Model for Translation	111
3.3.2. Rationale for Selecting the Model	115
3.3.3. Basic Principles of the Skopos Theory	118
3.3.4. The New Model Adapted for the Analysis	118
3.4. Data Analysis	121
3.5. Concluding Remarks	123
Chapter 4: Semantic Translation Problems: Analysis and Discussion	124
4.1. Introduction	124
4.2. Classification of Semantic Translation Problems	124
4.2.1. Linguistic Items and Expressions Rendered Incorrectly	125
4.2.2. Linguistic Items and Expressions Partially Rendered	136
4.2.3. Linguistic Items and Expressions Completely Omitted	148
4.3. Concluding Remarks	161
Chapter 5: Cultural Translation Problems: Analysis and Discussion	163
5.1. Introduction	163
5.2. Classification of Cultural translation Problems	163