UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

ORIGINAL LITERARY WORK DECLARATION

Name of Candidate: **NAEL F. M. HIJJO**   Passport No: **2551928**

Registration/Matric No: **TGC 100054**

Name of Degree: **Master of Lingustics**

Title of Dissertation ("this Work"):

The Analysis of Grammatical Shifts in Translating English News into Arabic

Field of Study: **Translation Studies**

I do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

(1) I am the sole author/writer of this Work;

(2) This Work is original;

(3) Any use of any work in which copyright exists was done by way of fair dealing and for permitted purposes and any excerpt or extract from, or reference to or reproduction of any copyright work has been disclosed expressly and sufficiently and the title of the Work and its authorship have been acknowledged in this Work;

(4) I do not have any actual knowledge nor do I ought reasonably to know that the making of this work constitutes an infringement of any copyright work;

(5) I hereby assign all and every rights in the copyright to this Work to the University of Malaya ("UM"), who henceforth shall be owner of the copyright in this Work and that any reproduction or use in any form or by any means whatsoever is prohibited without the written consent of UM having been first had and obtained;

(6) I am fully aware that if in the course of making this Work I have infringed any copyright whether intentionally or otherwise, I may be subject to legal action or any other action as may be determined by UM.

Candidate's Signature   Date: 5 August 2013

Subscribed and solemnly declared before,

Witness's Signature   Date: 5 August 2013
Name: **Dr. Kais A. Kadhim**
Designation: **Supervisor**

ABSTRACT

The challenging issues with reference to grammatical shift as one aspect for an adequate translation have been widely studied. However, the present study investigates the grammatical shifts issues within media translation settings. Since "most readers are probably unaware of the role played by translation in international news reporting" (Schäffner and Bassnett, 2010), accordingly, this study attempts to determine the types of the grammatical shifts between English as a source language (SL) and Arabic as a target language (TL) that are realized when translating English media news into Arabic. Furthermore, it examines the quality of the source text message after applying the grammatical shifts. To attain the research objectives, Catford's notion on Translation Shifts (1965) is employed. The research corpus is a raw data that consists of 40 English written news texts and their Arabic correspondences which are collected from British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) channel website. The findings show that optional and obligatory shifts have been applied. It also finds that BBC translators applied all types of shifts in translation from English to Arabic. Translators of BBC news from English into Arabic applied all types of shift to preserve the meaning of the source text and to sustain its quality of the message. Yet, the findings suggest that BBC translators failed to sustain the meaning and the quality of the message when they applied structural shifts of sentence structure from passive voice to active voice and in some cases of unit-shifts.

Keywords: grammatical shifts, translation, media news, English, Arabic.

ABSTRAK

Isu-isu yang mencabar dengan merujuk kepada peralihan tatabahasa sebagai salah satu aspek untuk terjemahan yang mencukupi telah dikaji secara meluas. Walau bagaimanapun, kajian ini mengkaji isu-isu perubahan tatabahasa dalam tetapan terjemahan media. Disebabkan "kebanyakan pembaca mungkin tidak sedar peranan yang dimainkan oleh terjemahan dalam laporan berita antarabangsa" (Schaffner dan Bassnett, 2010), oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan jenis-jenis peralihan antara tatabahasa Bahasa Inggeris sebagai bahasa sumber (SL) dan Bahasa Arab sebagai bahasa sasaran (TL) yang disedari apabila menterjemah Bahasa Inggeris berita media ke dalam bahasa Arab. Tambahan pula, ia menilai kualiti mesej teks sumber selepas menggunakan perubahan tatabahasa. Untuk mencapai objektif kajian, tanggapan Catford pada Peralihan Terjemahan (1965) digunakan. Korpus penyelidikan adalah data mentah mengandungi 40 teks berita bertulis dalam bahasa Inggeris dan terjemahan dalam Bahasa Arab yang diambil dari saluran Perbadanan Penyiaran British (BBC) laman web. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa perubahan pilihan dan perubahan wajib telah digunakan. Ia juga mendapati bahawa penterjemah BBC menggunakan semua jenis perubahan dalam terjemahan dari Bahasa Inggeris ke Bahasa Arab. Penterjemah berita BBC daripada bahasa Inggeris ke dalam bahasa Arab menggunakan semua jenis peralihan untuk memelihara makna teks sumber dan mengekalkan kualiti mesej. Namun, kajian menunjukkan bahawa penterjemah BBC gagal mengekalkan makna dan kualiti mesej apabila mereka mengaplikasi perubahan struktur ayat dari suara pasif kepada suara aktif dan dalam beberapa kes unit-perubahan.

Kata kunci: perubahan tatabahasa, terjemahan, media berita, Bahasa Inggeris, Bahasa Arab.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DEDICATION

To my beloved homeland **PALESTINE**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

O   Object

P   Preposition

S   Subject

SL   Source Language

SOV   Subject Object Verb

ST   Source Text

SVC   Subject Verb Complement

SVO   Subject Verb Object

TL   Target Language

TT   Target Text

V   Verb

VSO   Verb Subject Object

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1   INTRODUCTION

Translation is a need for nations to interchange information in sciences, literatures and cultures. However, there are some difficulties that face translation processes when an idea is transferred from one environment into another due to the differences between the source language and the target language especially when the two languages belong to two different language families (Aoudi, 2001).

Aoudi (2001) argued that a language is a group of vocabularies, terms, and structures in which a language differs from another. Thus, it is common to find a vocabulary or a structure in a language which does not exist in another. For example, the following Arabic statements ' تحت السواهي دواهي، انك تنفخ في رماد، قرت عينه، انه بنفخ في قربة مخرومة ' do not have a common vocabulary in English when translating them into English. He also stated that the second problem in translation is that there is no two synonymous words can be used interchangeably in the same context.

According to El-Sheikh (1977), all linguists acknowledged that the importance of grammar relies on encoding or decoding a message. Translators attempt to study the linguistic features of a language to examine the contrast in meaning which this language carries through its internal structure. This goal is of a great importance to translators. Many translators would find it necessary to refer to a dictionary to check the meaning of a lexical item, but they do not see any need to refer to a grammar book, "Consulting a grammar book is no less important than consulting a dictionary" (ibid: 114).

Moreover, the translator should have a certain amount of lexical and grammatical features knowledge of both source and target languages in order to be able to convey the message in a specific context. However, translation difficulties are due to

the structural differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). Moreover, according to Baker (1992), these differences between the SL and the TL often end in some changes in the message content during the translation process. These changes might come up with adding information to the target text (TT) which does not exist in the source text (therefore: ST) as a result of the lack of a grammatical category in the SL in the time that the TL has it. In addition to what Baker (1992) stated, Hatim and Mason (1990) figured out that the lack of a grammatical category either in the TL grammatical system or in the SL grammatical system, would affect the translator's decision and, therefore, shifts would occur.

1.2   BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Linguistics plays a role in figuring out the standard of languages, language change, language acquisition, spoken and written forms, language varieties and the similarities and differences among languages. Yet, translation plays a wider role as a communicative factor of lingual, variety, cultural and academic understanding. Similarly, Cary (1959) discussed the role of translation as a discoverer. Moreover, Moindjie (2006) stated that translation plays an important role in spreading religions, publishing literatures and discovering new things among languages, ages, and countries. Further, many scholars emphasized on the role which translation plays in humanity. For example, Gambier (1995) argued that translators create aesthetic values in importing foreign cultural values. Wilss (1982) pointed out that due to its importance as a human communicative act, translation is one of the most important division of linguistics. Munday (2001/2008) stated that translation in the twentieth century filled the gap between theory and practice in applying more systemic taxonomies and new scientific approaches (see Nida, 1969).

As for classifying the translation studies, Holmes (1988b/2004) classified translation studies into three categories: (1) descriptive translation studies (DTS), (2) theoretical translation studies, and (3) applied translation studies. The first category focuses on the translatability of textual phenomena, whereas the second category predicts and explains the phenomena while the third category interests in translators training and translation criticism.

According to the above classification, this study is conducted following the first category of Holmes (1988b/2004): descriptive translation studies (DTS). It compares and describes translation elements, which are considered as problematic in terms of meaning due to the shift in structure of both languages. Hence, it is concerned with the problematic issues of translation shifts and their effects on the quality of the message of the translated text.

1.2.1 TRANSLATION AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

The practice of translation as a method of transferring information, cultures, literatures and sciences from one language into another (see: Aoudi, 2001) has been known since a long time ago. In the first century, Cicero and Horace discussed about it (see: Munday, 2008: 7). However, translators and scholars started to study translation and generate its theories as a scientific (see: Nida, 1964) and academic discipline, called 'Translation Studies' only in the last seventy years (Munday, 2008). Translation studies cover, by its nature as an interdisciplinary and multilingual, any comparative study among languages, any comparative study of literature and any aspect of linguistics including sociolinguistics and postcolonialism (ibid).

The Russo-American structuralist Roman Jakobson (1959/2004) divided translation into three categories within the linguistics point of view: (1) intralingual translation, which is a paraphrasing within the one language, (2) interlingual translation,

which is a paraphrasing of verbal sings from language into another, and (3) intersemiotic translation, which is an interpretation of a verbal singe language to a non-verbal signe system. Hence, intralingual translation takes place when we summarize, rephrase or rewrite a text in the same language. Nevertheless, interlingual translation takes place between two verbal languages (e.g. English-Arabic). However, intersemiotic translation takes place when we translate a written text into another form, for instance, translate a written novel into a play or a film (Munday, 2008).

Translation is a research area of contrastive analysis in which two languages are studied in contrast as an effort to find out general and specific differences and similarities between them (Munday, 2008). From 1930s onwards, the contrastive analysis of translation developed into a systemic area of study in the USA and it became an interdisciplinary in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century (see: Di Pietro 1971, James 1980). Therefore, many scholars' studies (e.g. Vinay and Darbelnet 1958, Catford 1965) were influenced by the contrastive approach. Moreover, these studies aimed to assist translation research (Munday, 2008). Furthermore, general and specific linguistic models of the linguistic approach (e.g. functional and generative grammar) were linked with translation. Linguistic-oriented approach (systematic approach) to the study of translation started in 1950s, in the work of Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), Malblanc (1963), Mounin (1963), Nida (1964) and Catford (1965).

Snell-Hornby (2006) and Gentzler (2001) considered James S. Holmes's (1988) paper 'The Name and the Nature of Translation Studies' as the founding statement of the translation studies field. Moreover, Munday (2008) discussed that Holmes (1988) developed and expanded his paper from the original paper which he presented in the Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics in Copenhagen in 1972. Holmes (1988) shed light on the need of translation to be an independent discipline which has its own scholars. Furthermore, Holmes designed a framework which describes what filed

translation studies cover and this framework was illustrated in Toury (1995) map in Figure 1.1:
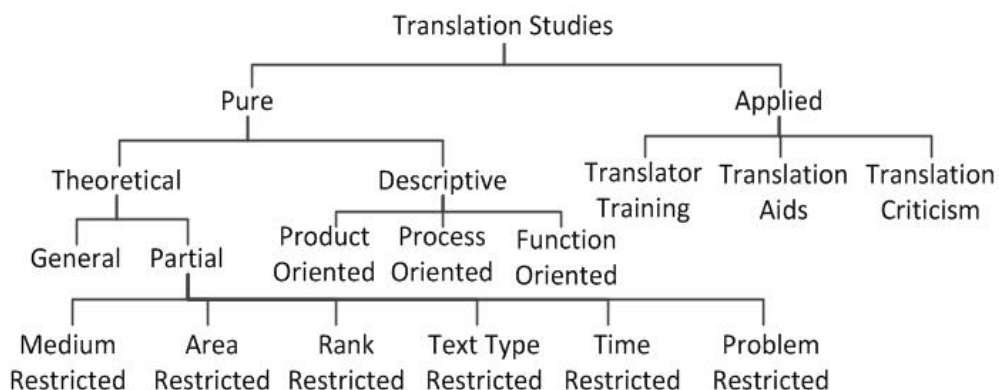
Figure 1.1 Holmes's framework of translation studies (from Toury, 1995:10)

Holmes explained that 'pure translation' aims to describe the phenomenon of translation and to create a translation theory which is able to explain and predict such a phenomenon (Munday, 2008). Further, Holmes subcategorized pure translation into theoretical translation which is divided into general and partial in which general stands for studies, which count all types of translation in order to make generalization. However, partial stands for studies restricted according to one or more of the following parameters at any one time: medium, area, rank, text-type, time and problem (Munday, 2008). Moreover, the other subcategory of pure translation is descriptive translation studies which have three concentrations: (1) product-oriented which looks into the translation analysis of the ST and the TT at a specific period, text type and language and it can be a descriptive analysis of a pair of ST-TT or comparative of a ST and its several target texts, (2) function-oriented which studies the context rather that the text within sociocultural situations, and (3) process-oriented which focuses on the psychology of translation aiming to discover what happens in the translator's mind. On the other hand, applied translation focus on the three practical aspects of translation: (1) translator training, (2) transition aids, and (3) translation criticism (ibid). Although these are some

studies (i.e. Pym 1998, Hatim and Munday 2004, Snell-Hornby 2006) that discussed the theoretical point of Holmes map and attempted to rewrite some of its parts, Holmes map is still considered as the departure point in the field of translation studies (Munday, 2008).

In the 1970s, translation studies changed their direction from contrastive analysis into the linguistics-oriented 'science' of translation especially in German in which German scholars questioned the concept 'equivalence' and studied the types of text (see: Pym (1998), Reiss and Vermeer (1984)). Meanwhile, Halliday developed and inspired the systemic functional grammar and the discourse analysis which applied in translation studies in many works (e.g. Bell 1991, Baker 1992, Hatim and Mason 1990/1997). Furthermore, the descriptive approach was a main point of research in 1970s and 1980s. However, the literary polysystem approach was launched by the Itamar Even-Zohar and Gideon Toury aiming to present and explain how translation preserves or challenge a dominant poetic or a dominant ideology and how it works within literary systems. Thus, many scholars such as Lambert, Lefevere, Bassnett and Hermans were working on the literary polysystem approach. Nevertheless, many new schools and theories in translation studies, such as gender theory by Simon (1996), postcolonial theory by Niranjana (1992) and Spivak (1993/2004), and cultural studies-oriented theory by Venuti (1992), appeared in the 1990s. However, in the last few years, scholars of translations studies persisted in working within the cultural and linguistic aspects in translation and they started to give more attention to the practical side of translation (Munday, 2008).

Literal, free or faithful translation or in other words word-for-word or sense-for-sense translation was the most debatable issue in translation studies from the first century up to the 1950s and 1960s when theoreticians began to do more systematic analysis (Munday, 2008). This debate can be found in Cicero works and in the fourth

century in Jerome works who rejected the idea of word-for-word translation and illustrated the SL in word-for-word translation as a prisoner pulled by its conqueror (ibid).

According to Wilss (1996), the problem of modern theories within translation studies is that "the judgments were normative" and then the judgment criteria of the writings on translation "were subjective and vague" (Bassnett, 2002: 137).

Munday (2001) argued that translation as a term might refer to several meanings: translation as a general subject field, translation as the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (also known as translating). It deals with the written translation, however the oral translation is known as interpreting. Munday argued that the process of translation between two languages aims to change the original verbal language of the source text (SL) to the target language (TL). Translation studies, through the ages, have played a prominent role in interhuman communication, not least in providing key to significant texts for scholars or religious objectives but the study of translation in the academic filed. Finally, Munday stated that, although translation is known since long time ago, it is really started in the past fifty years as an academic subject.

1.2.2 EQUIVALENCE AND EQUIVALENCE EFFECT

After we introduced a brief history and background about translation and translation studies and its development until it became an independent discipline, here we discuss one core concept within translation studies which affects the evaluation of translation among languages. In 1970s, a new debate in linguistic and translation studies evolved around 'equivalence'. The term 'equivalence' was discussed in Jakobson's paper (1959/2004) and then developed by Nida (1964).

As mentioned in section 1.2.1 Translation and Translation Studies, Jakobson (1959/2004) classified translation into three categories in which interlingual translation is a translation between two different written languages. Moreover, he pointed out the key issues of a translation between two languages which are linguistic meaning and equivalence. Further he stated that "there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units" in a translation between two languages (1959/2004: 139).For Jakobson, the problem of equivalence is concerned with the differences of the structure and terminology of languages rather than the ability of translation among verbal languages. Jakobson stated that the cross-linguistic variations among languages focus on obligatory grammatical and lexical forms in which he stated "Languages differ essentially in what they must convey and not in what they may convey" (Jakobson, 1959/2004: 141). These differences take place at three levels: the level of gender, the level of aspect, and the level of semantic fields. Since then, a text might become 'untranslatable' and transposition 'shift' should be applied in translation (Jakobson, 1959/2004).

Nida (1964) stated that as a result of the fact that there is no identical equivalence, the translator must look for the nearest one either formal equivalence or dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence is concerned with the SL structure to earn a close translation which access to the customs of the source culture of a language while dynamic equivalence is the principal of equivalent effect in that the TL receiver and message should virtually meet the SL receiver and the message. In that, dynamic equivalence should carry the linguistic and cultural requirements as well which are namely (1) making sense, (2) conveying the spirit and manner of the original, (3) having a natural and easy form of expression, and (4) producing a similar response.

Moreover, the translator's choice has to be built upon specific goals and dimensions; type of text, focus point and interest and the possibility of similar syntactic system between the ST and the TT (ibid).

Koller (1979) distinguished the term 'correspondence' from the term 'equivalence' in four aspects: field, research area, knowledge and competence as showed in the table below:

Table 1.1 Koller's Views on the Term Equivalence.

Filed	Contrastive linguistics	Science of translation
Research area	Correspondence phenomena and conditions, describing corresponding structures in the TL and SL systems	Equivalence phenomena describing hierarchy of utterances and texts in SL and TL according to equivalence criterion
Knowledge	Langue	Parole
Competence	Foreign language competence	Translation competence

Source: Munday (2001)

Koller described five types of equivalences as an attempt to answer the question: "*what exactly has to be equivalent?*". These types are (1) denotative equivalence, which is referred to as the equivalence of the extralinguistic content of a text, (2) connotative equivalence, which is related to the lexicon (usage, origin...), (3) text-normative equivalence, which is related to the different types of texts and communicative situations, (4) pragmatic equivalence, which is referred to as the receivers. It is also called 'communicative equivalence', and (5) formal equivalence, which is orientated to the aesthetics of the text (stylistic forms).

However, Newmark argued that the debate about equivalence is endless and "the conflict of loyalties, the gap between emphasis on source and target languages will always remain as the overriding problem in translation theory and practice" (Newmark, 1981: 38). He suggested using communicative translation and semantic translation instead.

Nevertheless, Newmark (1993) argued that although the concept of equivalence is helpful operationally, it is difficult to define it without a flow of conditions and qualifications. For example, the word 'privacy' has no exact synonym in other languages. The French 'intimate' can be equivalent in some contexts; however, it is evidently more 'intimate' than 'privacy' in others. Translation equivalence is undefinable but it has only degrees (i.e. types of translation). However, translation equivalence is an absolute necessary operational terms in translation. In contrast to translation equivalence, 'adequacy' is "a genuine dead duck, as it means different things in different languages" (ibid: 75). In informative text, functional and cultural equivalence are preferred to come up with neologisms. However, transference should be the basic procedure for cultural words and literal translation for non-cultural words. On the other hand, Newmark semantic translation is almost a typical version of Nida's formal equivalence in which it preserves the form and content of the SL in the TL. However, communicative translation is almost a typical version of Nida's dynamic equivalence in which it is trying to create on the TL reader.

Baker (1998) defines equivalence as "the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST in the first place" (p. 77).

Yet, Bassnett (2002) discussed that "Translation involves far more than replacement of lexical and grammatical items between languages… Once the translator moves away from close linguistic equivalence, the problem of determining the exact nature of the level of equivalence aimed for begin to merge" (p. 34).

According to Kadhim (2011), *"The issue of equivalence is the main key in the study of translation [...] news in general and the translation of political work in particular"* (p. 53-54). He stated that Catford (1965) put a particular emphasis on the

conditional element in translation equivalence. Kadhim also discussed that Catford debated that the SL text and the TL text should have the ability to be related to the function of the relevant character of the situation to accomplish translation equivalence. Kadhim stated that "the importance of the study of comparative translations stems from the fact that stylistic differences in the choice of lexis and grammatical categories constitute the differences between culture and thought" (2011: 54). And to him, political translation imposes responsibility on the translator to follow the style of the SL author, thus harmonious stylistic deviations from the SL text should result from their linguistic differences and the others which the translators have to care for.

1.2.3 Back Translation

According to Newmark (1993), back translation is a method to measure the distance between the original text and its translation. Back translation is defined as "the retranslation of the translation into the original" (p. 124). It is a valuable test to test the translation; however, it fails sometimes to determine if the translation is valid or not (ibid). It ranges from word-to-word translation to close translation which respects target language syntactic structures and collocations. Newmark (1993) categorized back translation into six types: 1. Lexical where there is word-to-word equivalent and the word is used in context which shows its primary meaning; 2. Collocational in collocations, a word is used in its secondary sense and back translation mostly uncover the translationese; the over literal translation of the source text; 3. Syntactic where back translation exposes the non-existence of syntactic structure of the source language in the target language; 4. Word order: "A change in source language word-order in the target language may be anomalous or may alter the emphasis of the original" (p. 124); 5. Text length: Often the length between the source language and the target language is discussed. One would expect: (a) "A translation from a synthetic language such as Latin

or German into an analytical language such as Vietnamese or Chinese to be longer than its origin since the synthetic language may have no definite or indefinite articles. It is also likely to make more sparing use of pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs" (p. 124); (b) "A communicative to be longer than a semantic translation" (p. 124). Semantic translation should have the same length of the source language.

1.2.4 Rationale of the Study

This study is conducted as a bilingual comparative study which describes the phenomena of 'translation shifts' in news texts. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 9) stated: "translation can be an object of research into the mechanisms of one language in relation to another. Translation allows us to clarify certain linguistic phenomena which otherwise would remain undiscovered". Moreover, Weston (1991) argued that translation difficulties are due to the overcoming conceptual dissimilarities between the source language and the target language. Further, Newmark (1983:15) discussed that translation is "a science and an art, a skill and a taste, an exercise of choices and decisions". Hence translation studies need to determine the range of translatability and its effect of the overall meaning. Furthermore, Moindjie (2006:3) stated that "translation study may need to focus more on translation modeling based on descriptive comparative study". Besides, Toury (1985:24) pointed out that "one may compare several translations of what is assumed to be the same text into different languages, as an initial means of establishing the effects of different cultural, literary, and linguistic factors on the modeling of a translation". According to the above statements, there are some problems that occur in the process of translation whereas languages are different in their functional linguistic systems on the one hand and text genres on the other hand. Therefore, this study is conducted and directed to focus on the shifts occurring in

translation of BBC English news into Arabic in order to determine the types of shifts that take place and its influence on the quality of the message of the target text.

1.3   STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The linguistic translational shift is considered as a challenging issue in correct translation because it can lead to a change in the meaning and the message of the source text. For example (From BBC News website):

1. **The 6.3 magnitude quake** *devastated the city and* **killed** *309 people.*

جدير بالذكر *ان قوة الزلزال بلغت 6.3 درجة على مقياس ريختر، وأسفر عن مقتل 309 أشخاص*.

2. *Many smaller tremors had rattled the area in the months before the quake that* **destroyed** *much of the historic centre.*

وكان عدد من الهزات الأرضية الصغيرة قد ضرب المنطقة قبل اشهر من حدوث الزلزال الشديد الذي **تسبب في الحاق دمار** هائل في المدينة التاريخية.

Considering that English is the source news text and Arabic is the target news text, in the translated text, three shifts of class took place 1) the adjectival phrase '*The 6.3 magnitude quake*' in the source text is translated into a noun phrase in the Arabic news text '*ان قوة الزلزال بلغت 6.3*'. This translation shows that the focus of the message in the source text is the quake itself but in the translated text is the measure of the quake magnitude. 2) the verb *'killed'* '*قتل*' is translated into a verbal phrase '*وأسفر عن مقتل*' which means 'cause the death of ' thus the meaning and the message of the source language text is changed from being the doer/agent into a reason behind the action. 3) the verb '*destroyed*' '*دمر*' which is in past simple tense is translated into the verbal phrase '*تسبب في الحاق دمار*' which means 'caused a destruction' thus the source text message is changed. Accordingly, these grammatical shifts of class have affected the quality of the English source news message when translated into Arabic news. Hence the translator has managed to change the quality of the message when he/she changed the grammatical structure of the sentence. Therefore the researcher has attempted to do

13

this research since there is no other academic works such thesis or articles deal with this grammatical shift in translating English-Arabic news text and how such grammatical shift might affect the quality of the message. This study hopes to explore the translation problems and the solutions on an extended dimension of linguistics, in the sense that our analysis shall include the realm of grammatical shift. It shall analyze the translation of English political news-texts (source text =ST) into Arabic news-texts (target text = TT) paying more attention on shift as well as looking at the changes on the whole message.

1.4   SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of this study shows that this genre of study will contribute to both theoretical linguistics and translation. Theoretically, the research is designed to figure out the issues and problems with regard to the similarities and differences of the operations and properties that occur between English and Arabic and their impact on the message of the text. It also examines the quality of the target message in media news translation. Since translation is linked to this study, it is expected to gain a great value in media translation between English and Arabic as a great way of determining the types of translation shifts that take place between English as a source text and Arabic as a target text.

Moreover, the link between the pedagogies of translation and its actual practice is of paramount importance to both teachers and students of English-Arabic translation. Pedagogically, it is common that books and other teaching materials in English-Arabic translation courses make use of a set of authentic samples from natural examples in order to teach the translation students how to translate these samples from the source language into the target language. Therefore, the current study contributes to English-Arabic translation pedagogy through providing both teachers and students of translation courses with a large set of examples which were collected from actual translations of

other translators. Teachers and students of translation courses need to be exposed to original and authentic translations rather than improvised examples generated by teachers on the spot for the purpose of learning. Moreover, the present study presents a comprehensive work on the analysis of 'translation shifts' based on Catford's (1965) taxonomy. Thus, both teachers and students of English-Arabic translation courses can benefit from the findings of this study knowing where shift is applicable and where it distorts the meaning of the source texts. Furthermore, the current study provides teachers and students of English-Arabic translation with explanations on other translators' use of shifts according to which students of English- Arabic translation are expected to avoid the misuse of shift in their future translations.

1.5   RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In this research, the researcher intends to: (1) determine the types of translation shifts realized in the process of translating BBC English news into Arabic; and (2) examine the quality of the target text messages after the grammatical shifts occurred.

1.6   RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1) What are the types of grammatical shifts applied in the translation of BBC English news into Arabic?

2) How is the quality of the translated messages affected after the grammatical translation shifts occurred?

1.7   RESEARCH SCOPE

This study intends to cover the types of translation shifts properties operating within the context of news texts between English and Arabic translation. Mainly it refers to 40

selected texts from BBC channel website in English source and Arabic version. As for the analysis, a notion of translation shifts will be employed using the theory of Catford (1965).

1.8   ORGANIZATION OF THE CURRENT DISSERTATION

The rest of the dissertation chapters are organized as follows: the next chapter (Chapter 2) is a review of previous works; it presents grammatical shifts, news translation and sheds light on the theoretical framework. Chapter 3 structures the research methodology discussing the methods of the research data collection and analysis. Chapter 4 presents a description of the research data analysis and findings of the grammatical shifts applied on 40 texts of BBC English news and their Arabic correspondences. Chapter 5 discusses the types of grammatical changes taking place in translation of English news into Arabic. It also figures out how such changes affect the quality of the source news message in the target message. Finally, chapter 5 answers the research questions and states the research limitations and some ideas for further studies.

1.9   SUMMARY

This chapter presents an introduction of the current dissertation. It presents a background on language, linguistics and translation, and how their integration. It also explains how translation shifts and translation meet in linguistics. After that, this chapter introduces brief information about the terms: translation and translation studies and the notion of translation shifts. It also discusses news text, media and translation, and then the notion of equivalence in translation. This chapter also introduces a contrastive analysis between English and Arabic pointing out the points in which both languages meet and differ. Finally, the current chapter demonstrates statement of problem, which this research handles. It also states the research objectives this research

seeks to achieve and questions it seeks to answer. It points out the significance of study and the scope of research.

CHAPTER 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1   INTRODUCTION

The present chapter reviews the literature concerned with the similarities and differences between English and Arabic and then with the comparison between English-Arabic translation within media news corpus. Furthermore, it sheds the light on the notion of translation shifts and its issues through previous studies which applied the notion of translation shifts to translation between different languages. Although these issues are studied largely, to my knowledge on the one hand, there is a lack of the ones concerned with media news corpus. On the other hand, there is a lack in the researches which applied modern theories in the analysis in this field. Therefore, the current literature review is limited within the available and most relevant studies on English-Arabic translation and on the methods adopted by the present study.

Before 1950s, linguists were investigating only the meaning and the equivalence in a translation between two languages (Hodges, 2009). However, linguists' perspective toward translation through a linguistic approach analysis has been changed since the 50s and 60s of the nineteenth century (ibid).

Since then, many linguists such as Jean Vinay, Jean-Paul Darbelnet (1958), Eugene Nida (1964), Peter Newmark (1993), Roman Jakobson (1959), Werner Koller (1979), van Leuven-Zwart (1991) and John Catford (1965) directly or indirectly have investigated the notion of 'shifts in translation' in their works and studies (Hodges, 2009). The translation process is considered as a transformation in the process of replacement of a certain code system with another by maintaining the same function and delivering the same message. Moreover, the term of shift, which is used by linguists

(such as Vinay & Darbelnet, (1958), Nida (1964) and Newmark, (1993)) to study the shift in translation was 'transposition' and then the term 'translation shifts' has appeared for its first time in Catford's work in 1965 (Hatim & Munday, 2004).

Accordingly, shifts within translation studies are "those changes which occur or may occur in the process of translation. They result, most of the time, from the attempt to deal with the systemic differences between ST and TT languages." (Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies, 1998: 262).

Besides, translation is an exercise in style that produces grammatical shift (mainly when translating adjectives) and misrepresents the quality of the message (meaning) (Newmark, 1988). Transposition (shift) in translation is a need in which verbal adjectives end with -able, -ible, -bar, -abile, etc., are often more common in one language or do not exist in another one (Newmark, 1993). Furthermore, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) considered shift as a translation method in which the SL word class is replaced with another one in the TL without changing the message meaning. For them, shift can be applied within a language and it has two types: obligatory transposition i.e. when the TL does not have a correspondent word-class or tense and optional transposition when the TL has both a literal correspondence and the transposition (Munday, 2001).

2.1.1 THE NOTION OF 'SHIFT' IN TRANSLATION

Since the 1950s, many linguistic approaches (such as Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958) and Catford's (1965)) are used to analyse the translation between two languages (Munday, 2008). In the time that the classical model of Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) proposed taxonomy in the stylistic comparison between French and English, Catford's (1965) introduced the term 'translation shifts'.

Catford assigned Chapter 12 of his book (1965) to discuss the notion of 'translation shifts' and its effect on the evaluation of the overall translation. Yet, in their book, Vinay and Darbelnet discussed translation shifts under the term 'transposition'. Additionally, Catford did a remarkable work in distinguishing between formal correspondence and textual equivalence in translation of a source language into a target language. For Catford, a formal correspondent is a category of the TL (such as element of structure, unit, etc.) which fills in almost the same place and function in the TL which the SL category services in the SL. However, a textual equivalent is a TL text or a part of a text is seen in a specific occasion and it is considered as an equivalent to a given SL text or a part of a text. Hence, it is noticed that a textual equivalent is assigned to a specific ST-TT pair, while a formal correspondent is a general system-based concept roles between any pair of languages. Consequently, translation shifts said to occur when the two concepts differ (Munday, 2008). Thus, Catford defined translation shifts as "departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL" (Catford, 1965: 73). Therefore, "Translation shifts are small linguistic changes occurring in translation of ST to TT" (Munday, 2008: 55).

Besides, translation shifts were the subject of a study in Czech's works, Levý (1969) in which he argued that in translation some text features categories have to be preserved such as connotation, syntax, sound repetition, stylistic arrangement and denotative meaning in order to achieve an equivalent translation. Miko (1970) discussed the shifts of expression and style and he stated that translators' main goal is to preserve the style and the expressive character of the ST. Thus, he suggested a stylistic analysis within classification such as subjectivity, affectation, iconicity, operatively, prominence and contrast. Moreover, Popovič stated that "An analysis of the shifts of expression, applied to all levels of the text, will bring to light the general system of the translation, with its dominate and subordinate elements" (Popovič, 1970: 85). Accordingly, Popovič

work stressed on the importance of expression shifts concept in translation, which is also considered as a significant development in the field of translation shifts. Shift analysis in Chapter 7 of Popovič (1970) is a way of affecting the norms system which rules the translation process. Hence, the purpose of the analysis of translation shifts is to "describe the phenomenon of translation by analysing and classifying the changes that can be observed by comparing ST-TT pairs" (Munday, 2008: 63). Finally, Toury (1995) introduced a new methodology in descriptive translation studies (DTS). Analysis shift is one aspect of his methodology in which he compared the ST to the TT to point out the relationships between pairs of the ST and TT segments.

2.1.2   MEDIA AND TRANSLATION

On the one hand, Newmark (1991) argued, "I believe there is not enough straight translation of political texts in the press and elsewhere" (p. 146). On the other hand, Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) stated that most readers of international news in newspapers and websites are very likely unaware of the role translation plays in mass media news reporting. For them, there is usually unseen connection between politics, media, and translation. To explain that Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) explained:

> "Media reports about political events are always forms of recontextualisation, and any recontextualisation involves transformations. Recontextualisation and transformation are particularly complex where translation is involved, that is, when media reports cross language boundaries".   (p. 2)

Generally, there are many processes that occur in the context of media translation which have not yet been examined in sufficient depth and are about to attract more attention from translation studies scholars. According to many recent researches (e.g. Bassnett, 2004, 2005; Schäffner, 2005; Holland, 2006; Kang, 2008; Bielsa, 2007; Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009; Bielsa and Hughes, 2009), it has been shown that translation is usually unseen in media reports, although the practice of reporting politicians' words

in translation is common. Moreover, Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) studied the ways in which news agencies and websites employ translation. They found that there are no clearly well built parameters either for evaluating translation competency or for the training of translators.

Moreover, there are excessive ambiguous attitudes to translation common in the world of news reporting, which might clarify why many researches in journalism studies, until present, have failed to link with translation (Schäffner & Bassnett, 2010). This ambiguity is obvious, in the first place, in the avoidance of the word 'translation' because journalists and translators call themselves journalists only. Moreover, this ambiguity results from the absence of translator training in and for news media (ibid).

In the actual use of translation in media, interviews in a language are redacted down, abstracted, and then transferred to the target language, redacted again, re-formed in the news agency language, illustrate the publisher house style and shorten to the space limits (Schäffner & Bassnett, 2010). Moreover, news agencies have to deliver breaking news as fast as possible which is an unavoidable factor in news translation. This factor raises the question; to what extent are the translation aspects applicable in the actual news translation?. What happens in news translation is closer to interpreting and not translation in that the transaction is the central focus and not the equivalence (ibid).

It is also argued that as a textual system, journalism plays an important portion in the popular knowledge and consciousness for its omnipresent, continuousness, consistency and productivity (see Montgomery, 2007). Journalism system output is news which is the knowledge-producing for the public through newspaper, the world-wide-web and broadcasting (ibid). Hence, many researchers studied the news from different aspects. For example: Schlesinger (1978/1992) studied the radio and television

news' production structure, moreover, Gans (1979/2004) search on how the relation between journalists and their sources influences the news structure. Moreover, Tuchman (1978) studied how the professional ideologies of news workers and news work organizations form the news as a product, furthermore, a series of publications such as Bad News (1976), War and Peace News (1980) and More Bad News (1980) are published by Glasgow University on the news content aiming to study the fidelity of the news. However, in later work, the focus is on the audiences' sense-structure and the systematic bias (see, Philo, 2002 & Philo and Berry 2004). Nevertheless, studies on the language of the news are done recently in a detailed and linguistic analysis in works of Van Dijk (1988), Bell (1991), Fowler (1991), Caldas-Coulthard (1997), White (1997, 2000), Richardson (2006) and Bednarek (2006).As a discourse, mass media news was a subject of study in many linguistic researches such as Blum-Kulka (1983), Hartley and Montgomery (1985), Lerman (1985), Bentele (1985), Bondi Paganelli (1990), Heritage and Greatbatch (1991), Harris (1991), Clayman (1991), Meinhof (1994), Graddol (1994), Greatbatch (1998), Haarman (1999, 2004, 2006) and Fetzer (2002).

According to Montgomery (2007), news is information about present events that take place and attracts the audience attention. He stated that "Broadcast news, in short, has no option but to make the world manifest in quite particular ways. It models reality out there". Montgomery argued that certain pressures shaped and affected broadcast news "Because broadcasting plays such a prominent role in the self-consciousness of contemporary societies" (2007:11). Moreover, broadcast news is subject to the nation law and regulations. Therefore, many broadcasting channels are funded from the public especially in UK and particularly BBC. And then it is expected from them to match the public interest and benefit. Finally, Montgomery stated that "Indeed, it could be argued that for the major networks, if news did not exist, they would need to invent it as perhaps the most cost-effective way of engaging (p. 16).

2.1.3 CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ARABIC AND ENGLISH

Although languages are different in their letters' shape and pronunciation, in their vocabularies' derivation and in their sentence structure, languages are still a way of communication among nations. Thence, there are points which languages meet at regardless the culture and age distance. Hereinafter, we point out the points which English and Arabic meet and the points in which they differ.

2.1.3.1 English-Arabic Grammar Systems

1. Arabic language differs from English in vowel points and diacritical points on its letters. A word meaning changes by changing its diacritical point or the stress on a letter and then the whole sentence meaning is changed. For example: the word 'وجد'can be 'وَجَدَ' which means found, 'وُجدَ' which means was found and 'وَجدٌ' which means strong emotion; ecstasy of love. Another example is the word 'جمال' can be 'جَمال' which means beauty, 'جمال' (جمع جَمَلْ) which means camels, 'جَمّال' which means camel-driver and 'جَمال'which is a man named Jamal. Further, it is difficult to point out the sentence meaning such 'ما احسن زيد' when it has no diacritical point. As a result, the sentence 'ما احسن زيد' has three possibilities: 1) 'ما أحسن زيداً' which means how kind Zayd is! 2) 'ما أحسن زيدٌ'which means 'Zayd is not kind'. 3) ' ما أحسنُ زيدٍ' which means 'is Zayd kind?'.

Moreover, English words are in better understanding in context. Many words (such as: put, make, light, etc.) have more than one different meaning thus its meaning can be understood only in a clear full sentence. Besides, the change of stress on a word syllable leads to a change of meaning from noun to verb as the

following: the noun 'record' which means 'مُسجِّل' become a verb 'record' 'يُسجِّل' and the noun 'interest' which means 'إهتمام' become a verb 'interest' which means 'يهتم'.

2. Arabic has the notion 'dual' to indicate the number two which can be translated into English as two or both. For example: the dual 'ولدان' is translated as two boys, 'رجُلان' is translated as two men, and 'كِلا الرجلين محامٍ' is translated as 'Both men are lawyers'.

3. Arabic sentence can begin with a noun hence it is called a noun phrase or with a verb hence it is called a verb phrase. For example: we can say 'أكل الولدُ التفاحة' as a verb phrase and we can say 'الولدُ أكلَ التفاحة' which means in both noun and verb phrases 'The boy ate the apple' as a noun phrase. However, the English sentence is always a noun phrase (start with noun) in the active verb. For example: we can say 'Ali writes his lessons' but we cannot say 'Writes Ali his lessons*'. To sum, the Arabic sentence has two structures in the active verb: subject verb object (SVO) and verb subject object (VSO) but English has only one structure subject verb object (SVO).

4. The letter 'لم' in Arabic changes the verb tense from the present simple or the present continuous into the past simple. For example, (ادرس) which means 'I study' or 'I am studying' can be changed into (لم ادرس) which means 'I did not study'.

5. The expression 'ما' has many meanings. It may be employed to indicate negation as in 'ما درست الدرس' which means 'I did not study the lesson'. It may also be used as a stylistic expression as in 'إذا ما زُرتني أكرمتك' which means 'If you visit me, 'I'll receive you warmly'. It can be used also as an interrogative as in 'ما هذه الضجّة؟' 'What is this noise?' Finally, it can be used as a relative noun as in 'أكل الولد ما يُفيده' 'The boy has eaten what is useful for him'.

6. In the noun phrase and clause, the verb in Arabic does not appear yet the verb is a must in the English sentence structure. For example: 'السماء صافية' which is translated

in English as 'The sky is clear', also 'في بيتنا رجل' is translated into English as 'There is a man in our house'.

7. The verb in English must agree with the noun however the verb in Arabic does not change due to the change of the noun. For example: 'يتحدث المعلم الى تلاميذه' 'The teacher talks to his student', yet 'يتحدث المعلمون الى تلاميذهم' 'The teachers talk to their students'.

8. In Arabic, the form of an adjective is changed with accordance to the followed noun. But an adjective in English does not change its form yet it has one form for singular, dual, masculine, feminine and plural. For instance, the adjective 'نظيف' 'clean' has six forms in Arabic but one form in English as the following: 'ولد نظيف' 'a clean boy', 'ولدان نظيفان' 'two clean boys', 'أولاد نظيفون' clean boys, 'بنت نظيفة' 'a clean girl', 'بنتان نظيفتان' 'two clean girls', and 'بنات نظيفات' 'clean girls'.

It is worth mentioning that an adjective in Arabic comes after the described noun but it comes before the described noun in English. Additionally, a prepositional phrase or coupled phrase can replace the adjective. For example: 'The man who is sitting in the office is an inspector' or 'the man sitting in the office is an inspector' or 'the neighbour of our school is a carpenter'.

9. The past simple verb in English does not change in singular, plural, masculine and feminine cases. For instance, consider the verb 'go' in past simple form in the following sentences: 'he went home' 'عاد الى البيت', 'she went home' 'عادت الى البيت', 'I went home' 'عُدتُ الى البيت' and 'they went home' 'عادوا الى البيت'.

10. The passive voice in Arabic is formed by one word (verb) but from more than a word in English because the passive voice in English is formed from verb to be + the past participle of the main verb. Observe the following sentences: 'كُسر الشباك' 'The window was broken', 'سيُكسر الشباك' 'The window will be broken' and 'لقد كُسر الشباك' 'The window has been broken'.

11. Prepositions change the meaning of the main verb and it may indicate the opposite meaning in some cases. For example: adding the preposition 'في' to the verb 'رَغِبَ' (wish) will result in 'رغب في شي ما' which means he likes something (and he wish if he has it), however by adding the preposition 'عن' the meaning will be the opposite 'رغب عن شي ما' 'he detests something' (and he does not wish to have it). Further, the verb 'وَقَعَ' has many equivalent verbs in English (fall, fall down, occur, take place, come to pass, drop, tumble, happen, befall and etc.) which can be determined according to the preposition which follows the Arabic verb. For instance, 'وقع بأيديهم' 'He fell into their hands', 'وقعت بحبه' 'She fell in love with him', 'وقع الحق عليه' 'He was found guilty' and 'وقع بالاحرف الاولى' 'He signed in initial letters'.

12. Prepositions in both languages English and Arabic are a linguistic issue in which prepositions have different meanings and then it cannot be always translated into one word.

13. a) The letter 'باء' can be found in English as: *by*, *at* and *for*. For example: 'مررتُ بأخيك البارحة' 'I passed by your brother yesterday', 'بعتُ السيارة بسعر معقول' 'I sold the car at a reasonable price', and 'إشترى البيت بعشرين ألف دولار' 'He bought the house for 20 thousand dollars'.

b) The letter 'في' which can be found in English as: *in*, *through* and *along*. For example: 'المحفظة في جيبي' 'The purse is in my pocket', and 'سرتُ في شوارع المدينة' 'I walked along the streets of the city'.

c) The letter 'على' which equals 'on', does not use as a preposition in English in all cases. For example: 'الكتاب على الطاولة' 'The book is on the table', and 'لا يقدر على تحمل إسائتها' 'He can't bear her insult'.

14. The definite article 'أل التعريف' '*the*' has many functions thus it cannot be translated literary into English. Observe the following sentences: 'الإتحاد قوة' 'Union is

strength', 'الجراد مؤذٍ' 'Locusts are harmful', 'النظافة من الايمان' 'Cleanliness is next to godliness', 'القهوة باردة' 'The coffee is cold', and 'جبال الألب' 'The Alps'.

15. The genitive case in Arabic is an equivalent to the possessive case in English. For example:

   a) 'كتاب التلميذ' is translated as 'The student's book', 'كتاب المعلمين' is translated to 'The teachers' book', and 'ملابس الرجال' is translated into 'Men's clothes'.

   b) 'باب الغرفة قديم' is translated as 'The door of the room is old' in which we used the preposition *of.*

   c) 'بوابة المدرسة ليست مدهونة' is translated as 'The school gate is not painted' in which we used an adjective.

16. In Arabic, comparative and superlative degrees are formed by using form of the verb 'أفْعَلَ' such as (أكثرَ- أكبرَ- أحسنَ- أجملَ). In addition, the letter 'ك' or the word 'مثل' is used for the simile. However, English follows the following:

   a) Add the suffix 'er' to an adjective and follow the adjective by the word 'than'. For example: 'هي أطول من أخيها' 'She is taller than her brother'.

   b) Add the suffix 'est' to an adjective. For example: 'هي أطول بنت في الصف' 'She is the tallest girl in her class'.

   c) Use 'as …as' to compare between two things. For example: 'على ذكي كاخيه', 'Ali is as smart as his brother'.

   d) Use 'as….so/not'in negation of comparison between two things. For example: 'سمير ليس مجتهد كأخيه' 'Samir is not as smart as his sister'.

17. Relocation the verb before the agent 'the noun':

   a) The verb is located before the noun in an interrogative case which has auxiliaries or defective verbs. For example: 'هل هو معلم' 'Is he a teacher?', 'هل تستطيع السباحة' 'Can you swim?' and 'هل لي أن أساعدك' 'May I help you?'.

b) The verb 'do' and its forms are used as an interrogative when there is a main

verb. For example: ؟'هل تشاهد التلفاز' 'Do you watch TV?' and 'هل يذهب الى المدرسة

يومياً؟' 'Does he go to school every day?'.

c) In the negative interrogation, the verb 'do' and its forms are used. For example:

'ألم أقرأ بشكل صحيح؟' 'Didn't I read correctly?'.

18. The pronoun 'it' has no exact equivalence in Arabic, hence it is translated into a

passive case or passive participle. For example: 'يُعتقد أن...' ' من ' 'It is believed that...' '

'غير المشكوك فيه...' 'It is undoubted …'.

19. Sentence structure 'بنية الجملة' differs from language to another due to the differences

in word order and the relations between words. Therefore, translators may rearrange

the original text word order to be compatible with the target language.

Moreover, it seems that the various English tenses, the fourteenth tenses, in

which there are twelve tenses that have no precise equivalents in Arabic, which contains

only two tenses namely (i.e. المضارع (the present) and الماضي (the past)); this leads to

some difficulties and problems for translators (Ghazala, 2008). The following is a

discussion based on Ghazala (2008) to provide some insights regarding the translation

of English tenses into Arabic:

2.1.3.2   The Present and the Past Perfect Tenses

The present and the past perfect tenses have no tense-to-tense equivalents in

Arabic. However, some translators suggested translating the present perfect as (قد) and

the past perfect as (لقد). Moreover, some other translators suggested (للتو and قبل قليل) to

indicate present perfect and (قبل مدة (من الزمن)) to indicate the past perfect. Yet, this is an

optional translation (Ghazala, 2008). Furthermore, Ghazala (2008) suggested that both

tenses (i.e. the present and the past tense) are translated into the past simple with or without 'قد' and 'لقد' as illustrated in the following example:

1. We did our homework (past simple)
2. We have done our homework (present perfect)
3. We had done our homework (past perfect)

(ادينا (قد\ لقد ادينا) واجباتنا المدرسية)

2.1.3.3 The Present and the Past Progressives

The present and the past progressives have no exact equivalents in Arabic. Therefore, it becomes a problematic issue for translators when they apply literal transmission. The present progressive (am/is/are + ing) is suggested to be translated into the present tense in Arabic. Ghazala (2008) suggested to use 'الان/' (now) to indicate the present progressive e.g. 'The students are studying now' ⟶ 'الطلاب يدرسون الآن'. However, few other cases are suggested to be translated as a topic or a comment e.g. 'Students are leaving the class' ⟶ 'الطلاب مغادرون الفصل'. Nevertheless, an example such as 'He is dying' is suggested to be translated as 'انه يموت / يحتضر' which indicates that he is still breathing and may become well again since 'هو (انه) ميت' indicates that he is no longer alive. Meanwhile, the past progressive (was/were + ing) is suggested to be translated as (كان + the present simple) in Arabic e.g. 'He was studying English' is translated as 'كان يدرس الانجليزية' in which 'verb to be' is translated as 'كان' in Arabic.

2.1.3.4 Present and Past Perfect Progressive Tenses

Present perfect progressive tense (has/have + been + ing) and past perfect progressive tense (had + been +ing) are suggested to be translated into Arabic (كان) plus the present simple of Arabic e.g. 'The student has been studying all day' is translated

into 'كان الطالب يدرس طوال اليوم' and 'The teachers had been teaching all day' is translated into 'كان المعلمون يدرسون طوال اليوم'.

2.1.3.5 Translation of Future Past

The future past (would have) is suggested to be translated into three possibilities: (1) The real/possible future present (Arabic: if + past/will + present) e.g. 'If you finish study early, I will give you a present': 'إذا أنهيتك دراستك مبكراً، فسوف اعطيك هدية'. (2) The unreal past (Arabic: if + past + past) e.g. 'If you finished study early, I would visit you': 'لو أنتهيت العمل باكراً لزرتك' in which the letter 'لـ' in 'لزرتك' replaced 'would'. (3) Impossible unreal past (Arabic: if + past + (لـ) + past of (كان) +past) e.g. 'If you have finished study early, I would have visited you': 'لو أنك انهيت الدراسة مبكراً، لزرتك/ لكنت زرتك'.

2.1.3.6 The Future Progressive

The future progressive (will/shall + be + ing) is said to be translated into 2 translations: verb 'be' in the present + the present participle of the main verb or into present in which (سـ / سوف) in both cases is preceded e.g. 'I shall be studying' is translated into 'سوف أكون أدرس/ سوف أدرس'.

2.1.3.7 The Future Perfect

The future perfect (shall/will + have + PP) is suggested to be translated into ((قد) + past/ (قد انتهى) followed by a prepositional phrase: (من) + a noun) e.g. 'Many students will have finished study': 'سوف يكون الطلاب قد انتهوا دراسة/ انتهوا من الدراسة'.

Finally, to summarize the above discussion, the English tenses and their Arabic correspondences: the English present simple and present progressive are translated into

the Arabic present. The past simple, present perfect and past perfect are translated into the Arabic past. The past progressive, present perfect progressive and the past perfect progressive are translated into the Arabic were + present (كان+مضارع) (Ghazala, 2008).

