Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduate Studies
College of Languages

Investigating Complexities Caused by Journalistic Style When Translating British Newspapers' Headlines and News into Arabic Language

Case Study on (The Guardian Newspaper as a Model)

A Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Ph.D. in English (Applied Linguistics)

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DEDICATION

To the soul of my beloved son Dr. Mohammed.

To my beloved family.
Acknowledgements

My gratitude and appreciation to the Almighty Allah Who has guided me to every success that I have had throughout my life. Peace and blessings be upon the Prophet Mohammed.

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Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the difficulties which face translation students’ when translating British headlines and news into Arabic language (Guardian newspaper as a model). The usage of some journalistic strategies and techniques such as lexical (deletion, etc.), syntax and transitivity (modality, etc.), in addition to rhetorical tropes as (metaphor, etc.) which has been termed as the ‘variables’ of the study contribute to the occurrence of journalistic jargon which result in the text’ ambiguity. News samples has been categorized into four categories (political, economic, social and sport) and has been subjected to three levels of analysis according to the mentioned variables. Analytical descriptive method of data collection has been followed which comprises tools, sample, procedures. The main findings of the study consider the usage of these ‘variables’ is the main factor of the journalistic jargon, that results in the text’ ambiguity. The findings of the study prove that the term jargon can be used as (specialized language concerned with a particular subject, profession, etc.), or can be defined as (a language characterized by pretentious syntax, vocabulary, etc.) which will be the focus of the study. Statistics and quantitative analysis which reflects the empirical part of the study have proved that the most problematic area of the study is economical category due to its highest usage of the journalistic jargon which indicates highest texts' complexity, while social category represents the least category regarding the usage of the jargon as journalistic style therefore it includes the easiest texts, and on the level of the variables, deletion represents the main factor that causes the journalistic jargon, while neologism the least one. The findings were not only useful to students, but also have some pedagogical implications and consequently of some values to language teachers and linguists. Based on the previously stated findings the researcher recommends that British newspapers should be considered as a good basis for language studies due to their wide variety of text- types and language styles, so they help students to use many different communicative skills and to be familiarized with important cultural knowledge of the target language which is relevant to translation. The aforesaid journalistic strategies and techniques should be included as essential part of English and translation syllabus to overcome difficulties of translating British headlines and news.
Abstract
(Arabic Version)

مستخلص البحث

هدفت هذه الدراسة على التعرف على الصعوبات الناتجة بسبب استخدام أساليب "الأجارن" في كتابة الصحف البريطانية التي تواجه طالب الترجمة عند ترجمة عناوين وأخبار الصحف البريطانية (صحيفة الغارديان البريطانية كنموذج لهذه الدراسة) إلى اللغة العربية لتجاوزها والتغلب عليها. مع التركيز على بعض الاستراتيجيات والأساليب البينية المسببة لحدوث هذا الأسلوب حيث أنه تم اعتمادها في هذا البحث على أنها ثلاث مستويات لتحليل المفردة الإنجليزية عموماً، ومنهج الترجمة على وجه الخصوص لمساعدة الطلاب للتغلب على عوامل استخدام عناوين ونصوص الإنجليزية في الصحف البريطانية.
List of Contents
Dedication..................................................................................................................I
Acknowledgements.................................................................................................. II
Abstract (English)....................................................................................................... III
Abstract (Arabic) .......................................................................................................IV
List of Contents.......................................................................................................... V
List of Tables ...............................................................................................................xII
List of Figures ............................................................................................................xVI
List of Abbreviations.................................................................................................xVII

Chapter One
Introduction
  Background..............................................................................................................2
1-1 Statement of the Study.........................................................................................4
1-2 Objectives of the Study.......................................................................................4
1-3 Questions of the Study.......................................................................................5
1-4 Hypotheses of the study....................................................................................5
1-5 Significance of the Study...................................................................................5
1-6 Methodology of the Study.................................................................................6
1-7 Limits of The Study............................................................................................6

Chapter Two
Literature Review
  Part one
  Conceptual Framework
  2-1 Style of Writing..................................................................................................8
  2-2 Concept of Journalistic Style............................................................................8
  2-3 Features of Journalistic Style..........................................................................12
  2-4 Definition of Slang........................................................................................16
  2-5 Definition of Jargon.........................................................................................17
  2-6 Function of Jargon........................................................................................18
  2-7 Some Strategies and Tools Relevant to the Journalistic Jargon...............19

  Part Two
  Difficulties of Translating Newspapers'Headlines and News
  2-8 Definition of Headlines..................................................................................42
  2-9 Headlines Features.........................................................................................46
  2-10 Functions of Headlines...............................................................................50
  2-11 Definition of News.......................................................................................51
  2-12 News Structures..........................................................................................52
  2-13 The Style of the News in the Language ......................................................58
Chapter Three
Research Methodology

3-0 Introduction.................................................................................66
10/5/2016

3-1 Political News.............................................................................67
3-2 Economic News..........................................................................68
3-3 Social News................................................................................69
3-4 Sport News..................................................................................71
11/5/2016

3-5 Political News.............................................................................72
3-6 Economic News..........................................................................73
3-7 Social News................................................................................75
3-8 Sport News..................................................................................76
12/5/2016

3-9 Political News.............................................................................77
3-10 Economic News.........................................................................78
3-11 Social News...............................................................................80
3-12 Sport News.................................................................................81
13/5/2016

3-13 Political News...........................................................................82
3-14 Economic News.........................................................................83
3-15 Social News...............................................................................84
3-16 Sport News...............................................................................86
14/5/2016

3-17 Political News...........................................................................87
3-18 Economic News.........................................................................89
3-19 Social News...............................................................................91
3-20 Sport News...............................................................................92
15/5/2016

3-21 Political News...........................................................................93
3-22 Economic News.........................................................................94
3-23 Social News...............................................................................95
3-24 Sport News...............................................................................96
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/5/2016</td>
<td>3-54 Economic News: 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/5/2016</td>
<td>3-55 Social News: 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/5/2016</td>
<td>3-56 Sport News: 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/5/2016</td>
<td>3-57 Political News: 136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/5/2016</td>
<td>3-58 Economic News: 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/5/2016</td>
<td>3-59 Social News: 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25/5/2016</td>
<td>3-60 Sport News: 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/5/2016</td>
<td>3-61 Political News: 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/5/2016</td>
<td>3-62 Economic News: 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/5/2016</td>
<td>3-63 Social News: 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26/5/2016</td>
<td>3-64 Sport News: 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/5/2016</td>
<td>3-65 Political News: 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/5/2016</td>
<td>3-66 Economic News: 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/5/2016</td>
<td>3-67 Social News: 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27/5/2016</td>
<td>3-68 Sport News: 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/5/2016</td>
<td>3