2.1.3.8 English-Arabic Word Order

Word order typology is the study of the syntactic constituents' order of a language, and how different languages use different orders. Word order functions as a marker of various functional relationships; however, some languages are restricted and some others are not restricted in word ordering (Brown & Miller, 1991). Moreover, Greenberg (1966) described a language as SVO, SOV or VSO in which S stands for subject, V stands for verb and O stands for object. This description is limited to a small number of syntactic cases. Greenberg assumption was built upon the dominant word order in a declarative sentence with nominal subject and object. Greenberg clearly expressed the assumption in that "the vast majority of languages have several variant orders but a single dominant one" (Thalji, 1982: 4). However, it is questionable to allege that a specific word order is the only fundamental one for this language or that, especially in terms of neutrality, but one can claim that the unmarked word orders which are more available to bear greater scopes of change in mood, voice, aspect, etc.; more available for embedding, nominalization, and other syntactic constructions (ibid). Thus, it is obvious that the basic definition of the word order relies in a standard which is basically of a syntax nature of a language, and then the analyst has to explicate why s/he chooses this basic word order by figuring out the advantages it brings.

The map in figure 2.1 (adopted from Dryer, 2005) illustrates the distribution of word order of the past various languages. The structures of these languages were changed by the time from 4500 years ago to 1000 years ago. Figure 2.1 shows the fact

that the word order SVO is now a common order around the Mediterranean and in Europe and that it was less common in the past. On the one hand, there were many VSO languages in what is now the Middle East. On the other hand, there were SOV languages like Latin and Etruscan in Western Europe.
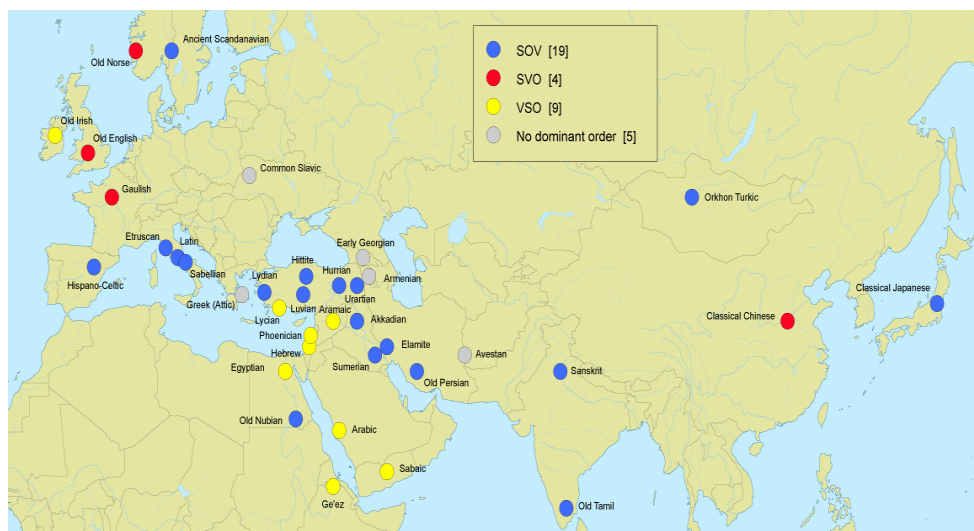
Figure 2.1 Order of Subject, Object, and Verb in Ancient Languages

Furthermore, linguistically, words are lined-up by their position in word order and grammatical functions, collocations in order to have the actual context in a sentence. Moreover, Newmark (1991) argued "the more authoritative, the more form-bound the text, the greater the semantic importance and the richness of each word, the more significant the word order, the syntax" (p. 99). In addition, Newmark (1993) stated that word order and its meaning are ignored by many translators, thus to illustrate their importance; it is useful to sum up word order main functions: 1. Word order differentiates questions form from commands and statements ones. In English, statement, in general, arises agent - action/event – object (SVO) word order in which S stands syntactically for agent/specifier, V for predicate and O for theme/complementizer e.g. 'student reads book'. However, question word order, in normal form, starts by moving agent/specifier and predicates in a case and the auxiliary which shows the time and number in other case. In command, the agent/subject is deleted and it commences

with the action (predicate) e.g. 'read the book'. 2. Word order pursues spoken language rather than written one as well as the imposed rules of language of clerks and clerics. 3. It differentiates the old information from the new ones in that the new information is always located at the beginning of the sentence and the old one at the end. 4. Unlike the important words which ordered at the beginning of the sentence, the emphasis one comes at last. The emphasis (which is at the end of the sentence in the statement case: falling-rising intonation) shows throughout the intonation in the spoken language.

2.1.3.9 English-Arabic Classes

Adjectives in English have various forms that enable them to interchange with nouns (Ghazala 2008). Moreover, adjectives are used as collective nouns when they are preceded by 'the' and not followed by a noun e.g. 'The rich', 'the young'. These English adjectives are suggested to be translated into the Arabic plural nouns. For example: 'The rich' becomes 'الأغنياء' (riches). Many adjectives have the possibility to be translated as a noun and as an adjective e.g. 'The Presidential palace' becomes the Arabic 'القصر الرئاسي/ قصر الرئاسة' (Ghazala, 2008). Moreover, some English nouns can be used as a noun or an adjective thus it is possible to translate them into nouns or adjectives in Arabic e.g. 'steam engine' becomes the Arabic 'قطار بخار/ قطار بخاري'. At times English nouns are possible to be translated as verbs in Arabic e.g. 'He is a convert to Islam' becomes the Arabic 'أسلم/ اعتنق الإسلام'. Main verbs in English are translated into verbs in Arabic yet there are few verbs are possible to be translated as nouns in Arabic e.g. 'News are easy to deliver through internet' becomes the Arabic 'الأخبار سهلة الوصول من خلال الأنترنت/ الأخبار سهل ان تصل من خلال الأنترنت'. However, Ghazala (2008) argued that translation of a verb in English into a noun in Arabic sounds poor and awkward in many cases.

2.1.3.10 English-Arabic Articles

As long as articles are concerned in intra-system shifts, the following is a discussion on translation of articles. English has 'the' as its definite article and 'a/an' as its indefinite article yet Arabic has only 'ال' (the) as a definite article and has no article for indefinite nouns. It is noticed that English tries to minimize the use of the definite article; however, Arabic largely uses it especially in abstract words (Philosophy vs. الفلسفة/ translation vs. الترجمة) and general words (man vs. الأنسان/ Linguists vs. اللغويين). Yet, there are cases neither English nor Arabic use the definite article e.g. 'the students are studying **grammar** now' vs. 'الطلاب يدرسون **قواعد** الآن'. Furthermore, English 'the genitive' is translated into Arabic 'genitive' e.g. '**The** man of **the** country' is translated as 'رجل الدولة'. Moreover, to add or to drop the definite article is an important issue which leads to meaning change. For example the French version of UN resolution 242 says 'Withdrawal (of Israeli forces) from the Arab occupied Territories' but the English version says 'Withdrawal (of Israeli forces) from Arab occupied Territories'. Therefore, Israel claims that it has only to withdraw from **some** Arab occupied Territories based on the English version yet Arabs argue that Israel has to withdraw from **all** Arab occupied Territories based on the French version.

2.2   RELATED STUDIES

Aoudi (2001) studied the 'correct translation' between English and Arabic through a contrastive study between the two languages using natural setting examples and selected data from literature and religious texts. He started his book defining the word 'translation' as a science and art in which the science is based on the knowledge of both languages and their cultures and the art is the translator's choice in composing the translated text. After that, Aoudi explained the importance of correct translation in which translation is a need for nations to interchange their sciences, literatures and

cultures therefore translation is not an easy mission but is an adventure because it may result in misunderstanding among people and countries. However, for him, translation is a debatable issue in Linguistics field because the translator is not able to meet the translated text level with the source text level. And then, there are some difficulties that face translation processes when an idea is transferred from an environment into another due to the differences between the source language and the target language especially when the two languages belong to two different language families. Moreover, he found that the semantic and the meaning limitation of a word are considered as the most challenging issue in correct translation. The second problem in translation is that there is no two synonymous words that can be used interchangeably in the same context. Hence, he suggested that the translator has to do his/her best when finding a vocabulary in the target language that meet the linguistic features of the source text vocabulary. For example: the French phrase 'nous demandons' is translated into English as 'we demand' (نطالب نحن); however, the meaning in the TL is changed into 'we request' (نحن نرجو) which caused misunderstanding between the two countries. Another example is the instigative English translation 'will not tolerate' (لن نسمح) of the German phrase 'ne dudyetmiritsya' which was finally translated into a light phrase in English as 'will not reconcile with' (لا نتصور). Further, the omission of the definite article 'the' in the translation of the United Nation resolution number 242 which demand Israel to withdraw 'from the occupied territories in 1967' was translated as ' الانسحاب من اراضي احتلت' which gives Israel a reason not to withdraw from the entire occupied territories in 1967. He concluded that an accurate translation is a problem for translators in translating terms of philosophy, theoretical and applied sciences which need special linguistic dictionaries. The fact, for him, is translating a piece of literature or religious texts are the more challenging issues when the text is discharged from its holiness. Finally, although Aoudi presented a comprehensive work in 'correct translation'

between English and Arabic and an interesting and various data, he employed his own examples rather than collecting data from language in use (e.g. books, journals, magazins, official documents).

Hassan Ghazala (2008) studied the problems in translation of English into Arabic. He posed the problem of translation in different settings and contexts and then proposed solutions for those problems which might face the translator of English-Arabic texts. He argued that translation is a way of rendering the meaning of the source text into the target text. He also came across the elements of translation which are the components of a language: grammar, vocabulary, style and phonology. After that, he discussed the methods, process and units of translation. Ghazala pointed out that problems of translation are those difficulties that face the translator in the process of translation between two languages. For him, those difficulties are due to a complicated source language grammar, different target language grammar and different target language word order. He figured out the problems of English-Arabic translation which are lexical problems through limited synonym system of a language and literal translation, idioms, proverbs, metaphors, and culture between English and Arabic. Ghazala argued that style in translation can be a problem which affects the meaning of the source text. Moreover, he found that translation of passive voice of English text creates problem in meaning and message when translated into the active voice of Arabic text since it changes the meaning and distort the message. Further, he pointed out that each nominalization and verbalization functions differently from each other thus translation from nominalization into verbalization affects the meaning in English-Arabic translation. Finally, Ghazala concluded that grammatical problems in English-Arabic translation are the most common problems since both English and Arabic belong to two different families thus have two different grammatical systems.

Martin Montgomery (2007) discussed the news from a linguistic point of view. He claimed that journalism is the most written system of modernity since it delivers the news in a fast time and for a vast number of the population. Thus, he pointed out the importance of news in the daily life of people and people consciousness and knowledge. Yet, Montgomery argued that only few studies discussed media news from a linguistic approach. He studied the news of newspapers and television channels aiming to figure out how news is constituted and to examine the role which the journalists and the journalism organization play in news production. Moreover, he examined how the law of a country limits the scope of news production and how newspapers and news channels seek for inventing news where there is no news to broadcast. Montgomery analysed the news especially the BBC news as a linguistic discourse. He argued that there are two cases where the facts in news are fabricated or wrong. He pointed out that news production organizations adjust the news to be compatible with the audience interest. Further, he suggested the use of informal language in the live broadcast of interviews. Besides, he discussed that the problem in news is located between the news reporter words and the audience being reported. Montgomery emphasized that news genres such as news headline, news report, news presentation and news interview should be considered in the analysis. Yet, he claimed that BBC channel changed the way it presents the news from presentation to conversation. As a result, he suggested that there is a need to consider a discourse analysis within the news ethics which look for delivering the truth to the public. Finally, he encouraged the news audience to understand how the news production works as an order of discourse in order to examine the truth validity of broadcast news.

Arfanti Y. (2011) studied the shifts that occur in the process of translating the Indonesian version of Tempo magazines into the English version. She analysed the changes that took place at both level and category shifts in translation of the cover

stories column in both versions based on Catford's notion on translation shifts (1965). The aim of her study was to find out the translation shifts types that dominate in translation of Tempo magazines in the Indonesian version as the source language and the English version as the target language. Therefore, the researcher conducted a descriptive, comparative and qualitative study to achieve the research objective. Arfanti applied her analysis on 120 samples from three issues of Tempo magazines in both languages under study. The research data was collected for the Indonesian version from the issues published in March 7th 2010, in March 14th 2010 and in June 20th 2010, and for the English version in March 9th 2010, in March 16th 2010 and in June 22th 2010. Arfanti found that the shifts occur at the category type are more than the ones at the level type. The data analysis showed that there are 8 level shifts which present 7% and 25 category shifts which present 21% of the research data sample. The researcher pointed out examples of shifts that occur in translation (1) from verb phrase to gerund (noun) as in translation of the SL 'bertabur fulus' (speckled with money) to the TL 'sharing', (2) from active voice to passive voice as in translation of the SL 'bersolek' (to make up) to the TL 'are being dressed up', (3) from noun phrase to plural noun as in translation of the SL 'renovasi besar-besaran' (enormous renovations) to the TL 'renovations', (4) from prepositional phrase to gerund phrase as in translation of the SL 'di kutub' to the TL 'lying on the soften tip', (5), from adjective phrase to full sentence as in translation of the SL 'kok gede banget' (how big it is) to the TL 'why was it so expensive'. Finally, the researcher concluded that translation of the Indonesian version of Tempo magazine into the English version tends to use more equivalent translation than shift.

Kadhim (2008) studied the stylistic changes that take place in translating the BBC English political news into Arabic. The researcher aimed to figure out the stylistic changes nature occuring in the target language translation (Arabic). He examined

procedures such as transposition (shift) based on Vinay and Darbelnet notion (1995) on 40 English texts and their Arabic corressspondencs from BBC website. Morover, Kadhim studied the stylistic changes such as formal-informal, fronting and complex-simple in light of Ghazala (1995). He made use of X'-Theory in both structures; linear structures using label bracketing and narrative descriptions and phrase markers (tree diagrams) to illustrate the stylistic changes. Kadhim found that there are some stylistic changes that took place in translating BBC English political news into Arabic due to changes (shift) in tense and syntactic constituents. The data analysis showed that translators made optional and obligatory shifts (1) shifting from present perfect in the English ST into the past simple in the Arabic TT, (2) shifting from present continuous tense of the ST to a future simple tense, (3) shifting from the future in the past of the ST text into a present future tense in Arabic, (4) shifting from a past continuous in the ST to a present continuous in the TT, (5) shifting from a past continuous tense form in the ST to a past postpositional verb in the Arabic TT, (6) shifting from English prepositional phrases in the ST to Arabic nominal structures in the TT, (7) shifting from a singular-indefinite noun in the ST to Arabic plural definite noun phrase, (8) shifting from an adjectival phrase in the English ST to a noun or a noun phrase (genitive case) and a determiner phrase in the Arabic TT, (9) . Kadhim also explained that these shifts are due to the fact that (1) Arabic has no corresponding tense for the English present perfect (2) the translators' tendancy to sustain the Arabic text style, (3) Arabic has no corresponding tense for the English past continues, (4) English noun determiner/phrases phrases usually change in Arabic and their syntactic styles, (5) in translating English ST into Arabic TT, there is a tendency in shifting from a definite determiner phrase to an indefinite and an indefinite determiner phrases of the ST is preserved as an indefinite determiner phrase in the TT, (6) modals in English are expressed separately in words however in Arabic they attach as a prefix to the main verb.

Becher (2011) studied the phenomenon of additions and omissions of connectives (such as sentence adverbial, conjunction or particle that gives semantic roles to discourse, sentences, or clauses) considering it as a translation shift. His data was a bidirectional parallel corpus covering English and German translation of business texts from international companies' annual reports which were published between 1993 and 2002. He analyzed the connective additions and omissions from a linguistic perspective focusing on the shift that occurs in translation and applying a close reading approach. He found that many of the pointed shifts are attributable to earlier recognized English-German differences in terms of lexis, syntax and communicative norms. He argued that there is no need for assumption such as Blum-Kulka's Explicitation Hypothesis which stated that translators follow a "universal strategy" of explicitation. The findings showed that the English target texts show both fewer additions and more omissions of connectives than the German target texts. Becher explained that translators add and omit connectives due to the following five reasons: (1) the agreement with specific limitations of the target language system, (2) the use of detailed features of the target language system, (3) the existence of stylistically marked means of expression, (4) the adjustment of the cohesion of the target text, (5) the realization of the communicative norms of the target language public.

Djamila (2010) studied the shifts in translating lexical cohesion from Arabic into English that occurs in translation of the first year master degree students of English. The researcher examined the phenomenon of shifts in translation as a discourse analysis and how shifts in translation affect the meaning of the target texts. She aimed in her study to find out how frequent the English students shift in translation between Arabic and English and then the effects of those shifts on the equivalent translation of the target texts. Therefore, she followed in her analysis the idea of Halliday and Hasan's "Cohesion in English" model (1976) within the context of Catford's notion (1965) and

Baker (1992) on translation shifts. Djamila applied her analysis on a sample of 30 first year master students of English at Mentouri University of Constantine in the academic year 2008-2009. The researcher found that the students failed to operate a proper shift in their translation from Arabic into English and to establish an equivalence in the target text. Djamila explained that students worked on the word level in their translation and out of the context, hence they failed to shift in a proper way when shift is needed between the source language texts of Arabic and the target language texts of English. Therfore, the researcher argued that the different types of shifts that occured in traslating Arabic text into English by Master students of English affcted the meaning of the overall text and understanding. Finally, the data analysis showed that Master students of English are not aware of the shift phenomenon in translation.

Khorshidi (2010) applied the analysis of translation shifts theory on the Persian translation of the English novel Oliver Twist based on Catford's notion (1965). By conducting his study, he aimed to figure out the realization of Catford's category shifts when translating the English novel Oliver Twist into Persian. The researcher also aimed to find out the area in which Persian and English differ and cause translation shifts and to differentiate between obligatory shifts and optional ones. Khorshidi data sample was six paragraphs of Oliver Twist selected randomly. Khorshidi argued that structural shifts took place everywhere within the target texts. However, he stated that unit shifts occurred seldom in the Persian translation of the English novel Oliver Twist. Yet, intra-system shifts are claimed to take place frequently in the Persian translation. Furthermore, the researcher argued that intra-system shifts and structure shifts are obligatory shifts due to the differences between Persian and English which requires change in the style of the target texts. Nevertheless, Khorshidi found that unit and class shifts are optional shifts in translation between English and Persian in the sense that the translator has the choice among two or more items. Accordingly, unit and class shifts

determine translation whether covert or overt, free or literal, semantic or communicative. Besides, he suggested the translators have to pay more attention to the sentence structure in translation between English and Persian in order to sustain the text structure. Finally, the researcher stated that the more translators apply 'unit shifts', the more translation become 'free'.

In her paper, Farrokh (2011) focused on the types of shifts and equivalence which took place in the Persian translation of English complex sentences with wh-subordinate clauses. She aimed to find out those types of shifts and equivalence committed by Persian translators in translating the English fictions (i.e.: The Old Man and The Sea, Animal Farm and Joyce). Thus, the researcher applied a descriptive and a qualitative analysis on the data sample using Nida's notion on translation equivalence and Catford's notion on category shifts. She found that translators apply 13.75% of translation equivalence and 86.25% of translation shifts on the Persian translation. Accordingly, Farrokh stated that translators of English fictions into Persian tend to apply shifts in translation than sustain the equivalence in translation. The findings showed that 'Structure shifts' tend to take place in translation by 48.56% of the total translation shifts. Yet, 'Unit shifts' occurred by 46.36% and followed by 'Class shifts' (2.90%), and 'Intra – system shifts' (2.18%). The researcher noted that within the structure shifts, translators translate English complex sentences to Persian simple sentences by 16.67% of the total percentage of translation shifts. She discussed that translator used dynamic equivalence in some translation to achieve naturalness of the expression. Moreover, Farrokh stated that the position of the main and subordinate clauses are preserved in translation of wh-subordinate clauses in specific and of English complex sentences in general. Besides, she argued that the addition of the conjunctive Persian word 'ke' is considered as structure shift. She explained that unit shifts in some cases occur due to the fact that Persian and English differ in some points and meet in

some others. For example, the English phrase 'the fish' is translated into a Persian word 'mahi' without any definite article. Yet, translators translated the English adjectives into the Persian nouns which are classified as 'a class shift'. Meanwhile, they translated the English plural nouns into the Persian singular noun which is considered as 'an intra-system shift'. Finally, Farrokh concluded that translation shifts reflect the awareness and tendency of translators toward a naturalness translation between the source text and the target text.

Kadhim and Kader (2011) studied the Arabic translation of the English BBC political news from a thematic analysis perspective. They analyzed the research data based on Halliday (1985), Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), Culicover (1997), Katz and Fodor's (1963), and Jackson's (1988) models. The researchers aimed to apply the linguistic notion on Theme and Rheme and the syntactic theory on the Arabic target text of the English source text in which the research texts were 100 texts collected from BBC website in Arabic and in English from January 2005 through April 2006. Their paper also examined the quality of the message of the Arabic target text in translation English BBC political news. Kadhim and Kader found that the translator seems to have tried to preserve the messages of the information structure of the source text in the target text. They pointed out some differences embedded in the grammatical structures between English and Arabic such as the use of the conjunction و (*wa* ánd'), و انما (*wa inama* 'and but'), the uses of the definite article ال (*al* 'the'), as an introducer of a clause and a conjoined element, the complementizer ان (*ena* 'that'). Moreover, the researchers stated that due to the sentence structure differences between English and Arabic, there are many cases in which the translators shifted from Theme-Rheme in the SL into Rheme-Theme in the TT. They also argued that translators preserved the Arabic style in which they respected the semantics, syntax, and style of Arabic in translating English

BBC political news. Kadhim and Kader claimed that the translators sustained the general meaning of the texts and the quality of the message.

Pad´o and Erk (2010) discussed the importance of the notion shift in translation and how it benefits multilingual language processing and practical translation. They aimed to examine the semantic roles in translation which lead to translation shifts. The research data are 1000-sentence parallel corpus of English–German translation from EUROPARL. They argued that translation shifts are a phenomenon in which translation has no formal correspondence yet the translation still valid and 'good'. Moreover, Pad´o and Erk applied Cyrus's (2006) notion on grammatical shifts (such as number change, pronominalization, changes in syntactic category, etc.) and semantic shifts (such as changes in word meaning or the deletion/insertion of words). The researchers argued that semantic shifts took place in only 3% of the research data. Yet, the findings show that the translators failed in most cases to produce a proper translation shifts which result of a hight number of mismatches between the source language text and the target language text with many annotation errors.

Vossoughi and Pourebrahim (2010) applied Catford (1965) on the Farsi translated psychology text from the English source psychology text in order to investigate the realization of Catford's theory. They claimed that Catford's shifts are "an organized and systematic classification of changes with respect to the original changes" (p. 4). Their study aimed to point out the translation aspects which make Farsi system differ from English system. They attempted also to figure out the most frequently used shifts in the TT. They used five books on psychology written in English as the ST and their Farsi translations as the TT. Both the ST and the TT were selected randomly for the analysis. The findings showed that the translator used all types of Catford's classification of shifts. Moreover, the findings figured out that the most frequently used shift was 'structural shifts', 'class shifts', 'unit shifts', and finally 'intra-system shifts'. However,

omission shifts and level shifts did not hit even 1% as illustrated below in figure 2.1 (adopted from the source):
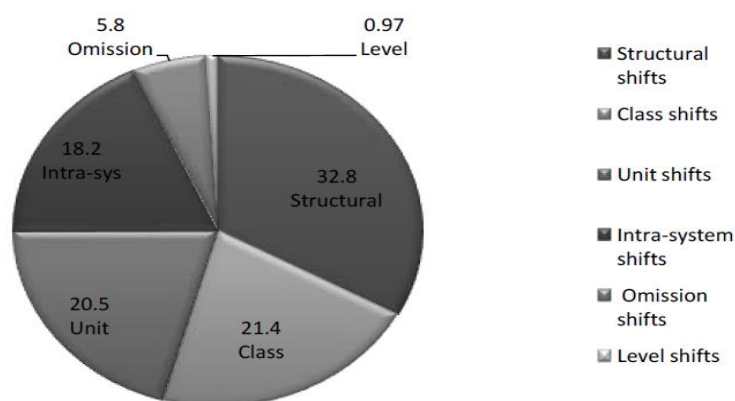
Figure 2.2 Percentage of Translation Shift

Vossoughi and Pourebrahim (2010) explained that the findings which the study reached indicated the Iranian translators addiction toward the vast use of category shifts compared to level shifts. Further, they tended to use structural shifts among the other category shifts which might be a result of the differences in structure between Farsi and English.

Al-Khafaji (2006) studied translation shifts in lexical repetition in Arabic-English translation of literary texts. He argued that Arabic accepts more lexical repetition in its text than English where lexical repetition is discouraged. He claimed based upon previous studies namely Ben-Ari (1998) that avoiding lexical repetition in translation is a common norm. His paper tried to figure out a workable explanation of the norms that appoint translation shifts in Arabic-English translation. He stated that translation shifts take place when translation of a SL departures from the norms. Al-Khafaji classified translation shifts into three categories: (1) SL-, or adequacy-induces, (2) TL- or acceptability-induced and (3) translation process-induced. He distinguished between obilgatory and optional shifts in which obligatory shifts happen when there is

no choice for the translator and optional shifts happen when the translator has choice in translation. Therefore, he discussed that comparative translation studies focus on the optional translation shifts more than obligatory shifts. Al-Khafaji applied shift analysis on lexical repetition on the English translation by a reputed American literary translator Nancy Roberts of the Arabic short story مائدة، مائدتان، ثلاثة by the Jordanin Badr Abdul Haqq. He manually checked the text pointing out all chains of lexical repetition. The data analysis shows that the Arabic text contains 97 lexical repetition chains. However, the English texts contain shifts under the following categories: (1) Synonymy shifts, (2) Deletion shifts, (3) Paraphrasal shifts, (4) Partial lexical repetition (variation), (5) Expanding ST repeated word(s), (6) Shifting by pronominalization, (7) Adding extra repetition(s), (8) Shifting by substitute words, and (9) Nominalization shifts. The researcher groups the 9 types of shifts found in the English text into 3 groups: (1) Avoiding/minimizing lexical repetition, (2) Retaining it, but with some modification/alteration, and (3) Emphasizing it by extension/expansion. He argued that the translator's desicion is controled by two poles: the 'adequacy' of the SL and the TL 'acceptability' (i.e. the TL culture). Finally, the findings showed that the TL culture and norms (i.e. acceptability) play a decisive role in the translator's decision on all translation shifts types detected in this study.

2.3 THEORIES AND MODELS

2.3.1 INTRODUCTION

This part is assigned to present and discuss models on the notion of 'Translation Shifts' in order to answer the research questions which attempt to analyze and explain the realized translation shift in translation process between English and Arabic within media news corpus. Therefore, the current study is able to determine the types of shifts take place and whether the translation shifts are optional or obligatory and at what level

of the language structure. Moreover, the discussion of the current part supports the discussion of the findings of the present study in figuring out the quality of message of the target texts.

The concept of 'translation shifts' was presented for the first time by Catford (1965) who also had developed a typology of translation shifts (Baker, 2005). After that, many linguists were interested in this subject and worked out many researchers and studies and then they developed their own works by the time, among these scholars; Vinay, Darbelnet, Popovič, Newmark, Leuven-Zwart, Toury and others. Gideon Toury has made a comprehensive work on the notion of translation shifts in 1980 and then he used the notion of shifts again in his analysis in 1995 (Baker, 2005). However, Catford has the advantage not only being the first presenter of the concept 'translation shift' but also elaborating and explaining it to some extent (ibid). Moreover, Baker (2005) argued that Catford notion of 'translation shifts' is clearly presented in any type of comparison between the SL text and the TL text and thus his work is important in translation studies, practically all product-oriented, including both works that adopt linguistic perspective and the one which does not. However, for Baker, structural shift should not be restricted. One exception might Catford's notion did not include would be a work which compares the source language with the target language rather than the source text and the target text and then there is no use of 'shift' (ibid). Moreover, Baker claimed that Catford did not differentiate between obligatory and optional shifts, and then Toury and other scholars made a distinction in this point. Further, Catford represents a generation of linguists who consider translation as a tool of formal linguistics not as linguistic and social phenomenon (ibid). Finally, although many scholars criticized his work, Catford's work on 'translation shift' is the first and an important attempt in the coherent theoretical field in translation as an aspect of linguistics (ibid).

On the other hand, Newmark (1993) did not use the word 'shift' but 'transposition' and he defined transposition in translation as a need in which verbal adjectives end with -able, -ible, -bar, -abile, etc., are often more common in one language or do not exist in another one. For example the French: "un barème fiscal tolérable" is translated into English as "a tax scale which can be met without difficulty" (p. 74).

Further, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) did not use the term 'shift' but 'transposition' which means for them; "a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense" (Munday, 2001, p. 45). Thus, transposition is a method in which the SL word class is replaced with another one in the TL without changing the message meaning and can be applied within a language. They classified the transposition to two types; (a) obligatory: i.e. when the TL does not have a correspondent word-class or tense, (b) optional: i.e. the opposite case of the obligatory transposition; when the TL has both a literally correspondent and the transposition one. They considered transposition as the most popular structural change which the translators do. They also named not less than ten different categories under transposition, e.g. verb to noun and adverb to verb (ibid).

Moreover, Baker (1992) proposed shifts by addition and omission model in which she argued that during translation process and in order to achieve formal equivalence in some translation, translators have to add or delete elements of the source text in the target text. She stated that "Some lexical choices have to be 'sacrificed in translation' and some are said to be 'added' (p. 206). Therefore, addition shift takes place in the target text to explain and clarify some information of the source text. However, omssion shift takes place in the target text becasue some elements of the

source text cannot be reproduced. Thus, omission shift is the case that some elements of the source text are dropped in the target text. Baker (1992) also introduced semantic shift model in which units go through a change in semantic meaning when translating from one language into another. In some cases translators have less choices to select the equivalent word in the target langauge. Baker discussed semantic shifts refering to the Arabic translation of the English source text. She argued that Arabic does not differentiate in meaning between the English 'select' and 'choose' and between 'factory' and 'plant'. Hence, it is claimed that the English text is clearer for the reader than the Arabic one. Since, meaning is the most important the goal should be covered in translation, translators have to do their best to cover the meaning of the source text in the target text as possible as they can. Nevertheless, translators have to do some changes in meaning (semantic shifts) in the process of translation in order to acheive textual equivalence. Accordingly, the target text has to cover a sufficient level of the form and content of the source text without distorting the quality of the message.

2.3.2   CATFORD'S NOTION ON SHIFTS

Catford (1965) followed Firth and Halliday's steps in linguistics in which he evaluates language as communication that works functionally in context and on a domain of varied levels (e.g. lexis, grammar, graphology and phonology) and different ranks (e.g. morpheme, word, clause and sentence) (Munday, 2001).

Catford's theory on translation shifts argued that shifts take place at both grammatical and lexical levels and therefore their examination is pursued within or beyond the sentence boundaries as a higher rank. His framework of shifts is limited to textual equivalence. Thus, Catford theory of shifts was built upon the idea that some translation has no formal correspondence between two languages code systems. And

then textual equivalents are the utterances of translation between source text and target text.

2.3.2.1   Formal Correspondence

Catford defined formal correspondence as items in the target text which fill in the same, as nearly as possible, functions of the source language texts items. He stated that formal correspondence is "any TL category which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL" (Catford, 1965: 32). Further, Catford argued that formal correspondence is build between two languages since both languages texts function at the same grammatical untis such as morpheme, word, group, clause, sentence. Hereinafter an example presents a formal correspondence between English as a source language and French as a target language at all ranks:

English SL text: I've left my keys on the table.

↓↓ ↓   ↓   ↓   ↓ ↓   ↓
French TL text: j'ai laissé mes clés sur la table.

Accordingly, formal correspondence aims to cover the form and the content of the source text in the target text as much as possible. Hence, in translation process, translators have to reproduce various formal items such as the meanings in terms of the source context, consistency in word usage, and grammatical units. The reproduction process at the lexical and grammatical levels contains (1) preserving all phrases and sentences intact, i.e. preserve the units' format and structure; (2) translating verbs by verbs, nouns by nouns, etc. In such translation, the segments are usually numbered and the wording is almost literal thus the corresponding units can be easily compared .

However, Catford argued that in many other examples, formal correspondence is not easily to be acheived due to the differences between languages linguistic systems and then some elements of the source text cannot be reproduced in the target text. Therefore, translators tend to produce a textual equivalence in translation between two languages.

Besides, since some langauges follow the sentence structure SVO and some others follow VSO and others structure, Hatim and Munday (2004) stated that textual equivalence within translation notion is unavoidable and translators shoud make changes in translation due to the fact that there is no typical linguistic system between langauges.

2.3.2.2   Textual Equivalence

According to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2000), equivalence is "the condition of being equal or equivalent value and function". Moreover, Dictionary of Translation Studies (1997) stated that equivalence in translation employed "to describe the nature and extent of the relationships which exist between SL and target TL texts or smaller linguistic units" (p. 49). Therefore, equivalence in translation means that one element (linguistic unit) of the source text is translated into another element in the target text, yet, they share the same meaning.

Catford (1965) argued that the notion of textual equivalence means "any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text" (p. 27). It is said that in a normal translation, the target text maintains chunks of the source text elements (linguistic units).

Hereinafter, we use the same example in section 2.2.2.1 to clarify the notion textual equivalence but this time between English as a source text and Arabic as a target text:

English SL text: (I have left) (my keys) (on) (the table).
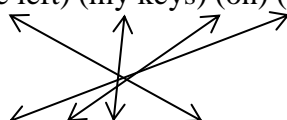
Arabic TL text: تركت مفاتيحي على الطاولة

The example above shows that the English SL text consists of 8 words and the Arabic TL text consists of 4 words only; however, both the SL and the TL have the same meaning. The English SL text sentence structure is SVO and the Arabic TL text sentence structure is VSO. It is noticed that in the English SL text the subject is overt (I) yet it is covert in the Arabic TL text (implicit: understood through the context of the verb). And then, the morphemes 'my' in 'my keys' and the definite article 'the' in 'the table' in the English SL text are attached to the nouns 'مفاتيحي' and 'الطاولة' in the Arabic TL text respectively. Therefore, the Arabic TL text 'تركت مفاتيحي على الطاولة' is said to be the formal equivalence of the English SL text 'I have left my keys on the table'.

Furthermore, Catford (1965) assigned chapter 12 to elaborate his work on 'formal equivalence'. He classified formal equivalence into two main categories; namely, (1) level shifts and (2) category shifts. He also classified category shifts into 4 types: (a) structure shifts, (b) class shifts, (c) intra-system shifts and (d) unit shifts.

The diagram in the next page summarizes the grammatical types of shift which we have discussed in the present study. These shifts are proposed by Catford (1965). The current research analyszes the types of shift (textual equivalence) occur in the Arabic target text of the English BBC news as a source text and then it will point out the formal correspondences based on Catford (1965).
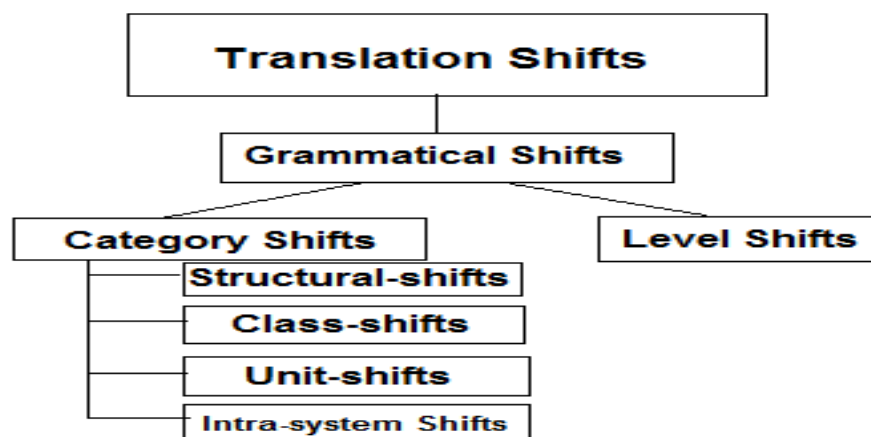
Figure 2.3 Translational Grammatical Shifts

2.4   SUMMARY

This chapter reviewed related studies and other reseachers related to the notion of 'translation shifts' applied on English-Arabic translation and other languages. These studies show that translation shifts are the reflection of the translators efforts to establish a textual equivalence in translation. Accordingly, translation shifts are considered as a problem-solving method whereas the source language system differ from the target language system. This chapter also presented a theoritical framework of the theories and models on 'translation shifts'. The current research adopts Catford (1965) model on 'translation shifts'.

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   INTODUCTION

A research methodology works as a tool and a way of answering the research questions. This chapter targets to describe the research data, illustrate a sample of the corpus, present the source of the data, expose the data analysis instruments and discuss how they are going to be applied and to be worked to meet the objectives of this study and to find out answers to the two research questions: (1) What are the types of translation shifts realized in the translation of BBC English news into Arabic?, and (2) How is the quality of the translated messages affected after the grammatical translation shifts occurred?

The present study applies a qualitative and comparative analysis to 40 selected articles of English BBC and their Arabic version. It employs John Catford (1965) notion on Translation shifts to analyse and determine the shifts that occur in the translation of English news into Arabic text. Furthermore, it examines the quality of message which the translator establishes in his translating of the English text (source text; ST) to the Arabic text (target text; TT).

This chapter includes the research design which is divided into two main sub-topics: (1) data collection, which is in return contains four points; corpus, data collection procedure and instruments, data source, and justification of the corpus selection, (2) data analysis, which includes coding and data analysis procedures.

3.2   RESEARCH DESIGN

This section is structured into two main sub-titles: data collection and data analysis. On the one hand, the first sub-title i.e. data collection is branched to four branches: corpus, data collection procedures and instruments, data source, and justification of the corpus selection in order to illustrate a complete picture about research setting. On the other hand, the second sub-title i.e. data analysis is branched into two branches: coding and data analysis procedures aiming to code the theories and to explicate the theories used in their actual use applying a sample of the research collected corpus where applicable.

3.2.1   Data Collection

The present part is organized in a sequence of points attempting to figure out, explain and justify the study corpus, the methods and the procedures of data collection used in which they answer how, when, where, by whom and why the selected data are collected. Corpus will shed the light on the collected research data and answer the questions; (a) how many texts are collected?, (b) what is the collected data text genre?, and (c) what is the collected data source? Data Collection Procedures and Instruments show the way in which the collected data are collected and report the tools which are used to collect the research data. Data Source gives the main information about the data source i.e. BBC channel website in its two versions; English version as the source language (SL) and Arabic version as the target language (TL). Finally, the section 'Justification of the Corpus Selection' answers the question: why does the researcher selected this particular collected research data and source?

3.2.1.1   Corpus

A collection of written texts applied in a linguistic research aiming to investigate their structures and frequencies is called a corpus. Baker (1995) defined the word 'corpus' as any collections of writings. However, in translation studies field researches which have corpus (collected written texts) are called corpus-based study. Moreover, in translation, corpora are classified in different ways. They are (a) monolingual corpus, (b) bilingual corpus, and (c) multilingual corpus based on Laviosa (2002). Nevertheless, Baker (1995) argued that a corpus is not necessary monolingual in that it could also involve two or more languages' contrastive corpora. She categorized corpora in translation into three categories; (1) parallel corpora which contains both the SL text and its TL text, (2) multilingual corpora which refers to a set consists of two or more monolingual corpora, and (3) comparable corpora which is something between parallel corpora and multilingual corpora. The corpus of the current study is worked out to meet the research objectives and questions. Thus, the current research corpus is a parallel corpus based on Baker's classification. It is also a raw data that consists of 40 English written news texts and their Arabic correspondent ones which are collected from BBC channel website i.e. the English edition and the Arabic edition. The English texts are the source text (ST) and the Arabic texts are the target text (TT). The researcher selects BBC channel website; English and Arabic versions as the data source of this research. The English version link is http://www.bbc.com/news, and the Arabic is: http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic

3.2.1.2 Data Collection Procedure and Instruments

The current research data was 40 news written texts. These news texts were selected in different contexts, days and settings from top news of BBC English oline website and Arabic version from January 2012 until January 2013.

The data collection instruments and tools should be compatible with the selected data nature in order to achieve the research objectives. The data collection instruments in this study are collections of writing samples based on Stratified Random Sampling.

3.2.1.3 Data Source: BBC

The British Broadcasting Company, as the BBC was originally called, was formed on 18 October 1922. Further, in 1927 the British Broadcasting Company became the British Broadcasting Corporation. According to Richard Sambrook, director of BBC news, BBC news are offered through various channels: BBC News 24, BBC Parliament, BBC World, interactive services, Ceefax and the web site BBC News Online website. Moreover, 2,000 journalists, 48 newsgathering offices, 41 of which are abroad and 700 technicians work for BBC News. Hence, it is considered as the largest broadcast news company in the world. In 2011, BBC News broadcast reports from 150 countries all over the world. Further, more than 260 million viewers are watching BBC News and more than 150 million listeners are listening to BBC. BBC News central office is located in London. Sambrook argued that all BBC News journalism endeavors to be neutral, fair and precise. 'Reports from around the world', 'the deep and high quality of analyses' and 'the better understanding of journalism' produce and maintain the strength of BBC News. Therefore, BBC News has its respect among people in the UK and in the overseas for more than 80 years. In addition, it has a wide readerness and trust in the Middle East.

3.2.1.4   Justification of the Corpus Selection

A corpus is targeted to represent the research sample which is defined as a group of selected texts which are in return selected randomly. Thus, the research criterion in selecting its corpus was based on Stratified Random Sampling in that its stratum is the news top themes of BBC news. Stratified random sampling works to satisfy and cover the main news events which took place at the same time of the research data collection period from BBC channel website in order to capture key news text translation features of BBC channel in the research sample.

Online website was chosen as an electronic source of data that facilitated the access to the target texts and information in a short time and in less efforts as well as it eases the process of verification of the selected texts and information to whom concerned and interested in this study. Furthermore, a range of 40 articles have been chosen which can be accessed and highlighted in order to conduct a comparison between the English source text of BBC news and its Arabic equivalences. BBC News is a British governmental channel. It delivers the world news 24 hours a day and 7 days a week in 28 languages. Moreover, BBC News articles represent materials which are meant for the public consumption. In other words, the readers of BBC are not a specialized group of people, instead they are laymen. Since then these news articles are expected to be of a more general nature.

3.2.2   DATA ANALYSIS

This part focuses on the methods, procedures and steps which the current research applies in order to analyse the research corpus. The first step is coding, in which the research corpus is coded under specific criteria. Coding has an important role to play as the early step toward the data analysis. It divides and subdivides the data to categories of tags or labels to donate units of meaning to the descried corpus in the data

analysis process (Basit, 2010). On the other side of this part, data analysis procedures follow coding step. This step illustrates the ways which this study is going to consider and follow in order to analyse the research corpus. It involves the data analysis research methods and theories. It will apply a sample of the study corpus when it is applicable to show how the research theories function (i.e. can be applied) in analysing the data which is in return aims to achieve the research objectives and finds answers for its questions. Finally, this present research data is a 'raw data' which is an interesting corpus to consider when it is analysed systematically to shed the light on an existent situation (Basit, 2010).

3.2.2.1   Coding

The role of coding is to figure out the similarities, differences, form and structure of phenomena through noticing, collecting samples and then analysing those phenomena (Seidel and Kelle, 1995). After analysing the phenomena, creating categories which suits the corpus assists the researcher to compare across the corpus and to draw a hierarchical order of these coding categories (Basit, 2010). It is practical to define two characteristic sides for data coding in which one concentrates on the apparent meanings of the research context and the second focuses on the outer meanings which attract the audiences (Gough and Scott, 2000).

The present research corpus is coded into two central inductive codes which are (1) text genre and (2) text theme. Text genre is branched into three branches (1) source text and translated text, (2) English and Arabic, (3) title and body. However, text theme is branched into two branches (1) internal issues and (2) international issues, as illustrated in the next page:

_ Text genre

- Source text, translated text

- English, Arabic

- Title, body

  _ Text theme

- Internal: UK issues

- External: USA & Canada issues, Middle East issues, and World issues

Source text and translated text stand for the originality of the text; they show the original news text and its correspondent translated text. English and Arabic stand for the source language and the target language which are the central focus of the study and analysis. Title and body identify which part of text is under analysis. Moreover, internal issues are the national news issues in UK and international issues are the events and news which took place abroad including USA & Canada issues, Middle East issues, and World issues.

3.2.2.2   Data Analysis Procedure

The current research corpus is analysed from two aspects; (1) types of grammatical shifts that occur in BBC English-Arabic translation of news based on Catford's notion (1965), (2) the effect of such shifts on the quality of the message of the translated news.

The two research objectives, thus questions, are achieved, answered, by answering the following questions through the research analysis in Chapter 4:

1.What are the types of shift in both texts?

2. What are the kinds of grammatical shifts in ST?

3. What are the kinds of grammatical shifts in TT?

4. How are the grammatical shifts in both texts similar? Or different?

5. How is the meaning changed (too many lexical words) or sustained (similar lexical word) in both texts?

6. What did happen to the quality of the translated message? Sustained? Partially sustained? Distorted? Or partially distorted? And how it is sustained? How it is partially sustained? How it is distorted? And how is it partially distorted?

7. Does the grammatical shift in the translated message creat equivalent message to the ST?

Since the current research is a qualitative and a comparative study, thus the first research objective, question, is achieved, answered, by comparing both the source text with its target text to find out what grammatical shifts take place by refering to Catford's (1965) taxonomy. However, the second research objective, question, is achieved, answered, by looking and comparing the meaning and the message of both; the original text and the target text.

3.2.2.2.1 Catford's notion on Translation Shifts

Catford (1965) followed Firth and Halliday steps in linguistics to evaluate language as communication that works functionally in context and on a domain of varied levels (e.g. lexis, grammar, graphology and phonology) and different ranks (e.g. morpheme, word, clause and sentence) (Munday, 2001). Furthermore, Catford defined translation shifts as "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL" (Catford, 1965: 73).

Catford's definition has been elaborated upon the distinction between textual equivalence and formal correspondence. Textual equivalence is "any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text" (ibid: 27) while on the contrary, formal correspondence is "any TL category (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL." (ibid: 27).

He also divided 'shifts' into two main kinds: (1) level shift and (2) category shift. These shifts are detailed below:

1. Level shifts:

This type of shift occurs when an SL item has an equal TL translation by which differences at the linguistic level emerge. Catford points out that the only possible shifts in translation are from grammar to lexis, or vice versa. In other words, level shift is a shift that occurs when an utterance can be presented by grammar in a language and by lexis in another one.

In traditional grammar, words are grouped into grammatical classifications (known as parts of speech) based on their semantic features (i.e. meaning), morphological features (i.e. word formation) and syntactic features (i.e. word-order in a sentence structure). Accordingly, a sum of words which belong to the similar category, have a number of semantic, morphological and syntactic features in common (Radford, 2009). Traditionally there are two different types of words, that are: content words (a word that has substantive lexical content) and function words/functors (a word basically serves to present grammatical features). The dissimilarities between the two can be shown by comparing a contentive such as 'van' with a functor such as 'them'. A noun such as van has substantive lexical content in that it indicates an object which

characteristically has four wheels and an engine, and simply the one can draw a picture of a typical van; however, a pronoun like 'them' would not be easy enough to describe its content (e.g. the one can't draw a picture of 'them'), yet it is a functor which purely marks grammatical (i.e. person, number and case) features thus it is a third person plural nominative pronoun. Furthermore, the central lexical/substantive classifications found in English are verb (e.g. *eat*, *sing*, *pull* and *resign*), noun *(e.g. boy, money, Andrew, horses)*, adverb (e.g. *badly, well, sadly)*, adjective (e.g. *tired, happy, ill*, *conscientious*, *cruel, red, old* and preposition (e.g. *on, in, off, outside, inside, above, under, below*). Besides the five lexical/substantive classifications mentioned above, English also has a number of functional classifications. These classifications are determiner (e.g. *that, his, those, these)*, quantifier (e.g. *some, all, any, no, every, each, many, much, most*), pronoun (e.g. *me*, *I*, *us, we*, *he*, *you*, *she, it*, *him*, *her*, *them*, *they*) and auxiliary (e.g. *may, might, can*, *could*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*).

For instance English and Russian introduce some examples of level shift in the translation of verbal aspects. Both have different aspects, the translation of the Russian perfective aspect along with the English verb 'to achieve'. This shows the translation of grammatical aspect has been done by the use of a word and in this manner we can find a level shift from grammar to lexis. Moreover, Catford illustrated an example of level shifts in translation between English as a source text and French as a target text:

> **ST:** This text is intended for…
>
> **TT:** Le présent manuel s'adresse à…　　　　　(Catford, 1965:73)

The grammatical term 'this' in the English source text has an lexical equivalence in the French target text 'le présent' which consists of an definition article and a lexical adjective.

2. Category shifts:

In Catford's definition to category shift, he referred to two types of translation, namely unbounded translation and Rank-bound translation. The first refers to a type of translation in which the translator is free to translate an SL grammatical unit of a certain size by a TL equivalent of a different size. Rank-bound translation refers to Special cases where equivalence is deliberately limited to ranks, thus leading to bad translation (Catford, 1965). In rank-bound translation; an equivalence is sought in the TL: for each word or for each morpheme encountered in the ST. Category shifts are divided into four types: structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts.

(a) Structure-shifts:

Languages express a noticeable amount of differences in two axes: (1) the existence of the structure type in two languages and (2) the realization of a structure which is similar between these languages.

Moreover, in the sentence structures, the agreement between the head of the sentence and its modifiers is an observed case in some languages. For example, the agreement of number and gender in between noun and adjective in the Arabic nominal sentence. Yet, in English sentence structure; there is no restrictions of agreement between noun and adjective but between articles and nouns. Therefore, structure shifts in translation realize in such cases.

Furthermore, Catford (1965) looked at structure shifts as the most common type of shifts that may take place at all ranks. He presented an example between English as a source text and Gaelic as a target text which shows structure shifts:

SL text: *John loves Mary* $\longrightarrow$ SPC (subject, predicate, compliment)

TL text: *Tha gradh aig Iain air Mairi* $\longrightarrow$ A-adjunct (PSCA)

Back translation of the Gaelic TL text: 'is love at John on Mary'.

The above example can be considered as a structure shifts only when we assume that there is a formal correspondence between English and Gaelic. Hence, the Gaelic TL text structure PSCA is supposed to be the formal correspondence of the English SL text strcuture SPC. Yet, the Gaelic TL text has different elements in various positions; P & S. in that the Gaelic TL text starts with the preposition then the subject but the English SL text begins with a subject and then a preposition. Accordingly, the meaning of the SL is changed in the TL and the quality of the SL message is effected.

(b) Class-shifts:

Class is defined as the items which have or similarly have the same function and, can be said, form a group of unit. It is a shift in which one of the SL parts of speech is changed to another one in the TL. In other words, class shifts take place when the target text has an equivalence item to the source language text but from different class. Class shifts can take place from noun to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to verb, etc. For example, Catford (1965) illustrated that there is a shift in class between the English 'a medical student' and the French 'un étudiant en médecine' in which the English adjective 'medical' which modifies the noun 'student' is translated by an adverbial qualifying phrase 'en médecine'. Moreover, the following is an example from Ghazala (2002) presents class shifts between Arabic and English:

   a) SL Text: الانجليزية سهلة **الفهم**
     TL Text: English is easy **to understand**

   b) SL Text: Status quo
    TL Text: الوضع الراهن
                 (Ghazala, 2002: 57)

In the above example, we notice that a class shift occurred between Arabic and English when the Arabic noun 'الفهم' was translated into a verb ' to understand' in the English TL text. Furthermore, a class shift took place when the English SL text 'Status

quo' noun + adjective is translated in Arabic as noun+ noun 'الوضع الراهن'. Accordingly, the meaning of the SL is not changed in the TL and the quality of the SL message is sustained.

(c) Unit-shifts:

It is a shift in that the SL rank is translated to another one in the TL under consideration of translation equivalence. The word 'rank' in this case refers to the linguistic units (e.g. morpheme, word, group, clause and sentence) which are arranged in layers according to rank. For example, the morpheme 'im' in the English SL: '**im**possible' was translated into a word 'tida' in the Indonesian TL: '**tida** nungkin'. Another example of unit shifts is when the Arabic word 'يصافح' was translated into the English in two words '*shake hands*'. One more example shows unit shifts from Arabic into English is the translation of the three words ' على نحو سريع' to one word '*quickly*' (Ghazala, 2002).

(d) Intra-system shifts:

This type of shifts occurs when two languages have almost the same corresponding systems; however, the TL text contains a non-corresponding term of the SL. In other words, intra-system shifts are changes that occur within a language system. Intra-system shifts take place when a change occurs at the language's number, deixis, articles, etc. e.g. when a singular noun is translated into a plural noun. For example:

SL Text: الإنسان حيوان ناطق.
TL Text: **Man** is a speaking animal.

SL Text: الفلسفة مادتي المفضلة.
TL Text: **Philosophy** is my favorite subject.
                                        (Ghazala, 2002)

In the above examples, the Arabic nouns 'الإنسان' and 'الفلسفة' are definite and they present a genitive reference. However, their translation equivalences; 'man' and 'philosophy' respectively are indefinite and then they show a generic reference.

3.3 SUMMARY

This chapter presented a complete view of the methodology applied in the present dissertation in order to find out answers for its two research questions. This chapter discussed two main aspects in research methodology namely; (1) data collection; which consists of 40 English news text and their Arabic correspondents from BBC channel website, (2) theory used: the current research applies Catford (1965) notion of Translation Shifts.

CHAPTER 4
DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1   INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the data analysis and findings. The analysis covers the grammatical shifts which occur in the Arabic texts when translating English BBC news into Arabic based on Catford's (1965) notion of Translation Shift. The data analysis used for this study consists of 40 selected texts from the English source news and their Arabic corresponding version of BBC website published from January 2012 to January 2013. Moreover, the findings shed light on (1) the types of grammatical shifts that occur in the translation of BBC English news into Arabic. (2) The quality of the translated messages after applying the grammatical shifts. Thus, the research objectives posed in Chapter 1 of this dissertation are achieved in this chapter.

4.2   DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Dissimilarities among the grammatical systems of languages necessitate shifts in textual aspects. It requires a shift (change) of word structure, unit, class, number, etc (Blum-Kulka, 1986). This section presents the analysis and findings of the 40 texts, in five (5) themes (categories) of shifts; each one is divided into subsections (types classifications) based on Catford (1965). Each subsection contains four (4) examples which represent all the similar shifts in which an example contains the source text and the target text followed by its transliteration and back translation. A written analysis is applied to figure out and explain the grammatical shifts which occur on the target text and what changes (i.e. in meaning/ semantic level) take place.

The researcher has discussed the grammatical shifts types based on Catford's (1965) classification in the previous chapter and they would be repeated here for the purpose of guidance along this chapter:

· Level shifts

· Structure-shifts

· Class-shifts

· Unit-shifts

· Intra-system shifts

Now, we will follow the same above hierarchy in our analysis of shifts.

4.2.1   LEVEL SHIFTS

Level shifts are a shift which takes place when a ST item meets a TT item at a different linguistic level. Since the shift between phonology and graphology levels or between one of them and grammar and lexis levels is impossible according to Catford (1965), shift between levels of lexis and grammar and vice-versa are the only possible level shifts in translation. Since then, the following is an elaborate work addressing lexis and grammar in details.

4.2.1.1   Shifts from grammar to lexis

Only one type of level shifts was detected in the BBC translation; it is a shift from grammar (determiners, quantifiers, and pronouns) into lexis (nouns). This shift is illustrated in the following examples:

Text 2.2

ST: "The president will continue being president beyond 10 January, nobody should have any doubt about **that**," Mr Cabello said after his election, adding: "We will never defraud the people."

TT: بهذا وقال كابيللو بعد انتخابه "الرئيس سيظل رئيسا بعد العاشر من يناير، لا ينبغي أن يساور الشك أحدا
"الشأن"، مضيفا "لن نسمح أبدا بخداع الناس.

Transliteration: w qal kabello b'd entikhabah "alra'ees sayazal ra'esan ba'd ala'sher men ynayer. la yanbaghi an yosawer alshak ahadan **bihatha alsha'n**" modeefan " lan nasmah abadan bikheda' alnaas.

Back translation: Capello said after his election "The President will remain president after 10 January. No one should has doubt in **this matter**," adding "we will never allow Deceiving people.

In the above example which is a grammatical shift into a lexis, the determiner 'that' in the ST was translated in the Arabic TT by the lexical noun 'الشأن' (alsha'n/the matter) in which the English ST word is a functor yet the Arabic TT is a content word. The singular determiner 'that' is used for referring to somebody/something that has already been mentioned or is already known about and we cannot draw a picture for it. However, the Arabic correspondence is the singular noun 'الشأن' in which it is preceded by the singular determiner 'هذا' ('this'/hatha) which is used as well to refer to something/somebody that has already been mentioned. Therefore, the translator applied an optional level shift in order to put more emphasis on the matter and to follow the Arabic style. In terms of meaning, the English ST meaning is sustained in the Arabic TT and the message is delivered even the ST word 'that' is extended into two words ' بهذا الشأن' (bihatha alsha'n/this matter) in the TT.

Text 3.1

ST: His wife, Graca Machel, and President Zuma visited **him** on Christmas Day and said he was in good spirits.

TT: وزارت غراسا ماشيل زوجة **مانديلا** مصحوبة برئيس جنوب أفريقيا الحالي، جاكوب زوما، **مانديلا** في المستشفى يوم عيد الميلاد (الكريسماس) إذ قالا إنه يتمتع بمعنويات عالية.

Transliteration: wezarat ghrasa mashel zawjat **mandella** mashooba ber'ees janoub afriqia alhaly, jakob zooma, **mandella** fi almostashfa yawm eed almeelad (alkresmas) eth qala enaho ytamata' bimanaweyat aaliya.

Back translation: And Graca Machel, **Mandela's** wife, accompanied by the current President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, visited **Mandela** in hospital on Christmas Day (Christmas), as they said that he has high spirits.

In the above example, there are two level shifts from grammar to lexis in the same sentence. In the time that English avoids repetition, Arabic considers repetition as

a part of its rhetorical style. Therefore, the two singular pronouns 'his' which is belonging to a man who has already been mentioned or is easily identified and 'him' which used as the object of a verb after the verb to refer to a male person that has already been mentioned or is easily identified, they refer to 'Mandela'. The pronoun 'his' in 'his wife' in the English ST was translated into the Arabic TT 'مانديلا' (mandella/Mandela) in 'زوجة مانديلا' (zawjat mandella/ Mandela's wife). Moreover, the English ST pronoun 'him' in 'visited him' was translated into the Arabic TT ' وزارت مانديلا' (wezarat mandella/visited Mandela). Consequently, the translator applied two level shifts changing and replacing the two ST pronouns by two nouns in the TT. These shifts are optional and can be avoided by the translator yet the translator saw that Mandela should be emphasied and echoed in every part of the text to show that the message of the whole text was about Mandela. In terms of meaning, the meaning of the English BBC source text is sustained in the Arabic BBC target text as Graca Machel is Mandela's wife and she visited Mandela.

Text 4.2

ST: It currently advises against using social media to make the service aware of fires as it is not monitored 24 hours a day.

TT: وحاليا تطالب **المطافي وخدمات الطوارئ** المواطنين بالامتناع عن استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي للابلاغ عن الحوادث لانها لا تخضع للمراقبة 24 ساعة.

Transliteration: w halian totalib **almatafi wa khdamat almwatnin** balmtnaa an astkhdam moqea altwasol alegtmaai llablaa an alhawadeth lanha la tkhdaa llmoraqaba 24 saaa

Back translation: Currently, **the fire brigade and the emergency services** ask the citizen to withhold use the social networking for informing about accidents because it does not follow 24 hours monitoring.

In the above example, the structural changes which occurred in the translated message refer to a level shift as indicated by Catford (1965). The English grammar singular pronoun 'It' which used to refer to a thing that has already been mentioned or that is being talked about now was translated into Arabic by the two lexical cohesive

nouns ‏'المطافي وخدمات الطوارئ'‏. These nouns are 'al matafae' (the extinguisher) which a plural and 'wa khadamat al tawara' (and the emergency services); the lexical noun 'khadamat' (services) is translated into plural as well. Unlike the English ST, the pronoun 'it' indicates indirectly ‏المطافي وخدمات الطوارئ‏ (the extinguishers and the emergency services). This is because English does not recommend repetition yet Arabic seems more likely to repeat the subjects. In terms of meaning, the word 'it' which refers to 'The London Fire Brigade' in the English ST has extended into two subjects in the Arabic TT which are ‏المطافي وخدمات الطوارئ‏ (the extinguishers and the emergency services). Therefore, the English BBC source text meaning was extended in the Arabic BBC target text meaning which, this change, leads to a partially sustained message.

Text 11.1

ST: The eight, who have filed the case in a US Federal Court in San Diego, also want Tepco to set up a $100m fund to pay for their medical expenses.

TT: كما يطلب **البحارة** من محكمة فدرالية في سان دييغو بالولايات المتحدة إرغام شركة "كهرباء طوكيو" على تخصيص 100 مليون دولار لتغطية تكاليف علاجهم.

Transliteration: kma yatlob **albahara** men mahma fidraleya fi san deyegho belwelayat almotaheda ergham sharekat " kahrabaa' tokyo" 'ala takhasees 100 milion dolar letaghteyat takaleef 'elajahom.

Back translation: the sailors also ask from the Federal Court in San Diego in the United States to compel the company "Tokyo Electric Power" to allocate $ 100 million to cover the costs of their treatment.

In the above example, there is a change in the English ST when translated into the Arabic TT. This change is the shift from a grammar in the English BBC source text into a lexis in the Arabic BBC target text. In the English ST the quantifier 'eight', which refers to a number of people or things have already mentioned before in the text, in 'The eight' was shifted in the Arabic TT into the plural lexical cohesive noun ‏'البحارة'‏ (albahara/ the sailors). Since 'the eight' refers to 'eight US sailors' which has been menitioned earlier in the original text, ‏'البحارة'‏ (albahara/ the sailors) is the textual

equivalence in the target text. Therefore, the translator applied an optional shift of level. In terms of meaning and message quality, the meaning is preserved as the quantity of the sailors is known and mentioned before in the text. Accordingly, the quality of the message is sustained. Although the level shift in this case was optional, it was a successful one in that the translator from one hand preserved the meaning and the same quality of message and in the other hand he/she followed the target text style.

Finaly, it is noticed that the level shifts which the translators of BBC committed are all optional shifts yet they are necessary to preserve the meaning and the quality of the message and to meet the English ST style with the Arabic TT style. However, there is a case in which the translators of BBC extended the meaning and hence affecting the quality of the message partially as in Text 3.1. Moreover, the above are selected examples to represent the level-shifts in the current research data which are 40 selected texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catford's (1965). Consequently, the same analysis of level shift can be applied to the detected texts which have a shift from grammar into lexis. These texts are: Text 6.2, 8.1, 10.1, 13.1, 27.3, 29.1 and Text 38.3. It is noticed as well that there is no single level shift in the data of the current study from lexis into grammar. It can be explained that by stating that English seems to have less interest in repeating the nouns/subjects and it has more interest in replacing them with pronouns, determiners and quantifiers. However, Arabic seems to consider repeating nouns/subjects as a rhetoric.

4.2.2 STRUCTURE-SHIFTS

Structure-shifts, based on Catford's (1965) classification, are the most frequent shifts may occur at all ranks. Structure-shifts occur between the ST and the TT under the assumption that there is a textual equivalence between the English BBC ST and the

Arabic BBC TT. Shifts of agent, verb tense and word-order (including active-passive case) in Arabic all are seen as structure-shifts.

4.2.2.1 Shift of agent

Text 7.1

ST: Opposition sources say they control a key oil-producing area between the city of Deir Ezzor and the Iraq border.

TT: وتقول **مصادر في المعارضة** إنها تسيطر على منطقة حيوية لانتاج النفط بين دير الزور وحدود العراق .

Transliteration: w taqoul **masader fi almoa'rada** enaha tosaiter 'la manteqa hayaweya lentaj alnift bayna deer alzour w hodoud aleraq.

Back translation: Sources in the opposition say that they control a key area of oil production between Deir al-Zour and the borders of Iraq.

The above example represents a structural-shift of agent in which we mean by 'agent' the person or thing that does an action (expressed as the subject of an active verb, or in a 'by' phrase with a passive verb). Shift of agent occured when the English BBC source text was translated into the Arabic BBC target text under the assumption that the TT is the textual equivalence of the ST. The change took place when the English ST 'Opposition sources' was translated into the Arabic TT as ' مصادر في المعارضة' (masader fi almoa'rada/ Sources in the opposition). In the English ST nominal phrase: the singular noun 'opposition' is the modifier and the plural noun 'sources' is the head. However, in the Arabic TT nominal phrase 'مصادر في المعارضة' (masader fi almoa'rada/ Sources in the opposition) 'مصادر' (masader/ sources) is the modifier and 'المعارضة' (almoa'rada/ the opposition) is the head. Since a modifier is a word or group of words that describes a noun phrase or restricts its meaning in some way and they are optional, in the English ST 'opposition' modifies 'sources' yet in the Arabic TT 'sources' modifies 'opposition'. Therefor, the overall meaning of the ST is parialy

distorted. The English ST 'Opposition sources' indicates that there is an agrement among the sources but the Arabic TT مصادر في المعارضة' (masader fi almoa'rada/ Sources in the opposition) indicates that opposition refers to groups and there is no complete agreement among them. Consequently, the quality of the message is not preserved.

Text 8.2

ST: Because **the US election** is a state-by-state contest, a presidential candidate must win key battlegrounds like Ohio, Virginia and Florida, which do not reliably vote for either party. No Republican has ever won the White House without taking Ohio.

TT: ولأن **المعركة الانتخابية في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية** هي منافسة بين المرشحين للفور بتأييد الولايات، لذا على المرشح للرئاسة الامريكية العمل على الفوز بولايات لها ثقلها السياسي مثل: أوهايو وفرجينيا وفلوريدا.

Transliteration: w la'an **alma'raka alentikhabeya fi alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya** heya monafassa bayna almorashaheen lelfawr bita'yeed alwelayaat, letha 'ala almorashah lelre'aasa alamreekeya ala'mal 'ala alfawz biwelayaat laha theqalaha alseyasi methl ohaio w ferginia w florida.

Back translation: And because **the electoral battle in the United States of America** is a competition among the candidates to win the states support, so the candidate for the U.S. presidency has to work to win states have political weight such as: Ohio, Virginia and Florida.

In the above example, a shift of agent took place when the English BBC source text was translated into the Arabic BBC target text. Since the English BBC ST is the textual equivalence of the Arabic BBC TT, the ST nominal phrase 'the US election' is the textual equivalence of the TT nominal phrase ' المعركة الانتخابية في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية' (alma'raka alentikhabeya fi alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya/ the electoral battle in the United States of America). In the nominal phrase of the English ST 'the US election', 'the US' is the modifier of the head 'election' however, in the nominal phrase of the Arabic TT 'المعركة الانتخابية في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية' (alma'raka alentikhabeya fi alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya/ the electoral battle in the United States of America), 'المعركة الانتخابية' (alma'raka alentikhabeya/ the electoral battle) is the modifier of the head 'الولايات المتحدة الامريكية' (alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya/ the United

States of America). Since modifiers modify the meaning of the phrase head, the meaning of the text is changed due to the shift of agent which took place when the English BBC ST 'the US election' translated into the Arabic BBC TT المعركة الانتخابية في (alma'raka alentikhabeya fi alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya/ الولايات المتحدة الامريكية' the electoral battle in the United States of America). The meaning of the ST indicates that the election is American yet the meaning of the TT indicates that the election is in the US but it is necessary to refer to American. Accordingly, the quality of the original message is partially distorted in the TT.

Text 11.1

ST: The eight, who have filed the case in **a US Federal Court in San Diego**, also want Tepco to set up a $100m fund to pay for their medical expenses.

TT: كما يطلب البحارة من **محكمة فدرالية في سان دييغو بالولايات المتحدة** إرغام شركة "كهرباء طوكيو" على تخصيص 100 مليون دولار لتغطية تكاليف علاجهم.

Transliteration: kma yatlob albahara men **mahkma fidraleya fi san deyegho belwelayat almotaheda** ergham sharekat " kahrabaa' tokyo" 'ala takhasees 100 milion dolar letaghteyat takaleef 'elajahom.

Back translation: the sailors also ask **the Federal Court in San Diego in the United States** to compel the company "Tokyo Electric Power" to allocate $ 100 million to cover the costs of their treatment.

The above example illustrates a structural shift of agent which occured when the English BBC source text was translated into the Arabic BBC target text. Considering that the English BBC ST is in a textual equivalence with the Arabic BBC TT according to Catford's (1965), the nominal phrase of the ST 'a US Federal Court in San Diego' is the textual equivalence of the nominal phrase of the TT ' محكمة فدرالية في سان دييغو بالولايات المتحدة' (mahkma fidraleya fi san deyegho belwelayat almotaheda/ the Federal Court in San Diego in the United States). In the English BBC ST nominal phrase 'a US Federal Court in San Diego'; 'a US' is the modifier of the head 'Federal Court' however in the Arabic BBC TT nomial phrase 'محكمة فدرالية في سان دييغو بالولايات المتحدة' (mahkma fidraleya fi san deyegho belwelayat almotaheda/ the Federal Court in San Diego in the

United States); 'محكمة فدرالية' (mahkma fidraleya/ Federal Court) is the modifier of the head 'في سان دييغو بالولايات المتحدة' (fi san deyegho belwelayat almotaheda/ in San Diego in the United States). Since then the meaning of the English ST is partially distorted when it was translated into the Arabic TT. The meaning of the English ST indicates that there is a court in which it is American and federal in San Diego nevertheless the meaning of the Arabic TT indicates that there is a court in which it is federal and located in San Diego in the United States. Consequently, the quality of message is changed and it did not deliver as the author of the source text aimed.

Text 29.3

ST: Nearly 300 people were killed in April 2009 when a powerful earthquake hit **the central Italian town of L'Aquila**.

TT: وفي ابريل/ نيسان 2009، قتل 300 شخص في هزة ارضية ضربت **بلدة لاكيلا في وسط ايطاليا**.

Transliteration: w fi ebreelneesan 2009, qotel 300 shakhs fi hazza ardeya darabat **baldat lakeela fi wasat etalia**.

Back translation: In April 2009, 300 people were killed in an earthquake hit **L'Aquila town in central Italy**.

In the above example, a shift of agent took place when the English BBC source text was translated into the Arabic BBC target text. Since there is a textual equivalence between the two texts, the Arabic BBC TT 'بلدة لاكيلا في وسط ايطاليا' (baldat lakeela fi wasat etalia/ L'Aquila town in central Italy) is the textual equivalence of the English ST 'the central Italian town of L'Aquila'. In the English ST 'the central Italian town of L'Aquila', the nominal phrase 'the central Italian twon' is the modifier of the head 'of L'Aquila'. However, in the Arabic TT 'بلدة لاكيلا في وسط ايطاليا' (baldat lakeela fi wasat etalia/ L'Aquila town in central Italy), the nominal phrase 'بلدة لاكيلا' (baldat lakeela/ L'Aquila town) is the modifier of the head 'في وسط ايطاليا' (fi wasat etalia/ in central Italy). Accordingly, the meaning is changed in that the English ST indicates that L'Aquila is central, Italian and a town. The meaning of the Arabic TT indicates that a

town named L'Aquila is located in central Italy. Therefore, the quality of the message is partially sustained.

Finally, it is noticed that the agent shifts occured in the current research data are mostly optional shifts in order to preserve the Arabic style of writing yet there are cases in which the translators of BBC had to shift. The overall meaning of the texts after applying structural shifts of agent is parialy distorted. Although BBC news translators of English into Arabic preserved the Arabic style of news, they committed optional shifts changed the source texts meaning these shifts would be avoided. Moreover, the above are selected examples to illustrate the shift of agent in the current research data which are 40 selected texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catfored's (1965). Consequently, the same analysis of structural shift of agent can be applied to the detected texts. These texts are: Text 2.3, 4.1, 19.3 and 27.2. BBC news translators were not successful in applying structural shifts of agent in most cases since these shifts change the meaning of the original message and then affect the quality of the message.

4.2.2.2 Shift of verb tense

As far as tense-shift is classified under structure-shifts based on Catford (1965), it seems to be a key issue in structure-shifts because languages such as English and Arabic differ in the way they present grammatical aspects. Further, both English and Arabic belong to two different language families in which Arabic belongs to Semitic family (Versteegh, 2001) and English belongs to Germanic subdivision within the Indo-European family (Barber et al, 2012).

In the current research data, we have detected types of structural shifts of tense. Therefore, the following eight (8) examples represent all the structural shifts of tense found in the present study:

Text 2.1

ST: Venezuela's National Assembly **has met** to choose its leader, a possible stand-in for President Hugo Chavez who is in Cuba following cancer surgery.

TT: **انعقدت** الجمعية الوطنية (البرلمان) في فنزويلا لاختيار رئيسا لها، قد يحل محل الرئيس هوغو تشافيز الذي مازال يخضع للعلاج في كوبا بعد عملية استئصال لسرطان.

Transliteration: ina'qadat aljam'ya alwataniya (albarlaman) fi finzwella l'khtiyar r'yeesan lha. qd yhl alr'ees hogo tshafeez allazy ma zal yakhda' lel'elaj fi kooba ba'd 'amaliya este'sal lsaratan.

Back translation: The National Assembly (Parliament) **held** in Venezuela to choose its chairman, may replace President Hugo Chavez, who is still undergoing treatment in Cuba after a mastectomy for cancer.

In the example above, a shift of tense took place when the English source text was translated into the Arabic target text under the assumption that they are in a textual equivalence. The English BBC predicate 'has met' of the verb 'meet' was translated into the Arabic BBC predicate 'انعقدت' (ina'qadat, held) of the verb 'عقد' (held). The Arabic verb tense 'انعقدت' (ina'qadat, held) is a simple past and the textual equivalence of the English verb tense 'has meet' which is a present perfect. Therefore, the BBC translators shifted from the present perfect tense in English to the simple past tense in Arabic. The obligatory shift occurred in translation of verb tense between English and Arabic is due to the non-existence of present perfect tense in Arabic. Since present perfect has two possible translations in Arabic: simple past with or without 'قد', the BBC translators succeeded to shift from present perfect into simple past, subsequently the meaning of the ST is sustained and therefore the message is delivered for the Arabic readers as it is delivered for the English news readers. However, the shift did not express the exact point of which the action took place in the past since it refers to the past only.

Text 3.1

ST: His wife, Graca Machel, and President Zuma visited him on Christmas Day and said he **was** in good spirits.

TT: وزارت غراسا ماشيل زوجة مانديلا مصحوبة برئيس جنوب أفريقيا الحالي، جاكوب زوما، مانديلا في المستشفى يوم عيد الميلاد (الكريسماس) إذ قالا إنه **يتمتع** بمعنويات عالية.

Transliteration: wezarat ghrasa mashel zawjat mandella mashooba ber'ees janoub afriqia alhaly, jakob zooma, mandella fi almostashfa yawm eed almeelad (alkresmas) eth qala enaho **ytamata'** bimanaweyat aaliya.

Back translation: And Graca Machel, Mandela's wife, accompanied by the current President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, visited Mandela in hospital on Christmas Day (Christmas), as they said that he **enjoys** high spirits.

The above example repressents a shift of tense between English and Arabic news of BBC. The Arabic predicate 'يتمتع' (ytamata', enjoys) is the textual equivalence of the English predicate 'was'. The English BBC predicate 'was' of the verb 'be' was translated into the Arabic BBC predicate 'يتمتع' (ytamata', enjoys) of the verb 'تمتع' 'enjoy'. It is noticed that the past simple tense of the English BBC verb was shiftted into the present simple tense of the Arabic BBC verb. Therefore, the BBC translators applied an optional shift of tense in this text. The meaning of the ST verb 'was' indicates that Mr. Mandela was in good spirits in the moment of his wife visit yet it does not indicate that he recovered and in good spirits as the Arabic BBC text indicates through the present simple tense of 'يتمتع' (ytamata', enjoys). Consequently, since both tenses indicate different meaning, the message of the ST is partially distorted when it was translated into the TT. The analysis suggests that the BBC translators failed partially to deliver the ST message for the TT readers.

Text 9.3

ST: A CNN poll on Friday **suggested** Mr Romney has a slender 1% lead in Florida, within the poll's margin of error. A separate poll gave a similar edge to Mr Romney in Iowa and New Hampshire.

TT: ويشير استطلاع للرأي اجرته "سي ان ان " إلى ان رومني متقدم بـ 1 بالمئة في فلوريدا واشار استطلاع آخر الى تقدم رومني بنفس النسبة في ايوا ونيو هامبشر.

Transliteration: w **yosheer** istetla' lelra'e ajratoh " CNN" ela ana romney motaqadem bi 1 belme'a fi florida w ashar estetla' akhar ela taqadom romney benafs alnesba fi aiwa w new hambsher.

Back translation: And a poll conducted by CNN **refers** that Romney lead by 1 percent in Florida and another poll pointted out Romney lead by the same percentage in Iowa and New Hampshire.

In the above example, the Arabic BBC news text is the textual equivalence of the English BBC news text. Hence, the Arabic BBC predicate 'يشير' (yosheer, refers) of the verb 'أشار' (ashar, refer) is the textual equivalence of the English BBC predicate 'suggested' of the verb 'suggest'. Therfore, there is a shift of tense when the past simple of English predicate 'suggested' was translated into the present simple of Arabic predicate 'يشير' (yosheer, refers). The BBC translators applied an optional shift of tense in this text as a rhetorical marker of Arabic style. The past simple tense of the verb 'suggested' indicates that the poll which conducted by CNN happend in a point in the past and its suggestions are not valid to be considered in any further discussion as it is part of past. However, the present simple tense of the verb 'يشير' (yosheer, refers) indicated that the poll which was conducted by CNN happened recently and its suggestions are valid to be considered in any further discussion about the subject. Consequently, the meaning of the ST is changed in the TT which leads to change of the message which the author of the source text wished to deliver to the readers. Hence, the message is partially distorted due to the optional shift of tense applied by BBC translators.

Text 10.2

ST: Firefighters in Queensland **are monitoring** conditions closely in the state's south, as hot weather moves towards the coast. Temperatures are forecast to reach the high 40s in some parts.

TT: نحو الحار الطقس اقتراب مع الولاية جنوبي في كثب عن الاوضاع كوينزلاند في الاطفاء رجال **ويراقب**
الاجزاء بعض في مئوية درجة 40 إلى الحرارة درجات تصل ان المتوقع من حيث الشاطئ.

Transliteration: w **yoraqeb** rejaal aletfaa' fi kweenzland alawda' 'an kathab fi janoubey alwelaya ma' iqterab altaqs alhar naho alshate' hayth men almotawaqa' an tasel darajat alharara ela 40 daraja me'aweya fi ba'd alajzaa'.

Back translation: And firefighters in Queensland **monitor** the situation closely in the south of the state as the warm weather approaches towards the beach, where it is expected that temperatures reach up to 40 degrees Celsius in some parts.

The above example represents an obligatory shift of tense under the assumption that both English and Arabic news of BBC are in a textual equivalence. The obligatory shift of tense occurred when the present continuous tense was translated into the present simple tense. The English BBC predicate 'are monitoring' of the verb 'monitor' was translated into the Arabic BBC predicate 'يراقب' (yoraqeb, moniters) of the verb 'راقب' (raqab, moniter). Since Arabic has no present progressive tense, translators of BBC shifted the English BBC verb tense from present progressive into the Arabic BBC verb tense present simple. This is a successful shift which meets with Ghazala (2008) suggestion that the present progressive tense in English translates into the present simple in Arabic. Although Ghazala (2008) suggested using the word 'الآن' (now) to show the progress of the action, the verb 'يراقب' (yoraqeb, moniters) carries the progress sense. Thus, the meaning of the English BBC ST is preserved when it was transferred into the Arabic BBC TT. Therefore, we can find that the message of the ST is sustained and delivered for the TT readers as the ST author wishes.

Text 18.2

ST: "I need someone to give me psychological care. Maybe we'**ll be involved** in crimes because there is nothing good in our future," he says.

TT: ويقول "اني بحاجة الى علاج نفسي، قد **نتحول** كلنا الى مجرمين لأن مستقبلنا يفتقر الى اي شيء جيد ".

Transliteration: w yaqoul "eny behaja ela 'elaj nafsy, qad **natahawal** kolana ela mojremeen la'an mostaqblona yaftaqer ela ay shay' jayed.

Back translation: He says, "I need psychological treatment, we may all **change** to criminals because our future lacks any good thing."

A shift of tense occured in the above example under the assumption that the Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news. The English BBC predicate ''ll be involved' was translated into the Arabic BBC predicate 'نتحول' (natahawal, change). Therefore, the English future tense in the passive voice ''ll be involved' matches the Arabic present simple tense in the active voice 'نتحول' (natahawal, change). Since Arabic considers future tense as a part of present tense, it is possible to translate the English future into the present simple as in text 18.2 with or without 'سوف / س'. However, Ghazala (2008) suggested other possibilities for future past, progressive and perfect. Consequently, BBC translators succeeded in preserving the meaning of the English ST in the Arabic TT. Thus, the English ST message is sustained in the Arabic TT message. And then the readers of the Arabic news receive similar idea expressed in the ST regarding the verb tense. Nevertheless, the change from passive voice into active voice leads to a change in meaning and message which will be discussed in the following section when we analyse the news sentence structure.

Text 22.1

ST: Julian Assange **has predicted** that he **will remain** inside an embassy in London for "six to 12 months".

TT: توقع جوليان أسانج أن **يبقى** حبيس سفارة الاكوادور في لندن لمدة تتراوح بين ستة أشهر إلى 12 شهراً .

Transliteration: tawaqa' jolian asang an **yabqa** habees safarat alekowadour fi landan lemoda tatarawah bayna setat ashhor ela 12 shahran.

Back translation: Julian Assange **predicted** that he **remains** prisoner at the Embassy of Ecuador in London for a period ranging from six months to 12 months.

There are two shifts of tense in the above example under the assumption that both English and Arabic BBC news are in textual equivalence. The two obligatory shifts occurred when the English BBC 'predicates': 'has predicted' and 'will remain' are translated into the Arabic BBC 'predicated' 'توقع' (tawaqa', predicted) and 'يبقى' (yabqa, remains). The present perfect tense of the English BBC news predicate 'has predicted'

was translated into the past simple of the Arabic BBC news predicate 'توقع' (tawaqa', predicted). Since Arabic has no tense-to-tense equivalence of the English present perfect tense, Ghazala (2008) suggested that the English present perfect tense to be translated into the Arabic past simple with or without 'قد'. Moreover, the future tense of the English BBC news predicate 'will remain' was translated into the present simple of the Arabic BBC new predicate 'يبقى' (yabqa, remains). This shift took place in the TT due to the non-existence of future tense in Arabic. Yet, it is suggested to translate the English future tense into the Arabic present simple with or without 'س/سوف'. Therefore, the current example presents successful translation shifts of tense since the indication and meaning of the English news verb tense is preserved in the Arabic news verb tense. Thus, we can find that the English ST message is sustained in the Arabic TT message.

Text 29.2

ST: The US Geological Survey **says** the epicentre was 36km (22 miles) southwest of Parma and 91km (56 miles) east of Genoa.

TT: وافاد المركز الجيولوجي الاميركي بأن مركز الزلزال يقع على مسافة 36 كيلومتراً جنوب غربي بارما و91 كيلومتراً شرقي جنوة.

Transliteration: w **afad** almakaz algeology alamreekey be'an makaz alzelzal yaqa' 'la masafat 36 keelo metran janoub gharbey barma w 91 keelo metran shareqey janawa.

Back translation: And the U.S. Geological Survey **reported** that the epicenter of the earthquake locates at 36 km southwest of Parma, and 91 km east of Genoa.

In the above example, the present simple tense of the English BBC news predicate 'says' is in textual equivalence of the past simple tense of the Arabic BBC news predicate 'افاد' (afad, reported). Since the English verb 'says' was translated into the Arabic verb 'افاد' (afad, reported), a shift of tense from present simple into past simple occurred in the Arabic TT news. Translators of the BBC applied an optional shift in the process of translating English news into Arabic. In the current news text, the optional shift applied by BBC translators does not change the meaning of the ST in the

TT. Therefore, the message of the English BBC news ST is sustained in the message of the Arabic BBC news TT. We can explain the optional shift of tense which occurred in this text that the English news style of reporting is the present simple tense. However the Arabic news style of reporting is in past simple tense.

Text 33.3

ST: Sweeping tax cuts passed during the presidency of George W Bush **will expire**, eventually affecting people of all income levels, and many businesses.

TT: فإجراءات خفض الضرائب الواسعة، التي أقرت في عهد جورج بوش، **تكون قد انتهت** فترة العمل بها، وقد يطال ذلك الأمريكيين في كل المستويات وكذلك العديد من قطاعات الأعمال.

Transliteration: faejra'aat khafd aldara'eb alwase'a, allaty aqarat fi 'ahd jorj bosh, **takoun qad entahat** fatrat al'amal beha, w qad yatal thalek alamreekeyeen fi kol almostawayat w kathalek al'adeed men qeta'at ala'mal.

Back translation: Wide tax-cutting processes, which adopted in the era of George W. Bush, **will have finished** its work period, that will affect Americans at all levels as well as many business sectors.

The example above presents a shift of tense when the English BBC news texts were translated into the Arabic news texts under the assumption that the Arabic version of BBC news is the textual equivalence of the English version of the BBC news. The English BBC news predicate 'will expire' was translated into the Arabic BBC news predicate 'تكون قد انتهت' (takoun qad entahat, will have finished). The shift of tense occurred in the TT is a result of translating the future simple of English BBC news verb 'will expire' into the future perfect of the Arabic BBC news verb 'تكون قد انتهت' (takoun qad entahat, will have finished). The future perfect tense of 'will expire' indicates that the action will have been completed at a certain point in the future however the simple future of 'تكون قد انتهت' (takoun qad entahat, will have finished) indicates that the action will start to complete at that point in future. Therefore, the meaning of the English news ST is changed when it was transfered into the Arabic BBC news TT. Consequantly, the message of the English BBC news is parialy distorted in the message of the Arabic BBC

news. We can comment stating that such an optional shift which lead to change of the ST message can be avoided.

Finally, it is noticed that the tense shifts that occured in the current research data are mostly optional shifts yet there are cases in which the translators of BBC had to shift. The overall meaning of the texts after applying structural shifts of tense is partially distorted. Although BBC news translators of English into Arabic preserved the Arabic style of news reporting, they committed optional shifts which changed the source texts meaning these shifts would be avoided. Moreover, the above are selected examples to illustrate the shift of tense in the current research data which are 40 selected texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catford's (1965). Consequently, the same analyses of structural shift of tense can be applied to the detected texts. These texts are: Text 2.3, 4.1, 7.2, 8.1, 9.1, 10.1, 10.3, 11.1, 12.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.3, 15.1, 16.1, 16.3, 17.1, 17.3, 18.1, 18.3, 19.1, 21.2, 21.3, 22.2, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 25.1, 25.2, 26.1, 26.2, 26.3, 28.1, 28.2, 30.2, 30.3, 31.1, 31.2, 32.1, 32.2, 32.3, 33.1, 35.1, 35.3, 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 37.1, 39.1, 39.2, 39.3, 40.1, 40.2 and 40.3. BBC news translators were not successful in applying strucutral shifts of tense in most optional cases since these shifts change the meaning of the original message and then affect the quality of the message. However, they succeeded in applying strucutral shifts of tense in case of obligatory shifts.

4.2.2.3 Shift of sentence structure

The following examples analyze the grammatical shifts occurred in sentence structure in translation of BBC English news into Arabic. It also shed light on shifts from passive voice into active voice and from subject-verb-object (SVO) word order of English into verb-subject-object (VSO) and SC (nominal case) word order of Arabic.

Text 1.3

ST: "**Palestine is for all of us**, **we are partners in this nation**. Hamas cannot do without Fatah or Fatah without Hamas, or any movement," he said.

TT: " أن لفتح يمكن لا كما ،فتح دون شيئا تفعل ان لحماس يمكن لا .**الأمة هذه في شركاء نحن** .**جميعا لنا فلسطين**
"حماس دون شيئا تفعل

Transliteration: falasteen lna jmee'an. Nahno shorakaa' fi hazehe alomma. La yomken lhamas an taf'al shay'aan doun fateh. Kma la yomken lfateh an taf'al shay'aan doun hamas.

Back translation: "**Palestine (is) for all of us**. **We (are) partners in this nation**. Hamas cannot do anything without Fatah, Fatah also cannot do anything without Hamas".

The current example represents a shift of sentence structure when the English BBC news were translated into the Arabic BBC news. The verbal sentences of English BBC 'Palestine is for all of us' and 'we are partners in this nation' are in a textual equivalence with the nominal sentences of Arabic BBC 'جميعا لنا فلسطين' (Falasteen lna jmee'an, Palestine (is) for all of us) and 'الأمة هذه في شركاء نحن' (Nahno shorakaa' fi hazehe alomma, We (are) partners in this nation). Since English is a verbal sentence language and Arabic is a nominal-verbal sentence language, English verbal sentence is possible to be translated into an Arabic nominal sentence or an Arabic verbal sentence. The English verbal sentences 'Palestine is for all of us' and 'we are partners in this nation' have the word-order: S+V+O/C however the Arabic nominal sentences 'لنا فلسطين جميعا' (Falasteen lna jmee'an, Palestine (is) for all of us) and 'الأمة هذه في شركاء نحن' (Nahno shorakaa' fi hazehe alomma, We (are) partners in this nation) have the word-order: Topic+Comment. Therefore, the English BBC news verbal sentences were shifted into the Arabic BBC news nominal sentences. It is noticed that these optional shifts preserved the meaning of the English ST in the Arabic TT. And then the message of the English BBC news ST is sustained in the message of the Arabic BBC news TT. This finding in line with Ghazala's (2008) suggestion of translating English verb (be) in present simple tense into the Arabic nominal sentence by deleting it completely.

Text 3.1

 ST: His wife, Graca Machel, and President Zuma visited him on Christmas Day and said he was in good spirits.

TT: وزارت غراسا ماشيل زوجة مانديلا مصحوبة برئيس جنوب أفريقيا الحالي، جاكوب زوما، مانديلا في
المستشفى يوم عيد الميلاد (الكريسماس) إذ قالا إنه يتمتع بمعنويات عالية.

Transliteration: wezarat ghrasa mashel zawjat mandella mashooba ber'ees janoub afriqia alhaly, jakob zooma, mandella fi almostashfa yawm eed almeelad (alkresmas) eth qala enaho ytamata' bimanaweyat aaliya.

Back translation: And (**visited**) **Graca Machel, Mandela's wife, accompanied by the current President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, visited Mandela** in hospital on Christmas Day (Christmas), as they said that he enjoys high spirits.

In the above example there is a grammatical shift of word-order when the English BBC news text was translated into the Arabic BBC news text under the assumption that the Arabic version is the textual equivalence of the English source text. The optional shift of word-order occurred when the English BBC sentence 'His wife, Graca Machel, and President Zuma visited him' of the SVO word-order was translated into the Arabic BBC sentence ' وزارت غراسا ماشيل زوجة مانديلا مصحوبة برئيس جنوب أفريقيا مانديلا الحالي، جاكوب زوما' (wezarat ghrasa mashel zawjat mandella mashooba ber'ees janoub afriqia alhaly, jakob zooma, mandella, And (visited) Graca Machel, Mandela's wife, accompanied by the current President of South Africa, Jacob Zuma, visited Mandela) of the VSO word-order. Although the emphasis of the English BBC news on the subject 'His wife' (Mandela's wife) was shifted into the Arabic BBC news 'زارت' (wezarat, visited), the meaning of the English BBC news ST is preserved in the Arabic BBC news TT. Therefore the message of the English BBC news text is sustained in the message of the Arabic BBC news text. This finding matches Ghazalah (2008) suggestion in translating normal cases of the SVO word-order of English into the VSO word-order of Arabic yet the subject has great value and need to be emphasized.

Text 6.1

ST: Prominent Bahraini rights activist Nabeel Rajab has been re-arrested on suspicion of posting tweets seen as critical of Bahrain's ruling system.

TT: (تويتر) رسائل استخدام بتهمة **رجب نبيل البارز الانسان حقوق ناشط اعتقال البحرينية السلطات أعادت** لانتقاد النظام الحاكم في البلاد.

Transliteration: a'aadat alsolotat albahreeneya e'tiqal nashet hoqouq alensaan albarez nabeel rajab betohmat estekhdam twetter le'entiqad alnetham alhakem fi albelad.

Back translation: (**re-arrested**) **Bahraini authorities re-arrested a prominent human rights activist Nabeel Rajab** on charges of using messages (Twitter) to criticize the regime in the country.

The example above presents a grammatical shift of sentence structure. This shift took place when the English BBC news texts were translated into the Arabic BBC news under the assumption that the Arabic version is the textual equivalence of the English. The optional shift occurred when the passive voice sentence 'Prominent Bahraini rights activist Nabeel Rajab has been re-arrested' of the English BBC news was translated into the active voice sentence 'رجب نبيل البارز الانسان حقوق ناشط اعتقال البحرينية السلطات أعادت' (a'aadat alsolotat albahreeneya e'tiqal nashet hoqouq alensaan albarez nabeel rajab, (re-arrested) Bahraini authorities re-arrested a prominent human rights activist Nabeel Rajab). Active and passive voices are two contrastive types of style which function differently hence they should not be ignored in translation into Arabic (Ghazala, 2008). Therefore, the shift from passive to active voice in the current news text followed the claim that Arabic is an active language yet English is a passive. However, Ghazala (2008) rejected this claim and pointed out that Arabic accepts both active and passive voices and then any shift from passive voice into active voice will affect the message. It is noticed that the doer of the action of the English BBC news is not mentioned which is used to avoid embarrassing others. However, the doer of the action of the Arabic BBC news is mentioned which embarrasses the others. Accordingly, we can conclude that the

meaning of the English BBC news has changed in the Arabic BBC news and thus the message of the English BBC news is distorted in the Arabic BBC news.

Text 18.2

ST: "I need someone to give me psychological care. **Maybe we'll be involved in crimes** because there is nothing good in our future," he says.

TT: ويقول "اني بحاجة الى علاج نفسي، **قد نتحول كلنا الى مجرمين** لأن مستقبلنا يفتقر الى اي شيء جيد ".

Transliteration: w yaqoul "eny behaja ela 'elaj nafsy, **qad natahawal kolana ela mojremeen** la'an mostaqblona yaftaqer ela ay shay' jayed.

Back translation: He says, "I need psychological treatment, **we may all become criminals** because our future lacks any good thing."

A grammatical shift in the sentence stucture occured in the Arabic BBC news text when it was translated from the English BBC news under the assumption that the Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news. This optional shift happened when the passive voice of the English BBC news sentence 'Maybe we'll be involved in crimes' was translated into the Arabic BBC news active voice ' قد نتحول كلنا الى مجرمين' (qad natahawal kolana ela mojremeen, we may all become criminals). The English BBC passive news 'Maybe we'll be involved in crimes' indicates that 'we'(children of Iraq) are not involving in crimes by their will yet there are factors/people force them to do so. Nevertheless, the Arabic BBC news ' قد نتحول كلنا الى مجرمين' (qad natahawal kolana ela mojremeen, we may all become criminals) indicates that the children of Iraq are willing to become criminals and there is no force which pushes them to do so. Since passive voice functions differntly from the active voice, Ghazalah (2008) insisted that English passive voice must be translated into Arabic passive voice. Therefore, the meaning of the news is changed and the message of the English BBC news ST is distorted.

Text 40.1

ST: Home Secretary Theresa May has applied for permission to appeal against a decision to block the removal of Jordanian terror suspect Abu Qatada.

TT: المتهم "ابو قتادة" تسليم منع القضاء قرار استئناف **المحكمة اذن ماي تريزا البريطانية الداخلية وزيرة طلبت**
بالارهاب الى بلده الاصلي الاردن.

Transliteration: talabat wazeerat aldakhelia albareetania tereza mai ethn almahkama este'naf qarar alqada' man' tasleem abu qatada almotaham belerhab ela baladoh alasley alordon.

Back translation: (asked) **British Home Secretary Theresa May asked the court** permission to appeal the decision of the judiciary to prevent the delivery of "Abu Qatada," who accused of terrorism to his homeland Jordan.

A grammatical shift of word-order took place when the English BBC news were translated into the Arabic BBC news under the assumption that both English and Arabic BBC news are in textual equivalence. This optional shift occurred in the Arabic BBC news 'المحكمة اذن ماي تريزا البريطانية الداخلية وزيرة طلبت' (talabat wazeerat aldakhelia albareetania tereza mai ethn almahkama, (asked) British Home Secretary Theresa May asked the court) which was translated from the English BBC news 'Home Secretary Theresa May has applied for permission'. Therefore, an optional shift of word-order took place when the SVO sentence strucutre of English BBC news 'Home Secretary Theresa May has applied for permission'was changed into the VSO sentence structure of Arabic BBC news 'المحكمة اذن ماي تريزا البريطانية الداخلية وزيرة طلبت' (talabat wazeerat aldakhelia albareetania tereza mai ethn almahkama, (asked) British Home Secretary Theresa May asked the court). Since Ghazala (2008) argued that only important and emphasized subjects/doers of actions cases would be translated from the SVO sentence strucutre of an English text into the SVO sentence structure of an Arabic text and they would be translated into VSO when the subject is not emphasized. Therefore, the meaning of the English BBC news ST is preserved into the Arabic BBC news TT with pointing out that English version of news give priority to subjects yet Arabic do to

verbs. Consequently, the message of the English BBC news is sustained in the message of the Arabic BBC news of the current text.

Finally, it is noticed that the sentence structure shifts that occured in the current research data are mostly optional shifts. The meaning of the texts after applying optional structural shifts of verbal-nominal sentence and word-order is sustained. However, the meaning of the Arabic BBC news is distorted after applying optional structural shift of passive-active voice. Although BBC news translators of English into Arabic preserved the Arabic style of news reporting, they committed optional shifts which changed the source texts meaning these shifts would be avoided in strucutral shifts of passive-active. Moreover, the above are selected examples to illustrate the shift in sentence structure of the current research data which are 40 selected texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catford's (1965). Consequently, the same analysis can be applied to the detected texts. These texts are: Text 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 6.2, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.1, 8.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, 19.3, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 21.1, 21.2, 21.3, 22.1, 22.2 22.3, 23.2, 23.3, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 25.1, 25.2, 26.1, 26.2, 26.3, 27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 29.1, 29.2, 29.3, 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 31.1, 31.2, 31.3, 32.1, 32.3, 33.1, 33.2, 34.1, 34.2, 34.3, 35.1, 35.2, 35.3, 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 37.1, 37.2, 37.3, 38.1, 38.2, 38.3, 39.1, 39.3, 40.2, 40.3. BBC news translators were not successful in applying optional strucutral shifts of passive-active cases since these shifts change the meaning of the original message and then affect the quality of the message. However, they succeeded in applying optional strucutral shifts of word-order and verbal-nominal cases.

4.2.3   CLASS-SHIFTS

According to Catford (1965), class-shifts are those shifts that take place in the TT when there is no exact correspondence at the same class yet they are under the assumption that there is a textual equivalence between the ST and the TT. In other words, class-shifts are the grammatical change in translation occurs when translate a ST class into different class in the TT. These changes of class include shift from a noun to a verb, from an adjective to a noun, etc.

After we have defined class-shifts, we will analyse the detected shifts of class of the research data which consist of 40 English BBC news texts and their Arabic correspondences.

Text 1.2

ST: In a recent speech, Mr Meshaal urged "reconciliation and national unity of the **Palestinian** ranks".

TT: وفي آخر تصريح له، حض خالد مشعل على تحقيق الوحدة الوطنية بين **الفلسطينيين**

Transliteration: w fi akher tasreeh laho, hadda khaled mesh'l ala tahqeeq alwehda alwataniya bayn **alafalasteeneyeen**.

Back translation: and in his last speech, Khalid Meshaal urged on acheivement of national unity among the **Palestinians**.

The above example represents a general principle of English adjectives used as nouns after preceded by the definite article 'the'. Since the English BBC news are in textual equivalence with the Arabic BBC news under Catford (1965) assumption, the Arabic noun 'الفلسطينيين' (alafalasteeneyeen, the Palestinians) is the textual equivalence of the English adjective 'Palestinian' in 'the Palestinian ranks'. Hence there is a grammatical shift of class in the Arabic BBC news from an adjective to a noun. However, both English and Arabic BBC news refers to the Palestinians. Therefore, the meaning of the English BBC news is preserved in the Arabic BBC news after applying

shift of class from an adjective to a noun. Accordingly, the message of the English BBC news is sustained in the Arabic BBC news.

Text 2.2

ST: "The president will continue being president beyond 10 January, nobody should have any doubt about that," Mr Cabello said after his election, adding: "We will never **defraud** the people."

TT: وقال كابيللو بعد انتخابه "الرئيس سيظل رئيسا بعد العاشر من يناير، لا ينبغي أن يساور الشك أحدا بهذا الشأن"، مضيفا "لن نسمح أبدا **بخداع** الناس".

Transliteration: w qal kabello b'd entikhabah "alra'ees sayazal ra'esan ba'd ala'sher men ynayer. la yanbaghi an yosawer alshak ahadan bihatha alsha'n" modeefan " lan nasmah abadan **bikheda'** alnaas.

Back translation: Capello said after his election "The President will remain president after 10 January, No one should has doubt in this matter," adding "we will never allow people's **fraud**.

In the above example, there is a shift of class under the assumption that the English BBC news are in textual equivalence with the Arabic BBC news. Therefore, the Arabic BBC news noun 'خداع' (kheda', fraud) is the textual equivalence of the English BBC news verb 'defraud'. This shift of class from a verb to a noun changed the meaning of the original text. The English BBC news indicates that Mr. Cabello and the people who talk on their behalf, they, will never defraud the people. However, the Arabic BBC news indicates that Mr. Cabello and the people who talk on their behalf, they, will not allow anybody to defraud the people. Therfore, the optional change of class lead to change of meaning in that the agent of defraud in the English BBC news is Mr. Cabello and the people who talk on their behalf, yet the agent of defraud in the Arabic BBC news is anybody. Consequently, the message of the English BBC news ST is partially distorted.

<div style="text-align: center">**Text 7.3**</div>

ST: Analysts say a series of gains **by** rebels in the east and north shows their growing military strength, but the Syrian army still possesses vastly superior aerial firepower and has struck back with force.

TT: ويقول محللون إن سلسلة من المكاسب التي **حققتها** المعارضة شمالي البلاد وشرقيها توضح ان قوتهم العسكرية في ازدياد، ولكن القوات الجوية للجيش السوري ما زالت متفوقة بدرجة كبيرة.

Transliteration: w yaqoul mohaleloun ena selsela men almaseb allaty **haqaqtoha** almo'arada shmaley albelad w sharqeha towadeh inna qowatahom fi ezdeyad, w laken alqowaat aljaweya leljaysh alsoury ma zalat motafaweqa bedaraja kabeera.

Back translation: Analysts say that a series of gains **achieved** by the opposition in the north and east of the country, shows that their military strength is increasing, but the Air Force of the Syrian army is still quite superior.

A shift of class occurred in the above example when the English BBC news was translated into the Arabic BBC news. The Arabic BBC news verb 'حققتها' (haqaqtoha, achieved) is in a textual equivalence with the English BBC news preposition 'by'. The English BBC news indicates that 'the set of gains are by (achieved by) rebels' moreover the Arabic BBC news indicates that 'the set of gains which the rebels achieved…' Therefore, the meaning of the English BBC news is preserved in the Arabic BBC news and then the message of the English BBC news is sustained in the Arabic BBC news. Consequently, we found that translators of BBC succeeded in applying an optional shift of class in this example.

<div style="text-align: center">**Text 8.2**</div>

ST: Because the **US** election is a state-by-state contest, a **presidential** candidate must **win** key battlegrounds like Ohio, Virginia and Florida, which do not reliably vote for either party. No Republican has ever won the White House without taking Ohio.

TT: ولأن المعركة الانتخابية في **الولايات المتحدة الامريكية** هي منافسة بين المرشحين للفوز بتأييد الولايات، لذا على المرشح **للرئاسة** الامريكية العمل على **الفوز** بولايات لها ثقلها السياسي مثل: أوهايو وفرجينيا وفلوريدا.

Transliteration: w la'an alma'raka alentikhabeya fi **alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya** heya monafassa bayna almorashaheen lelfawz bita'yeed alwelayaat, letha 'ala almorashah **lelre'aasa** alamreekeya ala'mal 'ala **alfawz** biwelayaat laha theqalaha alseyasi methl ohaio w ferginia w florida.

Back translation: And because the electoral battle in **the United States of America** is a competition among the candidates to win the states support, so the candidate for the U.S. **presidency** has to work on **winning** states have political weight such as: Ohio, Virginia and Florida.

The above example contains three grammatical shifts of class in which two of them are from adjectives to nouns and a grammatical shift of class from a verb to a noun. Since the Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news, the Arabic BBC words 'الولايات المتحدة الامريكية' (alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya, the United States of America), 'الرئاسة' (lelre'aasa, presidency) and 'الفوز' (alfawz, winning) are consecutively the textual equivalence of the English BBC words 'US', 'presidential' and 'win'. Therefore, the English BBC adjectives 'US' and 'presidential' are shifted into the Arabic nouns as 'الولايات المتحدة الامريكية' (alwelayat almotahedda alamreekeya, the United States of America), 'الرئاسة' (lelre'aasa, presidency). Moreover, the English BBC verb 'win' is shifted into the Arabic BBC noun 'الفوز' (alfawz, winning). The meaning of the English BBC adjective 'US' in 'the US election' indicates that the election is American, yet its Arabic correspondence indicates that the election is in the US. Furthermore, the meaning of the English BBC adjective 'presidential' in 'a presidential candidate' and the Arabic BBC noun 'الرئاسة' (lelre'aasa, presidency) in 'المرشح للرئاسة الامريكية' indicates the same. Besides, the meaning of the English BBC verb 'win' in 'must win key battlegrounds' is more stronger than the Arabic BBC noun 'الفوز' (alfawz, winning) in 'العمل على الفوز بولايات'. We can conclude that the three optional shifts of class committed by the BBC translators succeeded to a large extant to preserve the meaning of the source news and the style of Arabic news. Therefore, the message of the English BBC is sustained in the Arabic BBC news after applying these three optional shifts of class.

Finally, it is noticed that shifts of class from English BBC news adjectives and nouns to Arabic BBC news nouns are many however; shifts of class from nouns to

verbs are found only in text 35.2, 36.1 and 17.2. Similarly, shift of class from an adjective to an adverb is only found in text 18.1, shift of class from an adverb to a noun is found in text 9.2 only and shift of class from a preposition to a verb is found in text 7.3. Moreover, the above are selected examples to draw the shifts in class of the current research data which are 40 selected texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catfored's (1965). Consequently, the same analyses can be applied to the detected texts. These texts are: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 8.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 10.2, 10.3, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 13.3, 14.1, 14.2, 17.2, 18.1, 18.2, 18.3, 20.1, 21.1, 22.3, 23.1, 23.2, 25.1, 25.3, 26.3, 28.2, 29.3, 30.3, 31.3, 32.1, 34.3, 35.2, 35.3, 36.1, 36.3, 37.1, 37.3, 38.1, 38.3, 40.1.

4.2.4   UNIT-SHIFTS

Unit-shifts are those shifts occurring when there is a textual equivalence between the source text and the target text however the source text corresponding the target text at a different rank. Catford (1965) clarified that the word 'rank' represents: morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence. Therefore, unit-shifts happen when the ST morpheme is translated into a TT word, a ST word is translated into a TT phrase, a ST phrase is translated into a TT clause and/or a ST clause is translated into a TT sentence. Furthermore, unit-shifts take place from a different direction i.e. a ST word is translated into a TT morpheme, a ST phrase is translated into a TT word, a ST clause is translated into a TT phrase, and/or a ST sentence is translated into a TT clause.

After we have reviewed the possible translation of units from English into Arabic, now we will analyze the detected shifts of unit of the research data which consist of 40 English BBC news texts and their Arabic correspondences.

Text 2.2

ST: "**The** president will continue being president beyond 10 January, nobody should have any doubt about that," Mr Cabello said after his election, adding: "**We** will never defraud the people."

TT: وقال كابيللو بعد انتخابه "**ال**رئيس سيظل رئيسا بعد العاشر من يناير، لا ينبغي أن يساور الشك أحدا بهذا الشأن"، مضيفا "لن **ن**سمح أبدا بخداع الناس".

Transliteration: w qal kabello b'd entikhabah "**al**ra'ees sayazal ra'esan ba'd ala'sher men ynayer. la yanbaghi an yosawer alshak ahadan bihatha alsha'n" modeefan " lan **na**smah abadan bikheda' alnaas.

Back translation: Capello said after his election "**The** President will remain president after 10 January, No one should has doubt in this matter," adding "**we** will never allow Deceiving people.

Shifts of unit from a word into a morpheme are many when we translate the English texts into Arabic due to translation of the English word definite article 'the' as a morpheme 'ال' in Arabic. Further, the translation of English pronouns into Arabic pronouns considered as a shift of unit from a word into a morpheme. Moreover, the above example illustrates shifts of unit from a word into a morpheme under the assumption that both English and Arabic BBC news texts are in textual equivalence. Therefore, the English BBC news word 'The' in 'The President' is shifted into the Arabic BBC news morpheme as 'ال' in 'الرئيس' (alra'ees, The President'. Furthermore, the English BBC news word 'We' in 'We will never' is translated as a morpheme 'ن' in 'لن نسمح أبدا' in the Arabic BBC news. These morphemes are attached to other lexical words. The shift of the definite article 'the' is obligatory. Although shifting the English word 'we' into a morpheme in Arabic, BBC translators succeeded to apply shifts of unit in the current text and preserving the meaning. Consequently, we found that the quality of the English BBC news ST message has not been affected after applying unit-shifts.

ST: "**I was targeted** because **I** was exercising **my** right to defend human rights, which is a right that is stipulated by **the** Bahraini constitution," he said.

TT: وقال "**استهدفت** لأني كنت امارس حقي في الدفاع عن حقوق الانسان، وهو حق يكفله الدستور البحريني".

Transliteration: w qal "**estohdeft** la'en**y** kont omares haq**ey** fi aladefa' 'an hoqouq alensaan, w howa haq yokalefoho **al**dostour **al**bahreeney.

Back translation: He said "**I was targeted** because **I** exercise **my** right to defend human rights, a right which guaranteed by **the** Bahrain Constitution ."

    We have detected two types of unit-shifts in the above example under Catford's assumption that there is a textual equivalence between the English BBC news and the Arabic BBC news. There two types of unit-shifts are a shift from a phrase to a word and a shift from a word to a morpheme. The phrase of the English BBC news 'I was targeted' is shifted into a word contains the implicit doner of the Arabic BBC news 'استهدفت' (estohdeft, I was targeted). The English pronoun 'I' becomes in the Arabic morpheme 'ت' (t). Moreover, the verbal phrase 'was targeted' is embedded in the word 'استهدف' (estohdef, was targeted). However, the English pronoun 'I' becomes the Arabic morpheme 'ي' which attached to the Arabic 'لأن' (la'n, that), the English pronoun 'my' is shifted into the Arabic morpheme 'ي' which attached to the noun 'حق' (haq, right) and the English definite article 'the' becomes the Arabic morpheme 'ال' which attached to the noun phrase 'الدستور البحريني' (aldostour albahreeney, the Bahrain Constitution). Therefore, we found that BBC translators succeeded in applying shifts of unit in the current text without any change in the English BBC news ST meaning. Hence, the quality of the ST message is sustained.

Text 12.3

ST: Responding to the president's national address, a **spokesman** for the opposition National Salvation Front, Hussein Abdel Ghani, accused **the** government **of** trying to establish an "autocratic tyranny **in the name of** religion".

TT: وردا على خطاب مرسي، اتهم **المتحدث باسم** جبهة الانقاذ الوطني حسين عبد الغني **الحكومة بـ**محاولة إقامة "نظام استبدادي **باسم** الدين"".

Transliteration: w radan ala khetab morsi, ettaham **almotahadeth be'esm** jabhat alae'nqath alwataney hussain abd el ghany **al**hokoma **be**mohawalat eqamat "netham estebdaady **be'esm** eldeen"

Back translation: In response to Mursi speech, a **spokesman** for the National Salvation Front, Hussein Abdel Ghani, accused **the** government **of** trying to establish "an autocratic regime **in the name of** religion."

In the above example, we notice a unit-shift from a word to a phrase and vice versa and two shifts of unit from words into morphemes. Under the assumption that Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news, the English BBC word 'spokesman' becomes the Arabic BBC phrase 'المتحدث باسم' (almotahadeth be'esm, spokesman) and the English BBC phrase 'in the name of' becomes the Arabic BBC word 'باسم' (be'esm, in the name of). It is noticed that the English compound nouns become the Arabic phrases and then the Arabic compound nouns (attached morphemes) become the English phrases. Accordingly, these shifts of unit are obligatory. However, the English BBC news definite article 'the' in 'the government' becomes the Arabic BBC morpheme 'ال' in 'الحكومة' (alhokoma, the government). Moreover, the English BBC preposition 'of' becomes the Arabic BBC morpheme 'ب' in 'بمحاولة' (bemohawalat, of trying). These shifts of unit which occurred in the current text are obligatory due to the differences between both English and Arabic systems. Therefore, we found that applying unit-shifts in the current news did not affect the source news meaning thus the quality of the English BBC ST is sustained.

Text 14.3

ST: Sunday's ruling was met with cries of "**Long live** justice!" by Mubarak supporters who held up **his** picture and hugged each other in the courtroom while dozens more outside shouted "**We love you**, president!", AFP news agency **reports**.

TT: وفور إعلان الحكم، هتف أنصار الرئيس السابق داخل قاعة المحكمة "**يحيا** العدل" وهم يرفعون صورته وعانقوا بعضهم البعض، بينما هتف العشرات خارج القاعة "**بنحبك** يا ريس"، **حسبما أفادت** وكالة فرانس برس.

Transliteration: w faowr e'lan alhokm, hataf ansar alra'ees alsabeq dakhel qa'at almahkama "**yaheya** al'adl" w hom yarfa'oun sourat**oh** w 'anaqou ba'dahom alba'd, baynama hataf ala'sharat kharej alqa'a " **benhebak** ya rayes", **hasbma afadat** wkalat frans press.

Back translation: Immediately after the verdict was announced, the former president's supporters shouted inside the courtroom, "**Long live** justice" meanwhile they carried **his** picture and hugged each other, while dozens outside the hall shouted "**We Love you**, president", **according to** Agence France-Presse.

Under the assumption that the Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news, we have detected four shifts of unit in the above example. These four shifts are a shift from phrase to a word when the English BBC phrase 'Long live' is translated into the Arabic BBC word 'يحيا' (yaheya, Long live), a shift from a word to a morpheme when the English BBC word 'his' is translated into the Arabic BBC morpheme 'ه' in 'صورته' (souratoh, his picture), a shift from a nominal clause into a word when the English BBC clause 'We love you' is translated into the Arabic BBC word 'بنحبك' (benhebak, we love you) and finally, a shift from a word to a phrase when the English BBC reports is translated into the Arabic BBC 'حسبما أفادت' (hasbma afadat, according to). Although BBC translators could avoid the unit-shift from a phrase to a word 'يحيا' (yaheya, Long live) by translating it to the phrase 'حياة مديدة' (haya madida, long life) they succeeded to shift because the meaning of the English ST is preserved since the focus is on the action 'live'. Further, in Arabic the possessive pronouns are attached to the nouns hence the shift from word 'his' into the morpheme 'ه' is obligatory. Furthermore, the Arabic word 'بنحبك' matches the English clause 'We love you' because the pronoun 'we' becomes the morpheme 'ن' and the pronoun 'you' becomes the morpheme 'ك' and both morphemes are attached to the verb 'يحب' (love). Therefore, the meaning of the English BBC news is preserved after applying unit-shifts in the current news. Hence we found that the quality of the message is sustained.

Text 33.3

ST: Sweeping tax cuts **passed** during the presidency of George W Bush **will expire**, eventually affecting people of all income levels, and many businesses.

TT: وقد ،**التي أقرت** في عهد جورج بوش، **تكون قد انتهت فترة العمل بها**، فإجراءات خفض الضرائب الواسعة يطال ذلك الأمريكيين في كل المستويات وكذلك العديد من قطاعات الأعمال.

Transliteration: faejra'aat khafd aldara'eb alwase'a, **allaty aqarat** fi 'ahd jorj bosh, **takoun qad entahat fatrat al'amal beha**, w qad yatal thalek alamreekeyeen fi kol almostawayat w kathalek al'adeed men qeta'at ala'mal.

Back translation: Wide tax-cutting processes, **which adopted** in the era of George W. Bush, **have ended its work period**, that will affect Americans at all levels as well as many business sectors.

The above example illustrates shifts of unit form a word to a phrase and from a phrase to a clause under the assumption that both English and Arabic are in a textual equivalence. The English BBC word 'passed' is shifted into the Arabic BBC phrase 'التي أقرت' (allaty aqarat, which adopted). This is an optional shift in that 'passed' could be translated as 'المُقرة' (almoqara, adopted) yet the meaning did not change due to the shift. Moreover, the English BBC phrase 'will expire' is shifted into the Arabic BBC clause 'تكون قد انتهت فترة العمل بها' (takoun qad entahat fatrat al'amal beha, have ended its work period). This is an obligatory shift to preserve the meaning of the English BBC meaning because the word 'expire' means 'انتهت فترة العمل بها' which indicates the validity of duration. Therefore, we can conclude that BBC translators applied optional and obligatory shifts in the current news in order to preserve the source news meaning, sustain the quality of message and to preserve the Arabic style of news.

Finally, it is noticed that shifts of unit from words into phrases, words into morphemes, clauses into words, phrases into words and vice versa occurred when translating English BBC news to Arabic BBC news. It is noticed also that shifts of unit took place in all the news texts due to the grammatical system differences between English and Arabic. Nevertheless, translation of the definite article 'the' is equivalent at

the word level but not at the discoursal. Since the article 'the' in English largely indicates 'identifiabilty' where its classic role is an anaphoric (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). The definite article 'the' is consistently identified by a reference back in the text. It is a way to realize specificity. The purpose of the definite article is "an unmarked or non-selective referential deictic" (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 74). Therefore the noun it changes has precise referent which is available in the adjacent environment. Opposing to English, Arabic applies the definite article for a generic reference. Moreover, the above are selected examples to draw the shifts in class of the current research data which are 40 selected texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catford's (1965). Consequently, the same analyses can be applied to the rest of texts.

4.2.5   INTRA-SYSTEM SHIFTS

Intra-system shifts take place between two languages when both languages' systems largely correspond to each other. Nevertheless, when translating the source language text into the target language text the translator needs to shift from plural into singular and vice versa or from definite into indefinite and vice versa. Intra-system shifts occur between two languages due to the fact that a plural noun in a source text might in some cases have a singular noun as its textual equivalence and vice versa. Moreover a definite noun of the target text might be the corresponding items of an indefinite noun of the source text and vice versa.

Now after we have reviewed the definition of intra-system shifts, we will analyze the shifts of intra-system which occurred in the current study data when the English BBC news where translated into the Arabic BBC news.

Text 1.1

ST: But **observers** say there have been signs of warming ties between **the rivals** ahead of **Wednesday**'s talks.

TT: ولكن **المراقبين** يعتقدون أن هناك مؤشرات على تحسن العلاقات بين **الحركتين المتنافستين**، على موعد مع محادثات يوم **الأربعاء**.

Transliteration: w laken **almoraqebeen** ya'taqedoun ana honak mo'shwerat ala tahason ala'laqat bayn **alharakatain almotanafessatain** ala maw'ed mohadathat yawm **ala'rbe'aa**.

Back translation: but **observers** think there have been indicators on relations improvement between **the two competitive parties** before **Wednesday**'s talks.

The above example presents shifts of intra-system under the assumption that Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news. In the current text BBC translators applied two types of intra-system shifts: from indefinite noun to definite noun and vice versa and from plural noun to dual noun. The English BBC indefinite noun 'observers' was translated into the Arabic BBC definite noun 'المراقبين' (almoraqebeen, (the) observers). The definite article 'ال' is attached to the noun 'مراقبين'. The Arabic definiteness of the noun expresses generic references, thus the meaning is sustained. Moreover, Arabic names of weekdays are defined with 'ال' (al, the) yet English ones have no definite article. Hence the shift of intra-system from indefinite noun 'Wednesday' to the Arabic definite noun 'الأربعاء' (ala'rbe'aa) preserves the meaning of the English ST. However, the intra-system shift from plural noun 'the rivals' to 'الحركتين المتنافستين' (alharakatain almotanafessatain, the two competitive parties) succeeded to preserve the meaning of the English ST whereas Arabic distinguish between plural case and dual case yet English does not. Therefore, we found that BBC translators from English news to Arabic preserve the meaning and sustain the quality of the ST message.

Text 2.1

ST: Venezuela's **National Assembly** has met to choose its leader, a possible stand-in for **President** Hugo Chavez who is in Cuba following cancer surgery.

TT: انعقدت **الجمعية الوطنية (البرلمان)** في فنزويلا لاختيار رئيسا لها، قد يحل محل **الرئيس** هوغو تشافيز الذي مازال يخضع للعلاج في كوبا بعد عملية استئصال لسرطان.

Transliteration: ina'qadat **aljam'ya alwataniya (albarlaman)** fi finzwella l'khtiyar r'yeesan lha. qd yhl **alr'ees** hogo tshafeez allazy ma zal yakhda' lel'elaj fi kooba ba'd 'amaliya este'sal lsaratan.

Back translation: The National Assembly (Parliament) met in Venezuela to choose its chairman, who may replace **President** Hugo Chavez, who is still undergoing treatment in Cuba after a mastectomy for cancer.

A grammatical shift of intra-system from indefinite nouns into definite nouns occured when the English BBC news was translated into the Arabic BBC news. The English BBC indefinite nouns 'National Assembly' in 'Venezuela's National Assembly' becomes the Arabic BBC definite nouns 'الجمعية الوطنية (البرلمان)' (aljam'ya alwataniya (albarlaman), The National Assembly (The Parliament)). This shift took place becasue the noun phrase 'National Assembly' is defined by 'Venezuela'. However, the English BBC indefinite noun 'President' in 'President Hugo Chavez' has no definite article 'the' yet the Arabic BBC equivelant 'الرئيس' (alr'ees, the President) has 'ال' (al). The English noun 'President' is defined by 'Hugo Chavez' yet the Arabic noun 'رئيس' (r'ees) is defined by 'the'. BBC translators shift the indefinite noun 'President' into the definite noun 'الرئيس' (alr'ees, the President) to preserve the meaning of the English ST since the Arabic TT without the definite article 'ال' (al) indicates that there is someone who is the president Hugo Chavez. Therefore, the meaning of the English BBC news ST is preserved in the Arabic BBC news TT after applying intra-system shift from indefinite nouns by 'the' into definite nouns. Accordingly, the quality of the ST message is sustained.

Text 33.3

ST: Sweeping **tax** cuts passed during the presidency of George W Bush will expire, eventually affecting people of all income **levels**, and many **businesses**.

TT: فإجراءات خفض **الضرائب** الواسعة، التي أقرت في عهد جورج بوش، تكون قد انتهت فترة العمل بها، وقد يطال ذلك الأمريكيين في كل **المستويات** وكذلك العديد من قطاعات **الأعمال**.

Transliteration: faejra'aat khafd **aldara'eb** alwase'a, allaty aqarat fi 'ahd jorj bosh, takoun qad entahat fatrat al'amal beha, w qad yatal thalek alamreekeyeen fi kol **almostawayat** w kathalek al'adeed men qeta'at **ala'mal**.

Back translation: Wide **tax**-cutting processes, which are adopted in the era of George W. Bush, have ended its work period. This will affect Americans at all **levels** as well as many **business** sectors.

In the above example, we have detected two types of intra-system shifts when the English BBC news were translated into the Arabic BBC news under the assumption that both English and Arabic BBC news are in textual equivalence. The first shift is from the English singular noun 'tax' to the Arabic plural noun 'الضرائب' (aldara'eb, the taxes). The second shift is from the English indefinite nouns 'levels', 'businesses' and 'tax'to the Arabic definite nouns 'المستويات' (almostawayat, the levels), 'الأعمال' (ala'mal, the businesses) and 'الضرائب' (aldara'eb, taxes). English indicates generic reference through a singular and indifinite noun. However Arabic indicates generic reference through a plural and definite noun. Thus, translation of English BBC 'tax' into the Arabic 'الضرائب' is successful. Nevertheless, the English BBC news ST 'levels' is not defined by 'the' but by 'all' yet the Arabic BBC news TT 'المستويات' (the levels) is defined by 'the'. Both the English 'levels' and the Arabic 'المستويات' indicate a generic reference. Hence the meaning of the English ST is preserved in the Arabic TT. Moreover, translation of the abstract indefinite English word 'businesses' to the Arabic definite word 'الأعمال' indicates a generic reference. Therefore, we found that translators of English BBC news into Arabic preserved the meaning and sustained the quality of the message in the Arabic TT.

Text 35.1

ST: The UK is to end **financial aid** to India by 2015, international development secretary Justine Greening has said. **Support** worth about £200m ($319m) will be phased out between now and 2015 and the UK's focus will then shift to offering **technical assistance**.

TT: أعلنت وزيرة المساعدات الخارجية البريطانية، جستين غرينينغ، أن المملكة المتحدة ستوقف **المساعدات المالية** التي تقدمها إلى الهند اعتبارا من عام 2015. وسوف تتقلص **المساعدات** البريطانية، البالغة 200 مليون

جنيه استرليني (319 مليون دولار) في العام، تدريجيا ابتداء من هذا العام لتنتهي كليا في عام 2015، ليتجه تركيز بريطانيا في المستقبل إلى تقديم **المساعدات التقنية**.

Transliteration: a'lanat wazeerat almosa'adat alkharejia albreetaniya, jasteen ghreningh, ana almamlaka almotaheda satouqef **almosa'adat almaleia** allaety toqademaha ela alhind e'tabaran men 'aam 2015. W sawfa tataqalas **almosa'adat** albareetaneia albalegha 200 milioun joneh esterleeney 319 milioun dollar fi al'am, tadreejeyan ebtidaa' men hathat al'aam koleyan fi 'aam 2015, leyatajih tarkeez bareetaneia fi almostaqbal ela taqdeem **almosa'adat alteqaneya**.

Back translation: Secretary of British foreign aid, Justine Greening, stated that the United Kingdom will stop **the financial aids** offered to India statring from 2015. The British **aids**, amounting to 200 million pounds (319 million dollars) a year, will be reduced gradually starting from this year to end completely in 2015, moving Britain focus in the future to provide **technical assistances**.

The current example illustrates an intra-system shift from English BBC news indefinite singular nouns into Arabic BBC news definite plural nouns under the assumption that Arabic BBC news are the textual equivalence of the English BBC news. Therefore, the English ST 'financial aid', 'Support' and 'technical assistance' are shifted to the Arabic TT 'المساعدات المالية' (almosa'adat almaleia, the financial aids), 'المساعدات' (almosa'adat, aids) and 'المساعدات التقنية' (almosa'adat alteqaneya, the technical assistances) respectively. It is noticed that English style of reporting generic reference uses singular and indefinite noun however Arabic style of reporting generic reference uses plural and definite noun. Consequently, we found that BBC translators applied intra-system shifts in the current text in order to preserve the meaning of the English ST and the style of the Arabic TT and then to sustain the quality of the English ST message.

Finally, it is noticed that shifts of intra-system from plural noun into singular nouns, definite noun into indefinite noun and vice versa occurred when translating English BBC news to Arabic BBC news. It is noticed also that shifts of intra-system took place in most of the news texts due to the grammatical pluralness and definiteness systems differences between English and Arabic. Moreover, the above are selected examples to draw the shifts in class of the current research data which are 40 selected

texts from BBC English and their correspondences from BBC Arabic based on Catford's (1965). Consequently, the same analyses can be applied to the following texts: 4.3, 6.3, 11.1, 12.1, 13.2, 15.3, 17.3, 18.2, 19.2, 20.1, 14.2, 25.3, 29.3, 36.3, 37.3 and 39.2.

4.3   SUMMARY

The present chapter presented analysis and findings of the research corpus. It analyzed the research corpus in two axes (1) the types of translation shifts which occur in the process of translating BBC English news into Arabic, and (2) the quality of the target text message after the linguistic shift occurred in light of Catford's (1965) notion on Translation Shift. In this chapter the analysis applied on the research data which is 40 selected texts from the English and Arabic versions of BBC news published from January 2012 until January 2013. Moreover, it is found that the grammatical shifts proposed by Catford (1965) are applied in English-Arabic translation of media news. Those shifts are level shifts, structural-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts and intra-system shifts. Further, the current chapter suggests that shifts in translation are due to the differences between both English and Arabic grammatical systems. Additionally, those grammatical shifts are tended mainly to preserve the meaning of the English source news and to sustain the English news message. However, the present chapter discusses how certain types of grammatical shifts change the meaning and distort the quality of the source news message. Finally, the research objectives posed in Chapter 1 of the current research are achieved in this chapter.

CHAPTER 5
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the findings of the study. The findings answer the research questions and achieve the research objectives. A discussion sheds light on the key findings in which how those grammatical shifts based on Catford's taxonomy change the meaning of the source text and distort its quality of the message. After that, this chapter discusses the limitations of the study and offers some recommendations for further researches. Finally, a conclusion is conducted to summarize the current dissertation.

5.2 DISCUSSION OF KEY FINDINGS

The present research reached to a number of key findings. Those key findings are related to the research objectives. Accordingly, these findings focus on two axes; (1) the types of translation shifts that occur in the process of translating BBC English news into Arabic, and (2) the quality of the target text message after the linguistic shift occurred. The following table outlines the findings by presenting the types of shift took place in the research data, its change of the source news meaning, and its action on the quality of the message of the 40 texts. The text number starts with the article number then the paragraph number (see the appendix).

Table 5.1 Types of Grammatical Shift in the Current Study

Text no.	Types of shift	ST meaning	ST quality of the message
1.1	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained

	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
1.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
1.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
2.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
2.2	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
2.3	Structural-shift of agent	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
3.1	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
3.2	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
3.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
4.1	Structural-shift of agent	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained

	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
4.2	Level shift	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
4.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
5.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
5.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
5.3	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
6.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
6.2	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
6.3	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained

7.1	Structural-shift of agent	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
7.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
7.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
8.1	Level shift	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
8.2	Structural-shift of agent	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
8.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
9.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
9.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained

9.3	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
10.1	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
10.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
10.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
11.1	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of agent	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
11.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
11.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained

12.1	Structural-shift of tense	Changed	Distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
12.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
12.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
13.1	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
13.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
13.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
14.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
14.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
14.3	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
15.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained

	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
15.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
15.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
16.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
16.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
16.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
17.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
17.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
17.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
18.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained

	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
18.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
18.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
19.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
19.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
19.3	Structural-shift of agent	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
20.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
20.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
20.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
21.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
21.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained

	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
21.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
22.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
22.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
22.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
23.1	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
23.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
23.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
24.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
24.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained

	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
24.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
25.1	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
25.2	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
25.3	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
26.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
26.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
26.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
27.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Changed	Distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
27.2	Structural-shift of agent	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained

	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
27.3	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
28.1	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
28.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
28.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
29.1	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
29.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
29.3	Structural-shift of agent	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
30.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
30.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained

	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
30.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
31.1	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
31.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
31.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
32.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
32.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
32.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
33.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained

	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
33.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
33.3	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
34.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
34.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
34.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
35.1	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
35.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
35.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
36.1	Structural-shift of tense	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained

	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
36.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
36.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
37.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
37.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
37.3	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
38.1	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
38.2	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
38.3	Level shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
39.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Partially changed	Partially distorted

	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
39.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
39.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
40.1	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Class-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
40.2	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained
40.3	Structural-shift of tense	Preserved	Sustained
	Structural-shift of sentence structure	Preserved	Sustained
	Unit-shift	Preserved	Sustained
	Intra-system shift	Preserved	Sustained

The following is a discussion of the most important findings.

Finding 1: Optional and Obligatory Shifts

Optional and obligatory shifts (i.e. the level shifts, the class-shifts, the structural-shifts of tense, the agent and the sentence structure, the unit-shifts, and the intra-system shifts) are applied when translating BBC English media news into Arabic showing the translators' tendency to sustain the Arabic target language style. Moreover, optional level shifts were applied in order to avoid ambiguity of agent in the Arabic news and due to the fact that Arabic accepts more repetition of the subject than English. Furthermore, optional unit-shifts were applied to preserve the meaning of the source

news text and its quality of the message without using awkward style such as translation of text 14.3. However, the obligatory shifts in the TT occurred because the target language has no correspondent item for the ST one in some cases. In that the present and past perfect tenses in English have no exact correspondences tense in Arabic but they have two possibilities; present/past simple, or present simple with (قد /qad), past simple with (laqad/لقد). Furthermore, obligatory unit-shifts occurred in the data of study such in text 12.3 as a result of different terms systems between English and Arabic. Similarly, obligatory intra-system shifts found in the current study are due to the fact both English and Arabic have different definite article systems. This finding goes in line with Ghazala (2008) who discussed the differences between the unlike grammatical system of English and Arabic (see: Ghazala, 2008: 28-79).

Finding 2: Frequency of Grammatical Shifts Type

Unit-shifts classification based on Catford's (1965) taxonomy was found the most frequent type of shift applied in the current research data. Unit-shifts contain shifts from morpheme into word, word into phrase, phrase into clause, clause into sentence and vice versa. Unit-shifts occurred in every single text of the current research data as a result of the differences between English grammatical system including ranks formation and Arabic grammatical system. BBC translators applied unit-shifts in both optional and obligatory cases in order to deliver the English BBC news into the Arabic reader without changing the meaning or the message. However, the present study found that unit-shifts are the most frequent shifts that take place in translation of BBC English news into Arabic and structural-shifts come second. Moreover, the findings show that both level shifts and structural shifts of agent are rarely applied in English-Arabic BBC translation.

Finding 3: English Style of Reporting vs. Arabic Style

The research findings show that each news version (i.e. English, Arabic) has its own style of reporting. English style tends to use more singular nouns in order to generalize, unlike Arabic uses more plural nouns in generalization (see: chapter 4: analysis of intra-system shifts). Moreover, it is found that Arabic starts its sentence with verb since the Arabic sentence can be either SVO or VSO. Yet, English starts with subject due to its limited sentence structure it has. However, in some texts the style of shift changes the meaning as in text 17.3 when the English subject comes after the verb in the Arabic version of news showing less importance. Furthermore, Arabic uses more repetition of nous than English (see the analysis of level shifts) which affects the meaning in certain cases. Additionally, it is found that the English writer of the news tends to use more passive voice style than Arabic which uses active voice, which changes the meaning of the source news and distorts its message. Accordingly, the English style of reporting should be preserved in translation between English and Arabic unless 'unavailable or unadvisable'.

5.2 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS IN RELATION TO RESEARCH QUESTIONS

A number of key findings found are discussed in the above sections. Here, the findings will be discussed in relation to the two research questions which reflect the research objectives that the current study aims to achieve (1) determine the types of translational grammatical shifts occur in the process of translating BBC English news into Arabic, and (2) examine the quality of the target text message after the grammatical shift occurred.

5.2.1 Discussion of Findings in Relation to Research Question 1. What are the types of grammatical shifts used in the translation of BBC English news into Arabic?

The current research found that all types of grammatical shifts proposed in Catford (1965) are used in the BBC translation of English news to Arabic. Namely, these shifts are: level shift, structural-shifts of agent, structural-shifts of tense, structural-shifts of sentence structure, class-shift, unit-shift, intra-system shift. The findings show that BBC translators apply optional and obligatory grammatical shifts in the process on translating English BBC news into Arabic. The study explained and discussed the reason behind the use of each type of grammatical shift applied in the 40 news texts (see chapter 4). It is found that unit-shifts are the most frequent type takes place in translation of English BBC news into Arabic. The results show that BBC translators apply more than one type of grammatical shifts in translating English news into Arabic, however; the meaning is sustained in a large number of the translated texts. Only the two texts: 6.3 and 25.3 have only one type of grammatical shifts applied in their translation.

5.2.2 Discussion of Findings in Relation to Research Question 2. How is the quality of the message affected after the grammatical translation shifts occurred?

As for the research question no.2, the research findings show that BBC translators succeed in preserving the meaning of the source news text thus sustaining its quality of the message in most cases. The findings show also that optional and obligatory shifts of the five main types of shift based on Catford's classification are used in order to deliver the source news message in a high quality through adjusting the target news text for the Arabic news reader. The results show that even after BBC

translators had applied more than one type of grammatical shifts within the same text, the quality of the message was still high in most translated texts. Accordingly, it is suggested that the grammatical shifts applied in translation of English BBC news to Arabic are applied in order to sustain a high quality of the source news text message in the target texts. The quality of the message is distorted in small number of texts. These texts are involved under structural-shifts of sentence structure (i.e. texts: 1.2, 2.2, 6.1, 17.3, 18.2, 20.1, 22.2, 23.2, 23.3, 25.1, 25.2, 26.1, 27.1, 28.1, 28.2, 29.1, 29.3, 30.1, 31.1, 34.1, 34.3, 35.1, 35.2, 36.1, 37.2, 37.3, 39.1), structural-shifts of agent (i.e. texts: 4.1, 7.1, 8.2, 11.1, 27.2, 29.3), structural-shifts of tense (i.e. texts: 3.1, 9.3, 12.1, 14.3, 25.1, 25.2, 28.1, 31.1, 33.3, 35.1, 36.1), class-shifts (i.e. text: 2.2) and level shifts (i.e. texts: 4.2, 8.1). Therefore, the research findings show that intra-system shifts and unit-shifts applied in translation of BBC English news to Arabic do not distort the quality of the message. Finally, the results show that the use of structural-shifts from passive voice to active voice is distorting the quality of the message in English-Arabic translation since it adds information does not contained in the source news.

5.3   CONTRIBUTION

Grammatical shifts that take place in a translation between two languages are said to be an issue within translation studies field since those shifts changes the meaning of the source text. Recent studies which have been discussed in chapter 2 studied one aspect of translation and translation shifts. For example, the focus of studies such as Aoudi (2001), Montgomery (2007), Arfanti (2011), Becher (2011), and Ghazala (2008) was to compare English with Arabic or other languages without analyzing the grammatical shifts. Moreover, studies such as Djamila (2010) did not study the language of news in her analysis of shift. Therefore, the current study embedded a

comparative analysis of English-Arabic translation within media news setting through a linguistic analysis of grammatical shifts. Moreover, the present study presents a comprehensive work of figuring out the types and cases in which grammatical shifts are applied in order to sustain the source news meaning and message and where they are not advised to avoid the possibility of meaning/message change (see: chapter 4, section 5.2.2).

5.4   SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES

1) A future researcher might study the semantic shifts which occur in the translation of English media news into Arabic or vice versa.

2) A future researcher might analyze how the quality of the message is affected or sustained after the semantic and syntactic analysis take place.

3) A future researcher might analyze the types of shift which are considered problematic to the translator and how they change the quality of the translated message.

5.5   CONCLUSION

The aim of the current dissertation was to determine the grammatical shifts in English-Arabic translation when translating English BBC media news into Arabic. It also attempted to examine the quality of the message after applying the grammatical shifts in English-Arabic translation. To achieve these aims, a research was conducted where the research corpus was 40 English media news texts and their Arabic correspondences from BBC channel website. The research corpus was analyzed according to Catford's (1965) notion on Translation Shifts in order to accomplish the research objectives. Moreover, this dissertation presented a theoretical discussion on the

grammatical shifts of English and Arabic within media translation settings. It introduced a link between language and translation studies from one view, and between political text, media and translation from another view of linguistics. After that, it connected the grammatical system of English and Arabic as a property with text in media translation. Further, it introduced a summary of English and Arabic history through ages. A brief discussion on 'back translation' and 'equivalent' is presented in order to introduce the two dialectic terms for the reader. One the one hand, this dissertation reviewed a number of studies which studied the problematic issues concerning grammatical shifts in English-Arabic translation. On the other hand, it reviewed another number of studies which examined these issues with a link to translation. After that, it presented an overview of the research methodology: notion on Translation Shift by Catford (1965). Further, this dissertation presented and explained the data collection procedure (how the research corpus was collected) and the data analysis procedure (how the analysis was worked out). Furthermore, it analyzed the 40 English news texts and their Arabic correspondences. Finally, a discussion on the findings was presented to answer the research questions.

REFERENCES

Al-Khafaji, R. (2006*). In search of translational norms: The case of shifts in lexical repetition in Arabic-English Translation?* Babel, Volume 52, Number 1, 2006 , pp. 39-65(27)

Aoudi, A. H. (2001). *Towards Correct Translation.*The Modern Institution of Books. Tripoli, Lebanon.

Arfanti, Y. (2011). *The Equivalence and the Shift of Meaning in the Translation of Indonesian into English in the Cover Stories of Tempo Magazines*. Thesis: Universitas Sumatera Utara.

Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A coursebook on translation*: Psychology Press.

_____ (1995). Corpora in translation studies: an overview and some suggestions for future research. *Target, 7*(2), 223-243.

_____ (ed.) (1998/2008) *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, London and New York: Routledge. 1st edition 1998 with K. Malmkjaer; 2nd edition 2008 with G. Saldanha.

Barber et al, 2012. *The English Language (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press.

Basit, T. N. (2010). *Conducting research in educational contexts*. Continuum.

Bassnett, S. (1980, revised edition 2002) *Translation Studies*, London and New York: Routledge.

_____ (2004). *Trusting reporters: What exactly did Saddam say?*. The Linguist, 43(6), 176-178.

_____ (2005). *Translating terror.* Third World Quarterly, 26(3), 393-403. Taylor & Francis

Bassnett, S., & Bielsa, E. (2009). *Translation in global news*. Routledge.

Bassnett, S. and Lefevere A. (eds) (1990) *Translation, History and Culture*, London and New York: Routledge

BBC website http://www.bbc.com/news/ & http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic

Becher, V. (2011). *When and why do translators add connectives?* A corpus-based study. Target: 23-1.

Bednarek, M. (2006). *Epistemological positioning and evidentiality in English news discourse: A text-driven approach*. Text & Talk-An Interdisciplinary Journal of Language, Discourse Communication Studies, 26(6), 635-660.

Bell, R. (1991) *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*, London and New York: Longman.

Bentele, G. U. N. T. E. R. (1985). *Audio-visual analysis and a grammar of presentation forms in news programs: Some mediasemiotic considerations*. Discourse and communication: New approaches to the analysis of mass media discourse and communication, 159-184.

Bielsa, E. (2007). *Translation in global news agencies*. Target, 19(1), 135-155.

Bielsa, E., & Hughes, C. W. (2009). *Globalization, political violence and translation*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Blum-Kulka, S. (1983). *The dynamics of political interviews*. Text-Interdisciplinary Journal for the Study of Discourse, 3(2), 131-154.

_____ (1986). *Shifts of cohesion and coherence in translation*. Interlingual and intercultural communication: Discourse and cognition in translation and second language acquisition studies, 17-35.

Brown K. & J. Miller, 1991. *Syntax: Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure (2nd ed.)*. Routledge, New York.

Bondi Paganelli, M. (1990). *Off-air recordings: what interaction? The case of news and current affairs*. The Televised Text, Bologna, 37-68.

Caldas-Coulthard, C. R. (1997). *News as social practice: a study in critical discourse analysis*. UFSC, Pós Graduação em Inglês.

Cary, E. (1959). *Andrei Fedorov: Introduction a la Theorie de la Traduction*. Babel, 5(1), 19-20.

Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation: An essay in applied linguistics (Vol. 8)*: Oxford University Press.

Cicero, M. T. (46 BCE/1960 CE) '*De optimo genere oratorum*', in Cicero De inventione, De optimo genere oratorum, topica, translated by H. M. Hubbell, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; London: Heinemann, pp. 347–73.

Clayman, S. E. (1991). *News interview openings*: aspects of sequential organization. Journal of pragmatics.

Dictionary, O. (2000). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Online source: http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/

Di Pietro, R. J. (1971) Language Structures in Contrast, Rowley, MA: Newbury House.

Djamila, L. (2010). *Shifts In Translating Lexical Cohesion From Arabic Into English: The Case Of First Year Master Students Of English At Mentouri University Of Constantine*. Dissertation: ALGERIA.

Dryer, M. S. (2005). *Order of subject, object, and verb*. The world atlas of language structures, 330-333.

El-Sheikh, S. M. (1977). *A Linguistic Analysis of Some Syntactic and Semantic Problems of English - Arabic Translation.* Unpublished D.Phil. thesis. London University(S.O.A.S.).

Even-Zohar, I. (1978/2004) '*The position of translated literature within the literary polysystem*', in L. Venuti (ed.) (2004), pp. 199–204.
—— (1990) *Polysystem Studies*, Tel Aviv: Porter Institute of Poetics and Semiotics, Durham, NC: Duke University Press, special issue of Poetics Today, 11:1.
—— (2005) '*Polysystem theory revised*', in I. Even-Zohar Papers in Culture Research, pp. 38–49, http://www.tau.ac.il/~itamarez/works/books/EZ-CR-2005.pdf

Farrokh, P. (2011). *The Equivalence and Shift in the Persian Translation of English Complex Sentences with wh-Subordinate Clauses*. English Language and Literature Studies.

Fetzer, A. (2002). *Sincerity and credibility in political interviews*. Politics as Text and Talk: Analytic approaches to political discourse, 173. Edited by Paul Paul Anthony Chilton, Christina Schäffner. USA.

Fowler, R. (1991). *Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press* (Vol. 20). London: Routledge.

Gambier, Y. (1995). *Communication audiovisuelle et transferts linguistiques: Audiovisual communication and language transfer*: international forum, Strasbourg, Council of Europe 22-24.6. 1995. Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs.

Gans, H. (1979/2004) *Deciding What's News: A Study of CBS Evening News, NBC Nightly News, Newsweek, and Time*. Evaston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press.

Ghazala, H. (2002). *Translation as Problems and Solutions. A Coursebook for University Students and Trainee Translators*, Syria: Dar El Kalam El Arabi.

_____ (2008). *Translation as problems and solutions*. Dar El-Ilm Lilmalayin.

Gentzler, E. (2001) *Contemporary Translation Theories*, Clevedon: Multilingual Matters, 2nd edition.

GLASGOW MEDIA GROUP. (1976). Bad News, Vol. I. London.

_____ (1980). War and Peace News. London.

_____ (1980). More Bad News, Vol. I. London.

Greenberg, J. H. (1966). *Universals of language (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Gough, S., & Scott, W. (2000). *Exploring the purposes of qualitative data coding in educational enquiry: insights from recent research*. Educational Studies, 26(3), 339-354.

Graddol, D. (1994). *Media Texts: Authors Readers*. Multilingual Matters.

Greatbatch, D. (1998). *Conversation analysis: Neutralism in British news interviews*. Approaches to Media Discourse. Oxford: Blackwell, 163-185.

Haarman, L., & Walsh, P. (1999). Between The Lines And Pictures: News On Television And The Internet.

Haarman, L. (2004). *"John, what's going on?": some features of live exchanges on television news'* in A. partington. J. morley and l. haarman (eds) Corpora and Discourse, Bern: peter lang.

Halliday, M. A., & Hasan, R. (1976). *Cohesion in English*. London: Longman.

Halliday, M. A. (1994) *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, London, Melbourne and Auckland: Arnold, 2nd edition.

Harris, S. (1991). *Evasive action: How politicians respond to questions in political interviews*. Broadcast talk, 7699.

Hartley, J., & Montgomery, M. (1985). *Representations and relations: ideology and power in press and TV news.* Discourse and communication: New approaches to the analyses of mass media discourse and communication, 233-269.

Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation: An advanced resource book*. Psychology Press.

Hatim, B., & Mason, I. (1990). *Discourse and the Translation*: London: Longman Group UK Limited.
—— (1997) *The Translator as Communicator*, London and New York: Routledge.

Heritage, J., & Greatbatch, D. (1991). *On the institutional character of institutional talk: The case of news interviews*. Talk and social structure, 93-137.

Hermans, T. (ed.) (1985a) *The Manipulation of Literature: Studies in Literary Translation*, Beckenham: Croom Helm.

Hodges, P. (2009). *Linguistic Approach to Translation Theory*. Tea Gardens, Australia http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article2019.php

Holland, R. (2006). *Language (s) in the global news: Translation, audience design and discourse (mis) representation*. Target, 18(2), 229-259.

Holmes, J. S. (1988b/2004). *The name and nature of translation studies*, in L. Venuti

(ed.) (2004), pp. 180–92.

Jakobson, R. (1959/2004). '*On Linguistic Aspects of Translation*', in R.A. Brower (ed.), On Translation. Harvard University Press.

James, C. (1980) *Contrastive Analysis*, London: Longman.

Kadhim, K. A. (2008). *Syntactic Changes in English-Arabic Translation With Reference to BBC News Texts*. Language in India.

_____ (2011). *Linguistics Issues in English-Arabic Translation: a discourse analysis of BBC news texts*. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.

Kadhim, K. & Kader, M. (2011). *The Translation of English BBC Political News into Arabic: Thematic Analysis*. International Journal of Humanity and Social Sciences.

Kang, H. (2008) *Brief analysis on English translation of four-character scene names*[J];Journal of Changchun University;2008-07

Khorshidi, N. (2010). *The Application of Catford's Shifts on the Persian Translation of Oliver Twist by Yusof Gharib*. Translation Directory. http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article2108.php

Koller, W. (1979). *Einfiihrzmg In die Ubersetzungswissens&aft*, Heidelberg-Wiesbaden: Quelle und Meyer.

Lambert, J.-R. (1989/2006) *La traduction, les langues et la communication de masse: les ambigüités du discours international*, Target 1.2: 215–37.
—— (1991) *Shifts, oppositions and goals in translation studies: towards a genealogy of concepts*, in K. van Leuven-Zwart and T. Naaijkens (eds), pp. 25–37.

Laviosa, S. (2002). *Corpus-Bsed Translation Studies: Theory, Findings, Applications* (Vol. 17). Rodopi Bv Editions.

Lefevere, A. (1977) *Translating Literature: The German Tradition from Luther to Rosenzweig*, Assen: Van Gorcum.
—— (1981) *Beyond the process: Literary translation in literature and literary theory*, in M. Gaddis Rose (ed.) Translation Spectrum: Essays in Theory and Practice, Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, pp. 52–9.
—— (1985) *Why waste our time on rewrites? The trouble with interpretation and the role of rewriting in an alternative paradigm*, in T. Hermans (ed.) (1985a), pp. 215–43.
—— (1992a) *Translation, Rewriting and the Manipulation of Literary Fame*, London and New York: Routledge.
—— (ed.) (1992b) *Translation/History/Culture: A Sourcebook*, London and New York: Routledge.
—— (1993) *Translating Literature: Practice and Theory in a Comparative Literature Context*, New York: The Modern Language Association of America.

Lerman, C. L. (1985). *Media analysis of a presidential speech: Impersonal identity forms in discourse*. Discourse and communication: New approaches to the analysis of mass media discourse and communication, 185-215.

Levý, J. (1969). *Die literarische Übersetzung. Theorie einer Kunstgattung, tr*. Walter Schamschula (Frankfurt am Main: Athenaion).

Lynch, J. The Indo-European Language Family Tree, 2012, from http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~jlynch/language.html

Malblanc, A. (1963) *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'allemand*, Paris: Didier, 2nd edition.

Meinhof, U. (1994). *Double talk in news broadcasts*. Media texts: Authors and readers, 212-223.

Miko, F. (1970). *Text a štýl*. Smena.

Moindjie, M. A. (2006). *A Comparative Study Of Literary Translation From Arabic Into English And French* [PJ7694. E1 M697 2006 f rb]. Universiti Sains Malaysia.

Montgomery,M. (2007). *TheDiscourse of Broadcast News: A Linguistics Approach*. Routledge.

Mounin, G. (1963). *Les Problèmes théoriques de la traduction*: Préface de Dominique Aury: Paris.

Munday, J. (2001). *Introducing Translation studies: Theories and applications*. London and New York, Rout—ledge.

Munday, J. (2008). *Introducing translation studies: theories and applications*: Taylor & Francis.

Nida, E. A. (1964). *Toward a science of translating* (Vol. 1964): Leiden.

Niranjana, T. (1992) *Siting Translation: History, Post-Structuralism, and the Colonial Context,* Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Newmark, P. (1981) *Approaches to Translation*, Oxford and New York: Pergamon.

_____ (1983). *Introductory survey*. The translator's handbook, 1-17.

_____ (1991). *About translation* (Vol. 74): Multilingual Matters Ltd.

_____ (1993). *Paragraphs on Translation*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.

Philo, G. (2002). *Television news and audience understanding of war, conflict and disaster*. Journalism Studies, 3(2), 173-186.

Philo, G., & Berry, M. (2004). *Bad news from Israel*. Pluto Press.

Poole, E., & Richardson, J. E. (Eds.). (2006). *Muslims and the news media*. IB Tauris.

Popovic, A. (1970). *The concept 'shift of expression'in Translation Analysis*. The Nature of Translation, The Hague: Mouton, 78-87.

Pym, A. (1998) *Method in Translation History*, Manchester: St Jerome.

Radford, A. (2009). *An introduction to English sentence structure*: Cambridge University Press.

Reiss, K. and H. J. Vermeer (1984) *Grundlegung einer allgemeinen Translationstheorie*,Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Schäffner, C. (2005). *Bringing a German voice to English-speaking readers*: Spiegel International. Language and Intercultural Communication, 5(2), 154-167.

Schäffner, C., & Bassnett, S. (2010). *Political discourse, media and translation.* Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Schlesinger, P. (1978/1992). *Putting 'Reality' Together*. London: Routledge.

Seidel, J., & Kelle, U. (1995). *Different functions of coding in the analysis of textual data*. Computer-aided qualitative data analysis: Theory, methods and practice, 52-61.

Shuttleworth, M. and M. Cowie (eds) (1997) *Dictionary of Translation Studies*, Manchester: St Jerome.

Simon, S. (1996) *Gender in Translation: Cultural Identity and the Politics of Transmission*, London and New York: Routledge.

Snell-Hornby, M. (2006) *The Turns of Translation Studies*, Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins

Spivak, G. (1993/2004) *The politics of translation*, in L. Venuti (ed.) (2004), pp. 369–88.

Thalji, A. I. M. (1982). Structure and Function in Arabic. Thesis, University of Edinburgh.

Toury, G. (1985). *A rationale for descriptive translation studies*. The manipulation of literature, 16-41

_____ (1995). *Descriptive Translation Studies and Beyond*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Tuchman, G. (1978). *Making news: A study in the construction of reality*. New York.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1988). *News as discourse*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

van Leuven-Zwart, K. M., & Naaijkens, T. (Eds.). (1991). *Translation studies: The state of the art* (Vol. 9). Rodopi.

Vinay, J. P., & Darbelnet, J. (1958/1995). *Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais.Méthode de traduction,Paris.Didier.*

_____.*Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A Methodology for*

Translation. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1995. (J. Sager & M.-J. Hamel, Trans.).

Venuti, L. (ed.) (1992) *Rethinking Translation: Discourse, Subjectivity, Ideolog*y, London and New York: Routledge.

Versteegh, K. 2001. *The Arabic Language*. Edinburgh University Press.

Vossoughi, H., & Pourebrahim, F. (2010). *Applying Catford's Shifts to the Farsi Translation of Psychology Texts*. Journal of English Language Studies.

Weston, M. (1991). An English Reader's Guide to the French Legal System: Oxford, Berg.

White, D. M. (1997/2000). *The "Gate Keeper "*. Social meanings of news: a text-reader, 27, 63. USA.

Wilss, W. (1982). *The science of translation: problems and methods*. Tübingen: Gunter Narr.

Article 1/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20954633

9 January 2013 Last updated at 04:18 GMT

Morsi 'to mediate' talks between Fatah, Hamas leaders

Egyptian President Mohammed Morsi is set to mediate talks in Cairo between the leaders of Fatah and Hamas to help implement a unity pact signed in 2011.

Egypt helped broker the deal between Palestinian leader Mahmoud Abbas, who heads the Fatah party, and Hamas's Khaled Meshaal.

The Islamist movement ousted Fatah from Gaza in 2007 after winning Palestinian elections the previous year.

Observers say tensions appear to have eased in recent months.

On Wednesday Mr Abbas, the leader of the Palestinian Authority (PA), and Mr Meshaal will first "meet Egypt's intelligence chief before holding a three-way meeting with President Morsi," Egyptian spokesman Yasser Ali told the AFP news agency.

The reconciliation accord signed two years ago was meant to pave the way for a joint interim government and joint elections in 2012 but negotiations stalled.

Last October, Hamas boycotted local elections held in the West Bank, the first Palestinian polls in more than six years.

'We are partners'

But observers say there have been signs of warming ties between the rivals ahead of Wednesday's talks.

Last Saturday, Hamas allowed Fatah to hold rallies in Gaza for the first time since 2007.

Hundreds of thousands of supporters of Mr Abbas held mass gatherings in the coastal enclave to mark Fatah's 48th anniversary.

Meanwhile last month, supporters of Hamas celebrated their movement's founding with a rare rally in the West Bank, which is governed by the PA.

In a recent speech, Mr Meshaal urged "reconciliation and national unity of the Palestinian ranks".

"Palestine is for all of us, we are partners in this nation. Hamas cannot do without Fatah or Fatah without Hamas, or any movement," he said.

The Islamist Hamas group and the secular Fatah fundamentally disagree in their approach towards Israel.

Hamas has refused to renounce violence, recognise Israel's right to exist or accept peace accords between the Fatah-dominated Palestinian Authority and Israel.

Hamas has been designated a terrorist group by Israel, the US and the EU.

Relations between Fatah and Hamas collapsed in June 2007 when Mr Abbas ordered the dissolution of the Hamas-led unity government amid deadly clashes between the factions in Gaza.

=============================

Article 1/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2013/01/130109_morsi_hamas_fatah.shtml

عباس ومشعل يبحثان المصالحة الفلسطينية مع الرئيس المصري

آخر تحديث: الأربعاء، 9 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، 08:49 GMT

تشهد القاهرة نشاطا دبلوماسيا مكثفا يستهدف إبرام اتفاق مصالحة بين حركتي فتح وحماس.

واستقبلت القاهرة خلال الساعات الماضية كلا من الرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس وخالد مشعل، رئيس المكتب السياسي لحركة المقاومة الإسلامية حماس. ومن المقرر أن يلتقي كلاهما بالرئيس المصري محمد مرسي.

ولم يرد تأكيد رسمي حتى الآن عن الترتيب للقاء واحد يجمع الزعماء الثلاثة، ولكن إبراهيم الدراوي مدير مركز الدراسات الفلسطينية في القاهرة والمقرب من حماس قال لبي بي سي إن لقاء كهذا "مرجح جدا، خاصة وأن لدى الطرفين نوايا خالصة لإنجاز استحقاق المصالحة بعد التطورات الأخيرة."

وأضاف "إذا مضت الأمور كما هو متوقع فسوف يتم الاتفاق في القاهرة على عقد انتخابات رئاسية وتشريعية فلسطينية في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة في غضون ستة أشهر."

وقال بركات الفرا سفير فلسطين بالقاهرة ومندوبها الدائم لدى جامعة الدول العربية بأن قمة عباس ومرسى تتناول العلاقات الثنائية وتطورات الوضع السياسى وملف المصالحة بهدف إنهاء الانقسام على الساحة الفلسطينية.

من جانبها قالت حماس إن وفدها الذي وصل القاهرة برئاسة سيبحث مع الرئيس المصري محمد مرسي العقبات التي تعيق تحقيق المصالحة الفلسطينية وأهمها ملف المعتقلين.

وأوضح الدكتور صلاح البردويل، القيادي في حماس إن وفد الحركة سيصر في القاهرة على تطبيق استحقاقات المصالحة "رزمة واحدة دون انتقاء."

وكانت حركة حماس قد سيطرت على قطاع غزة في 2007، بعد عام من فوزها بالانتخابات التشريعية الفلسطينية، وبروز خلاف مع السلطة الفلسطينية، التي تسيطر على الضفة الغربية.

ولكن التوتر خف بين الطرفين في الأشهر الماضية.

وكان الجانبان قد وقعا على اتفاق قبل سنتين كان سيفضي إلى تشكيل حكومة مؤقتة، وتنظيم انتخابات مشتركة في 2012، ولكن المفاوضات تعثرت.

وفي شهر أكتوبر/تشرين الأول قاطعت حركة حماس الانتخابات المحلية، التي أجريت في الضفة الغربية، لأول مرة منذ أكثر من 6 سنوات.

"نحن شركاء"

ولكن المراقبين يعتقدون أن هناك مؤشرات على تحسن العلاقات بين الحركتين المتنافستين، على موعد مع محادثات يوم الأربعاء.

فقد سمحت حماس بتنظيم احتفالات حركة فتح في غزة، لأول مرة، منذ 2007. إذ تجمع مئات الآلاف من أنصار محمود عباس في غزة إحياء للذكرى 48 لتأسيس فتح.

ومن جهتها نظمت حماس تجمعا لها، على غير العادة، في الضفة الغربية التي تسيطر عليها حركة فتح.

وفي آخر تصريح له، حض خالد مشعل على تحقيق الوحدة الوطنية بين الفلسطينيين، قائلا:

"فلسطين لنا جميعا. نحن شركاء في هذه الأمة. لا يمكن لحماس ان تفعل شيئا دون فتح، كما لا يمكن لفتح أن تفعل شيئا دون حماس"

وتختلف حماس عن فتح في نظرتها إلى إسرائيل، إذ ترفض التخلي عن المقاومة المسلحة، ولا تلتزم بالاتفاقيات التي أبرمتها السلطة الفلسطينية مع إسرائيل.

==

Article 2/a:

Venezuela National Assembly re-elects Chavez ally Cabello

Venezuela's National Assembly has met to choose its leader, a possible stand-in for President Hugo Chavez who is in Cuba following cancer surgery.

The assembly re-elected the incumbent Diosdado Cabello, a leading ally of Mr Chavez.

Opposition leaders are calling for new elections if the president cannot be sworn in for his new term on Thursday.

In such a situation, Mr Cabello would become caretaker president pending the outcome of the vote.

Vice-President Nicolas Maduro has dismissed the opposition's calls, saying the Supreme Court can swear in Mr Chavez at a later date.

Mr Cabello's re-election was expected in the National Assembly, which is dominated by Mr Chavez's governing United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV).

"The president will continue being president beyond 10 January, nobody should have any doubt about that," Mr Cabello said after his election, adding: "We will never defraud the people."

Mr Maduro watched the vote and debate from the balcony of the chamber.

The BBC's Sarah Grainger in Caracas says Mr Cabello finds himself in a position of great power and influence.

Analysts say he is seen as a political rival to Mr Maduro, whom Mr Chavez has named as his preferred successor.

However, both men have vowed to maintain unity in the PSUV. They both visited Mr Chavez in Cuba earlier in the week, along with several other dignitaries.

Hundreds of Chavez supporters rallied outside parliament on Saturday following an appeal by Mr Cabello.

Information Minister Ernesto Villegas, who was among the first government officials to arrive for the vote, said: "There is a clear leadership here by Comandante Chavez who is so responsible that he has even studied the worst case scenarios.

"We have a president who has been elected from 2013 to 2019... and that will be perfectly fulfilled. Chavez is the president of Venezuela. There is no other."

Experts have different interpretations of what it would mean if Mr Chavez misses his inauguration.

Some in the opposition say that if Mr Chavez is still in Cuba, power should pass to the head of the National Assembly and new elections should be held within 30 days.

But Mr Maduro has insisted that Thursday is not a fixed deadline and that there was no reason to declare Mr Chavez's "absolute absence" from office.

"The formality of his swearing-in can be resolved in the Supreme Court," he said.

"The president right now is president."

Mr Chavez - who was re-elected for a fourth term in October - has not been seen in public since his latest round of surgery more than three weeks ago.

Mr Villegas said on Thursday that the president had suffered complications due to a lung infection and had a "respiratory insufficiency".

===

Article 2/b

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2013/01/130105_venezuela_parliament_leader_elect.shtml

فنزويلا: انتخاب حليف لتشافيز رئيسا للبرلمان

آخر تحديث :الأحد، 6 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، 01:53

انعقدت الجمعية الوطنية (البرلمان) في فنزويلا لاختيار رئيسا لها، قد يحل محل الرئيس هوغو تشافيز الذي مازال يخضع للعلاج في كوبا بعد عملية استئصال لسرطان.

وأعادت الجمعية الوطنية انتخاب رئيسها الحالي ديوسدادو كابيللو، الحليف البارز لتشافيز.

وقال كابيللو بعد انتخابه "الرئيس سيظل رئيسا بعد العاشر من يناير، لا ينبغي أن يساور الشك أحدا بهذا الشأن"، مضيفا "لن نسمح أبدا بخداع الناس".

وكان كابيللو يشير بهذا إلى الجدل القائم بشأن ما ينبغي فعله إذا لم يتمكن تشافيز من حضور مراسم أداء اليمين لولاية جديدة في منصبه، والمزمع إجراؤها يوم الخميس.

وخارج مقر البرلمان، استجاب مئات من أنصار تشافيز لدعوة كابيللو للاحتشاد هناك يوم السبت.

"الرئيس هو الرئيس"

وقبل انعقاد الجمعية، توقع مراقبون إعادة انتخاب كابيللو رئيسا للبرلمان الذي يتمتع فيه بالأغلبية حزب فنزويلا الاشتراكي المتحد بزعامة تشافيز.

ويقول معارضون إنه إذا لم يتمكن تشافيز من حضور مراسم التنصيب في الموعد المحدد يوم الخميس، يجب أن تنتقل السلطة إلى رئيس البرلمان وتجرى انتخابات جديدة في خلال 30 يوما.

وفي مثل هذه الحالة، سيتولى كابيللو منصب القائم بأعمال الرئيس لحين انتهاء الانتخابات.

لكن نائب الرئيس نيكولاس مادورو تمسك بموقفه الرافض لمطالب المعارضة، وقال في وقت سابق إن تشافيز يستطيع أن يؤدي القسم أمام المحكمة الدستورية في وقت لاحق.

واعتبر مادورو أن يوم الخميس ليس موعدا نهائيا ثابتا، وانه لا داعي لإعلان "الغياب التام" للرئيس عن مكتبه، والذي يستدعي إجراء انتخابات جديدة.

وقال مادورو "يمكن حل مسألة الإجراء الشكلي لأدائه اليمين في المحكمة العليا"، مضيفا "الرئيس هو الرئيس حتى الآن".

وكان تشافيز قد فاز بولاية رابعة مدتها ست سنوات في انتخابات الرئاسة التي أجريت في أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول الماضي.

===

Article 3 a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-20847643

26 December 2012 Last updated at 19:51 GMT

Nelson Mandela discharged from hospital in South Africa

The former South African president, Nelson Mandela, has been discharged from hospital, the South African presidency says.

Mr Mandela will continue to receive treatment at his home in Johannesburg until he has fully recovered, according to a statement from President Jacob Zuma's office.

Mr Mandela, 94, was admitted to hospital 18 days ago.

He was treated for a lung infection and gallstones.

'Privacy'

His wife, Graca Machel, and President Zuma visited him on Christmas Day and said he was in good spirits.

Afterwards, Mr Zuma said doctors were happy with the progress Mr Mandela had made.

In his statement, Mr Zuma thanked South Africans for the messages of good wishes they had sent.

"We request a continuation of the privacy consideration in order to allow for the best possible conditions for full recovery," the presidency statement said.

The latest stay in hospital has been Mr Mandela's longest since leaving prison in 1990.

His grandson, Mandla, said Mr Mandela's absence on Christmas Day had "greatly saddened" the family, adding: "We didn't anticipate that he would be away for so long."

Mr Mandela served as South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999 and is regarded by many as the father of the nation.

His health has been a cause of concern for many years.

He first contracted tuberculosis in the 1980s while detained in Robben Island prison.

He has been admitted to hospital on three occasions in the past two years.

Mr Mandela lives in Qunu, a small rural village in Eastern Cape province, where he says he spent the happiest days of his childhood.

He retired from public life in 2004 and has been rarely seen in public since.

==

Article 3/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121226_mandela_discharge_hospital.shtml

جنوب أفريقيا: نيلسون مانديلا يغادر المستشفى

آخر تحديث :الأربعاء، 26 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 20:21 GMT

غادر رئيس جنوب أفريقيا السابق، نيلسون مانديلا، المستشفى الذي كان يعالج فيه بعد إصابته بالتهاب في رئته وأزيلت من مرارته حصوات، حسب مكتب الرئاسة.

وأدخل مانديلا إلى المستشفى قبل 18 يوما.

وزارت غراسا ماشيل زوجة مانديلا مصحوبة برئيس جنوب أفريقيا الحالي، جاكوب زوما، مانديلا في المستشفى يوم عيد الميلاد (الكريسماس) إذ قالا إنه يتمتع بمعنويات عالية.

وقال زوما إن الأطباء قالوا إنهم راضون عن التحسن الذي أبداه مانديلا في صحته.

وأمضى مانديلا، البالغ من العمر 94 سنة، 27 عاما في مكافحة نظام التمييز العنصري في بلاده.

وأصبح بعد ذلك أول رئيس أسود في جنوب أفريقيا، من 1994 إلى 1999. ويعتبره الكثيرون أبا روحيا للأمة.

وقد تدهورت حالته الصحية منذ سنوات. فقد أصيب بمرض السل في الثمانينيات من القرن الماضي، عندما كان في سجن جزيرة روبن.

وقد أدخل المستشفى ثلاث مرات خلال السنتين الماضيتين.

ويعيش مانديلا في قرية كونو الصغيرة، الواقعة شرقي مقاطعة كايب، إذ يقول إنه أمضى هناك أسعد فترات طفولته.

وانسحب من الحياة العامة في العام 2004، ولم يعد، منذ ذلك الوقت، يحرص على الظهور العام إلا نادرا.

==

Article 4/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-20754978

18 December 2012 Last updated at 00:03 GMT

Twitter could be used to take 999-style emergencies, fire brigade says

The London Fire Brigade has said it is considering allowing people to tweet emergencies instead of dialling 999.

It currently advises against using social media to make the service aware of fires as it is not monitored 24 hours a day.

But it has acknowledged that the increasing proliferation of smart phones means they must "improve how we communicate with the public".

It said it would share its experiences with other emergency services.

"With over a billion people now using Facebook and half a billion using Twitter, it's quite clear that social media is here to stay," said Rita Dexter, deputy commissioner of the London Fire Brigade (LFB).

"The London Fire Brigade is the biggest fire service in the country and we think it's important to look into ways to improve how we communicate with the public and how they can get in touch with us."

'Working blind'

Many emergency services around the country are making use of social media to track and monitor fires.

One particular incident, a large blaze in west London in January, had firefighters scouring social media to get as much information about the incident as possible.

Due to the police helicopter not being available, the LFB turned to its Twitter followers who were in the area to take pictures and describe the scene.

Information was relayed back to experts at headquarters who were able to make an assessment as to the severity of the situation.

Without help from social media, the LFB said, it would have taken longer to control the fire.

30 million calls

Other activities by fire brigades includes tweeting awareness campaigns around traditionally busy periods - such as a bonfire night.

Now, accounts like @LondonFire have attracted over 30,000 followers.

"When it was first set up in 1935, people said that dialling 999 to report emergencies would never work," said Ms Dexter.

"Today BT handles over 30 million emergency calls each year.

"It's time to look at new ways for people to report emergencies quickly and efficiently and social media could provide the answer in the future."

===================================

Article 4/b

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121218_fire_twitter.shtml

مطافي لندن تفكر في استخدام تويتر للابلاغ عن الحرائق

آخر تحديث :الثلاثاء، 18 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 10:41 GMT

قالت خدمة المطافي في لندن انها تفكر في السماح للمواطنين باستخدام موقع تويتر للابلاغ عن الحرائق بدلا من استخدام رقم النجدة 999 .

وحاليا تطالب المطافي وخدمات الطوارئ المواطنين بالامتناع عن استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي للابلاغ عن الحوادث لانها لا تخضع للمراقبة 24 ساعة .

لكنها ادركت الان ان انتشار الهواتف الذكية يعني ان عليهم "تحسين سبل التواصل مع الجمهور."

وقالت المطافي انها ستتبادل نتائج تجربتها مع بقية خدمات الطوارئ الاخرى.

وقالت ريتا ديكستر نائبة قائد مطافي لندن: "مع وجود مليار شخص يستخدمون فيسبوك ونصف مليار يستخدمون تويتر يبدو ان مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي تفرض نفسها. ومطافي لندن هي اكبر هيئة مطافي في البلاد ونعتقد انه من المهم اعادة النظر في طريقة تواصلنا مع الجمهور وسبل اتصالهم بنا."

يذكر ان عددا من خدمات الطوارئ والمطافي في انحاء مختلفة من بريطانيا تستخدم مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لمراقبة ومتابعة اندلاع الحرائق.

وفي احدى المرات، كما حدث مع الحريق الكبير في غرب لندن في يناير/كانون الثاني، لجأ رجال الاطفاء لمواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لمعرفة تفاصيل الحريق.

ومع غياب الطائرة الهليكوبتر لجأت المطافي لمستخدمي تويتر الموجودين في المنطقة ليحملوا الصور ويصفوا الوضع.

ونقلت المعلومات لمقر قيادة المطافي ليقوم الخبراء بتحليلها وتحديد مدى خطورة الوضع.

وقالت المطافي انه بدون مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي كان اخماد الحريق سيأخذ وقتا اطول.

==

Article 5/a

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-20953889

9 January 2013 Last updated at 02:57 GMT

Ex-Abu Ghraib inmates get $5m settlement from US firm

A defence contractor whose subsidiary was accused of conspiring to torture Abu Ghraib prisoners has settled with former inmates for $5m (£3m).

US firm Engility Holdings paid 71 people held at Abu Ghraib, Baghdad, and other US-run prisons, on behalf of L-3 Services, according to a legal filing found by the Associated Press.

L-3 provided translators to the US military in post-war Iraq.

Images of abuse at Abu Ghraib in 2004 sparked international outage.

Another contractor which provided interrogators to the US military, CACI, is expected to go to trial over similar allegations.

The US government is immune from lawsuits stemming from combat actions by the military in time of war, but courts are still establishing whether independent firms operating in war zones should have the same legal immunity.

The Engility settlement marks the first successful effort by lawyers for former Iraqi prisoners against defence contractors in lawsuits alleging torture.

A lawyer for the ex-detainees, Baher Azmy told the BBC's Newsday programme that each of the 71 Iraqis received a portion of the settlement for suffering "a vast and grim arsenal of torture and abuse".

He did not say how the money was distributed, and said there was an agreement to keep details of the settlement confidential.

Mr Azmy, legal director at the Center for Constitutional Rights., said that although some soldiers were court-martialled for their role in abuses at Abu Ghraib, the US Army had not sought to prosecute private contractors.

"This litigation attempts to close that gap in accountability and hold corporations - who, by the way, made millions and millions of dollars from US government work in Iraq - accountable, and give back some of those extravagant profits to individuals they harmed," said Mr Azmy.

Engility Holdings said it did not comment on legal matters.

Abu Ghraib came to world attention after the release in 2004 of photographs showing the physical, sexual and psychological abuse of Iraqi prisoners by US guards.

The images showed prisoners facing dogs, being stripped naked and wired up as if being subjected to electric shocks and became a turning point of the Iraq war.

Eleven soldiers were convicted of breaking military laws, but many received sentences of a just a few years. The last remaining soldier in prison convicted in the case was released in August 2011.

================================

Article 5/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2013/01/130108_abu_ghraib_trail.shtml

سجن أبو غريب: شركة "انجيليتي" الامريكية تدفع 5 ملايين دولار لضحايا التعذيب

آخر تحديث: الأربعاء، 9 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، 06:33 GMT

وافقت شركة أمريكية متعاقدة مع الجيش الأمريكي على دفع مبلغ 5 ملايين دولار في تسوية قضائية لقضية إتهام عاملين فيها بالتآمر في تعذيب واساءة معاملة معتقلين في سجن أبو غريب .

وذكرت وكالة أسوشييتد برس أن شركة "إنجيليتي هولدنغز" الأمريكية دفعت تعويضات لـ 71 شخصا كانوا معتقلين في سجن أبو غريب قرب العاصمة العراقية بغداد وسجون اخرى تديرها الولايات المتحدة، نيابة عن شركة خدمات أل 3 للاتصالات .

وخدمات أل 3 هي شركة امريكية تقدم خدمات في مجالات الاتصالات والمراقبة والتنظيم والقيادة، وقد جهزت الجيش الأمريكي بمترجمين بعد حرب العراق.

وكانت الصور التي سربت عن عمليات تعذيب في سجن أبو غريب في عام 2004 أثارت انتقادات وغضب عالمي.

ومن المتوقع أن تواجه شركة أخرى متعاقدة مع وزراة الدفاع الامريكية قضايا مماثلة في المحاكم، وهي شركة "سي أيه آي" التي جهزت الجيش الأمريكي بمحققين.

وتتمتع الحكومة الأمريكية بحصانة من الدعاوى القضائية الناجمة عن الافعال القتالية للجيش في زمن الحرب، إلا أن المحاكم مازالت تنظر فيما إذا يمكن للشركات المستقلة العاملة في مناطق الحرب أن تتمتع بالحصانة ذاتها .

وتؤشر هذه التسوية القضائية مع شركة إنجيليتي أول جهد ناجح لمحاميّ المعتقلين العراقيين السابقين في قضايا التعذيب التي رفعوها ضد متعاقدين مع وزارة الدفاع الأمريكية.

وقال باهر عزمي محامي بعض المعتقلين السابقين لبي بي سي إن كل واحد من العراقيين الـ 71 سيتسلم حصة من تعويضات التسوية القانونية عن معاناتهم من عمليات تعذيب واساءة معاملة واسعة ومحزنة.

ولم يوضح كيف تم توزيع مبالغ التعويض، قائلا إنه ثمة اتفاق بأن تبقى تفاصيل التسوية القانونية قيد الكتمان.

وقال عزمي، وهو أيضاً مدير مركز الحقوق الدستورية، إنه على الرغم من أن بعض الجنود قد مثلوا أمام محاكم عسكرية لدورهم في الاساءات التي وقعت في سجن أبو غريب إلا أن الجيش الامريكي لم يبحث أمر مقاضاة المتعاقدين من القطاع الخاص.

واضاف عزمي " هذه المحاولات القضائية لإغلاق هذه الفجوة في المساءلة وجلب هذه الشركات، وهي بالمناسبة جنت ملايين وملايين من الدولارات من أعمال الحكومة الأمريكية في العراق، للمحاسبة وإعادة بعض أرباحها الهائلة إلى الافراد الذين آذتهم."

وقالت شركة" إنجيليتي هولدنغز" إنها لا تعلق على القضايا القانونية.

وتفجرت قضية سجن أبو غريب أمام انظار الرأي العام العالمي في عام 2004 بعد تسريب صور تظهر اساءات معاملة جسدية ونفسية وجنسية لسجناء عراقيين على أيدي حراس أمريكيين في السجن.

واظهرت الصور معتقلين عراقيين عراة أمام كلاب الحراسة أو ربطت أسلاك بأجسادهم كما لو أنهم يتعرضون لصدمات كهربائية.

وقد أدين 11 جنديا بتهمة انتهاك القوانين العسكرية، بيد أن العديد منهم تلقوا احكاما بالسجن لسنوات قليلة. وقد أطلق سراح آخر جندي كان أدين بهذه القضية من السجن في آب/أغسطس 2011.

==

Article 6/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-18345796

6 June 2012 Last updated at 18:07 GMT

Bahrain rights activist Nabeel Rajab back in detention

Prominent Bahraini rights activist Nabeel Rajab has been re-arrested on suspicion of posting tweets seen as critical of Bahrain's ruling system.

Mr Rajab is accused of publicly insulting residents of a Sunni-dominated neighbourhood for their ties to the ruling dynasty, lawyers said.

The case is the fifth since May against Mr Rajab, who was bailed last week.

Last year, Bahrain cracked down on Shia-led protests against the ruling Sunni al-Khalifa family.

Dozens of people died in the unrest, and rights activists have been routinely prosecuted by the authorities, drawing international criticism.

'Vindictive'

With 140,000 Twitter followers, Mr Rajab is a high-profile user of the micro-blogging website and a vocal critic of Bahrain's ruler, King Hamad al-Khalifa.

Mr Rajab, a Shia Muslim and head of the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights, was arrested on 5 May but released last week on bail.

He remains on trial in three cases, including for using social networking sites to incite rallies and defaming Bahrain's security forces.

In a hearing on Wednesday, relating to a charge of staging illegal protests, he told the court that all charges against him were "vindictive accusations."

"I was targeted because I was exercising my right to defend human rights, which is a right that is stipulated by the Bahraini constitution," he said.

The hearing was adjourned until 12 June.

===

Article 6/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2012/06/120508_bahrain_nabil_rajab_rearrested.shtml

البحرين: السلطات تعيد اعتقال الناشط نبيل رجب

آخر تحديث :الأربعاء، 6 يونيو/ حزيران، 2012، 18:46 GMT

أعادت السلطات البحرينية اعتقال ناشط حقوق الانسان البارز نبيل رجب بتهمة استخدام رسائل (تويتر) لانتقاد النظام الحاكم في البلاد .

وقال محامون إن السلطات وجهت الى رجب تهمة اهانة احد سكان احياء البحرين السنة لعلاقاتهم بالاسرة الحاكمة في البحرين.

وهذه هي خامس قضية ترفع ضد رجب، الذي افرج عنه بكفالة الاسبوع الماضي، منذ شهر مايو / ايار.

ويعتبر نبيل رجب، هو شيعي ويترأس مركز البحرين لحقوق الانسان، من كبار مستخدمي موقع (تويتر) في البحرين، إذ يبلغ عدد متتبعيه 140 الفا، وهو يستخدم الموقع لانتقاد ملك البحرين حمد بن عيسى آل خليفة.

وكانت السلطات قد القت القبض عليه في الخامس من مايو، واطلقت سراحه الاسبوع الماضي.

وما زال رجب يواجه ثلاث تهم بما فيها واحدة تتعلق باستخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي للدعوة للتظاهر ولتشويه سمعة قوى الامن البحرينية .

وكان رجب قد وصف التهم الموجهة ضده، اثناء محاكمته الاربعاء الماضي لتنظيم مظاهرات غير مشروعة، بأنها "اتهامات كيدية".

وقال "استهدفت لأني كنت امارس حقي في الدفاع عن حقوق الانسان، وهو حق يكفله الدستور البحريني" .

وقد اجلت الدعوى الى الثاني عشر من الشهر الجاري.

===

Article 7/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20442157

22 November 2012 Last updated at 10:57 GMT

Syria rebels 'capture key army base' in the east

Syrian rebel fighters say they have taken a military base in the town of Mayadeen, leaving a swathe of eastern Syria under opposition control.

Opposition sources say they control a key oil-producing area between the city of Deir Ezzor and the Iraq border.

The rebels have made advances in the north and east but have yet to take a major city from government forces.

Activists say 40,000 people have been killed since protests against Bashar al-Assad's rule began in March 2011.

The director of the UK-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, Rami Abdel Rahman, told AFP news agency on Thursday that at least 28, 026 civilians, 1,379 defectors, 10,150 soldiers and 574 unidentified people have been killed in Syria in the past 20 months.

The UN estimates that at least 20,000 have died.

The Observatory is one of the most prominent organisations documenting and reporting incidents and casualties in the Syrian conflict. The group says its reports are impartial, though its information cannot be independently verified.

'Rebel gains'

On Wednesday, Syrian warplanes bombed the suburbs of Damascus and rebel-held areas of the north.

Reports said people had been fleeing areas under attack in the south and east of the capital.

In the north, opposition groups and eyewitnesses in the embattled city of Aleppo said a key hospital there had been flattened by Syrian government airstrikes.

At least 15 people are reported to have died in the attack on the Dar al-Shifa hospital, which was run by volunteers.

On Thursday morning, opposition groups said the Mayadeen military base had fallen under its control at 08:30 local time (06:30 GMT) after a 22-day siege.

Rebel fighters said that 44 of their number had died in the battle.

Syrian army casualty figures are as yet unknown, and the government has not commented on the loss of the base.

If the reports are confirmed, the rebels will now be in control of a large area of the Euphrates valley, from the Iraqi border to the provincial capital of Deir Ezzor.

The base is approximately 42km (26 miles) south-east of the city and was an important stronghold for the Syrian government, the BBC's Jim Muir in Beirut says.

The attack on Mayadeen follows the capture of a military airport near the Iraqi border last week.

Analysts say a series of gains by rebels in the east and north shows their growing military strength, but the Syrian army still possesses vastly superior aerial firepower and has struck back with force.

Rebel fighters have found themselves unable to make any real progress in major cities like Aleppo and Damascus under bombardment from government warplanes.

======================================

Article 7/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2012/11/121122_syria_rebels_base.shtml

المعارضة السورية المسلحة "تستولي على قاعدة رئيسة" شرقي البلاد

آخر تحديث :الجمعة، 23 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 00:47 GMT

قالت المعارضة السورية المسلحة إنها استولت على قاعدة عسكرية في بلدة الميادين، وبذلك اصبحت تسيطر على منطقة حيوية من شرقي سوريا.

وتقول مصادر في المعارضة إنها تسيطر على منطقة حيوية لانتاج النفط بين دير الزور وحدود العراق.

واحرزت المعارضة المسلحة تقدما في شمالي البلاد وشرقها، ولكنها لم تتمكن حتى الان من السيطرة على مدن رئيسة من القوات الحكومية.

ويقول ناشطون إن 40 ألف شخص قتلوا منذ بدء الانتفاضة ضد نظام الرئيس بشار الاسد في مارس / اذار 2011.

وقال رامي عبد الرحمن رئيس المرصد السوري لحقوق الانسان، ومقره لندن، لوكالة فرانس برس يوم الخميس إن 28026 مدنيا و 1379 منشقا و 1015 جنديا و574 آخرين لم يتعرف عليهم قتلوا في الاشهر العشرين الماضية.

وتقدر الامم المتحدة عدد القتلى بنحو عشرين الف شخص.

ويقول المرصد إن تقاريره محايدة ولكن لا يمكن التيقن منها بصورة مستقلة.

مكاسب المعارضة

ويوم الاربعاء قصفت طائرات الجيش السوري ضواحي دمشق والمناطق التي تسيطر عليها المعارضة شمالي البلاد.

وتقول تقارير إن السكان يفرون من المناطق التي تتعرض لهجوم جنوبي العاصمة وشرقها.

وفي الشمال تقول جماعات معارضة وشهود عيان في مدينة حلب المحاصرة إن احدى المستشفيات في المدينة دمرت في هجوم للقوات الحكومية.

وراجت تقارير عن مقتل 15 شخصا على الاقل في هجوم على مستشفى دار الشفاء الذي كان يديره متطوعون.

وصباح الخميس قالت جماعات معارضة إن قاعدة الميادين العسكرية سقطت في ايدي المعارضة بعد حصار دام 22 يوما.

ويقول مسلحو المعارضة إن 44 منهم قتلوا في المعركة.

ولم يعرف حتى الان عدد المصابين او القتلى في جانب القوات الحكومية ولم تعلق الحكومة على فقد القاعدة.

واذا صحت التقارير، فإن المعارضة المسلحة الآن تسيطر على مناطق شاسعة من وادي الفرات من الحدود مع العراق الى العاصمة الاقليمية دير الزور.

ويقول جيم موير مراسل بي بي سي في بيروت إن القاعدة تقع على بعد 42 كيلومترا من جنوب شرقي المدينة وكانت معقلا مهما للحكومة السورية.

ويأتي الهجوم على الميادين اثر الاستيلاء على مطار بالقرب من الحدود العراقية الاسبوع الماضي.

ويقول محللون إن سلسلة من المكاسب التي حققتها المعارضة شمالي البلاد وشرقيها توضح ان قوتهم العسكرية في ازدياد، ولكن القوات الجوية للجيش السوري ما زالت متفوقة بدرجة كبيرة.

===

146

Article 8/a:

26 October 2012 Last updated at 00:06 GMT

Barack Obama casts vote early in Chicago

President Barack Obama has cast his vote in his hometown of Chicago as his campaign seeks to boost early ballots in a neck-and-neck election race.

Mr Obama, who is on a two-day campaign marathon across eight states, is the first president to vote early. His Republican challenger, Mitt Romney, is in Ohio, a swing state which could hold the key to the White House.

Thirteen days from the election, a new national poll says Mr Romney has 50%-47% support among likely voters.

The survey, produced for ABC News by Langer Research Associates, finds that when asked about which candidate they would trust more to handle the economy, 52% backed Mr Romney versus 43% for Mr Obama - the first time a candidate has held a clear lead on the issue.

The president's ballot casting on Thursday was part of his campaign's wider effort to encourage early voting, with many states holding open in-person polls this week.

First Lady Michelle Obama voted by absentee ballot on 15 October.

It is estimated that 7.2 million people have already cast early ballots, and that about 35% of the electorate will have already voted by polling day.

The Obama campaign also announced on Thursday that it backs gay marriage laws in three states that are holding referendums on the issue in November.

In Maryland and Washington, ballot measures are seeking to overturn gay marriage bills that were signed into law earlier this year. Meanwhile, Maine is voting on whether to reinstate a gay marriage law that was overturned in a popular vote in 2009.

Mr Obama first voiced support for the right of same-sex couples to marry in May.

'Key states'

Because the US election is a state-by-state contest, a presidential candidate must win key battlegrounds like Ohio, Virginia and Florida, which do not reliably vote for either party. No Republican has ever won the White House without taking Ohio.

The Obama campaign recently won a court ruling to keep Ohio's early voting open through the weekend before the election.

Former Massachusetts Governor Romney made three stops across the Mid-Western state on Thursday, while his running mate Paul Ryan spent the day in Virginia.

But they have been distracted by the fall-out from a fellow Republican candidate's remarks on Tuesday night that pregnancy from rape was part of God's plan.

The Romney campaign has said it disagreed with the comments by anti-abortion Indiana Senate hopeful Richard Mourdock, although it did not withdraw support from him.

"We disagree on the policy regarding exceptions for rape and incest, but still support him," a campaign spokeswoman said.

Republicans running in tight contests elsewhere have repudiated Mr Mourdock's remarks.

Mr Obama criticised Mr Mourdock on a US late-night talk show on Wednesday.

"I don't know how these guys come up with these ideas... rape is rape. It is a crime," Mr Obama told host Jay Leno, adding that politicians had no business making decisions for women about their bodies and health choices.

On Thursday, the president makes campaign stops in Florida, Virginia and Ohio. On Monday, he will appear for the first time at a campaign event this election cycle with former President Bill Clinton.

In an interview with the Des Moines Register, Mr Obama indicated what issues would be his priority in a second term, including a budget deal to reduce the US debt, as well as immigration.

Mr Obama received a boost from Colin Powell, formerly Secretary of State for Republican President George W Bush, who endorsed the president on Thursday.

Mr Powell, who also backed Mr Obama in 2008, cited recent improvements in the economy and Mr Obama's guidance of the US military as reasons for his renewed support.

"I also saw the president get us out of one war, start to get us out of a second war and did not get us into any new wars." Mr Powell said, adding that under Mr Obama the US economy was "out of the dive and starting to gain altitude".

He also expressed doubts over Mr Romney's approach to foreign policy, saying the candidate's policies were a "moving target".

Article 8/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/10/121025_obama_vote_early.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

أوباما يدلي بصوته قبل موعد الانتخابات في مسقط رأسه في شيكاغو

آخر تحديث: الخميس، 25 أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول، 2012، 23:10 GMT

ادلى الرئيس الامريكي باراك اوباما الخميس بصوته في مسقط رأسه قبل الموعد الرسمي للانتخابات الرئاسية الامريكية.
ويعتبر أوباما أول رئيس امريكي يصوت مبكراً، ويستفيد من عملية الاقتراع المبكرة التي سمح بها في العديد من الولايات الامريكية،
ويأتي هذا التصويت في اطار سعي حملته على تشجيع الناخبين على الادلاء بأصواتهم مبكراً.
ويقوم أوباما حالياً بحملة انتخابية ماراتونية لمدة يومين في 8 ولايات امريكية.
وكانت السيدة الامريكية الاولى ميشيل أوباما ادلت بصوتها في 15 تشرين الاول /اكتوبر.
وتشير آخر التقارير الى ان نحو 7.2 مليون ناخب ادلوا بأصواتهم وان نحو 35 في المئة من الناخبين سيصوتون قبيل يوم الانتخابات .
وفازت حملة اوباما أخيراً بقرار يقضي بتمديد التصويت المبكر في ولاية اوهايو خلال عطلة نهاية الاسبوع.
ولأن المعركة الانتخابية في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية هي منافسة بين المرشحين للفور بتأييد الولايات، لذا على المرشح للرئاسة الامريكية العمل على الفوز بولايات لها ثقلها السياسي مثل: أوهايو وفرجينيا وفلوريدا .
أما المرشح الجمهوري للرئاسة الامريكية ميت رومني والتي اظهرت آخر الاحصاءات انه يتفوق بفارق بسيط على منافسة الديمقراطي اوباما، فإنه يواصل حملته الانتخابية في الوقت الحالي في ولاية أوهايو والتي تعتبر من اهم الولايات للفوز بالسباق الى البيت الابيض.
ولم يسبق ان وصل اي مرشح للرئاسية الامريكية الى البيت الابيض من دون الفوز بأصوات الناخبين في ولاية اوهايو .

</div>

===

Article 9/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-20013856

20 October 2012 Last updated at 02:24 GMT

Mitt Romney: Obama has 'no agenda' for second term

Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney has derided US President Barack Obama, saying his rival has "no agenda" worthy of a second term in office.
At a campaign rally in Florida, he said the Obama campaign had been "reduced to petty attacks and silly word games".
Hours earlier, Mr Obama decried Mr Romney for shifting his positions as election day draws nearer, saying the Republican suffers from "Romnesia".
The two meet for their final debate, on foreign policy, in Florida on Monday.
Mr Romney and the Republicans are continuing to focus on the Obama administration's handling of a deadly attack in Benghazi, Libya, in which four Americans including the US ambassador were killed.
The incident provoked a flashpoint during Tuesday's second debate, and is likely to be hotly debated again in Boca Raton.
'Romnesia'
Friday's campaigning saw both candidates make one major stop each: Mr Obama in the Washington DC suburb of Fairfax, Virginia, and Mr Romney in Daytona Beach, Florida.
Mr Obama told supporters that Mitt Romney was now only becoming more moderate as the election got closer.
"He is forgetting what his own positions are and he is betting that you are too," Mr Obama said, giving his rival's "condition" a crowd-pleasing name: "Romnesia".
The president renewed his pitch to women voters, arguing that "you don't want someone who needs to ask for binders full of women," a reference to Mr Romney's description of how he recruited women for cabinet positions as governor of Massachusetts.
"You want a president who's already appointed two unbelievable women to the Supreme Court of the United States."
Former President Bill Clinton also campaigned for Mr Obama on Friday in Wisconsin.
Mr Romney, appearing later on stage with running mate Paul Ryan, described the Obama campaign as "the incredible shrinking campaign".
"Have you been watching the Obama campaign lately?" Mr Romney told supporters at the Dayton Beach bandshell. "They have no agenda for the future, no agenda for America, no agenda for a second term. It's a good thing they won't have a second term."
Mr Romney said the Obama campaign had been "reduced to petty attacks and silly word games".
'Tightening race'
Recent polls show an ever-tightening race, including in key election states.

A CNN poll on Friday suggested Mr Romney has a slender 1% lead in Florida, within the poll's margin of error. A separate poll gave a similar edge to Mr Romney in Iowa and New Hampshire.

Both candidates are also trying to gain as many votes as possible through early voting, already under way in many states across the US. Election day itself is Tuesday 6 November.

With the election now less than three weeks away, newspapers are beginning to hand out their endorsements. On Friday, Mr Obama won the endorsement of the Salt Lake Tribune - despite the city being home to Mr Romney's Mormon faith.

Elsewhere, The Tennessean, which often endorses Democratic candidates for president, chose Mr Romney.

It was also reported on Friday that seven of the key "swing states" in the US election had seen their unemployment figures fall over the past 12 months.

======================================

Article 9/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/10/121019_us2012_romney_obama.shtml

رومني: اوباما بلا برنامج يؤهله لإعادة انتخابه

آخر تحديث :السبت، 20 أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول، 2012، 04:26 GMT

قال المرشح الجمهوري في انتخابات الرئاسة الامريكية ميت رومني إن منافسه باراك أوباما ليس لديه برنامج انتخابي جدير بأن يعاد انتخابه لفترة ثانية.

وقال رومني في تجمع ضمن حملته الانتخابية في ولاية فلوريدا إن "حملة اوباما تحولت الى هجمات سخيفة ولعب بالكلمات."

ويلتقى الاثنان في مناظرة أخيرة تجري في فلوريدا يوم الاثنين المقبل.

وقال رومني إن الجمهوريين يواصلون التركيز على تعامل ادارة اوباما مع الهجمات التي وقعت في بنغازي والتي قتل فيها اربعة امريكيين من بينهم السفير الامريكي في ليبيا.

ويوم الجمعة التقى أباما بالناخبين في فيرفاكس بولاية فرجينيا بينما التقى رومني بالناخبين في ديتونا بيتش في ولاية فلوريدا.

وقال اوباما لمؤيديه إن رومني لم يصبح اكثر اعتدالا الا مع اقتراب الانتخابات.

وقال اوباما "لقد نسي موافقه ويراهن على انكم ايضا نسيتم."

وحاول اوباما خطب ود الناخبات وجدد تعهداته لهن قائلا "انكن في حاجة لرئيس عين بالفعل امرأتين عظيمتين في المحكمة العليا."

وفي المقابل، قال رومني في اجتماع انتخابي مع بول رايان مرشحه لمنصب نائب الرئيس إن حملة اوباما "حملة منكمشة."

وأضاف "ليس لديه برنامج انتخابي للمستقبل او لفترة رئاسية ثانية."

وتشير استطلاعات الرأي الى التقارب بين رومني واوباما، بما في ذلك في الولايات الرئيسية.

ويشير استطلاع للرأي اجرته "سي ان ان " إلى ان رومني متقدم بـ 1 بالمئة في فلوريدا واشار استطلاع آخر الى تقدم رومني بنفس النسبة في ايوا ونيو هامبشر.

==

Article 10/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-20954630

9 January 2013 Last updated at 09:15 GMT

Cooler weather brings relief to fire-ravaged Australia

Cooler weather has brought some relief to south-east Australia as fire crews continue to battle bushfires across several states.

Temperatures in New South Wales have fallen more than 10C, after one of the highest-risk fire days in its history.

But scorching conditions are predicted to return at the weekend and new fires are spreading despite the drop, authorities say.

The fires have destroyed buildings in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

Firefighters in Queensland are monitoring conditions closely in the state's south, as hot weather moves towards the coast. Temperatures are forecast to reach the high 40s in some parts.

'Catastrophic'

Across the Sydney area top temperatures fell to below 30C on Wednesday, after passing 40C on Tuesday.

The New South Wales Rural Fire Service (RFS) has downgraded fire danger ratings around the state following a favourable change in conditions overnight.

On Tuesday four areas had been given a "catastrophic" fire danger rating, meaning that if fires broke out they would be uncontrollable and fast-moving, so residents should leave.

However, despite the cooler weather, more than 130 fires are still burning in New South Wales, around 30 of which have not been contained.

The blazes are along the coast, and also in the north-west of the state, but the largest concentration is in the south-east, around the Canberra area.

Fire services are trying to contain a big fire still burning near Cooma, 100km (60 miles) south of Canberra. On Tuesday, authorities had advised residents to seek shelter, saying it was too late to leave.

Thousands of livestock are estimated to have died in the bushfires. All national parks, state forests and reserves have been closed to the public.

RFS Commissioner Shane Fitzsimmons warned that conditions remained dangerous despite the cooler weather.

"We've still got a lot of fires. We've still got a lot of fire activity across NSW and as we speak we're getting reports of new fires in places like Lithgow that are developing," he told ABC News.

"And some potential for risk with the current fire activity that we've got burning since yesterday, particularly in light of that slow-moving front that continues to travel through large areas of NSW today."

Above 50C

Meanwhile, teams in Victoria have managed to contain a blaze which destroyed the historic Carngham Station homestead.

The state's Country Fire Authority said the mild, cool conditions overnight had been "a great help to the fire suppression effort".

A fire is still burning out of control by the Tasman peninsula, near areas already hit by blazes over the weekend. More than 20,000 hectares of land and 120 homes have been razed.

Teams have been searching through ravaged buildings and a number of people remain unaccounted for, but no deaths have been reported.

"My advice is there are no reports of missing persons in circumstances that cause us to have grave fears for their safety at this time," Tasmania's Acting Commissioner of Police Scott Tilyard said in a statement.

The fires follow days of searing heat. The national average maximum daily temperature exceeded 39°C from 2-8 January, breaking a previous record of four consecutive days of such heat.

Average national top temperatures on Monday of 40.33C set a new record.

The bureau has added new colours to its forecast chart to indicate temperatures above the previous 50C-limit because of the heat wave.

It said extreme temperatures would continue in Australia for the next week.

"The cool change across south-eastern Australia last night has delivered some relief for southern Australia, but we are by no means through the woods yet, with very hot temperatures forecast for Western Australia today, and building again throughout central Australia," Assistant Director of Weather Services Alasdair Hainsworth said in a statement.

==

Article 10/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2013/01/130109_australia_weather.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

استراليا: برودة الطقس تسهم في اطفاء حرائق الغابات

آخر تحديث: الأربعاء، 9 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، 09:07 GMT

ساهم الطقس البارد في جهود الاغاثة التي تبذلها أطقم الإطفاء في مناطق متفرقة جنوب شرقي استراليا لاخماد حرائق الغابات التي اندلعت في عدة ولايات.

وانخفضت درجات الحرارة في نيو سوث ويلز أكثر من 10 درجات مئوية بعد يوم من أكثر ايام التي اندلعت فيها حرائق خطورة في التاريخ.

وتوقع خبراء ان تعود حالة احتراق الاراضي وأن تستمر الحرائق الأسبوع المقبل رغم انخفاض درجات الحرارة.

ودمرت الحرائق مبان عدة في سوث ويلز وفيكتوريا وتاسمانيا.

ويراقب رجال الاطفاء في كوينزلاند الاوضاع عن كثب في جنوبي الولاية مع اقتراب الطقس الحار نحو الشاطئ حيث من المتوقع ان تصل درجات الحرارة إلى 40 درجة مئوية في بعض الاجزاء.

"كارثي"

وتوقع الخبراء ان تبلغ درجات الحرارة في سيدني نحو 25 درجة مئوية.

يأتي هذا بينما خفضت خدمة حرائق الريف في ساوث ويلز (ار اف اس) من درجة خطورة الحرائق في الولاية المتضررة بعد انخفاض درجات الحرارة.

كانت اربعة مناطق تم تصنيف الأوضاع بها بإنها "كارثية" مايعني ارتفاع احتمالات انتشار الحرائق بصورة خارجة عن السيطرة ما يلزم السكان مغادرتها.

وبالرغم من برودة الطقس، مازال رجال الاطفاء في نيو ساوث ويلز يحاولون اخماد نحو 130 حريق في مناطق متفرقة بموازاة الشاطئ وفي الشمال الغربي بينما تم احتواء 30 منها.

وحثت السلطات سكان المنطقة على ايجاد ملاجئ بعيدة عن الخطر لإن الوقت تأخر على ترك المنطقة بحسب قولها.

</div>

وأغلقت المتنزهات العامة والمحميات الطبيعية امام الجمهور في الوقت الذي تسببت الحرائق في قتل الاف من رؤوس الماشية.

وقال مدير خدمة حرائق الريف في ساوث ويلز (ار اف اس) شان فيتزيسمون لشبكة (اي بي سي) التليفزيونية "مازال امامنا الكثير من الحرائق لنقوم باخمادها مع مضي كل دقيقة من حديثي هذا نتلقى بلاغا بحريق جديد او خروج حريق عن السيطرة."

فوق 50 درجة

في غضون ذلك، تحارب فرق الاطفاء في فيكتوريا عددا من الحرائق التي خرجت عن السيطرة واسفرت عن تدمير محطة كارنغام التاريخية والمنطقة المحيطة بها.

لكن الهيئة المسئولة عن اطفاء الحرائق قالت ان انخفاض درجات الحرارة "مثلت عاملا مساعدا هاما في جهود الاطفاء."

ومازالت بعض الحرائق غير المسيطر عليها مستمرة في تاسمانيا.

كانت الحرائق تتزايد عقب ارتفاع شديد لدرجات الحرارة حيث قال مكتب الارصاد الاسترالي ان الستة ايام الاولى من عام 2013 سجلت مستوى قياسي في ارتفاع درجات حرارة.

وقال المكتب انه اضاف لخريطة الارصاد لونا جديدا للاشارة الى تخطي درجات الحرارة حاجز 50 درجة مئوية.

وتنشب الحرائق عادة في الفترة بين ديسمبر/كانون الاول وفبراير/شباط، وهي فترة الصيف في استراليا التي تنتشر فيها مناطق جفاف واسعة جدا.

وقد شهدت البلاد خلال الاشهر الاربعة الاخيرة من عام 2012 درجات حرارة مرتفعة بشكل غير معتاد، وزاد من سخونة الجو الظروف الجافة جدا بسبب تاخر موسم الامطار الذي جاء ضعيفا هذا الفصل.

==

Article 11/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-20856051

28 December 2012 Last updated at 03:13 GMT

Tepco sued by US sailors over radiation

Tokyo Electric Power Company (Tepco), owner of the crippled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant, has been sued by eight US sailors over radiation exposure.
They claim that Tepco lied about the threat posed by the leaks after the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami damaged the plant.
The sailors were involved in relief operations after the natural disasters.
They have each sought $10m (£6m) in compensatory damages and $30m in punitive damages from Tepco.
The eight, who have filed the case in a US Federal Court in San Diego, also want Tepco to set up a $100m fund to pay for their medical expenses.
They have claimed that the utility provider created an impression that the level of radiation leaks from the nuclear plant did not pose any threat.
As a result, the sailors say they went to areas that were unsafe and were exposed to radiation.
When contacted by the BBC, Tepco acknowledged that it has been sued, but said that it had not received the actual complaint and so was not in a position to comment.
The lawsuit is the latest setback for Tepco which is already facing billions of dollars in compensation claims.
The radiation leaks resulted in thousands of people and businesses being evacuated from the areas surrounding the plant.
On Thursday, the firm said that it now expects the compensation costs to total at 3.24 trillion yen ($38bn; £23bn), up 697 billion yen from its earlier projection.
The firm has already received nearly 1tn yen in government aid.
The utility was, in effect, nationalised after the government took a 50.11% stake in the group in exchange for the capital injection.

==

Article 11/b

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121227_tokyo_power.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

أمريكيون يقاضون "كهرباء طوكيو" بسبب الإشعاعات النووية

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 28 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 06:19 GMT

رفع بحارة أمريكيون دعوى قضائية ضد شركة "كهرباء طوكيو"، مالكة مفاعل فوكوشيما النووي، يطالبونها بالتعويض عن تعرضهم للإشعاعات النووية، بعد زلزال وتسونامي شهر مارس من العام 2011.
ويتهم البحارة، الذين شاركوا في عمليات الإنقاذ بعد الكارثة، شركة الكهرباء بالكذب بشأن خطورة التعرض للإشعاعات النووية.
ويطالبون بتعويض عن الضرر قيمته 10 مليون دولار لكل واحد منهم، إضافة إلى 30 مليون دولار غرامة.

كما يطلب البحارة من محكمة فدرالية في سان دييغو بالولايات المتحدة إرغام شركة "كهرباء طوكيو" على تخصيص 100 مليون دولار لتغطية تكاليف علاجهم.

ويقول أصحاب الدعوى إن الشركة جعلتهم على قناعة بأن مستوى الإشعاعات المتسربة من المفاعل النووي لا تشكل أي خطر عليهم.

ولهذا يؤكدون أنهم ذهبوا إلى أماكن غير آمنة، حيث تعرضوا للإشعاعات النووية.

وفي اتصال مع بي بي سي، اعترفت شركة كهرباء طوكيو أنها محل متابعة قضائية، ولكنها أفادت بعدم تسلمها الشكوى ماديا، وبالتالي لا يمكنها التعليق عليها.

وتعد هذه آخر متابعة قضائية ضد "كهرباء طوكيو". فالشركة تواجه مطالب تعويض تصل قيمتها الإجمالية مليارات الدولارات.

فقد أدى تسرب الإشعاعات النووية إلى ترحيل آلاف الأشخاص ومقار المال والأعمال من المنطقة المحيطة بالمفاعل النووي.

وقالت الشركة يوم الخميس إنها تتوقع أن تصل قيمة التعويضات 3،24 تريليون ين، أي بزيادة 697 مليار ين عن التقييم الأول.

وقد تلقت دعما من الحكومة بقيمة 1 تريليون ين.

وأصبحت الشركة في الواقع ملكا للدولة، إذ أن الحكومة حصلت على نسبة 50،11 في المائة من الأسهم فيها، مقابل صرفها الدعم المالي.

</div>

===

Article 12/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20846014

26 December 2012 Last updated at 19:58 GMT

Egypt's President Morsi hails constitution and urges dialogu

President Mohammed Morsi has congratulated Egyptians for endorsing a new constitution and urged all parties to join him in a national dialogue.
In a TV address to the nation, Mr Morsi said the economy was a priority and that changes to the cabinet would be made if necessary.
Some 63% backed the constitution in the controversial referendum.
But opponents say the document is too Islamist and have rejected the call for dialogue as "lacking seriousness".
A spokesman for the main opposition group said protests would be held in Tahrir Square in Cairo and elsewhere on 25 January, the second anniversary of the uprising against Hosni Mubarak's rule.
Economic priorities
In his first address to the nation since he signed the new constitution into law, Mr Morsi said that this was a historic day.
Egypt, he said, had a free constitution that had not been imposed by an occupier, a king or a president.
Mr Morsi said the passing of the constitution meant Egypt could now move to a new stage that should bring security and stability for the people.
He said the economy was the priority - and he was planning a package of incentives for investors.
"I will deploy all my efforts to boost the Egyptian economy, which faces enormous challenges but has also big opportunities for growth, and I will make all the changes necessary for this task," he said.
On Wednesday, the Egyptian pound hit an eight-year low against the dollar, amid fears the government will not be able to implement much-needed tax rises and spending cuts.
Credit agency Standard & Poor's cut Egypt's long-term rating to "B-" on Monday amid the uncertainty.
Mr Morsi said he accepted there were many people who were opposed to the constitution.
But he said he welcomed those who had said "no" as well as those who had said "yes", and that Egypt would not return to a time "when there was only one opinion".
However, he condemned those who had resorted to violence.

Mr Morsi said a national dialogue was now a necessity for the challenges ahead and he called on all political parties to participate.

He admitted mistakes had been made but insisted he would never make a decision except in the interests of the country.

Responding to the president's national address, a spokesman for the opposition National Salvation Front, Hussein Abdel Ghani, accused the government of trying to establish an "autocratic tyranny in the name of religion".

"This dialogue lacks the minimum limit of seriousness."

Turnout in the referendum was 32.9% of Egypt's 52 million voters.

The result was announced on Tuesday and parliamentary elections must now take place within two months.

Opponents of the constitution accuse the president, who belongs to the Muslim Brotherhood, of pushing through a text that favours Islamists and does not sufficiently protect the rights of women or Christians.

The BBC's Bethany Bell, in Cairo, says the opposition has insisted it will continue to fight against the charter in the election campaign and in parliament, and that Egypt's political crisis is far from over.

==

Article 12/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2012/12/121226_egypt_mursi_constitution.shtml

مصر: مرسي يدعو للحوار بعد إقرار الدستور والمعارضة ترفض

آخر تحديث :الأربعاء، 26 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 23:15 GMT

دعا الرئيس المصري محمد مرسي كافة الأطراف إلى حوار وطني عقب إقرار الدستور الجديد للبلاد، لكن المعارضة رفضت الدعوة للحوار ووصفتها بأنها "تفتقد للجدية."

وأيد نحو 63% الاستفتاء المثير للجدل على هذا الدستور.

وفي كلمة ملتفزة القاها مساء الاربعاء بمناسبة إقرار الدستور، أكد مرسي أن الاقتصاد يمثل أولوية وإنه سيتم إجراء تغييرات في الحكومة اذا اقتضت الضرورة، ودعا الى العمل من اجل توطيد الامن والاستقرار.

وقال مرسي في كلمته إن الشعب وافق على الدستور الجديد في استفتاء وصفه بأنه "شفاف تماما".

من جهة أخرى، قالت جبهة الانقاذ الوطني، انتلاف المعارضة الرئيسي في البلاد، إنه سيتم تنظيم احتجاجات في ميدان التحرير بالقاهرة وأماكن أخرى في 25 يناير/كانون الثاني المقبل، الذي يوافق الذكرى السنوية الثانية للانتفاضة الشعبية التي أطاحت بحكم الرئيس السابق حسني مبارك .

أولويات اقتصادية

وقال مرسي في كلمته الأربعاء إن إقرار الدستور يعني أن مصر يمكنها الآن الانتقال إلى مرحلة جديدة يجب أن تحقق الأمن والاستقرار للبلاد.

وشدد على أن الاقتصاد يمثل أولوية، مشيرا إلى أنه يعتزم طرح حزمة من الحوافز للمستثمرين.

وقال "سوف أبذل كل جهدى معكم من أجل دفع الإقتصاد المصرى الذى يواجه تحديات ضخمة وأيضاً يمتلك فرصاً كبيرة للنمو. . وسوف أقوم بكل التغييرات الضرورية التى تحتاجها هذه المهمة."

وتراجعت قيمة الجنيه المصري أمام الدولار لأدنى مستوى لها منذ ثمان سنوات، وسط مخاوف من عجز الحكومة عن تنفيذ إجراءات رفع الضرائب وخفض الانفاق المطلوبة بشدة.

وقال مرسي إنه يرحب بوجود معارضة من جانب "قطاع محترم" من الشعب للدستور، "وهذا حقهم لأن مصر الثورة لن تضيق أبداً بالمعارضة الوطنية الفاعلة"، مؤكدا أن مصر لن تعود إلى "عصر الرأي الواحد أو الاغلبيات الزائفة المصنوعة."

رفض الحوار

وردا على خطاب مرسي، اتهم المتحدث باسم جبهة الانقاذ الوطني حسين عبد الغني الحكومة بمحاولة إقامة "نظام استبدادي باسم الدين."

وقال إن "هذا الحوار يفتقد للحد الأدنى من الجدية."

وقد دخل الدستور حيز التنفيذ بعد ان اقره الرئيس المصري أمس عقب اعلان لجنة الانتخابات عن موافقة نحو ثلثي المصوتين عليه.

وبلغت نسبة المشاركة في الاستفتاء ما يقرب من ثلاثة وثلاثين في المئة من أجمالي الناخبين الذين يحق لهم المشاركة.

وكان الدستور الجديد المشروع قد اثار موجة احتجاجات واسعة من المعارضين، الذين يقولون إن له توجهات إسلامية، لكن الرئيس مرسي ومؤيديه يقولون انه سيحقق الاستقرار الذي تحتاج اليه البلاد.

دور تشريعي

على صعيد متصل بدأ مجلس الشورى المصرى اولى جلساته بأداء الأعضاء المعينين لليمين الدستورية والانضمام إلى اللجان النوعية.

وكان رئيس المجلس أحمد فهمي قد قال في وقت سابق إن الرئيس مرسي سيلقي خطابا السبت القادم أمام المجلس الذي يتولى الآن سلطات تشريعية كاملة بعد تبني الدستور الجديد.

وينص الدستور الجديد على أن السلطات التشريعية التي كانت في يد الرئيس بصفة مؤقتة نقلت الآن إلى مجلس الشورى الذي يهيمن عليه الإسلاميون إلى حين انتخاب مجلس الشعب (النواب) في انتخابات متوقعة خلال شهرين.

وبدأ مجلس الشورى المصري دورة انعقاده الثالثة والثلاثين بجدول أعمال الجلسة الافتتاحية وأداء الأعضاء المعينين لليمين الدستورية والانضمام إلى اللجان النوعية.

وكان الرئيس المصري محمد مرسي، قد أصدر الاثنين قراراً جمهورياً بفض دورة الانعقاد الـ32 لمجلس الشورى اعتباراً من السبت الماضي 22 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2012.
كما أصدر قراراً جمهورياً آخر بدعوة مجلس الشورى للانعقاد ابتداء من الأربعاء 26 ديسمبر 2012 الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً بتوقيت القاهرة لافتتاح دورة الانعقاد الـ33.
انقسام

وأثار مشروع الدستور انقساما في مصر بعد أن قال ليبراليون ويساريون ومسيحيون إن الإسلاميين سيطروا على تشكيل الجمعية التأسيسية ولم يضمن بما فيه الكفاية الحريات العامة وحقوق النساء. وينفي الإسلاميون ذلك.
وانسحبت التيارات الليبرالية واليسارية والكنيسة من الجمعية التأسيسية التي صاغت مشروع الدستور قائلين إن الإسلاميين تحكموا في صياغة المواد الدستورية بما يفضي لتطبيق أحكام الشريعة الإسلامية.
وقال مرسي إن إقرار الدستور ضروري لبناء مؤسسات الدولة وإعادة الاستقرار للبلاد.
لكن معارضي الدستور قالوا إن إصرار مرسي وجماعة الإخوان المسلمين التي ينتمي إليها على المضي قدما بالاستفتاء رغم اعتراضاتهم لن يعيد الاستقرار إلى البلاد التي تواجه أزمة اقتصادية خانقة.
===

Article 13/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20395260

19 November 2012 Last updated at 15:18 GMT

Egypt: The legacy of Mohammed Mahmoud Street

A year on from clashes between protesters and security services in central Cairo, the BBC's Shaimaa Khalil reports on the impact they had on the country's ongoing transition to democracy.
The walls lining Mohammed Mahmoud Street look like a mural chronicling the battles it has seen.
The names and faces of those who died in street battles with security forces feature heavily.
"Glory to the martyrs," one piece of graffiti says. "Take to the streets," urges another.
Some of the paintings are of those who lost their eyes.
The eye patch has become a prominent symbol of resistance since the Mohammed Mahmoud clashes erupted last November.
The critical location of Mohammed Mahmoud street - just off Tahrir Square and leading to the interior ministry - made it a constant scene of ongoing battles between protesters and security forces.
But on 19 November 2011, those clashes took on a new level of violence.
For about six days Egypt's riot police, the Central Security Forces (CSF), suppressed protests in Tahrir Square and Mohammed Mahmoud Street.
The protests started after the security forces dispersed a sit-in organised by families of those killed or injured in the uprising in Tahrir Square in January and February 2011.
News of what had happened to the families spread quickly and people started heading to the square.
More than 40 people were killed in what was to become one of the most violent clashes since the fall of President Hosni Mubarak in February.
'Eye sniper'
Three main things made the November clashes stand out.
First, the ferocity of riot police in response to protesters.
The security forces have said that they used force to protect their headquarters, the interior ministry.
But many saw this as them avenging their lost pride after they were forced to withdraw from the streets in January 2011 during the 18-day revolution which toppled Mubarak.
Secondly, the use of tear gas.
This in itself was not new, but the intensity with which it was used was. Protesters reported severe symptoms after inhaling tear gas.
One medical volunteer at a field hospital on the edge of the square said at the time that he saw people suffering problems with their nervous system and having epileptic fits.
Others said people were coughing up blood and collapsing.
Some suggested that the Egyptian security forces had been using stronger kinds of gas.
In the end, there was no solid evidence that anything other than CS gas (the chemical compound used in most tear gas canisters) had been used.
But scenes of young men and women being carried away on motorcycles - which became improvised ambulances at that time - became a very prominent image of the Mohammed Mahmoud clashes.
Thirdly, the "eye sniper": the phenomenon of the many protesters who were shot in the eye.
One of those was Ahmed Harara, who has become one of the most famous faces of the revolution.

Ahmed had lost an eye on 28 January and was known around Tahrir Square for wearing an eye patch which carried that date.

On 19 November, Ahmed was shot in his other eye.

A famous YouTube video showing an officer aiming his rifle at a protester as his colleagues cheered him on for "getting the boy's eye" led to calls for his arrest and investigations into what is now known as the eye sniper.

Political milestone

The irony was that all of this was happening as Egypt was preparing for the first democratic parliamentary elections in its history.

But Egypt's political milestone faded in the background of yet another wave of violence.

Instead of taking to the polls, many protesters in Tahrir Square called for the cancellation of the elections and deemed them pointless so long as the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (Scaf) was in power and protesters were being killed.

Others insisted on voting, saying that this was the moment they have been waiting for - that for the first time, their vote counted for something.

In some streets in Cairo, especially the ones closer to Tahrir Square, banners calling for the end of military rule and saying that the "revolution was ongoing" hung side-by-side with election campaign posters.

The parliament that has come out of these elections was annulled, then reinstated, then annulled again.

It is one of the many confusing political manoeuvres Egyptians have been trying to get to grips with.

The ruling military did hand power to Egypt's first democratically elected President, Mohammed Mursi.

A few months after that, the leadership of the military council was forced into retirement.

Despite all these changes, Egypt remains at a very delicate point in its history.

The dwindling economy, security vacuum and general sense of frustration and mistrust in the country's leadership are all reminders of how challenging life is in Egypt.

And a year on from the Mohammed Mahmoud clashes, Egyptians are also reminded that potential violence lurks in country's volatile streets.

==

Article 13/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2012/11/121119_egypt_mohamed_mahmoud_anniversary.shtml

مصريون يحيون ذكرى واقعة اشتباكات محمد محمود

شيماء خليل

بي بي سي

آخر تحديث: الاثنين، 19 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 21:05 GMT

بعد عام من وقوع اشتباكات بين متظاهرين وأجهزة الامن في شارع محمد محمود بوسط العاصمة المصرية القاهرة ترصد بي بي سي أثر التحول الديمقراطي بعد الثورة التي اطاحت بالرئيس المصري السابق حسني مبارك.

تبدو الجدران الممتدة عبر شارع محمد محمود أشبه بمعرض للرسوم الجدارية التي تسجل التتابع الزمني للاشتباكات التي شهدتها المنطقة.

وتكثر كتابة اسماء ورسم وجوه كل من سقطوا خلال الاشتباكات مع قوات الامن، فإحدى الجداريات كتبت "المجد للشهداء" في حين حثت اخرى الجميع على "الخروج الى الشوارع"، في حين رسم بعضهم صورا لمن فقدوا أعينهم خلال المواجهات.

لقد أصبحت رقعة العين رمزا بارزا للمقاومة منذ اندلاع اشتباكات محمد محمود في نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني.

كان للموقع الحيوي لشارع محمد محمود، المتفرع من ميدان التحرير والمفضي الى مقر وزارة الداخلية المصرية، سببا وراء جعله مسرحا مستمرا لاشتباكات بين المتظاهرين وقوات الامن.

لكن في التاسع عشر من نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني عام 2011 اخذت هذه الاشتباكات منحى جديدا لاعمال العنف.

فعلى مدار ستة ايام سعت شرطة مكافحة الشغب المصرية، قوات الامن المركزي، الى قمع الاحتجاجات في ميدان التحرير وشارع محمد محمود.

وكانت الاحتجاجات قد بدأت في اعقاب تفريق قوات الامن اعتصاما نظمته اسر ضحايا ومصابي الانتفاضة في يناير/كانون الثاني و فبراير/شباط عام 2011 في ميدان التحرير.

وسرعان ما انتشرت انباء عن ما حدث لاسر الضحايا وبدأ الناس يتجهون الى الميدان.

وسقط ما يربو على اربعين قتيلا خلال أشد الاشتباكات عنفا منذ الاطاحة بالرئيس السابق حسني مبارك في فبراير/شباط.

"قناص العيون"

هناك ثلاثة اشياء رئيسية جعلت من اشتباكات نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني حدثا أبرز:

أولا، قسوة رد فعل شرطة مكافحة الشغب تجاه المحتجين.

قالت قوات الامن انها استخدمت القوة بغية توفير الحماية لمقر وزارة الداخلية المصرية. لكن الكثيرين اعتبروا ذلك بمثابة قصاص لضياع هيبتهم بعد ان اضطروا على الانسحاب من الشوارع في يناير/كانون الثاني خلال الثورة المصرية التي استمرت 18 يوما.

ثانيا، استخدام الغاز المسيل للدموع.

كان ذلك في حد ذاته جديدا، فيما أبلغ المحتجون عن اعراض شديدة جراء استنشاق الغاز المسيل للدموع.

155

<div dir="rtl">

وقال احد العاملين بالفرق الطبية الميدانية المتطوعة في ذلك الوقت انه شاهد أناس يعانون من مشكلات اصابت الجهاز العصبي او ظهور اعراض صرعية.

وقال اخرون ان اناسا كان يسعلون دماء وتنهار قواهم.

واعتقد البعض ان قوات الامن المصرية استخدمت أنواعا أشد من الغازات.

وفي النهاية لم يثبت استخدام انواع اخرى من الغازات سوى غاز سي اس (المركب الكيميائي الاكثر استخداما في عبوات الغازات المسيلة للدموع.)

غير ان مشاهد الرجال والنساء وهم محمولون على الدرجات النارية – التي اصبحت وسيلة اسعاف بدائية حينئذ – كانت مشاهد بارزة جدا لاشتباكات محمد محمود.

ثالثا، "قناص العيون" او ضابط الشرطة الذي اصبح ظاهرة لاستهداف أعين المحتجين.

أحد هؤلاء الضحايا أحمد حرارة، وهو من بين اشهر وجوه الثورة والذي فقد عينه في الثامن والعشرين من يناير وكان معروفا في ميدان التحرير بارتداء رقعة عين تحمل تاريخ ذلك اليوم.

وتمر الايام ويفقد أحمد في التاسع عشر من نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني عينه الاخرى.

وأظهر فيديو شهير على موقع تبادلات الملفات (يوتيوب) احد ضباط الشرطة وهو يصوب بندقيته تجاه متظاهرين ويبتهج زملاء الشرطي "بالنبل من عين الشاب"، الامر الذي دفع الى نداءات باعتقاله.

ركيزة سياسية

كانت المفارقة هي حدوث كل ذلك في وقت تستعد فيه مصر الى اول انتخابات برلمانية ديمقراطية في تاريخها.

غير ان الركيزة السياسية لمصر خبت على خلفية موجة اخرى من اعمال العنف.

وبدلا من الذهاب الى مراكز الاقتراع، دعا العديد من المحتجين في ميدان التحرير الى الغاء الانتخابات واعتبروها غير مجدية طالما ظل المجلس الاعلى للقوات المسلحة، المنوط في ذلك الوقت بقيادة البلاد لحين انتخاب رئيس للجمهورية، في السلطة.

واصر اخرون على اجراء الانتخابات وقالوا انها اللحظة التي ينتظرها الكثيرون، انها المرة الاولى التي يقرر فيها تصويتهم الاختيار.

وفي بعض شوارع القاهرة، لاسيما تلك الاقرب الى ميدان التحرير، رفعت لافتات تدعو الى انهاء حكم العسكر وقالت ان "الثورة مستمرة" وعلقها المواطنون جنبا الى جنب الدعاية الانتخابية للمرشحين.

وحكم ببطلان البرلمان الذي انتخب في ذلك الوقت، وكانت هذه من بين المناورات السياسية المحيرة التي سعى المصريون الى حلها.

وسلم الجيش السلطة للرئيس محمد مرسي، اول رئيس مصري منتخب، وبعد أشهر اجبرت قيادة المجلس العسكري الحاكم على التقاعد.

وعلى الرغم من كل هذه التغيرات، مازالت مصر تقف عند نقطة مهمة للغاية في تاريخها.

ويشير الاقتصاد المتعثر والفراغ الامني والاحساس العام بالاحباط وعدم الثقة بقيادة البلاد الى ما تعانيه الحياة المصرية من تحديات.

ومازال المصريون يتذكرون بعد عام من الاشتباكات في شارع محمد محمود ان اعمال العنف المحتملة مازالت كامنة في شوارع البلاد التي تتسم بالاضطراب.

</div>

==

Article 14/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-21002912

14 January 2013 Last updated at 09:47 GMT

Court in Egypt orders retrial for Mubarak after appeal

A court in Egypt has ordered a retrial for ex-President Hosni Mubarak after accepting an appeal against his life sentence over the deaths of protesters.

Mubarak, 84, was overthrown in 2011 after mass street protests, and jailed in June. About 850 people were killed in a crackdown by security forces.

The ex-leader, who remains in custody, will also be retried on corruption charges for which he was acquitted.

Former Interior Minister Habib al-Adly will be retried on the same charges.

Mubarak's sons Gamal and Alaa, and fugitive businessman Hussein Salem also had their acquittals on corruption charges overturned and will be retried.

No specific reason was given for Sunday's rulings, but legal experts said procedural issues with the original trials were a factor, the Associated Press news agency reported.

A retrial cannot result in a harsher penalty, but could re-impose a maximum life sentence or even lead to an acquittal. No date for the retrial has been set.

'Same evidence'

In a brief announcement Judge Ahmed Ali Abdel Rahman said: "The court has ruled to accept the appeal filed by the defendants... and orders a retrial."

Mohamed Abdel Razek, one of Mubarak's lawyers, told Reuters news agency the retrial would be based on the same evidence used in the previous trial.

"No new evidence will be added to the case," he said.

A new panel of judges could consider the former leader's health when issuing their verdict, Mubarak's lawyer added.

Since Mubarak was jailed in Cairo, there have been frequent reports about his ill-health.

He is currently in a military hospital after hurting himself in a fall in his prison bathroom last month.

On Saturday, the former leader was reportedly questioned over gifts worth millions of Egyptian pounds which he allegedly received from the country's flagship state newspaper, Al-Ahram.

He was ordered detained for 15 days pending the investigation, a judicial source told AFP news agency.

'We love you'

Sunday's ruling was met with cries of "Long live justice!" by Mubarak supporters who held up his picture and hugged each other in the courtroom while dozens more outside shouted "We love you, president!", AFP news agency reports.

On 2 June, following a 10-month trial, Mubarak and Adly were convicted of conspiring in the killing of protesters.

The two men had faced possible death sentences.

Gamal and Alaa remain in prison while on trial for alleged insider trading and using their influence to buy state land at a fraction of its value.

Families of victims were disappointed that Mubarak had not been convicted of ordering the killings, the BBC's Aleem Maqbool reports from Cairo.

There was also dismay among some that he had not been tried for abuses allegedly committed earlier in his rule.

At the same trial in June, Mubarak was acquitted of corruption.

===

Article 14/b

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2013/01/130113_mubarak_trial_verdict.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

مصر: محكمة النقض تقضي بإعادة محاكمة مبارك والعادلي

آخر تحديث: الأحد، 13 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، 11:28 GMT

قضت محكمة النقض المصرية وهي أعلى سلطة تقاضي في البلاد الأحد بإعادة محاكمة الرئيس السابق حسني مبارك ووزير داخليته حبيب العادلي وستة من مساعديه فى قضية قتل المحتجين خلال الانتفاضة الشعبية التي أطاحت بمبارك في فبراير / شباط 2011.

وكانت محكمة الجنايات قضت في يونيو / حزيران 2012 بالسجن المؤبد على مبارك والعادلي وبراءة ستة من معاونيه.

وكانت نيابة النقض قد أوصت في تقريرها حول القضية، وهو تقرير استشاري غير ملزم للمحكمة، بنقض حكم محكمة الجنايات وإعادة المحاكمة في شأن مبارك والعادلي، وذلك في ضوء الطعن المقدم منهما.

لكن مبارك والعادلي على الأرجح سيظلان قيد الاحتجاز بسبب اتهامهما في قضايا أخرى.

تقدير المحكمة

وقال محمد عبد الرازق أحد محامي الرئيس مبارك لرويترز إن إعادة المحاكمة ستتم بناء على الأدلة ذاتها التي تم الاستعانة بها في المحاكمة السابقة.

وأضاف "لن تضاف أدلة جديدة للقضية."

وتابع بأن الهيئة القضائية الجديدة قد تأخذ في الاعتبار الوضع الصحي لمبارك في إصدار حكمها.

لكن الدكتور أنور رسلان العميد السابق لكلية الحقوق بجامعة القاهرة أوضح لبي بي سي أن المحكمة لديها السلطة الكاملة في مسألة القبول بأدلة جديدة أم لا، وقال "إذا كان هناك أدلة جديدة، يمكن للمحكمة أن تضيفها."

وأكد رسلان أيضا أن مسألة أخذ الوضع الصحي لمبارك في الحسبان هو أمر يعود أيضا للمحكمة التي ستنظر القضية من جديد، مشيرا إلى أنها قد تصدر قرارا بالبراءة أو إصدار عقوبة جديدة.

أجواء فرح

وفور إعلان الحكم، هتف أنصار الرئيس السابق داخل قاعة المحكمة "يحيا العدل" وهم يرفعون صورته وعانقوا بعضهم البعض، بينما هتف العشرات خارج القاعة "بنحبك يا ريس"، حسبما أفادت وكالة فرانس برس.

ويعاني مبارك مشكلات صحية منذ دخوله إلى السجن.

وتولى مبارك الحكم لنحو 30 عاما، ونجا من ست محاولات اغتيال قبل الإطاحة به في الانتفاضة التي اندلعت في 25 يناير/كانون الثاني عام 2011.

وانتخب محمد مرسي الذي ينتمي لجماعة الإخوان المسلمين رئيسا للبلاد في أواخر يونيو/حزيران العام الماضي حيث أنها "صاحبة القرار."

</div>

===

Article 15/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-20820349

28 December 2012 Last updated at 03:04 GMT

Athens - the EU capital city without a mosque

By Mark LowenBBC News, Athens

At Friday prayers and across Athens, Muslims gather in underground, cramped prayer rooms.

The makeshift facilities are illegal but this huge community faces no other option. Athens, a metropolis on the edge of the Muslim world, is one of the few EU capitals without a mosque.

Since Greece gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1832, no government has allowed a mosque to be built in the city. It was seen by many as "un-Greek" - out of place in a country in which much more than 90% of the population are Orthodox Christians.

But as Greece has become the main entry point for migrants to the EU, its Muslim population has swelled.

Some estimates place the number of Muslims in Athens alone at around 300,000, in a city with a population of around five million, and the clamour for an official place of prayer is growing.

"It is a very big tragedy for us Muslims that there is no mosque here," says Syed Mohammad Jamil from the Pakistan-Hellenic Society.

"Greece produced democracy and civilisation and the respect of religion - but they don't respect our Muslims to provide us with a regular, legal mosque."

One of the Friday worshippers, Ashifaq Ahmad, says: "I feel somehow cut off from society.

"When we have a celebration, there is nowhere proper for us to get together. Society is not accepting us."

Barracks plan

Pressure on the government to provide a secure, protected mosque has grown as the neo-fascist Golden Dawn party continues to rise.

Its members stand accused of beating immigrants and vandalising some of the underground prayer rooms.

The party's deputy, Ilias Panagiotaros, told me earlier in the year that landmines should be placed on Greece's border with Turkey, saying: "If immigrants die trying to jump into our country, that's their problem."

Now perhaps the call for a place of worship may be answered.

A disused army barracks near the city centre has been chosen as a site for the capital's first mosque.

Behind heavy gates lie old buildings, broken glass and rubble strewn across the floors. The crumbling shells currently there would be torn down, making space for a mosque that could accommodate 500 people.

If it is built, Muslims entering would catch sight of a small church next door, the two religions finally operating officially shoulder to shoulder.

The government insists the project will go ahead, but similar plans have been promised in the past - only to fall foul of political infighting.

And the financial crisis could still blow the idea off course. A government struggling to afford schoolbooks or healthcare may find it hard to announce 1m euros (£814,000; $1.3m) for a state-funded mosque.

"In the past, there was a fear in some segments of Greek society about constructing a mosque but we must overcome that fear," says Stratos Simopoulos, the secretary general of the ministry for development.

"The financial crisis is a problem. The government has other priorities for now, but this mosque must be constructed and we may be in a position to start the process in a few months."

I ask whether he is committed to the plan.

"Of course", he replies, "because it's not my commitment - it's a commitment of the Greek state."

And yet there is still resistance within the country.

'Islamic tyranny'

The Greek Church has warmed to the mosque idea but some senior ecclesiastical figures remain opposed.

In a packed service in St Nicolas's Church in Piraeus, just outside Athens, the strength of religious devotion is clear.

Members of the congregation kiss the icons and repeatedly cross themselves. Orthodox Christianity goes to the heart of what it means to be Greek and the Bishop here, Seraphim, says his nation must preserve its identity.

"Greece suffered five centuries of Islamic tyranny under Turkish rule and building a mosque would offend the martyrs who freed us," he says.

Greece, he adds, "does not hate anyone" but he believes that "most Muslims have come here illegally" to, as he puts it, "Islamise Europe".

I put it to him that his position appears Islamophobic, out of touch with a multicultural European Union, and his response may betray other prejudices too.

"We are not a multicultural country," the Greek bishop says. "We are one Greek nation and everything else is an invention of the 'new order' and of Zionism. They are trying to corrupt our character."

'Hypocrisy'

On the streets of Athens, opinions are mixed.

"Muslims should have their temple," says Kali Patounia, a banker.

"Greek immigrants in other countries build their own churches and perform their own religion, so it's hypocritical."

Marios, a student, disagrees. "We must not have a mosque here," he tells me.

"This is a Christian country and if they want a mosque, they can go back to their own countries and have one."
Religion is intrinsic to national identity here and Church and state are closely linked. The mosque issue has become a symbol of what sort of state today's Greece is willing to become.

The financial crisis has made this nation more inward-looking, more fearful.

However for Greece the decision is whether to extend its hand fully to Islam - and whether its capital will no longer stand alone in Europe.

================================

Article 15/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121228_athens_no_mosques.shtml

أثينا...عاصمة أوروبية بلا مساجد

مارك لوين
بي بي سي - أثينا
آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 28 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 16:10 GMT

يتجمع المسلمون في أثينا وقت صلاة الجمعة كل أسبوع في غرف مزدحمة تحت الأرض.

وتعد هذه الأماكن غير قانونية، لكن لا خيار آخر أمام المسلمين الموجودين في أثينا ـ العاصمة الأوروبية الوحيدة التي لا يوجد بها مسجدا.

ومنذ حصلت اليونان على استقلالها عن الدولة العثمانية عام 1832، لم تسمح حكوماتها المتعاقبة بإقامة مسجد في المدينة، التي يمثل المسيحيون الأرثوذوكس أكثر من 90 في المئة من سكانها .

ويزداد أعداد المسلمين في أثينا بعدما أصبحت اليونان المعبر الرئيسي للمهاجرين القادمين إلى الاتحاد الأوروبي.

وتفيد بعض التقديرات بأن عدد المسلمين في أثينا وحدها يبلغ نحو 300,000 شخصا، في مدينة عددها الإجمالي يبلغ نحو خمسة ملايين .

ويقول سيد محمد جميل، من جمعية باكستان الهيلينية: "لا يوجد مسجد واحد هنا، مما يمثل مأساة لنا المسلمين".

ويضيف: "قدمت اليونان الديمقراطية والحضارة واحترام الأديان، لكن لم يوفروا لنا مسجدا قانونيا".

حزب متشدد

ويقول أشفاق أحمد، أحد المسلمين الذين يتجمعون يوم الجمعة لأداء الصلاة: "أشعر أني منعزل عن المجتمع نوعا ما".

ويضيف: "عندما يكون لدينا احتفالية، لا يوجد مكان مناسب للتجمع سويا. المجتمع لا يقبلنا".

وزادت الضغوط على الحكومة اليونانية كي توفر مسجدا يتمتع بالحماية والأمن مع صعود حزب "الفجر الذهبي" المتشدد.

ويُتهم أعضاء الحزب بضرب مهاجرين وتخريب بعض أماكن الصلاة الموجودة تحت الأرض.

وقال نائب رئيس الحزب إلياس باناغوتاروس، في وقت سابق من العام الحالي، إنه يتعين وضع ألغام أرضية على حدود اليونان مع تركيا، مضيفا: "إذا حاول مهاجرون التسلل إلى دولتنا، فهذه مشكلتهم".

أول مسجد

وفي الوقت الحالي، ربما نجد ردا على المطالبات بتوفير مكان للصلاة.

واختيرت ثكنة عسكرية مهجورة قرب مركز المدينة ليقام بها أول مسجد.

وتؤكد الحكومة عزمها على المضي قدما في هذا المشروع، لكن ضاعت تعهدات سابقة بسبب خلافات سياسية.

وقد تذهب الفكرة سدى بسبب الأزمة المالية الحالية، إذ ربما تجد الحكومة صعوبة في الإعلان عن تخصيص مليون يورو لمسجد ممول من الدولة فيما تواجه صعوبة في توفير الكتب المدرسية وخدمات الرعاية الصحية.

وقال ستراتوس سيموبولس، الأمين العام لوزارة التنمية: "في الماضي، كانت ثمة مخاوف لدى بعض شرائح المجتمع اليوناني بشأن إقامة مسجد. لكن علينا التغلب على هذه المخاوف".

وأضاف: "الأزمة المالية هي المشكلة، فأمام الحكومة أولويات أخرى حاليا. لكن يجب بناء هذا المسجد، وربما نبدأ العملية خلال أشهر قليلة".

وأكد على أن هذا التزام من الدولة اليونانية.

لكن ثمة معارضة داخل الدولة.

هوية اليونان

ورحبت الكنيسة اليونانية بفكرة إقامة مسجد، لكن لا زالت بعض الشخصيات الكنسية ترفضها.

ويبدو التدين واضحا في قداس كنيسة سانت نيكولاس في مدينة بيرايوس. وأكد أسقف الكنيسة سيرافيم على ضرورة الحفاظ على هوية اليونان.

159

وقال: "عانى اليونانيون على مدار خمسة عقود من استبداد إسلامي في ظل الحكم التركي، ويمثل بناء مسجد إهانة للشهداء الذين حرروونا".

وأشار إلى أن اليونان "لا تكره أحدا"، لكن يعتقد الأسقف أن معظم المسلمين يأتون بصورة غير قانونية من أجل "أسلمة أوروبا"، على حد تعبيره.

قلنا له إن مواقفه تنم عن خوف من الإسلام ولا تتماشى مع الاتحاد الأوروبي المتعدد ثقافيا، فأجاب: "لسنا دولة متعددة الثقافات، فنحن وطن يوناني واحد وكل شيء آخر من اختراع 'النظام الجديد' والصهيونية. إنهم يحاولون إفساد شخصيتنا".

آراء متباينة

وبدت الآراء متباينة في شوارع اليونان.

وقال كالي باتونيا، الذي يعمل بأحد المصارف: "يجب أن يحصل المسلمون على مكان خاص للعبادة، فالمهاجرين اليونانيين بالدول الأخرى لديهم كنائس".

لكن لا يوافقه الرأي ماريوس، الذي لا زال طالبا.

ويقول ماريوس: "يجب ألا يوجد مسجد هنا، فهذه دولة مسيحية، وإن أرادوا مسجدا، فأمامهم العودة إلى بلادهم".

ويمثل الدين جزءا أساسيا من الهوية الوطنية في اليونان، وثمة رابط قوي بين الدولة والكنيسة.

وأصبحت قضية المسجد رمزا لشكل الدولة التي ترغب فيه اليونان حاليا.

وقد دفعت الأزمة المالية اليونان للاهتمام أكثر بشؤونها الداخلية، وباتت تشعر بقدر أكبر من الخوف.

لكن، بالنسبة لليونان يرتبط القرار بما إذا كانت ستمد يدها بشكل كامل للإسلام ـ وما إذا كانت عاصمتها لن تبقى متفردة في موقفا داخل أوروبا.

==

Article 16/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-20278768

10 November 2012 Last updated at 09:18 GMT

Pakistan 'to pay cash to poor to send kids to school'

Families of three million of Pakistan's poorest children will get cash sums if their child attends school, in a scheme announced ahead of a day of action for a schoolgirl shot by the Taliban.
Under the scheme, funded by the World Bank and UK, families would reportedly get $2 a month per child in school.
The news came as the UN held "Malala Day", in the name of Malala Yousufzai, 15, a Pakistani education campaigner.
She is recovering in the UK after she and two others were shot in October.
Saturday has been declared a global day of action in Malala's nameaimed at getting school places for 32 millions girls around the world who are not attending classes.
Cash payments
The Waseela-e-Taleem programme was announced in Islamabad by Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari and special UN envoy for global education, Gordon Brown.
"Malala's dreams represent what is best about Pakistan," said Mr Brown, the former UK prime minister.
The initiative aims to enrol three million of the poorest children in education in the next four years and, according to Reuters, will see poor families receive $2 a month per child in primary school.
The cash will be distributed through the government's Benazir Income Support Programme, designed to give small cash payments to needy families.
Those in the programme already receive $10 a month for basic expenditure, Reuters reported.
Meanwhile, tens of thousands of people around the world have signed an online petition calling for Malala to be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.
The UK government has also been urged to back the campaign, with advocates saying she represents those denied an education.
Doctors in the UK city of Birmingham, where Malala is being treated, say she is making progress.
She and two other schoolgirls were attacked as they returned home from school in Mingora in the Swat Valley in north-west Pakistan on 9 October.
The gunman who boarded the van in which she was travelling asked for her by name before firing three shots at her.
In early 2009 she wrote an anonymous diary for BBC Urdu about life under the Taliban, who had banned all girls in her area from attending school.

==

Article 16/b

باكستان تدفع أموالا للأطفال الفقراء كي ينخرطوا في المدارس

آخر تحديث: السبت، 10 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 17:02 GMT

أعلنت الحكومة الباكستانية عن مشروع لتشجيع التلاميذ على الانخراط في المدارس بدعم من البنك الدولي وبريطانيا. ويتضمن المشروع دفع مكافأة مالية قدرها دولارين في الشهر لكل طفل يسجل في المدرسة من أبناء العوائل الفقيرة الذين يقدر عددهم بثلاثة ملايين طفل.

ويتزامن هذا الاعلان مع إعلان آخر من الأمم المتحدة عن "يوم ملالا" تيمنا بملالا يوسفزاي، الفتاة الباكستانية البالغة من العمر 15 عاما، والتي أطلق متطرفون عليها النار مع زميلتين لها في شهر تشرين الأول/أوكتوبر الماضي إثر إصرارها على متابعة دراستها. وترقد يوسفزاي حاليا في المستشفى في برمنغهام في بريطانيا إثر إصابتها تلك.

وقد أعلن السبت يوما عالميا للعمل من أجل التعليم وأطلق عليه اسم ملالا يوسفزاي ويهدف إلى إيجاد مقاعد دراسية لـ 32 مليون فتاة في كل أنحاء العالم ممن لا يحضرن إلى المدارس.

مكافأة مالية

وقد أعلن عن برنامج "وسيلة التعليم" في إسلام آباد كل من الرئيس الباكستاني آصف علي زرداري ومبعوث الأمم المتحدة من أجل التعليم، ورئيس الوزراء البريطاني السابق، غوردون براون. وقال براون إن "حلم ملالا يمثل أفضل شيء في الباكستان."

واستنادا إلى وكالة رويترز، فإن المبادرة تهدف إلى تشجيع ثلاثة ملايين فتاة باكستانية من العوائل الفقيرة للانخراط في التعليم خلال السنوات الأربع المقبلة. وسوف توزع الأموال عبر البرنامج الحكومي المسمى "مشروع بي نظير لدعم المداخيل" الذي يهدف إلى مساعدة العوائل الفقيرة عبر دفع مبالغ نقدية لها. وبي نظير التي أطلق اسمها على البرنامج هي رئيسة الوزراء الباكستانية السابقة، بي نظير بوتو، التي اغتيلت عام 2008 وكانت زوجة الرئيس الحالي.

وقالت رويترز إن العائلات المسجلة في برنامج بي نظير تتسلم 10 دولارات شهريا الآن.

المطالبة بجائزة نوبل لـ "ملالا"

وحققت ملالا يوسفزاي شهرة عالمية بعد تعرضها لإطلاق نار الشهر الماضي، إذ يطالب الآن عشرات الآلاف من الناس، من خلال التوقيع على عريضة في الإنترنت، بترشيحها لنيل جائزة نوبل للسلام. كما تحث الحكومة البريطانية على دعم الحملة إذ يقول المدافعون عنها إن ملالا تمثل كل الذين حرموا من التعليم.

ويقول الأطباء في برمنغهام حيث تعالج ملالا يوسفزاي إن صحتها تتحسن. وكانت ملالا مع زميلتين لها قد هوجمن عندما كن يعُدن إلى منازلهن من المدرسة في مينغورا في وادي سوات شمال غربي باكستان. وقد خاطبها المسلح باسمها قبل أن يطلق النار عليها ثلاث مرات.

وفي عام 2009، كتبت ملالا يوميات لبي بي سي، الخدمة الأوردية، حول الحياة في ظل طالبان التي منعت الفتيات في منطقتها من الحضور إلى المدارس.

===

Article 17/a:

5 September 2011 Last updated at 12:49 GMT

Palestinians send homemade UN membership chair on tour

By Jon DonnisonBBC News, Ramallah

A Palestinian chair is beginning a tour of Europe and the Middle East on its way to the UN headquarters in New York.
It is part of the Palestinian leadership's lobbying efforts ahead of a planned request to become a United Nations member state when the UN General Assembly convenes in two weeks.
The so-called flying chair is doubtless something of a gimmick.
Decked out in UN blue with "Palestine" embossed on the velour, the seat was made by Palestinian artisans.
The first leg of its journey will take it to Lebanon, which currently chairs the UN Security Council. It will then make stops across Europe on its way to New York.
UN vote
For months, Palestinian leaders have also been travelling the world lobbying for support of their UN bid.
Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas remains adamant he will go to the Security Council to ask for Palestine to be accepted as a full member state.
That state would include the West Bank and Gaza, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The US, which has veto power at the Security Council, has said it would block such a move. But the Palestinians would likely have enough support at the UN General Assembly to get their status upgraded from an observing entity to a non-member state.
Israel is fiercely against the move.
American and European diplomats are currently working to try and persuade the Palestinians to drop the UN bid and draw up a plan for the Palestinians and Israelis to return to negotiations. They only have two weeks to do so.
By then the Palestinian chair will be in New York, if only symbolically.
==

Article 17/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2011/09/110905_palestine_chair_tour.shtml

جولة عالمية لمقعد "فلسطين" الرمزي

جون دونيسون
بي بي سي - رام الله
آخر تحديث: الاثنين، 5 سبتمبر/ أيلول، 2011، 15:46GMT

يبدأ "المقعد الفلسطيني الرمزي" في الامم المتحدة جولة في بعض البلدان الاوربية والشرق الاوسط، في طريقه الى مقر الامم المتحدة في نيويورك، آخر محطة له .
والمقعد جزء من الجهد الرامي لكسب التأييد الدولي لطلب الفلسطينيين الحصول على مقعد لـ "دولتهم" في الامم المتحدة قبيل التصويت على الطلب، من قبل اعضاء الجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة، الذي سيجرى خلال الاسبوعين المقبلين.

والكرسي الخشبي مكسو بقماش أزرق، وهو لون علم الامم المتحدة، ومطرز بسعفتيها، وبالعلم الفلسطيني مع كلمة "فلسطين."

وستكون لبنان، الرئيس الدوري الحالي لمجلس الأمن الدولي، اول محطة ينطلق منها الكرسي.

التصويت في الامم المتحدة

يذكر أن المسؤولين الفلسطينيين قاموا، وللاشهر الماضية، بجولات عالمية من أجل حشد التأييد الدولي لطلبهم الحصول على عضوية الامم المتحدة الكاملة.

ويصر الرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس على الذهاب الى مجلس الامن الدولي لمحاولة قبول "فلسطين دولة كاملة العضوية" في الامم المتحدة .

و "دولة فلسطين" ستتشكل من الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة، وعاصمتها القدس الشرقية.

وتقول الولايات المتحدة، التي تمتلك حق النقض، الفيتو، إنها ستحول دون قبول الطلب . غير أن الفلسطينيين يبدون واثقين من ان طلبهم سيحظى بدعم دول كثيرة في الجمعية العامة لضمان إعادة تصنيف وضعهم في المنظمة الدولية من "كيان مراقب" الى "دولة غير عضو ."

وتعارض اسرائيل بشدة التحرك الفلسطيني هذا.

ويحاول الدبلوماسيون الامريكيون والاوربيون اقناع المسؤولين الفلسطينيين لصرف النظر عن طلبهم الحصول على عضوية الامم المتحدة لـ "دولتهم"، وهم يعكفون على تقديم مبادرة جديدة لحمل طرفي النزاع الفلسطيني الاسرائيلي على العودة الى طاولة المفاوضات. ولم يبق لديهم سوى اسبوعين لتحقيق ذلك.

وحينها، سيكون الكرسي الفلسطيني قد وصل محطته الاخيرة، في نيويورك، وإن بصورة رمزية، حسب.
==

Article 18/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20461110

28 November 2012 Last updated at 00:06 GMT

Iraq conflict: Crisis of an orphaned generation

By Caroline Hawley BBC News, Baghdad

A recent survey in Iraq found that between 800,000 to a million Iraqi children have lost one or both of their parents.
According to aid workers this figure is a conservative estimate of the many thousands growing up in the shadow of violence.
Twelve-year-old Saif lost both his parents in a bomb attack - in which he was also injured - in the province of Diyala in 2005.

"I don't remember what happened," he says, quietly. "I was small. A man came and took me away and afterwards told me what had happened to my mother and father. There is no life when you've lost your mother and father."

Saif is now being brought up in a private orphanage where, despite the trauma he has been through, he enjoys playing computer games and singing, and dreams of becoming an actor.

No-one knows the exact number of Iraqi children who, like Saif, have been orphaned by Iraq's unrelenting violence.

Social crisis

But with bombs and assassinations still a daily occurrence, the number of orphans is continually growing.

Beyond the individual tragedies, the sheer number of Iraqi orphans has created a social crisis in a country that has less than 200 social workers and psychiatrists put together, for a population of 30 million people. It has no child protection laws.

Officials say that desperately needed welfare legislation has been held hostage to sectarian squabbling in parliament.

The orphanage in central Baghdad where Saif lives was set up by Hisham Hassan and funded by private donations.

He told the BBC he could not stand by and watch the suffering of a generation of young Iraqis.

"The government has not grasped the size of the problem," he says.

Among the 32 boys he looks after are brothers Mustafa and Mortada, aged 10 and 11.

Their mother was killed in a shoot-out and their father disappeared during the height of Iraq's sectarian war.

They remember and miss a "good mother" and a father who used to play football with them.

Hisham Hassan and his small staff have done their best to create a homely atmosphere at the orphanage.

There is one room for the boys to create art, and a computer room where games are allowed once homework is done. And they are taught to sew and even cut hair.

After the harrowing experiences of their past, they are being encouraged to prepare for a better future.

"If they're not properly looked after, when they grow up they will be exploited by terrorists and they will be like bombs - a threat to the security and future of the country," says Mr Hassan.

'Caged bird'

On the other side of the city, in a state-run orphanage for 12- to 18-year-olds, a desperate 17-year-old Mustafa is terrified about his own future.

"I need someone to give me psychological care. Maybe we'll be involved in crimes because there is nothing good in our future," he says.

Mustafa was brought to Dar al-Waziriya orphanage after he lost both his parents in a bomb attack when he was 12 years old.

"I feel like a bird in a cage here," he says. "I wish there was someone to listen to us."

The orphanage, home to 52 boys, is a dilapidated and disconsolate place - the playground has fallen into disuse, there is no light in the downstairs toilet, and no sink in the bathroom upstairs.

The steps to the boys' dormitories are crumbling and a broken door has not been fixed.

"I would like this to be a nice place to live," an eight-year-old boy tells me, shyly.

Iraq's Deputy Minister for Social Affairs, Dara Yara, told the BBC that he and his staff are doing their best, in difficult political circumstances.

"We're are working day and night to improve the services we provide to orphans. But the money I'm allocated for this is very limited. And the whole social security system in this country needs reform.

"This is a humanitarian issue and it's not being prioritised by parliament. We need laws and we need money from the ministry of finance to deal with the problem."

And he, too, worries about the security consequences if Iraq's orphans are not given the long-term care that they need.

"They are," he says, "very easy targets for recruitment by terrorists."

=====================================

Article 18/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2012/11/121123_iraq_orphans.shtml

العراق ومأساة جيل من الأيتام

كارولين هولي
بي بي سي - بغداد
آخر تحديث: الأربعاء، 28 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 03:21 GMT

كشف استطلاع اجري في العراق مؤخرا عن ان 800 الف الى مليون طفل عراقي فقدوا احد ابويهم او كليهما في الحروب التي مرت بالبلاد.

ويقول العاملون في مجال الاغاثة إن هذا العدد ليس الا تقديرا محافظا للآلاف المؤلفة من الاطفال الذين يعيشون تحت شبح العنف.
فسيف البالغ من العمر 12 عاما على سبيل المثال فقد والديه في تفجير وقع في محافظة ديالى عام 2005، وقد اصيب سيف نفسه بجروح في ذلك التفجير.
يقول سيف بهدوء "لا اتذكر ما حصل، فقد كنت صغيرا. اخذني احدهم بعيدا ثم قال لي إن ابي وامي قتلا. ليس للحياة معنى بعد ان تفقد امك واباك".
تقوم بتربية سيف دار خاصة للأيتام، حيث يستهويه الغناء والعاب الكمبيوتر ويحلم بأن يصبح ممثلا في المستقبل.
ولا يعلم احد العدد الدقيق للأطفال العراقيين الذين حرمهم العنف الممسك بالبلاد من اهاليهم، ولكن الامر المعلوم هو ان عدد الايتام بارتفاع مستمر ما دامت التفجيرات والاغتيالات ما زالت تقع بوتيرة يومية.
وبعيدا عن المآسي المحيطة بكل حالة، فإن العدد الهائل من الايتام خلق ازمة اجتماعية خطيرة خصوصا بالنسبة لبلد لا يتوفر على اكثر من 200 طبيب نفسي وعامل خدمة اجتماعية لخدمة شعب من 30 مليون نسمة. كما يفتقر العراق الى قوانين لحماية الطفولة.
ويقول مسؤولون إن الصراعات ذات الطبيعة الطائفية في مجلس النواب تؤخر اصدار القوانين الضرورية لرعاية الايتام.
اما بالنسبة لدار الايتام التي تعتني بسيف، فقد انشأها هشام حسن وتمولها التبرعات الخاصة.
وقال هشام لبي بي سي إنه لم يتمكن من تجاهل بينما يعاني جيل كامل من العراقيين الصغار، ويضيف "لم تستوعب الحكومة حجم المشكلة".
ومن بين الاطفال الـ 32 الذين يقوم هشام برعايتهم، الشقيقان مصطفى (10 اعوام) ومرتضى (11 عاما) التي قتلت امهما في تبادل لإطلاق النار واختفى والدهما في الحرب الطائفية التي شهدها العراق في 2006 و2007.
ويتذكر مصطفى ومرتضى امهما "الحنونة" ووالدهما الذي كان يلعب معهما كرة القدم.
من جانبهم، يسعى هشام حسن والطاقم الصغير الذي يعمل معه بدأب لخلق جو عائلي في دار الايتام الذي يديره، فهناك مرسم وغرفة للكمبيوتر يسمح للصبيان ارتيادها بعد ان يتموا واجباتهم الدراسية. كما تعلم الدار الاولاد الخياطة وغيرها من النشاطات. خلاصة القول إن الدار تشجع الاطفال على اعداد انفسهم لمستقبل افضل بعد التجارب المرة التي عاشوها.
ويقول هشام حسن "اذا لم نعتن بهم كما ينبغي، سيستغلهم الارهابيون عندما يكبروا وسيتحولون الى قنابل موقوته تهدد امن البلاد ومستقبلها".
وفي الجانب الآخر من العاصمة، وفي دار حكومية للأيتام الذين تتراوح اعمارهم بين 12 و18 عاما، يعبر مصطفى البالغ من العمر 17 عاما عن هلعه من المستقبل.
ويقول "اني بحاجة الى علاج نفسي، قد نتحول كلنا الى مجرمين لأن مستقبلنا يفتقر الى اي شيء جيد".
كان مصطفى قد ادخل الى دار الايتام في الوزيرية بعد ان فقد والديه في تفجير عندما كان عمره 12 عاما.
يقول مصطفى "اشعر كطير في قفص. اتمنى ان يستمع احد لنا".
دار الوزيرية للأيتام التي تؤوي 52 ولدا مكان موحش وخرب، فحديقتها مهملة ومراحيضها تفتقر الى الانوار، وابوابها مكسرة.
قال لي صبي في الثامنة بخجل "اريد ان يكون هذا المكان مكانا لطيفا".
تحدثنا الى وكيل وزارة العمل والشؤون الاجتماعية دارا يارا الذي قال لبي بي سي إنه وموظفيه يعملون باقصى طاقاتهم في ظروف سياسية صعبة، واضاف "نحن نعمل بلا كلل ليل نهار لتحسين الخدمات التي نوفرها للأيتام، ولكن الاموال المخصصة لنا محدودة جدا. ان نظام الضمان الاجتماعي بأسره بحاجة الى اصلاح".
وقال "هذه مسألة انسانية، ولكنها لا تحظى بالأولوية بالنسبة لمجلس النواب. نحن بحاجة الى قوانين والى اموال من وزارة المالية من اجل التعامل مع المشاكل التي تواجهنا".
وعبر يارا بدوره عن قلقه ازاء العواقب الامنية المحتملة في حال اهمال الايتام، وقال "سيصبحون اهدافا سهلة للتجنيد من جانب الارهابيين".

===

Article 19/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-21009648

14 January 2013 Last updated at 13:07 GMT

Duchess of Cambridge due to give birth in July

The baby expected by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge is due in July, St James's Palace has announced.
A spokesman added that the duchess's condition continued to improve since she spent time in hospital last month suffering from severe morning sickness.
Her treatment for hyperemesis gravidarum - more commonly experienced by women carrying twins - led to press speculation about a double birth.
But the latest announcement confirms Kate is expecting just one baby.
"Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge are delighted to confirm they are expecting a baby in July," said the spokesman.
"The duchess's condition continues to improve since her stay in hospital last month."
The child will be third in line to the throne, and changes to succession rules mean that it will become monarch whether it is a boy or a girl.
New legislation is due to go through Parliament that will end the system of male primogeniture that gave men precedence over women in line to the throne.
Doctors' orders
The initial public announcement of the pregnancy before the usual three-month mark was prompted by the duchess's medical condition.

Hyperemesis gravidarum can leave expectant mothers unable to keep food or liquids down.

After the duchess spent three days being treated for the condition in King Edward VII's Hospital in central London, she was ordered by doctors to have a period of rest at home at Kensington Palace.

She was forced to miss some engagements, but made her first public appearance after the spell in hospital at the BBC's Sports Personality of the Year event.

The 31-year-old duchess was last seen in public on Friday, when she and Prince William visited the National Portrait Gallery in central London for the unveiling of her first official portrait.

===

Article 19/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2013/01/130114_royal_baby_kate.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

دوقة كمبريدج تنتظر مولودها الأول في تموز/يوليو المقبل

آخر تحديث :الثلاثاء، 15 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، GMT02:26

أعلن القصر الملكي في بريطانيا الاثنين أن دوق ودوقة كمبريدج ينتظران قدوم مولودها الأول في تموز/يوليو المقبل.
وأكد ناطق باسم القصر أن "الحالة الصحية لكاثرين تحسنت بوضوح عما كانت عليه مطلع كانون الأول/ديسمبر الماضي."
وأفاد مكتب الأمير وليام ابن ولي العهد البريطاني الأمير تشارلز بأن "الموعد المتوقع لمولد طفله من زوجته كيت في تموز/يوليو المقبل."

غثيان صباحي

وكُشف حمل دوقة كيمبردج (31 عاما) في كانون الأول/ديسمبر، حين نقلت الى مستشفى حيث أقامت ثلاثة ايام، بسبب معاناتها من أعراض غثيان صباحي حادة.
وقال مكتب الأمير في بيان "يسعد دوق ودوقة كيمبردج أن يؤكدا أنهما ينتظران طفلا في تموز/يوليو" . وأضاف "ما زالت حالة الدوقة في تحسن منذ فترة إقامتها بالمستشفى الشهر الماضي."

يذكر أن كاثرين تزوجت نجل ولي عهد بريطانيا الأمير تشارلز في حفل زفاف أسطوري في نيسان/أبريل عام 2011.

</div>

===

Article 20/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-20673941

11 December 2012 Last updated at 02:57 GMT

Ikea monkey heads to Canada primate sanctuary

A monkey who caused a stir by appearing in a Toronto Ikea store wearing a sheepskin coat and a nappy has been sent to a primate sanctuary.
Five-month-old Darwin was transferred to Story Book Farm Primate Sanctuary in Sunderland, Ontario, after spending the night in a city animal shelter.

Pictures of the bundled-up rhesus macaque were spread around the world by social media.

Darwin's owners were fined C$240 (£151) for owning a prohibited animal.
"It's a very exotic choice for a pet," Mary Lou Leiher, programme manager for Toronto Animal Services, told reporters. "Common sense would say: get a dog."
Ms Leiher said the monkey's former owners obtained Darwin in Montreal when he was about one-and-a-half months old. They have surrendered custody.

"They understand that the incident that occurred yesterday wasn't appropriate," she said.
Toronto Animal Services noted that the monkey species can carry a type of herpes dangerous to humans.
Story Book Farm Primate Sanctuary currently has 22 monkeys on site, with Darwin and two female rhesus monkeys scheduled to arrive over the next few weeks.

=====================================

Article 20/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121211_ikea_monkey.shtml

ايداع قرد متجر"أيكيا" في احدى المحميات الطبيعية في كندا

آخر تحديث: الثلاثاء، 11 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 15:06GMT

أودعت السلطات الكندية قردا في محمية طبيعية بعد ان تسبب في حالة من الاضطراب داخل متجر "ايكيا" في تورونتو واكتشافه طليقا يرتدي سترة ثقيلة.

وانتقل القرد البالغ من العمر خمسة اشهر الى محمية (ستوري بوك فارم) للقرود في ساندرلاند في اونتاريو بعد ان قضى ليلته في ملجأ لايواء الحيوانات في المدينة.

وانتشرت صور القرد، الذي اطلق عليه اسم داروين، وهو من نوع (المكاك ريسوس)rhesus macaque ، على شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي في شتى ارجاء العالم.

كما تم توقيع غرامة قيمتها مئتين واربعين دولارا كنديا على خلفية امتلاك حيوان محظور امتلاكه.

وقالت ماري لو ليهير، مدير برنامج هيئة حماية الحيوان في تورونتو، للصحفيين "انه اختيار غريب لامتلاك حيوان أليف، فالعرف يقول: امتلك كلبا."

واضافت ليهير ان الملاك السابقين للقرد حصلوا على "داروين" في مونتريال عندما كان عمره شهرا ونصف، وقالت "انهم يتفهمون ان الواقعة التي حدثت لم تكن لائقة".

واشارت هيئة حماية الحيوان الى ان فصيلة القرد تحمل نوعا من الامراض التي تمثل خطورة على الانسان.

وتضم محمية (ستوري بوك فارم) في الوقت الراهن 22 قردا، وبالاضافة الى داروين من المقرر امتلاك اثنتين من اناث قرد المكاك ريسوس خلال الاسبوعين المقبلين.

===

Article 21/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-19697052

26 September 2012 Last updated at 13:43 GMT

Britain and Canada to have joint diplomatic missions overseas

Britain is to establish joint diplomatic missions abroad with Canada, the Foreign Secretary William Hague will announce.
Mr Hague is to reveal details of this planned new co-operation when he meets his Canadian counterpart John Baird in Ottawa on Monday.
The agreement for joint diplomatic missions overseas could eventually involve Australia and New Zealand.
Mr Hague says it will give Britain "a bigger reach abroad for less cost".
Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird said it was no more than an "administrative" arrangement, but some former diplomats criticised the plan.
"[Britain] happens to be our old colonial master," retired Canadian envoy Chris Westdaltold the Canadian Press. "In that situation, we have to be hypersensitive to the notion that people will see we're not really quite free, are we?"
The aim is to expand the countries' diplomatic presence in places where either London or Ottawa does not already have an embassy.
Mr Hague has issued a statement ahead of his announcement on Monday, which said: "As David Cameron said when addressing the Canadian parliament last year: 'We are two nations, but under one Queen and united by one set of values'."
"We have stood shoulder to shoulder from the great wars of the last century to fighting terrorists in Afghanistan and supporting Arab Spring Nations like Libya and Syria. We are first cousins.
"So it is natural that we look to link up our embassies with Canada's in places where that suits both countries. It will give us a bigger reach abroad for our businesses and people for less cost."
The BBC's diplomatic correspondent Jonathan Marcus says that, while money is one factor driving co-operation, this diplomatic link-up will also play well in euro-sceptic circles within the Conservative Party, where there is a good deal of unease at the expansion of the European Union's own diplomatic corps - the External Action Service.

=====================================

Article 21/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/09/120924_hague_canada_diplomat.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

الأزمة المالية تدفع بريطانيا لمشاركة كندا في البعثات الدبلوماسية

آخر تحديث : الاثنين، 24 سبتمبر/ أيلول، 2012، GMT11:05

أعلن وزير الخارجية البريطانية وليام هيغ اعتزام حكومته تشكيل بعثات دبلوماسية مشتركة مع كندا.

وسيفصح هيغ عن مزيد من التفاصيل حول التعاون المشترك بين البلدين خلال لقائه نظيره الكندي جون بايرد في أوتوا الاثنين.

وقال هيغ: "ان هذا القرار سيسمح بوصول بريطانيا الى العديد من الدول في الخارج وبتكلفة أقل."

"ملكة واحدة وقيم مشتركة"

وقال وزير الخارجية البريطانية في بيان له الاثنين: " كما قال رئيس الوزراء البريطاني دافيد كاميرون في كلمته امام البرلمان الكندي العام الماضي، اننا أمتان الا اننا تحت مظلة ملكة واحدة ولنا قيم مشتركة."

واضاف هيغ: "لقد وقفنا جنباً الى جنب في محاربة الارهابيين في افغانستان وفي دعم الدول العربية خلال ثورة الربيع العربي في ليبيا وسوريا."

واردف: "من الطبيعي ان نربط سفاراتنا مع السفارات الكندية في بعض المناطق الامر الذي يتيح لنا فرصة الوصول الى الناس في ارجاء العالم بتكلفة أقل."

</div>

===

Article 22/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-19433294

31 August 2012 Last updated at 06:29 GMT

Julian Assange predicts 'up to a year' of living in embassy

Julian Assange has predicted that he will remain inside an embassy in London for "six to 12 months".
The Wikileaks founder is in Ecuador's embassy, fighting extradition to Sweden over sexual assault claims.
In a interview broadcast in Ecuador, Mr Assange said the Swedish authorities dropping the case against him is "the most likely scenario".
But Foreign Secretary William Hague has said there is "no solution in sight" to resolving Mr Assange's extradition row.
Ex-computer hacker Mr Assange's Wikileaks website has published leaked sensitive diplomatic cables involving various countries, including the US.
He has been inside the embassy since June and says he fears being passed on to authorities in the US if extradited to Sweden. Ecuador has granted asylum to Mr Assange.
The FCO says the UK has a legal obligation to extradite him to Sweden, and he will be arrested if he leaves the embassy.
Sweden wants to question Mr Assange over claims he sexually assaulted two women, which he denies.
During the Telesur television interview, recorded earlier this week inside the embassy, Mr Assange said that he believes the situation "will be solved through diplomacy".
He added: "The Swedish government could drop the case. I think this is the most likely scenario. Maybe after a thorough investigation of what happened they could drop the case.
"I think this will be solved in between six and 12 months. That's what I estimate."
Sexual offences claims
The South American country says Britain threatened to storm its embassy but the UK denies making any such threat.
Ecuador claimed Britain made threats to seize Mr Assange after UK officials said a 1987 law allowed police to enter diplomatic premises.
But speaking to the BBC on Thursday, Mr Hague stressed that the UK was not threatening to storm the Ecuadorian embassy - he said he was looking for an "amicable solution".
He added: "Given Ecuador's position on what they call diplomatic asylum and our very clear legal position, such a solution is not in sight at the moment."
In 2010, two women accused Mr Assange of committing sexual offences against them while he was in Stockholm to give a lecture.
He says the sex was consensual and he regards the case as politically motivated.
In May, the UK Supreme Court dismissed Mr Assange's attempt to reopen his appeal against extradition and gave him a two-week grace period before extradition proceedings could start.
It was during that time that he entered Ecuador's embassy in London's Knightsbridge area.

The South American country announced it had granted Mr Assange asylum on 16 August, saying his human rights could be violated if he is sent to Sweden to be questioned.

====================================

Article 22/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/08/120831_assange_prediction.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

ويكيليكس: أسانج يتوقع أن تستغرق إقامته في سفارة الإكوادور عاماً

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 31 أغسطس/ آب، 2012، 08:26 GMT

توقع جوليان أسانج أن يبقى حبيس سفارة الاكوادور في لندن لمدة تتراوح بين ستة أشهر إلى 12 شهراً .

وقال مؤسس ويكيليكس الذي يكافح ضد مذكرة تسليمه إلى السويد في مقابلة تلفزيونية عرضت في الإكوادور، ان السيناريو الاكثر ترجيحا هو ان تسقط السلطات السويدية الدعوى المرفوعة ضده والتي تتعلق بمزاعم باعتداء جنسي.

لكن وزير الخارجية البريطاني وليام هيغ قال انه "ما من حل يلوح في الأفق" في مسألة تسليم أسانج.

ونشر اسانج، عبر موقعه ويكيليكس برقيات دبلوماسية حساسة تطال مختلف البلدان، بما فيها الولايات المتحدة .

ولجأ الى سفارة الإكوادور ولا يزال مختبئاً فيها منذ يونيو/ حزيران الماضي، لخشيته من أن يتم تسليمه إلى السلطات الأمريكية متى رحل إلى السويد.

ونال أسانج حق اللجوء الى الإكوادور. وتقول الخارجية البريطانية إن المملكة المتحدة ملزمة قانوناً بتسليمه إلى السويد، وسيتم القبض عليه اذا خرج من السفارة.

وفي مقابلة مع تلفزيون "تيلي سور" التي سجّلت هذا الاسبوع في السفارة، عبر أسانج عن اعتقاده بان المسألة "ستحل عبر السبل الدبلوماسية."

وأضاف: "قد تسقط الحكومة السويدية الدعوى. اعتقد ان هذا هو السيناريو الاكثر ترجيحا. ربما يسقطونها بعد مراجعة ما حصل. وأعتقد أن الحل سيكون خلال ستة الى 12 شهراً. هذا هو تقديري ."

</div>

===

Article 23/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-21021391

15 January 2013 Last updated at 08:20 GMT

Cairo train derailment leaves 19 dead

A military train carrying army recruits has derailed south of Egypt's capital, Cairo, killing 19 people and injuring more than 100, officials say.
The train was heading to an army camp in Cairo when a carriage became detached and crashed into a goods train in the Badrashin area of Giza.
Egypt's prime minister visited the scene, but was led to safety after being abused by angry bystanders.
Egypt's roads and railways have a notoriously poor safety record.
Last November 50 children died when a train hit their school bus near Manfalut, 350km (230 miles) south of Cairo, after a signal operator fell asleep.
The transport minister and the head of the railway authority were forced to resign in the wake of the crash.
Anger has been directed towards the government for failing to improve railway safety and infrastructure.
People at the scene of the latest crash shouted at Prime Minister Hisham Qandil "You have blood on your hands", before he was led away by his security guards, AFP news agency reported.
Monday's incident occurred as the army train was heading from Upper Egypt into Cairo.
Reports say more than 1,300 passengers were aboard the train when it derailed shortly after midnight.
An eyewitness, Mohammad Abul-Fadl, told BBC Arabic many victims were trapped.
"Ambulances didn't arrive for half an hour. There were bodies everywhere," he said.
"An hour and a half later and the railway authority [had not] sent any lifting equipment. Local people tried to help. They've even brought in a loader from the local authority to bring out some of the trapped victims, who were still alive, from under the wreckage.
The latest incident could increase the pressure on the government to tackle the safety of trains, the BBC's Said Shehata reports from Cairo.
Four years ago, some 18 people were killed and dozens injured in a collision between two passenger trains in the Giza area.
And in 2002, a train caught fire in Cairo, killing 373 people.

====================================

Article 23/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2013/01/130115_egypt_train_badrashin.shtml

مقتل 18 وإصابة العشرات في انقلاب قطار في مصر

آخر تحديث: الثلاثاء، 15 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، GMT08:56

قتل 18 شخصا على الأقل وأصيب أكثر من مئة في حادث انقلاب قطار مخصص لنقل عسكريين بمحافظة الجيزة الواقعة إلى الجنوب من العاصمة المصرية القاهرة.

وقال مسؤولون إن القطار كان في طريقه من جنوب مصر إلى معسكر للجيش بالقاهرة عندما خرج عن مساره بمنطقة البدرشين.

وقال شاهد لبي بي سي عربي إنه رأى نحو عشرين جثة في موقع الحادث.

وهرعت نحو 60 سيارة إسعاف إلى موقع الحادث، وتم نقل الركاب المصابين إلى المستشفيات.

وتشير تقارير إلى أن أكثر من 1300 راكب كانوا على متن القطار عندما وقع الحادث بعد منتصف ليل الاثنين.

وأفادت تقارير أولية بأن عربتين من القطار انفصلتا عنه وانزلقتا لمدة خمس دقائق قبل أن تصطدم بقطار بضائع متوقف.

وتوجه رئيس الوزراء المصري، هشام قنديل، إلى موقع الحادث. وكان في استقباله حشد غاضب من الناس الذين اتهموه بأن يده مخضبة بدماء ضحايا الحادث، بحسب وكالة فرانس برس للأنباء.

ودعا نشطاء للتظاهر ظهر الثلاثاء في محطة القطارات الرئيسية بالقاهرة احتجاجا على تكرار حوادث القطارات في البلاد.

وحادث القطار هو الأحدث في سلسلة من حوادث الطرق والسكك الحديدية في البلاد.

ففي نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني الماضي، قتل 50 طفلا في حادث تصادم قطار بحافلة مدرسية.

واضطر وزير النقل ورئيس هيئة السكك الحديدية للاستقالة على خلفية حادث نوفمبر الذي وقع بالقرب من محافظة المنوفية في دلتا مصر.

ومنذ أربعة أيام، قتل نحو 18 شخصا وأصيب عشرات في تصادم قطاري ركاب بمحافظة الجيزة.

وفي عام 2002، شب حريق في قطار بالقاهرة أسفر عن مقتل 373 شخصا.

Article 24/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-20150915

31 October 2012 Last updated at 08:17 GMT

Electrical fire at Saudi wedding 'kills 25'

Twenty-five people have died and 30 others were hurt in a fire at a wedding in eastern Saudi Arabia, reports say.
Hundreds were inside the courtyard of a home in the village of Ain Badr, in the Abqaiq region, when the blaze began.
A high-voltage power line reportedly fell down and sent sparks flying after it was hit by celebratory gunfire.
The power line is also believed to have touched a metal door at the only exit from the courtyard, which lead to many of the victims being electrocuted.
Civil Defence Directorate sources told al-Arabiya that most of the casualties were women, though men and children also reportedly died.
Survivors have been taken to the Aramco and Central Abqaiq hospitals.
Civil Defence spokesman Col Mohammed al-Ajami said the governor of Eastern Province had ordered the authorities to investigate the incident.
===

Article 24/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/middleeast/2012/10/121031_saudi_fire.shtml

مقتل 25 شخصا في حريق في السعودية

آخر تحديث: الأربعاء، 31 أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول، 2012، GMT08:57

توفي 25 شخصا وجُرح ثلاثون آخرون في حريق شب أثناء زفاف في منزل كان يحضره المنات في قرية عين بدر في منطقة أبقيق شرقي السعودية.
وقد حصل الحريق بسبب سقوط أحد خطوط الضغط العالي للتيار الكهربائي المارة في المنطقة بسبب إطلاق نار من أحد المحتفلين مما جعل الشرارات الكهربائية تتطاير في المكان الذي سقط فيه الكيبل.

ويعتقد أن الخط الكهربائي قد اصطدم بباب معدني في المدخل الوحيد للمنزل مما تسبب في تكهرب عدد من الحاضرين.

وقد هُرع الناجون من الحريق إلى مستشفيي أرامكو وأبقيق.

وقال العقيد محمد العجمي، المتحدث باسم الدفاع المدني، إن حاكم المنطقة الشرقية قد أمر بإجراء تحقيق حول الحادث.

==

Article 25/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-20873678

31 December 2012 Last updated at 09:33 GMT

Hundreds of Rohingya refugees reach Langkawi, Malaysia

A group of about 450 Rohingya Muslims from Burma have arrived on Malaysia's Langkawi island after a two-week boat journey, officials say.
It is believed to be one of the largest groups of Rohingya migrants to have arrived in Malaysia this year.
One man is reported to have drowned trying to swim ashore. The others have been taken to a detention centre.
Many Rohingyas have fled Burma's Rakhine state as deadly clashes flared earlier this year.
But tens of thousands have fled persecution over the last few decades. Many go to Bangladesh and others make the perilous boat journey from there to Malaysia.
Dozens are feared to have perished in two separate incidents earlier this year when boats carrying hundreds of Rohingyas capsized in the Bay of Bengal and off the Bangladeshi coast.
It is unclear if this group has come directly from Burma or via Bangladesh.
The United Nations refugee agency says there are about 25,000 Rohingyas registered in Malaysia.
The UN describes Rohingyas as a persecuted religious and linguistic minority from western Burma.
The Burmese government, on the other hand, considers them as illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and they remain stateless migrants in Bangladesh and Malaysia.

======================================

Article 25/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121231_malaysia_burma_muslim.shtml

ماليزيا: 450 مسلم من بورما يفرون إلى جزيرة لانغاوي

آخر تحديث :الاثنين، 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، GMT10:44

قال مسؤولون في ماليزيا إن نحو 450 من مسلمي روهينغا في بورما وصلوا إلى جزيرة لانغاوي الماليزية بعد قضائهم أسبوعين في رحلة بالمركب حتى وصولهم.
ويعتقد أن هؤلاء يمثلون أكبر مجموعة من مهاجري روهينغا الذين يصلون إلى ماليزيا هذا العام.

وأفادت الأنباء أن أحد الأشخاص قد لقي حتفه غرقا خلال محاولته السباحة إلى الشاطئ. أما الآخرون فاقتيدوا إلى أحد مراكز الاحتجاز.

وكان كثيرون من مسلمي روهينغا قد فروا من ولاية راخين في بورما بعد احتدام الاشتباكات المميتة أوائل هذا العام.

وهرب عشرات الآلاف من الاضطهاد الذي تعرضوا له خلال العقود الأخيرة. وتوجه عدد كبير منهم إلى بنغلاديش، وخاض آخرون غمار الرحلة البحرية الخطرة بالمراكب إلى ماليزيا.
جماعة مضطهدة

ويخشى أن يكون العشرات قد ماتوا في حادثتين منفصلتين أوائل هذا العام عندما غرقت المراكب التي كانت تقل مئات منهم في خليج البنغال قرب الشواطئ البنغلاديشية.
ولا يعرف حتى الآن إن كانت المجموعة التي وصلت إلى ماليزيا قد جاءت مباشرة من بورما أو وفدوا عبر بنغلاديش.

وتقول وكالة غوث اللاجئين الدولية إن هناك نحو 25000 مسلم روهينغي مسجل في ماليزيا.

وتصف الأمم المتحدة جماعة الروهينغا بأنها أقلية مضطهدة دينيا ولغويا في بورما.

أما الحكومة البورمية فتعتبر أفراد الجماعة مهاجرين غير شرعيين من بنغلاديش، ولا يزال من يوجد منهم في بنغلاديش وماليزيا يعتبرون مهاجرين بلا دولة.

===

Article 26/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-16644087

20 January 2012 Last updated at 05:01 GMT

Indonesia confirms second bird flu death this year

A five-year-old toddler has died from the bird flu virus in Jakarta, Indonesia, officials said on Thursday.

The H5N1 virus also claimed the lives of a man in Vietnam and of a toddler in Cambodia this week.

The three deaths bring the total number of avian influenza fatalities in the region to five in the last three weeks.

A man diagnosed with China's first case of bird flu in more than a year died in Shenzhen on 31 December. A man died in Jakarta, Indonesia on 7 January.

It is believed that the 23-year-old was a family member of the toddler, and they were both in contact with sick pigeons.

In Vietnam tests confirmed that the 18-year-old man, who died on Monday, had contracted the disease, health officials said. This was the country's first bird flu death since April 2010.

He was working at a duck farm in Can Tho City in the Mekong delta. He came down with a high fever and developed problems.

Officials said that his house had been disinfected and people who were in contact with him placed under surveillance.

The two-year-old Cambodian boy from the northwestern Banteay Meanchey province fell ill on 3 January and was believed to have been in contact with sick poultry.

'Flu season'

The World Health Organization says the H5N1 strain of the bird flu virus has killed 342 people since 2003.

The majority of human cases of H5N1 infection have been associated with direct or indirect contact with infected live or dead poultry.

In South East Asia Vietnam has seen one of the highest numbers of deaths, with 59 fatalities since 2003, according to WHO data.

The winter months, also the flu season, is when outbreaks happen among poultry stocks, leading to possible human infection.

The 39-year-old Shenzhen bus driver, however, was believed to neither have been in contact with poultry or travelled recently.

==================================

Article 26/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/scienceandtech/2012/01/120116_indonesia_bird_flu.shtml

اندونيسيا: تأكيد ثاني اصابة بانفلونزا الطيور هذا العام

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 20 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2012، 07:42GMT

أكد مسؤولون اندونيسيون ان طفلا في الخامسة من عمره توفي يوم الخميس في العاصمة جاكارتا اثر اصابته بانفلونزا الطيور.

وكان المرض الذي يسببه فيروس (H5N1) قد فتك هذا الاسبوع برجل في فيتنام وطفل في فيتنام ايضا.

وبذا يرتفع عدد الوفيات في منطقة جنوب شرق آسيا جراء الاصابة بانفلونزا الطيور في الاسابيع الثلاثة الاخيرة الى خمسة.

وكان اول مصاب بالمرض في الصين منذ اكثر من عام قد توفي في مدينة شينزين جنوبي الصين في الحادي والثلاثين من الشهر الماضي، بينما توفي مصاب في جاكارتا في السابع من الشهر الجاري.

ويعتقد ان الاخير كان احد افراد الاسرة التي ينتمي اليها الطفل الذي توفي يوم امس، وكانت الاسرة على تماس بحمام مريض.

في غضون ذلك، اكدت التحاليل التي اجريت في فيتنام ان رجلا يبلغ من العمر 18 عاما كان قد توفي يوم الاثنين الماضي كان مصابا بانفلونزا الطيور هو الآخر. وهذه هي اول حالة وفاة بالمرض في فيتنام منذ ابريل 2010.

وكان الرجل يعمل في مزرعة لتربية البط في مدينة كام ثو الواقعة في دلتا نهر الميكونغ.

اما الطفل الكمبودي، فقد ظهرت عليه اعراض المرض في الثالث من الشهر الجاري.

وتقول منظمة الصحة العالمية إن فيروس (H5N1) قد فتك بـ 342 شخصا منذ عام 2003.

وتقول المنظمة إن معظم المصابين كانوا على اتصال بطيور مريضة او نافقة.

===

Article 27/a:

5 January 2013 Last updated at 15:41 GMT

Cat 'arrested' for break-in at Brazilian prison

A cat has been detained in the grounds of a jail in Brazil with contraband goods for prisoners strapped to its body with tape.
The white cat was apprehended crossing the main prison gate.
The incident took place at a jail in Arapiraca city, 250km (155 miles) south-west of Recife in Alagoas state.
The confiscated items included drill bits, files, a mobile phone and charger, plus earphones The cat was taken to a local animal centre.
The jail holds some 263 prisoners.
A prison spokesperson was quoted by local paper Estado de S. Paulo as saying: "It's tough to find out who's responsible for the action as the cat doesn't speak."
Officials said the items could be used to effect a means of escape or for communicating with criminals on the outside.
The incident took place at New Year, but the photo has only recently been released.

==============================

Article 27/b:

اعتقال قط يهرب أجهزة اتصال لأحد سجون البرازيل

آخر تحديث :السبت، 5 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، GMT16:46

اعتقلت السلطات في البرازيل قط في أحد السجون وبحوزته مواد مهربة لسجناء كانت ملفوفة حول جسدها بشريط.
واعتقل القط الأبيض وهو يحاول عبور البوابة الرئيسية للسجن.
ووقع الحادث عند أحد السجون في مدينة "ارابيراكا" التي تبعد 250 كيلومترا جنوب غربي "ريسيفي" في ولاية الاغواس.
وكان من بين المواد المهربة مثاقب وملفات وهاتف محمول وشاحن كهربائي بالإضافة إلى سماعات.
ونقل القط إلى مركز محلي لرعاية الحيوانات.
ويضم السجن نحو 263 سجينا.
وقال متحدث باسم السجن في تصريح نقلته صحيفة "ايستادو دي اس باولو" "إنه من الصعب التعرف على (الشخص) المسؤول عن هذا الإجراء، كون القط لا يمكنه أن تتحدث."

===

Article 28/a:

25 November 2012 Last updated at 15:34 GMT

Nigeria blasts: Eleven dead at Kaduna barracks church

Suicide bombers have attacked a church inside a military barracks in Kaduna state in northern Nigeria, killing 11 people and injuring 30, officials say.
A military spokesman told the BBC two vehicles were driven into the barracks in Jaji in what he described as "surprising and an embarrassment".
It is not clear who was responsible for the attack.
But the army suspects Islamist militant group Boko Haram, which has recently targeted churches in the state.
The group is fighting to overthrow the government and impose an extreme form of Sharia, or Islamic law.
The BBC's Will Ross in Lagos says that while Christians and churches are frequently targeted, this incident looks more like a direct attack on the military.
On Friday, Nigeria's military offered a reward of 50m naira ($317,000; £197,709) for help in tracking down suspected Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau, and 10m each for other suspected leaders of the group.
'Curious worshippers'

The military said a bus entered the barracks and was driven into the wall of the church where it exploded.

Ten minutes later, a car blew up outside the church.

"The first blast caused no casualties and curious worshippers gathered around the scene looking at the debris... and that was when the second blast happened," the military spokesman said.

Eyewitnesses reported seeing bodies at the scene, and people being carried away on stretchers.

At least 50 people were killed in bombings in Kaduna in June and the reprisals that followed.

And almost a month ago seven people died in a suicide bombing at a Roman Catholic church in the state.

Kaduna is on the dividing line between Nigeria's mainly Christian south and the north, which has a large Muslim majority.

====================================

Article 28/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/11/121125_nigeria_bomb.shtml

نيجيريا: مقتل 11 وجرح 30 في هجومين انتحاريين استهدفا كنيسة داخل ثكنة عسكرية

آخر تحديث: الأحد، 25 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 22:55 GMT

قال مسؤولون نيجيريون إن هجومين انتحاريين استهدفا كنيسة داخل ثكنة عسكرية بشمال نيجيريا أديا إلى مقتل 11 شخصا وجرح 30 آخرين.

وقال متحدث باسم الجيش النيجيري لبي بي سي ان سيارتين ملغومتين استهدفتا ثكنة "جاجي" العسكرية بولاية كادونا في حادثة وصفها المتحدث بـ "المفاجئة والمحرجة."

ولم يتضح بعد الجهة المسؤولة عن تنفيذ الهجوم.

غير ان الجيش يشتبه بضلوع جماعة "بوكو حرام" الاسلامية المسلحة بتنفيذ الهجوم لدأبها على استهداف الكنائس في الولاية.

وتقاتل "بوكو حرام" من اجل الاطاحة بالحكومة وفرض تفسير متشدد من الشريعة الاسلامية في المنطقة.

وقال مراسل بي بي سي في لاغوس، ويل روز، انه نظرا لاستهداف المسيحيين والكنائس بصفة دورية ، يبدو ان الحادث يمثل هجوما مباشرا على الجيش.

يُذكر ان الجيش النيجيري عرض يوم الجمعة الماضي مكافأة بقيمة 317 ألف دولار لمن يساعد في الادلاء بمعلومات عن مكان أبو بكر شيكاو زعيم جماعة "بوكو حرام" ومكافأة اخرى لكل من يرشد إلى وجود القادة المشتبه بهم الاخرين.

الضحايا في الهجوم الثاني

وقال الجيش ان حافلة دخلت ثكنة عسكرية واصطدمت بجدار الكنيسة ثم انفجرت ولم تؤدي إلى سقوط ضحايا.

وأضاف عندما تجمع المصلون حول مكان الحادثة، جاءت سيارة أخرى وانفجرت خارج الكنيسة بعد عشر دقائق. وآنذاك سقط القتلى والجرحى.

وقال شهود عيان انهم شاهدوا جثثا في الموقع وكذلك نقل عدد من المواطنين على محفات الجرحى.

يذكر ان نحو 50 شخصا قتلوا في تفجيرات في كادونا في يونيو/حزيران، كما سقط سبعة اشخاص قتلى قبل شهر في تفجير انتحاري استهدف كنيسة للروم الكاثوليك في الولاية.

وتقع كادونا على الخط الفاصل بين الشمال حيث الأكثرية المسلمة والجنوب المسيحي.

==

Article 29/a

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-16765770

27 January 2012 Last updated at 15:51 GMT

Earthquake shakes northern Italy

Northern Italy has been hit by an earthquake of magnitude 5.3, the second tremor in the area this week.

Residents of Turin and Milan were among those who felt the earthquake, at 1553 local time (1453 GMT), though there are no reports of any damage.

The US Geological Survey says the epicentre was 36km (22 miles) southwest of Parma and 91km (56 miles) east of Genoa.

A magnitude 5.1 quake was felt nearby on Wednesday.

The USGS estimates that Friday's tremor occurred at a depth of 10km (6.2 miles).

Nearly 300 people were killed in April 2009 when a powerful earthquake hit the central Italian town of L'Aquila.

Article 29/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/01/120127_italy_quake.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

هزة أرضية تضرب شمال إيطاليا

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 27 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2012، 16:44 GMT

ضربت هزة ارضية بقوة 5.3 درجات على شمال ايطاليا، وهي ثاني هزة تضرب هذه المنطقة في غضون اسبوع.

وشعر سكان تورينو وميلانو بالهزة عند الثالثة و53 دقيقة بالتوقيت المحلي (الثانية و53 دقيقة من بعد الظهر بتوقيت غرينيتش)

وأفاد المركز الجيولوجي الاميركي بأن مركز الزلزال يقع على مسافة 36 كيلومتراً جنوب غربي بارما و91 كيلومتراً شرقي جنوة .

وشعر السكان بهزة بقوة 5.1 درجات الاربعاء.

وتوقع المركز الجيولوجي الاميركي ان يكون عمق الهزة 10 كيلومترات.

وفي ابريل/ نيسان 2009، قتل 300 شخص في هزة ارضية ضربت بلدة لاكيلا في وسط ايطاليا .

</div>

==

Article 30/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-21032450

16 January 2013 Last updated at 01:28 GMT

US gun debate: Obama to unveil gun control proposals

US President Barack Obama is expected on Wednesday to unveil wide-ranging measures aimed at curbing gun violence.

The proposals could echo measures, considered the toughest in the nation, passed in New York state on Tuesday.

Mr Obama has said he favours bans on assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines, as well as broader background checks.

The US gun control debate has been revived by last month's mass shooting at a school in Newtown, Connecticut.

There, a gunman shot dead 27 people, including 20 children and his own mother.

Stiff opposition ahead

At 11:45 EST (16:45 GMT) on Wednesday, Mr Obama is expected to unveil the new proposals at the White House, flanked by children who wrote him letters after the Newtown shooting.

Mr Obama has already acknowledged his proposals will face stiff opposition in Congress. But he is said to be weighing as many as 19 specific measures he could take through unilateral executive action.

These could include tougher punishment of gun trafficking, aggressive prosecution of people who lie on background checks, and an end to limits on government research into gun violence.

The nation's top gun lobby, the National Rifle Association (NRA) says it will fight any attempts to limit access to guns or ammunition.

Mr Obama's expected proposals are the result of a task force led by Vice-President Joe Biden, who met the president on Monday and Tuesday to share the group's recommendations.

Gun attitudes altered

The Biden task force held meetings with gun control advocates and firearms owners' groups, as well as representatives of the entertainment industry.

On Tuesday, the New York state legislature comfortably passed the first gun control law since the shootings in Newtown. Supporters said the state's firearms restrictions were now the tightest in the nation.

"Common sense can win," New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, a Democrat, said.

"You can overpower the extremists with intelligence and with reason and with common sense."

The New York measures include a wider ban on assault weapons, a law limiting high-capacity ammunition magazines, and provisions to keep guns from mentally ill people who make threats.

Some gun owners will also have to register them with authorities.

According to a Washington Post-ABC News poll released on Monday evening, about half of Americans say they have grown more supportive of gun control measures since the Newtown shooting.

The poll found 58% of respondents back a ban on the most powerful rifles.

==============================

Article 30/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2013/01/130115_obama_gun_control.shtml

اوباما يعرض الاربعاء مقترحاته حول حيازة الاسلحة في بلاده

آخر تحديث : الأربعاء، 16 يناير/ كانون الثاني، 2013، 06:00GMT

يعرض الرئيس الاميركي باراك اوباما الاربعاء في البيت الابيض مقترحاته لتقليص العنف الناتج عن امتلاك اسلحة نارية في الولايات المتحدة.

وتتضمن هذه المقترحات إجراءات صارمة بشأن تهريب الاسلحة ومحاكمة صارمة للذين يكذبون خلال مراجعة سجلهم الجنائي.

ويرى الكثيرون ان هذه المقترحات من شأنها ان تكون الأقسى في تاريخ البلاد.

وقال أوباما انه يسعى الى حظر بعض الاسلحة والمجلات المتخصصة ببيع الذخيرة اضافة الى تشديد الرقابة على نقاط الحدود.

تقليص العنف

وتأتي جملة هذه المقترحات بهدف تقليص العنف الناجم عن الاسلحة النارية ومنع حدوث اية مأساة في المستقبل على غرار تلك التي حصلت في نيوتن في ولاية كونيكتيكوت."

واودت هذه الحادثة بحياة 20 تلميذا وستة من موظفي مدرسة ساندي هوك وارتكبها مسلح في 14 كانون الاول/ديسمبر الماضي.

من جهته، صرح أكبر لوبي لبيع الاسلحة في الولايات المتحدة بأنه "سيحارب اي محاولة لوضع قيود على بيع الاسلحة او الذخيرة في البلاد."

تحالف

ونشر تحالف من حوالى 40 منظمة دينية، كاثوليكية وبروتستانتية و مسلمة، رسالة مفتوحة الى الكونغرس نددت فيها بـ "العنف الناتج عن الاسلحة والذي دفع بموجبه مجتمعنا ثمنا غير مقبول."وطلب تحالف "الايمان الموحد من اجل تحاشي حصول اعمال عنف بواسطة السلاح" القيام بـ "عمل تشريعي فوري" من اجل تحديد مراقبة صارمة على الذين يشترون السلاح ومنع المدنيين من شراء بنادق هجومية وتحويل تهريب الاسلحة الى جريمة فدرالية.

==

Article 31/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-20879974

31 December 2012 Last updated at 22:24 GMT

Hillary Clinton blood clot 'between brain and skull'

US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton is making "excellent progress" after a blood clot was found between her brain and skull, doctors say.
They said she will make a full recovery and will be released from hospital once a blood-thinning dosage has been set.
Mrs Clinton, 65, was admitted to a New York hospital on Sunday, having suffered a concussion earlier in the month when she fainted and fell over.
She is due to stand down before President Obama begins his second term.
Doctors said an MRI scan on Sunday had revealed the formation of a "right transverse sinus venous thrombosis" - a clot in the vein behind Mrs Clinton's right ear in the space between the brain and the skull.
"It did not result in a stroke, or neurological damage," said Dr Lisa Bardack and Dr Gigi El-Bayoumi, who were treating Mrs Clinton at New York's Presbyterian hospital.
The secretary of state was said to be in good spirits and "engaging with her doctors, her family, and her staff," added the doctors in a statement.
Doctors discovered the clot during a routine follow-up MRI scan on Sunday, said her spokesman, Philippe Reines, adding that she was being treated with anti-coagulants.
Gruelling schedule
At the time of her faint, Mrs Clinton was reported to have had a stomach virus and to have passed out after becoming dehydrated.
Mrs Clinton is due to give evidence before a Congressional committee in January in connection with the attack in September on the US consulate in the Libyan city of Benghazi.
The US ambassador to Libya and three American officials were killed in the incident.
Mrs Clinton was appointed secretary of state at the start of Mr Obama's first term, in January 2009.
Her most recent foreign trip was to Dublin earlier in December: she is renowned for keeping a gruelling travel schedule.

She is the most travelled secretary of state in history, having visited 112 countries while in the job, the Associated Press says.
Earlier this month, President Obama nominated Senator John Kerry - the Massachusetts Democrat who heads the Senate Foreign Relations Committee - to replace Mrs Clinton as secretary of state.
She has repeatedly said she only intended to serve one term in the post.

===

Article 31/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121231_us_clinton_clot.shtml

اطباء: كلينتون تعاني من تخثر دموي "بين المخ والجمجمة"

آخر تحديث :الاثنين، 31 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، GMT23:56

قال أطباء إن وزيرة الخارجية الأمريكية هيلاري كلينتون تحقق "تحسنا كبيرا" في العلاج من التخثر الدموي الذي أكتشف في منطقة بين المخ والجمجمة .
وأوضحوا أنها ستشفى تماما وستغادر المستشفى حالما يكتمل علاجها بمضادات التخثر.
وكانت السيدة كلينتون البالغة من العمر 65 عاما قد أدخلت إلى مستشفى في نيويورك الأحد بعد تعرضها لارتجاج في الدماغ في وقت سابق من هذا الشهر أدى إلى تعرضها إلى الاغماء.
ومن المقرر أن تسلم كلينتون منصبها مع بداية الدورة الرئاسية الثانية الى السيناتور جون كيري خليفتها المعين من قبل الرئيس الامريكي باراك أوباما.
وقال الأطباء إن الفحص بالرنين المغناطيسي الذي خضعت له الأحد كشف عن وجود تخثر في الوريد الواقع بين المخ والجمجة خلف الأذن اليمنى.
وقالت الدكتورة ليزا باردراك والدكتورة جيجي البيومي اللتان تتوليان علاجها في البريسبيتاري بنيويورك إن اصابتها لم تتسبب بأي او تلف عصبي.
واضافت الطبيبتان في بيان لهما أن وزيرة الخارجية بدت بمعنويات جيدة "متفاعلة مع اطبائها وعائلتها وكادرها في العمل."
وقال المتحدث باسم كلينتون فيليب رينيه إن الاطباء اكتشفوا التخثر اثناء الفحص الروتيني بالرنين المغناطيسي، مضيفا إنها عولجت منه باعطائها موادا مضادة للتخثر.
جدول مرهق

وكانت تقارير أفادت بأن كلينتون قد تعرضت لفيروس في المعدة قاد إلى اصابتها بجفاف حاد وتعرضها للاغماء.
ومن المقرر أن تقدم كلينتون شهاداتها أمام لجنة من الكونغرس في يناير/كانون الثاني بشأن الهجوم على القنصلية الأمريكية في مدينة بنغازي الليبية في سبتمبر/أيلول.
وقد قتل في الهجوم السفير الامريكي في ليبيا وثلاثة موظفين أمريكيين.
وتولت كلينتون منصب وزير الخارجية في بداية الدورة الأولى من رئاسة الرئيس الامريكي أوباما في يناير/كانون الثاني عام 2009.
وكانت آخر جولاتها الخارجية رحلتها الى دبلن في ديسمبر/كانون الاول، وهي معروفة بالتزامها بجدول رحلات وجولات خارجية مرهق.
وتقول وكالة أسوشييتد برس إن كلينتون وزير الخارجية الأكثر سفرا في تاريخ الولايات المتحدة، إذ زارت 112 بلدا اثناء توليها منصب وزير الخارجية الامريكية.
وكان الرئيس الامريكي أوباما قد رشح السيناتور الديمقراطي جون كيري الذي يرأس لجنة العلاقات الخارجية في الكونغرس لتولي منصب وزير الخارجية خلفا لكلينتون.
وسبق أن كررت كلينتون القول أنها تنوي البقاء في منصبها لدورة واحدة فقط.

===

Article 32/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-20857530

29 December 2012 Last updated at 03:14 GMT

Wind power deadline sees US firms rush to build turbines

By Matt McGrath Environment correspondent, BBC News

US energy companies are racing to install wind turbines before a federal tax credit expires at the end of this year.
Experts say that wind power has exceeded the construction of natural gas plants in recent months.
However the financial incentive for wind could be lost as congress struggles to avoid financial deadlock.
Even if the credit is extended it is expected that new installations will decline in 2013.
According to industry analysts, the federal government's production tax credit has played an important role in the expansion of wind energy across the US since it was first introduced in 1992.
Wind passes gas

At that point there was less than 1.5 gigawatts of power generating capacity provided by wind across the country. That figure has grown dramatically. This year has seen around 12 gigawatts of wind power capacity installed, outpacing even natural gas projects which have boomed on the back of cheap shale.

The government subsidy works out at 2.2 cents per kilowatt hour of power produced over ten years. This amounts to around $1m (£620,000) for every large turbine. However the deadline is absolute - to get the money the blades on new installations must be turning and generating power before the 31st of December.

"There's a lot of rushing right now to get projects completed by the end of the year," says Rob Gramlich, senior vice president at the American Wind Energy Association.

"It is not a great way to run a business with this policy-induced uncertainty."

The tax credit has proved contentious with some lawmakers criticising it as too generous. It lapsed previously in 1999, 2001 and 2003. Each time it led to a collapse in new construction.

The American Wind Energy Association are hoping the tax credit will be passed as part of a compromise package of legislation to help the US avoid the so-called fiscal cliff. The say the most likely outcome is a short term extension of the subsidy.

"There's a good chance we could get this extension, it is very hard to predict, but the industry is not making bets on the Congress getting it done," says Mr Gramlich,

Even if there is an extension there is likely to be a significant curtailment of wind installations in 2013. Wind energy companies say they need longer time frames to negotiate deals to sell the power they generate.

Iberdrola Renewables is the second largest developer of wind power projects in the United States. The company is racing to finalise new wind installations in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

However the prospects for new turbines in 2013 are slim according to Paul Copleman, communications manager for Iberdrola.

"Even if the tax credit is extended, our new construction plans likely will be ramped back substantially in 2013 compared with the last few years. So much time has passed without certainty that a normal one-year extension would not be a game-changer for our 2013 build plans."

Some analysts argue that all subsidies to wind should end and the industry should stand on its own two feet. They say that the current arrangements mean that energy companies continue to make money even when there is a surplus of wind and the market price is negative.

Dan Kish is with the Institute for Energy Research, a body long critical of subsidies for renewables. He told BBC News the extension of the tax credit was expensive, unnecessary and destabilising to the electricity grid.

"Wind produces power at a fraction of its stated capacity, and is increasingly adding unnecessary costs to consumers, just as it is in the UK," he said

"They are creations of government and serve only to make their builders and owners wealthy at the expense of the public."

==

Article 32/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/scienceandtech/2012/12/121230_american_firms_turb_windpower.shtml

شركات أمريكية تتسابق لبناء توربينات طاقة الرياح

مات ماكغراث
مراسل بي بي سي للشؤون البيئية
آخر تحديث: الأحد، 30 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 19:18 GMT

تتسابق شركات الطاقة الأمريكية على بناء توربينات الرياح قبل انتهاء فترة ما يعرف بالائتمان الضريبي الاتحادي بنهاية هذا العام.
ويقول الخبراء إن طاقة الرياح خلال الأشهر الأخيرة تجاوزت عمليات بناء وحدات صناعية للغاز الطبيعي.
ويقول الخبراء إن طاقة الرياح خلال الأشهر الأخيرة تجاوزت عمليات بناء وحدات صناعية للغاز الطبيعي.
إلا أنه من الممكن أن يتم إلغاء الحافز المالي على إنتاج طاقة الرياح في ظل سعي الكونغرس جاهدا لتجنب أزمة مالية.
وحتى وإن حدث تمديد لفترة الإعفاء، فإنه من المتوقع أن تنخفض معدلات التركيبات الجديدة باستخدام هذا النوع من الطاقة في عام 2013.
وطبقا للمحللين المتخصصين في هذا المجال، فإن الائتمان الحكومي الاتحادي على ضريبة الإنتاج لعب دورا هاما في توسيع العمل
بطاقة الرياح في أنحاء الولايات المتحدة منذ بدء العمل بها في عام 1992.
الرياح تتجاوز الغاز

وفي تلك المرحلة، كان ثمة ما يقل عن 1.5 غيغاوات من سعة توليد الطاقة التي توفرها الرياح على مستوى البلاد، وقد ارتفع ذلك الرقم بشكل كبير، حيث شهد هذا العام إقامة منشآت تنتج ما يقرب من 12 غيغاوات من طاقة الرياح، لتتجاوز بذلك أيضا مشاريع الغاز الطبيعي التي كانت قد شهدت ازدهارا.
ويبلغ دعم الحكومة 2.2 سنتا لكل كيلووات ساعة من الطاقة التي يجري إنتاجها على مدار عشر سنوات. وتصل قيمة هذا الدعم إلى نحو مليون دولار (أي 620 ألف جنيه استرليني) لكل محرك توربيني كبير.

لكن موعد انتهاء الائتمان الحكومي نهائي، ومن أجل الحصول على هذه الامتيازات المالية، يجب تشغيل المنشآت الجديدة التي تعمل بطاقة الرياح وتوليد الطاقة قبل الحادي والثلاثين من ديسمبر/كانون الأول.

وقال روب غراملتش، نائب رئيس الجمعية الأمريكية لطاقة الرياح إن هناك تسابقا كبيرا يحدث الآن لإتمام المشروعات مع نهاية العام.

وقال غراملتش: "ليست تلك طريقة جيدة ندير بها الأعمال من خلال حالة عدم اليقين التي تتأثر بالسياسة."

وثار الجدل حول ذلك الائتمان الضريبي، حيث انتقده بعض المشرعين لكونه يقدم إعفاءات كبيرة. وكان قد تم وقف هذا الائتمان سابقا أعوام 1999 وعام 2001 و 2003، وأدى في كل مرة إلى فشل إقامة مشاريع جديدة من هذا النوع.

وتأمل الجمعية بأن يتم تمرير الائتمان الضريبي كجزء من حزمة قوانين توافقية من شأنها أن تساعد الولايات المتحدة على تفادي ما يعرف "بالهاوية المالية."

وترى الجمعية أيضا أن النتيجة الأكثر احتمالا هي أن يشهد هذا الائتمان تمديدا لفترة قصيرة.

وأضاف غراملتش: "هناك فرصة للحصول على هذا التمديد، ومن الصعب أن نتنبأ بحدوثه، إلا أن هذه الصناعة لا تراهن على الكونغرس للقيام به."

تكاليف باهظة

وحتى إذا ما حدث تمديد لفترة الائتمان الضريبي تلك، فإن هناك احتمالية لحدوث انخفاض كبير في منشآت طاقة الرياح بحلول عام 2013.

وتقول الشركات التي تعمل على إنتاج طاقة الرياح إنها تحتاج للمزيد من الوقت للتفاوض على صفقات بيع الطاقة التي تقوم بتوليدها.

وتعمل شركة "إيبردرولا رينيوابلز Iberdrola Renewables "ثاني كبرى الشركات التي تعمل في مشاريع طاقة الرياح بالولايات المتحدة على الانتهاء من إقامة توربينات جديدة في ولايتي ماساتشوسيتس ونيو هامبشير.

ويرى باول كوبلمان، رئيس قسم الاتصالات في الشركة، أن احتمالات إنشاء توربينات عام 2013 لا تزال ضعيفة.

وقال كوبلمان: "حتى وإن مددت فترة الائتمان الضريبي، فإن خطط إنشاء التركيبات الجديدة ستشهد تراجعا جذريا في عام 2013 مقارنة بالأعوام القليلة الماضية."

وأضاف "مضى من الوقت الكثير ونحن نواجه حالة من عدم اليقين، لذا فإن عمل تمديد لمدة سنة أخرى لن يغير كثيرا من خططنا لإنشاء التوربينات عام 2013."

ويرى عدد من المحللين أنه يجب الانتهاء من كل أشكال الدعم لمجال طاقة الرياح، وأنه يجب لهذه الصناعة أن تعتمد على نفسها.

ويعتقد هؤلاء المحللون أن الترتيبات الحالية تعني أن شركات الطاقة ستكون مستمرة في جني الأرباح، حتى وإن كان هناك فائض في طاقة الرياح مع وجود كساد في أسعار السوق.

وقال دان كيش، وهو أحد العاملين في معهد أبحاث الطاقة الذي طالما انتقد عمليات دعم الطاقة المتجددة، لبي بي سي إن تمديد فترة الائتمان الضريبي كانت باهظة الثمن، وغير ضرورية، إضافة إلى كونها سببا في حدوث عدم الاستقرار في الشبكة الكهربائية.

وقال كيش: "تنتج الرياح طاقة جزئية مقارنة بقدرتها المعلنة، كما أنها تضيف تكاليف غير ضرورية على كاهل المستهلكين، كما هو الحال في بريطانيا بالضبط."

==

Article 33/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-20862716

29 December 2012 Last updated at 00:11 GMT

Fiscal cliff: Obama 'optimistic' on Senate-led deal

US President Barack Obama says he is "modestly optimistic" that a deal to avoid the "fiscal cliff" is possible, after a last-ditch White House meeting.

Mr Obama said Senate leaders were working to craft a bill that could win approval in both chambers of Congress.

But if a compromise was not reached, the president said he would ask for a quick vote on preventing tax rises.

Congress has only four days to reach an agreement before across-the-board tax rises and spending cuts take effect.

Analysts say sliding over the so-called "cliff" could tip the US into recession and set back the global economic recovery.

If Senate majority leader Harry Reid and minority leader Mitch McConnell do not work out a deal, Mr Obama is seeking a vote to prevent tax rises on incomes up to $250,000 (£150,000) and ensure unemployment insurance is continued.

He described that as the "bare minimum" Congress should get done before 1 January.

"The hour for immediate action is here, it is now," Mr Obama said.

'Imperfect' deal

Earlier on Friday, Mr Obama met Mr Reid, Mr McConnell, House Speaker John Boehner and House minority leader Nancy Pelosi at the White House for just over an hour.

Mr McConnell and Mr Reid said they were entering talks shortly after the meeting, and gave relatively upbeat assessments on their task.

Mr McConnell said he was "hopeful and optimistic" that he could present a comprise to his caucus by Sunday, just over 24 hours before the deadline.

His Democratic counterpart said he would "do everything I can" to make the deal happened.

But Mr Reid cautioned that "whatever we come up with is going to be imperfect".

The renewed effort towards a Senate deal that could pass both chambers comes after much of the focus in negotiations rested on House Speaker John Boehner.

An alternative plan proposed by Mr Boehner - which would have seen taxes rise only on those earning over $1m - failed in the House of Representatives late last week.

Mr Boehner has called the lower chamber into session on Sunday. A staff member in the house speaker's office told Reuters that the House would consider Senate legislation.

"The Speaker told the president that if the Senate amends the House-passed legislation and sends back a plan, the House will consider it - either by accepting or amending," the unnamed aide said.

Mr Obama's plans to increase taxes on the wealthiest Americans have remained a point of division between the two parties since he won re-election in November.

Many Republicans oppose new taxes as a matter of principle, and are demanding cuts to what they see as deficit-inflating public spending, putting at risk healthcare and welfare benefit schemes popular with Democrats.

During the news conference on Friday, Mr Obama said any last minute action on tax rises would form the groundwork for further negotiations in the new year.

"The American people are watching what we do here," he said. "Obviously their patience is already thin."
Cuts and benefits

The term fiscal cliff refers to the combination of almost $600bn (£370bn) of tax rises and spending cuts due to come into force on 1 January if Congress does not pass new legislation.

Sweeping tax cuts passed during the presidency of George W Bush will expire, eventually affecting people of all income levels, and many businesses.

Other tax cuts and benefits set to expire include:

• A 2010 payroll tax cut, the expiration of which would prompt immediate wage-packet cuts

• Benefits for the long-term unemployed

• Compensation for doctors treating patients on federal healthcare programmes

• Inheritance taxes are also likely to be affected if no deal is reached.

In addition, spending cuts mandated by a law passed to break a previous fiscal impasse in Congress will come into force, affecting both military and domestic budgets.

The cuts are expected to affect federal government departments and the defence sector, as well as hitting unemployment insurance and veterans' support.

================================

Article 33/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121228_obama_cliff_update.shtml

اوباما "متفائل" بشأن امكانية تفادي الهاوية المالية

آخر تحديث: السبت، 29 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 01:17GMT

قال الرئيس الأمريكي باراك أوباما إنه "متفائل لحد ما" بامكانية التوصل الى اتفاق لتفادي زيادة الضرائب وخفض الانفاق بسبب ما يعرف بالهاوية المالية، بعد اجتماع مع زعماء الكونجرس منتقدا الكونجرس لتركه المشكلة دون حل حتى اخر دقيقة.

وقال للصحفيين في البيت الابيض إن زعماء مجلس الشيوخ عملوا على صياغة مشروع قانون بما يضمن له أن يمرر في غرفتي الكونجرس على حد قوله.

وأضاف أنه إذ لم يتم التوصل الى تسوية فإنه سوف يتدخل للمطالبة بتصويت سريع لمنع رفع الضرائب حيث اشار إلى انه في حالة عدم تمرير زعيمي الأغلبية هاري ريد والأقلية ميتش ماكونيل في الكونغرس للاتفاق فإنه قد يدعو للتصويت ضد الرفع المقرر للضرائب على المداخيل لغاية 250 ألف دولار أمريكي، واستمرار التأمين على إعانات البطالة.

ولم يتبق أمام الكونغرس الامريكي سوى أربعة أيام للتوصل لاتفاق قبل زيادة الضرائب في كل المجالات وأن تدخل سياسة ضغط النفقات حيز التنفيذ.

ويقول محللون إن انزلاق الولايات المتحدة الامريكية فيما اصبح يعرف باسم "الهاوية المالية" قد يدفعها نحو حافة الركود وقد يسهم في تراجع تعافي الاقتصاد العالمي.

وانتقد اوباما الكونغرس لتركه المشكلة دون حل حتى اخر دقيقة على حد تعبيره داعيا اياه إلى التحرك قبل 1 يناير/كانون الثاني.

وقال للصحفيين في البيت الابيض "لقد حانت ساعة التحرك الفوري.

صفقة "ناقصة"

وكان أوباما قد التقى، يوم الجمعة، كلا من ريد، وماك كونيل، ورئيس مجلس النواب جون بوهنر، وزعيمة الأقلية نانسي بيلوسي في البيت الأبيض لأكثر من ساعة.

وقال ماك كونيل وريد إنهما سيشرعان في محادثات بعد الاجتماع مباشرة، كما أنهما أعطيا انطباعات متفائلة بخصوص التوصل إلى اتفاق.

وعبر ماك كونيل عن "أمله وتفاؤله" بأن يتم التوصل إلى صياغة توافقية يوم الأحد، قبل 24 ساعة فقط من انتهاء المهلة.

بينما أكد نظيره الديمقراطي أنه "بوسعه ليرى ما سيفلع هذا الاتفاق النور."

179

==

Article 34/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-20852774

28 December 2012 Last updated at 00:25 GMT

Winter snow storm hits New England as '16 die' in US

Sixteen people have been reported killed by a severe snow storm moving through the north-eastern US after disrupting Christmas in the Midwest.
States in New England are seeing heavy snowfall, with over a foot (30cm) already fallen in parts of Massachusetts, weather officials said.
Flights were grounded and road collisions reported as the storm moved across the middle of the US.
As many as 34 tornadoes were reported across the South on Christmas Day.
The storm moved across northern New England on Thursday afternoon. Heavy snow was also reported in eastern parts of Canada.
Lebanon, Maine reported 12in of snow, with up to 18 inches expected in the state and nearby Vermont and New Hampshire by the end of Thursday.
In Coudersport, Pennsylvania, where the storm has stopped, the National Weather Service reported 15 inches.
Hundreds of thousands of people are reported to have lost power, including 200,000 people in Arkansas and Alabama, where ice and 10 inches of snow coated electricity wires snapping poles and wires.
Storm-related deaths were reported in New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Associated Press said.
Falling trees claimed the lives of two people in Texas and Louisiana. A New York man was killed after his vehicle skidded on an icy road and an Ohio teenager died after losing control of her car and crashing into an oncoming snowplough.
'Sleet and freezing rain'
As the storm moves into the southern parts of the Canadian province of Quebec, the area could receive up to 17in of snow, according to Environment Canada.
In Concord, New Hampshire, resident Dale Lamprey said he had been on the streets before 05:00 EST (10:00 GMT) on Thursday morning, trying to clear the snow.
"It's been windy, it's been snowing and I think it changed over to sleet and freezing rain at one point. It's pretty bad," he told AP.
Inbound flights were delayed in Philadelphia and at the three New York area airports, as thousands of travellers were trying to return home after Christmas.
In Pittsburgh, a flight that landed safely on Wednesday night got stuck in several inches of snow on the tarmac for about two hours.
Airlines cancelled more than 800 flights on Thursday across the country, according to FlightAware.com.
Flights were also cancelled in Canada, with Toronto and Montreal affected, reports said.
Earlier in the week Little Rock, Arkansas, saw its first snow on Christmas Day in 83 years, while in neighbouring Oklahoma seven inches of snow were blamed for a 21-vehicle pile-up on an interstate highway outside Oklahoma City.

Thirty-four tornadoes were observed in the southern states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama on Tuesday. A large section of a church roof in Mobile, Alabama, was ripped off by a twister.

==

Article 34/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121227_usa_snow_storm.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

وفاة 16 شخصا في الولايات المتحدة بسبب الثلوج

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 28 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 03:30GMT

لقي 16 شخصا حتفهم بسبب العواصف الثلجية، التي تعرفها المتحدة الأمريكية، خاصة وسط وغرب البلاد .

كما ألغيت عشرات الرحلات الجوية وقطعت الطرق أمام النقل البري بسبب كثافة الثلوج، التي أفسدت على الأمريكيين الاحتفال بأعياد الميلاد.

وتشير مصالح الأرصاد الجويةإلى توجه العواصف الثلجية نحو المناطق الشمالية الشرقية، حيث سجلت أجزاء من ماساشوست تساقط الثلوج بأكثر من 30 سنتمترا.

بينما شهد جنوب البلاد 34 إعصارا في يوم عيد الميلاد وحده.

وقد وصلت العواصف شمالي نيوإنغلند ظهر يوم الخميس. كما سجل تساقط ثلوج كثيف في المناطق الشرقية من كندا .

وقطعت الكهرباء عن مئات آلاف العائلات، بينهم 200 ألف في أركانسو، وألاباما، حيث غطت الثلوج والجليد خطوط وأعمدة الكهرباء.

وسجلت الوفيات الناجمة عن العواصف الثلجية في نيويورك، وكنتاكي، وأوهايو، وإنديانا، وأركنسو، واوكلاهوما، وتكساس، ولويزيانا.

وهلك شخصان تحت الأشجار المتساقطة في تكساس ولويزيانا. بينما انحرفت عن طريقها سيارة بسبب الجليد في نيويورك فأودت بحياة السائق. كما قتلت شابة في أوهايو بعدما فقدت السيطرة على سيارتها بسبب الثلوج.

وأعلنت شركات الطيران عن إلغاء نحو 800 رحلة، يوم الخميس، عبر كل مطارات الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، لسوء الأحوال الجوية.

</div>

==

Article 35/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-20265583

9 November 2012 Last updated at 15:56 GMT

UK to end financial aid to India by 2015

The UK is to end financial aid to India by 2015, international development secretary Justine Greening has said.
Support worth about £200m ($319m) will be phased out between now and 2015 and the UK's focus will then shift to offering technical assistance.
Ms Greening said the move, which will be popular with Tory MPs, reflected India's economic progress and status.
Giving his reaction, India's foreign minister Salman Khurshid said: "Aid is the past and trade is the future."
But charities described the move as "premature" and warned it would be the poorest who suffered.
Until last year, when it was overtaken by Ethiopia, India was the biggest recipient of bilateral aid from the UK, receiving an average of £227m a year in direct financial support over the past three years.
But the UK's support for India, one of the world's fastest-growing economies, has been a cause of concern among Conservative MPs, many of whom believed that the UK should not be giving money to a country which has a multi-million pound space programme.
Ministers have defended the level of financial help in the past on the basis of the extreme poverty that remains in rural areas and historical colonial ties between the two countries.
Ms Greening has been conducting a review of all financial aid budgets since taking over the role in September and visited India earlier in the week to discuss existing arrangements.
'Changing place'
She said the visit confirmed the "tremendous progress" that India was making and reinforced her view that the basis of the UK's support needed to shift from direct aid to technical assistance in future.
"After reviewing the programme and holding discussions with the government of India, we agreed that now is the time to move to a relationship focusing on skillsharing rather than aid," she said.
"India is successfully developing and our own bilateral relationship has to keep up with 21st Century India.

"It is time to recognise India's changing place in the world."

Although all existing financial grants will be honoured, the UK will not sign off any new programmes from now on.

Last year the UK gave India about £250m in bilateral aid as well as £29m in technical co-operation.

By focusing post-2015 support on trade, skills and assisting private sector anti-poverty projects which can generate a return on investment, the UK estimates its overall contribution will be one-tenth of the current figure.

In making the decision, the UK is citing the progress India has made in tackling poverty in recent years. It says 60 million people have been lifted out of poverty as a result of the doubling of spending on health and education since 2006.

India spends £70bn on its social welfare budget, compared with £2.2bn on defence and £780m on space exploration.

'Premature'

From 2015, development experts will continue to work alongside the Foreign Office and UK Trade and Investment but focus on sharing advice on poverty reduction, private sector projects and global partnerships in food security, climate change and disease prevention.

Save the Children said it believed the decision to end financial aid was "premature".

"Despite India's impressive economic progress, 1.6 million children died in India last year - a quarter of all global child deaths," Kitty Arie, its director of advocacy, said.

"We agree that in the longer term, aid to India should be phased out as the country continues to develop, but we believe that the poorest children will need our ongoing help."

After 2015, the UK should also support Indian non-government organisations to tackle child mortality and improve health provision, it urged.

'Hitting the vulnerable'

Labour MP Keith Vaz, a former chair of the Indian-British parliamentary group, said the government needed to reassure its Indian counterpart that their bilateral relationship was still a priority.

"Although undoubtedly India has progressed in the past 20 years, there are still an estimated 360 million people surviving on less than 35 pence per day," he said.

"In withdrawing our aid to India, which will clearly only affect the most vulnerable, we need to see the minister's plan for how she will work with other organisations to make sure the gaps we are creating will be filled."

War on Want, which campaigns to end global poverty, said aid should not just stop because India had become a middle-income country.

Financial support needed to be "smarter" and geared towards supporting "progressive movements" capable of bringing about political change and tackling growing inequality, the pressure group said.

The UK government is increasing the overall overseas development budget to meet a longstanding international commitment to spend 0.7% of national income on aid.

At the same time, it wants to re-align its expenditure to focus on the poorest countries and those scarred by recent conflict.

=======================================

Article 35/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/11/121109_india_uk_aid.shtml

بريطانيا تقرر وقف مساعداتها المالية إلى الهند اعتبارا من 2015

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 9 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 15:57 GMT

أعلنت وزيرة المساعدات الخارجية البريطانية، جستين غرينينغ، أن المملكة المتحدة ستوقف المساعدات المالية التي تقدمها إلى الهند اعتبارا من عام 2015. وسوف تتقلص المساعدات البريطانية، البالغة 200 مليون جنيه استرليني (319 مليون دولار) في العام، تدريجيا ابتداء من هذا العام لتنتهي كليا في عام 2015، لتتجه تركيز بريطانيا في المستقبل إلى تقديم المساعدات التقنية.

وقالت الوزير البريطانية إن إيقاف المساعدات يعكس التقدم الاقتصادي الذي تحقق في الهند والمستوى الذي بلغته.

وعلق وزير الخارجية الهندي، سلمان خورشيد، على الإعلان البريطاني بالقول "إن المساعدات تنتمي إلى الماضي أما المستقبل فهو للتجارة."

وكانت الهند تتسلم أكبر مساعدة خارجية بريطانية حتى العام الماضي عندما تقدمت عليها إثيوبيا. و تسلمت الهند خلال السنوات الثلاث الماضية 227 مليون جنيه استرليني (ما يعادل 360 مليون دولار) في العام كمساعدات مالية مباشرة.

إلا أن المساعدات البريطانية إلى الهند، التي تعتبر من أسرع الاقتصادات نموا في العالم، أخذت تُقلِق نواب حزب المحافظين في مجلس العموم البريطاني الذين يعتقد كثيرون منهم بأن على بريطانيا ألا تقدم مساعدات مالية إلى بلد يمتلك برنامجا فضائيا يكلف مئات الملايين من الجنيهات الاسترلينية.

وقد دافع الوزراء البريطانيون عن تقديم المساعدة إلى الهند بالقول إنه لا يزال هناك فقر مدقع في المناطق الريفية في الهند وإن العلاقات التأريخية بين البلدين تبرر المساعدات باعتبار أن الهند كانت مستعمرة بريطانية.

وتقوم الوزيرة غرينينغ بمراجعة ميزانية المساعدات الخارجية منذ تسلمها المنصب في شهر سبتمبر/أيلول الماضي، وكجزء من هذه المهمة قامت أخيرا بزيارة إلى الهند لبحث الترتيبات الحالية.

وقالت غرينينغ إنها تأكدت بعد زيارتها الأخيرة أن الهند حققت "تقدما كبيرا" وأن هذا أكد رؤيتها السابقة وهي أن أُسس الدعم الذي تقدمه بريطانيا إلى الهند يجب أن تتغير من المساعدات المباشرة إلى المساعدات التقنية.

وأضافت غرينينغ "بعد مراجعتنا لبرنامج المساعدات والمباحثات التي أجريناها مع الحكومة الهندية، اتفقنا على أن الوقت قد حان لانتقال العلاقة بين البلدين من تقديم المساعدات المباشرة إلى تبادل المهارات والخبرات. إن الهند تتطور بنجاح وأن العلاقة الثنائية يجب أن تتلاءم مع وضع الهند في القرن الحادي والعشرين... لقد آن الأوان لأن نعترف بالموقع المتغير للهند في العالم."

ومن الجدير بالذكر أن إيقاف المساعدات لا يعني وقف المنح المالية المقررة مسبقا. وكانت بريطانيا قد قدمت للهند في العام الماضي 250 مليون جنيه استرليني (حوالي 400 مليون دولار) وما قيمته 29 مليون جنيه استرليني (حوالي 46 مليون دولار) على شكل مساعدات تقنية.

ومن خلال تركيز المساعدات المقبلة لما بعد عام 2015 على التجارة والمهارات والصحة ومشاريع مكافحة الفقر وهي استثمارات يمكن أن يكون لها مردود، فإن بريطانيا تقدر أن إسهامها سيكون عُشر الرقم الحالي.

وتعزو بريطانيا إيقاف المساعدات إلى التقدم الحاصل في الهند في مكافحة الفقر في السنوات الأخيرة. وتقول الحكومة البريطانية إن 60 مليون شخصا قد تخطو حالة الفقر نتيجة لمضاعفة الانفاق على التعليم والصحة منذ عام 2006.

وتنفق الهند 70 مليار جنيه إسترليني (حوالي 112 مليار دولار) على الضمان الاجتماعي مقارنة مع 2.2 مليار جنيه (3.5 مليار دولار) على الدفاع و780 مليون جنيه (1.242 مليار دولار) على الأبحاث الفضائية.

واعتبارا من العام 2015، سيواصل الخبراء التنمويون العمل مع وزارة الخارجية ومؤسسة التجارة والاستثمارات البريطانية لكنهم سيركزون على تبادل المشورة والخبرات حول تقليص الفقر وتسهيل مشاريع القطاع الخاص والشراكة العالمية حول الأمن والغذاء والتغير المناخي والوقاية من الأمراض.

وقال مسؤولون في "صندوق إنقذوا الأطفال" البريطاني إن قرار إيقاف المساعدات سابق لأوانه.

وقالت كيتي أيري، مديرة العلاقات الخارجية في الصندوق "على الرغم من النمو الاقتصادي المثير للإعجاب في الهند، فإن مليون وستمئة ألف طفل ماتوا في العام الماضي، وهو ربع الوفيات بين الأطفال في العالم."

وأضافت أيري " نحن نعترف بأن المساعدات إلى الهند يجب أن تتوقف تدريجيا مع استمرار تطور البلد، لكننا نرى أن الأطفال الفقراء سيحتاجون إلى مساعدتنا المستمرة."

ودعا الصندوق المملكة المتحدة إلى دعم المنظمات غير الحكومية في الهند من أجل تمكينها من الحد من الوفيات وتحسين الصحة والتعليم.

أما جمعية "الحرب على الرغبات" الخيرية التي تعمل على مكافحة الفقر في العالم فقد قالت إن المساعدات يجب ألا تتوقف بسبب تحول الهند إلى بلد ذي دخل متوسط. وقالت الجمعية إن المساعدات المالية يجب أن تكون "أذكى" وتتجه نحو دعم "الحركات التقدمية" القادرة على إحداث التغيير السياسي ومعالجة التفاوت في الفرص والمداخيل.

يُذكر أن المملكة المتحدة سوف ترفع من الميزانية الإجمالية للمساعدات الخارجية بهدف الإيفاء بالالتزامات الدولية بإنفاق 0.7% من الدخل القومي على المساعدات الخارجية.

===

Article 36/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-20252160

9 November 2012 Last updated at 09:42 GMT

Border Agency may hand 'amnesty' to migrants, MPs warn

By Dominic Casciani Home affairs correspondent

The UK Border Agency's attempts to clear a massive backlog of cases could become an "amnesty" for immigrants with no right to be in the UK, MPs say.
Home Affairs Committee chairman Keith Vaz said the backlog was almost the same as Iceland's population (320,000) and spiralling out of control.
MPs voiced concerns about plans to close an archive of unresolved cases of people officials had lost contact with.
But ministers denied it would result in anyone being granted an amnesty.
The MPs also criticised the way the Border Agency had dealt with mentally ill immigrants facing removal.
In its latest regular report on the workings of the agency, the committee said the total of all the separate backlogs of cases across the immigration system had stood at more than 302,000 at the end of June. That was up 25,000 over three months.
Some 174,000 of the cases were in what is known as the "migration refusal pool". These are people who are recorded as having no permission to be in the UK, but officials do not know if they have left or have stayed without authorisation - or have perhaps been accepted lawfully after a separate application.

The pool, set up in 2008, came to light only earlier this year when it was discovered by the chief inspector of immigration, John Vine.

As of August, a further 95,000 cases were in what the agency calls "controlled archives" - piles of unresolved applications made by individuals with whom officials are no longer in touch.

The UKBA has pledged to close the controlled archives by the end of 2012, but MPs said they were not convinced final checks on each case could be done to an acceptable standard, given that only 149 staff were dealing with them.

"We are concerned that the closure of the controlled archives may result in a significant number of people being granted effective amnesty in the United Kingdom, irrespective of the merits of their case," said the MPs.

"Preparations should be made for the event that a number of people whose applications are closed may subsequently be discovered to be in the country.

"We expect to hear from the agency what the consequence of this would be both for the individual concerned and for the taxpayer. We are particularly interested to find out whether any such individuals would be offered an amnesty."

'Robust approach'

Mr Vaz said: "Entering the world of the UKBA is like falling through the looking glass. The closer we look, the more backlogs we find, their existence obscured by opaque names such as the 'migration refusal pool' and the 'controlled archive'.

"UKBA must adopt a transparent and robust approach to tackling this problem instead of creating new ways of camouflaging backlogs."

But Immigration Minister Mark Harper said a lot of the cases had been "inherited" over a long period of time and many would "actually turn out not to be in the country".

Speaking to the BBC, he said: "But we're absolutely not granting an amnesty. If those people ever show up again we will take very firm action against them. We're working through that backlog steadily and we're making good progress."

Mr Harper insisted the government was taking "robust action" and it was increasingly "harder" to live illegally in the UK.

"We are tracking people down and taking action against them. We are restricting access to benefits, free healthcare and financial products, and businesses can be fined up to £10,000 for every illegal worker they employ."

The MPs also said they were concerned that since 2011 the UK Border Agency had lost four court cases in which judges said immigration detainees with mental health problems had been falsely imprisoned and subject to inhuman or degrading treatment.

"We are concerned that the cases... may not be isolated incidents but may reflect more systemic failures in relation to the treatment of mentally ill immigration detainees," said the MPs.

===================================

Article 36/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/11/121109_amnesty_border_agency_uk_immigration.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

نواب بريطانيون يحذرون من حصول مهاجرين غير شرعيين على عفو

آخر تحديث: الجمعة، 9 نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني، 2012، 02:43 GMT

قال نواب في مجلس العموم البريطاني إن محاولات وكالة الحدود البريطانية "التصديق على طلبات الهجرة" يمكن أن يؤدي إلى منح مهاجرين غير شرعيين "عفواً غير مبرر" للبقاء داخل المملكة المتحدة.

وقال كيث فاز، الذي يرأس لجنة الشؤون الداخلية، "إن عدد الحالات المتراكمة يعادل تقريباً عدد سكان أيسلندا، ويمكن أن تخرج عن السيطرة."

وقال وزير الهجرة مارك هاربر إن وكالة الحدود بصدد اتخاذ "إجراءات شديدة."

كما انتقد النواب الطريقة التي تعاملت بها الوكالة مع مهاجرين مصابين بأمراض عقلية يواجهون الترحيل من المملكة المتحدة.

وقالت اللجنة إن مجموع الحالات المتراكمة في نهاية يونيو/حزيران بلغ 302 ألف حالة. بزيادة بلغت نحو 25 ألف حالة خلال ثلاثة أشهر.

وكان نحو 174 ألفاً من حالات الهجرة داخل ما يعرف باسم "طلبات الهجرة المرفوضة"

وهذه الحالات هي لأشخاص لم يتم منحهم تصاريح للبقاء في البلاد. لكن المسؤولين لا يدرون ما إذا كانوا قد غادروا أو بقوا دون إذن.

وتم توجيه انتقادات للمجمّع، الذي تم إنشاؤه في عام 2008 ويختص بتجميع طلبات الهجرة من قبل كبير مفتشي الهجرة جون فاين.

وتعهدت وكالة الحدود البريطانية بإغلاق جميع طلبات الهجرة التي تنتظر البت بحلول نهاية عام 2012.

لكن النواب قالوا إن الإجراءات النهائية الخاصة بهذه الحالات قد تكون دون المستوى نظراً لوجود 149 موظفاً فقط يختصون بالتعامل مع هذه الطلبات.

وذكرت لجنة مجلس العموم "يساورنا القلق من أن التعامل مع ملفات الهجرة المتراكمة بشكل سريع قد يؤدي في النهاية إلى منح عدد كبير من المهاجرين غير الشرعيين عفواً يمكنهم من الإقامة في المملكة المتحدة، بغض النظر عن أحقيتهم."

==

</div>

Article 37/a:

22 October 2012 Last updated at 14:16 GMT

Men 'planned mass suicide attack'

Three Birmingham men have gone on trial accused of planning a bomb campaign prosecutors say may have been bigger than the 7 July London attacks.

The men are accused of planning a mass suicide bomb campaign that could have led to eight rucksack bombs being used against multiple targets in the UK.

The accused are Irfan Naseer, 31, Irfan Khalid and Ashik Ali, both 27.

The men, appearing at Woolwich Crown Court, deny engaging in conduct in preparation of terrorist acts.

The terror charges relate to the period between December 2010 and September 2011.

'Suicide videos'

Mr Naseer, from the Sparkhill area of Birmingham, and Mr Khalid, from the Sparkbrook area, are also accused of preparing for acts of terrorism by receiving training in Pakistan.

The jury were told by prosecutors that the pair had recorded suicide videos in Pakistan that would have been played to the world had their plot been completed.

Opening the prosecution case, Brian Altman QC said that the police had "successfully disrupted a plan to commit an act or acts of terrorism on a scale potentially greater than the London bombings in July 2005", which killed 52 people.

"The defendants were proposing to detonate up to eight rucksack bombs in a suicide attack and/or to detonate bombs on timers in crowded areas in order to cause mass deaths and casualties."

One of the men allegedly described the plans as "another 9/11".

Mr Naseer and Mr Khalid returned from Pakistan in July 2011, the court heard, and Mr Ali provided them with a "safe house" in which they could experiment with chemicals. Investigators placed a listening device inside that flat - and two more in vehicles used by the men. The recordings of the mens' conversations will form the heart of the prosecution.

Mr Altman told the jury that 12 people were eventually arrested last September and six men had pleaded guilty to preparing for acts of terrorism. Four of those were men who had been recruited to travel to Pakistan with the intent of receiving terrorism training. Two others had pleaded guilty to helping with fund raising.

The court heard that one of the men who had pleaded guilty, Rahin Ahmed, had taken charge of more than £13,000 which had been raised by the group when they posed as legitimate charity workers. The men tricked Muslims in Birmingham into handing over cash saying that it was going to Muslim Aid, a well-known bona fide charity, and a local Islamic school.

Ahmed banked the cash and invested it in online foreign exchange trading in an effort to make a profit. The court heard he lost £9,000. The charity and the school were given approximately £2,500 between them.

Mr Altman said the men were "jihadists" and "extremists" who were influenced by an al-Qaeda affiliated preacher, Anwar al-Awlaki.

The preacher was killed in a drone strike in Yemen shortly after the arrest of the three men.

The trial continues.

==============================

Article 37/b:

بريطانيا: احباط تفجيرات "أكبر حجما من هجمات لندن"

آخر تحديث: الاثنين، 22 أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول، 2012، GMT16:35

قدم ثلاثة اشخاص من مدينة برمنجهام البريطانية للمحاكمة بتهمة التخطيط لسلسلة تفجيرات قال المدعي العام للقضية إنها كان يمكن أن تكون أكبر من هجمات لندن في 7 من يوليو/تموز.

واتهم الرجال الثلاثة بالتخطيط لتفجيرات انتحارية جماعية حيث قادت التحقيقات إلى ثمانية حقائب تحوي قنابل كانت سوف تستخدم في تفجير أهداف متفرقة في المملكة المتحدة.

ونفى المتهمون عرفان ناصر، 31 عاما و عرفان خالد وعاشق علي وكلاهما يبلغان من العمر 27 عاما، الذين مثلوا أمام محكمة كراون ولوش الاتهام بالاعداد لتحركات ارهابية الذي وجه اليهم.

ويرجع الاتهام إلى الفترة بين ديسمبر/كانون الاول 2010 وسبتمبر/ايلول 2011.

مقاطع مصورة "انتحارية"

واتهم كلا من ناصر وخالد من منطقة سبارخيل في برمنجهام "بالاعداد لتحركات ارهابية" بتلقي تدريبات في باكستان على كيفية تصنيع القنابل واستخدام الاسلحة .

وقال المدعون للقاضي إن المتهمان سجلا مقاطع مصورة حول التفجيرات الانتحارية في باكستان وإنهما كانا يعتزمان عرضها للعالم فور تنفيذ خطتهم.

وقال النائب العام برايان التمان إن المتهمين مدعومون من أخرين في منطقة برمنجهام الذين ساعدوهم في جمع الاموال بزعم توجيهها لإعمال خيرية على حد قوله.

وأضاف التمان أن المتهمين من العناصر الجهادية المتطرفة التي تنتمي لتنظيم القاعدة بحسب وصفه وأنهم أسسوا مصنعا للمتفجرات وكانوا يخططون للمزيد لولا أن تم القبض عليهم.

وقال إن الشرطة البريطانية نجحت في احباط "العملية الارهابية" التي لو نجحوا في تنفيذها بالحجم المخطط له "كان من الممكن أن تكون أقوى من هجمات لندن في يوليو/تموز 2005 " والتي أودت بحياة 52 شخصا بحسب تعبير النائب العام في القضية.

وأضاف انه كان من المخطط تفجير ثمانية حقائب في هجوم انتحاري واحد او تنفيذ تفجيرات بتوقيتات محددة في مناطق مزدحمة في عملية وصفها احدهم "بهجمات 9/11 الثانية . "

==

Article 38/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-18662531

1 July 2012 Last updated at 18:06 GMT

Theresa May 'planning changes to immigrant test'

Home Secretary Theresa May is reported to be planning changes to the test taken by foreign nationals who wish to become British citizens.
The Life in the United Kingdom test was introduced by Labour in 2005.
The Sunday Times says immigrants will be told "historically the UK is a Christian country".
The revised version will focus less on the practicalities of daily living in Britain and require more knowledge of British history and achievements.
Inventions and discoveries
The paper says immigrants will also have to learn the first verse of the national anthem before they can become UK citizens.
Mrs May is understood to have scrapped sections of the test which dealt with claiming benefits and the Human Rights Act.
Instead potential immigrants will be expected to learn about Byron, the Duke of Wellington, Shakespeare and other historical and cultural figures.
The new version of the handbook, expected to be issued in the autumn, will include sections about key battles, such as Trafalgar, and British inventions and discoveries.
A Home Office spokesperson told the BBC: "Putting our culture and history at the heart of the citizenship test will help ensure those permanently settling can understand British life allowing them to properly integrate into our society."
The handbook is the basis of a 45-minute test which potential citizens can take at one of 90 centres around the UK.
Sultana Razia, who came to the UK from Bangladesh five years ago, has already failed the test once in her quest to become a British citizen.
"If you want to live here, you have to know all the information - all the rules and the way of living here and the culture here," she told BBC News.
"The test is important, it's quite hard but it's important."
Alp Mehmet, vice chairman of the Migration Watch think tank, welcomed the planned changes.
"People are almost encouraged to see what they can get out of the country rather than what they can contribute," he told BBC News.
"And I think that the emphasis moving towards people having an understanding of the country they're joining effectively - becoming citizens of - is absolutely right."
But Habib Mirza, who runs citizenship courses at BSGS College, in Whitechapel, east London, said proposed changes would represent "a massive barrier for anybody who wants to settle down in the United Kingdom, the vast majority of whom cannot speak English anyway".
"People who do speak English, who are born and brought up here, we would find it very, very difficult to pass so how will they pass?"

And he said asking people from non-Christian backgrounds to learn the National Anthem "might be against their religious beliefs, it might be against their personal beliefs" and it was therefore "unfair".

================================

Article 38/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/07/120701_uk_theresa_may_changes.shtml

<div dir="rtl">

وزيرة الداخلية البريطانية تدخل تعديلات على اختبار الحصول على الجنسية

آخر تحديث: الأحد، 1 يوليو/ تموز، 2012، 12:55GMT

تفيد الأنباء بأن وزيرة الداخلية البريطانية، تيريزا ماي، تعتزم إدخال تعديلات على الاختبار الذي يجب اجتيازه على كل من يرغب في الحصول على الجنسية البريطانية من الأجانب.

وكان حزب العمال البريطاني، المعارض حاليا، هو أول من اشترط اجتياز الأجانب لهذا الاختبار عن الحياة في المملكة المتحدة للحصول على الجنسية.

وتقول صحيفة صنداي تايمز إن من بين التغييرات تركيز انتباه المهاجرين إلى أن "المملكة المتحدة ـتاريخياـ بلد مسيحي."

وسوف تقلل النسخة المعدلة من الاختبار من التركيز على خصائص الحياة اليومية في بريطانيا، وتطلب ـبدلا من ذلكـ معرفة المزيد من المعلومات عن تاريخ بريطانيا وإنجازاتها.

اختراعات واكتشافات

وتقول مسودة التعديلات إنه سيتوجب على المهاجرين كذلك، تعلم السطر الأول من النشيد الوطني قبل أن يصبحوا مواطنين بريطانيين.
ومن المعروف أن ماي ألغت من الاختبار الأجزاء التي تعالج موضوع طلب معونات الضمان الاجتماعي وحقوق الإنسان.

ومن المتوقع أن يُطالب المهاجرون ـبدلا من ذلكـ بمعرفة معلومات عن الشاعر "بايرون"، و"دوق ويلنغتون"، و"شكسبير"، والشخصيات التاريخية والثقافية الأخرى.

وسوف يتضمن الكتيب المساعد الجديد الخاص بالاختبار ـالذي من المتوقع إصداره في الخريفـ أجزاء عن المعارك الرئيسة التي خاضتها بريطانيا، مثل معركة "الطرف الأغر"، وأهم الاختراعات والاكتشافات البريطانية.

وقال مسؤول في وزارة الداخلية إن النسخة الجديدة من الاختبار "تبتعد عن النسخة القديمة ـوما بها من معلومات عن الحقوق، ومعلومات أخرى لا تمت بالثقافة البريطانية بصلةـ وتركز أكثر على المعلومات المتصلة مباشرة بالمسؤوليات، وتلك التي تتطلب توفر خلفية ـلدى المتقدمين للجنسيةـ عن تاريخنا."

ويُعد الكتيب المساعد أساسا للاختبار الذي يستغرق 45 دقيقة، والذي يمكن للمهاجرين التقدم له في أي مركز من المراكز التسعين المنتشرة في أرجاء المملكة المتحدة.

</div>

==

Article 39/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-17420534

18 March 2012 Last updated at 11:19 GMT

condemns Tehran for blocking Foreign Office website

Tehran has blocked a UK Foreign Office website in Iran as part of its "ever-tightening stranglehold of censorship", the foreign secretary has said.
William Hague said UK for Iranians was launched on March 14 to "reach out" to its citizens but access from the country was blocked on March 17.
In December, Mr Hague said Iran had blocked access to the British embassy website for people in Iran.
Britain last year closed its embassy in Tehran and expelled Iran's diplomats.
It followed an attack on the embassy building, which Iran described "unacceptable behaviour by a small number of protesters". However, British diplomats said they believed it was likely the attack had state backing.
'No quarrel' with Iranians
In a statement on Sunday, Mr Hague said the UK for Iranians website had been established to explain UK policy and engage with Iranians and that the blocking of the site was "only a very small part of what Iranians endure daily".
He said Iran's government had jammed international television channels, closed film and theatre productions, rewritten traditional Persian literature and banned the publication of some books and newspapers.
"We have no quarrel with the Iranian people and regret that the Iranian authorities fear their own citizens' interaction and involvement with the outside world," Mr Hague said.

"We will continue to look for opportunities to engage with the Iranian people, confident that Iranians are outward looking and deserve the same freedoms that others enjoy around the world."
The UK, US and EU have imposed sanctions on Iran, accusing it of trying to develop nuclear weapons. Iran says its nuclear programme is peaceful.

==

Article 39/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/03/120318_uk_hague_iran_website.shtml

بريطانيا تتهم إيران بحجب موقعها للتواصل مع الإيرانيين

آخر تحديث : الأحد، 18 مارس/ آذار، 2012، GMT13:07

قال وزير الخارجية البريطاني وليام هيغ إن طهران حجبت موقعا لوزارة الخارجية البريطانية على الإنترنت في إيران كجزء مما وصفه بـ"سياسة الحظر الخانق التي تتبعها ."
وقال هيغ إن موقع "UK for Iranians" قد دشن في 14 مارس/آذار الحالي للوصول إلى المواطنين الإيرانيين، لكنه حُجب في 17 مارس/آذار.

وكان هيغ قد قال في شهر ديسمبر/كانون الأول الماضي إن السلطات الإيرانية منعت الإيرانيين من الوصول لموقع السفارة البريطانية على الإنترنت .

وكانت بريطانيا قد أغلقت العام الماضي سفارتها في طهران، وطردت الدبلوماسيين الإيرانيين من لندن.

وكانت تلك الخطوة قد أعقبت هجوما على مبنى السفارة البريطانية في طهران، وصفته إيران بأنه "سلوك غير مقبول من قبل قليل من المحتجين". لكن الدبلوماسيين البريطانيين عبروا عن اعتقادهم بأن الحكومة الإيرانية كانت تدعم الهجوم.

لا خلاف مع الإيرانيين

وقال هيغ في بيان صدر الأحد إن موقع "UK for Iranians" أنشئ لشرح سياسة المملكة المتحدة وللتواصل مع الإيرانيين، وإن منع الإيرانيين من الوصول إليه "كان جزءا صغيرا مما يعانيه الإيرانيون يوميا."
واتهم الحكومة الإيرانية بأنها شوشت على محطات تلفزيونية فضائية دولية، وأوقفت إنتاج الأفلام والمسرحيات، وأعادت كتابة الأدب الفارسي القديم، وحظرت طباعة بعض الكتب وبعض الصحف .

وأضاف هيغ "لا خلاف بيننا وبين الشعب الإيراني، ونأسف لأن السلطات الإيرانية تخشى من تفاعل مواطنيها مع العالم الخارجي."

وقال هيغ مؤكدا "سنواصل البحث عن فرص للتواصل مع الشعب الإيراني، ولدينا ثقة في أن الإيرانيين يتطلعون للخارج، ويستحقون الحريات ذاتها التي يتمتع بها الآخرون حول العالم."

وكانت المملكة المتحدة، والولايات المتحدة، والاتحاد الأوربي قد فرضت عقوبات على إيران، متهمة إياها بالسعي إلى تطوير أسلحة نووية.

أما إيران فتقول إن برنامجها النووي سلمي.

==

Article 40/a:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-20579290

3 December 2012 Last updated at 11:59 GMT

Abu Qatada appeal sought by Home Secretary Theresa May

Home Secretary Theresa May has applied for permission to appeal against a decision to block the removal of Jordanian terror suspect Abu Qatada.
Papers have been lodged with the civil appeals office at the Court of Appeal ahead of a deadline later.
Abu Qatada was released on bail from jail three weeks ago.
Immigration judges had said there was a risk that evidence obtained through torture could be used at his retrial in Jordan.
An appeal in this case can be made only on a point of law.
The home secretary said at the time of the ruling that she "strongly disagreed" with the judgment, claiming that the Special Immigration Appeals Commission (SIAC) had applied the "wrong legal test".
'Completely fed up'
The radical cleric faces a re-trial in Jordan for allegedly conspiring to cause explosions on Western and Israeli targets in 1998 and 1999. He was found guilty of terrorism offences in his absence in Jordan in 1999.
Security chiefs believe he played a key ideological role in spreading support for suicide bombings.

Last month the Special Immigration Appeals Commission chairman Mr Justice Mitting ruled he was not satisfied that the preacher would be tried fairly in Jordan.

And Abu Qatada was released from Long Lartin prison, in Worcestershire, after spending most of the last 10 years in custody.

He is the subject of bail conditions that include him being banned from travelling on the Tube, or by train, car, motorbike or bus and from using mobile phones and computers.

Prime Minister David Cameron said he was "completely fed up" at the cleric's release on bail.

On the question of why the Palestinian-born Jordanian had never been prosecuted in the UK, Lib Dem peer Lord Macdonald - director of public prosecutions from 2003 to 2008 - told BBC News he had never been shown any evidence to support a criminal prosecution.

A judge will now consider the home secretary's appeal application by examining documents on the case.

The judge may make a decision, or decide that the application should be dealt with at a court hearing.

A decision is expected to be made before Christmas.

If the judge decides to refuse the application, the home secretary can ask a court to reconsider the matter.

====================================

Article 40/b:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2012/12/121203_britain_qatada_appeal.shtml

بريطانيا: وزيرة الداخلية تطلب الاذن باستئناف قرار منع تسليم "ابو قتادة" للاردن

آخر تحديث: الاثنين، 3 ديسمبر/ كانون الأول، 2012، 13:12GMT

طلبت وزيرة الداخلية البريطانية تيريزا ماي اذن المحكمة استئناف قرار القضاء منع تسليم "ابو قتادة" المتهم بالارهاب الى بلده الاصلي الاردن.

وتم تسليم المستندات الى مكتب الاستئناف المدني في محكمة الاستئناف.

واطلق سراح ابو قتادة بكفالة منذ ثلاثة اسابيع.

وقال قضاة في مجال الهجرة ان هناك احتمال ان يتعرض ابو قتادة للتعذيب للحصول على ادلة لدى اعادة محاكمته في الاردن.

وقالت ماي وقت اصدرار الحكم إنها "لا توافق على الحكم بشدة"، وقالت إن مفوضية الهجرة استخدمت "اختبارا قانونيا خاطئا ".

وسينظر الان قاض في طلب الاستئناف الذي تقدمت به عن طريق النظر في مستندات القضية.

وقد يتخذ القاضي قرارا او يقرر ان الطلب يجب نظره في جلسة في المحكمة.

ومن المقرر اتخاذ قرار قبل عيد الميلاد.

واذا رفض القاضي الاستئناف، يحق لوزيرة الداخلية ان تطلب من محكمة اعادة النظر في القضية.

===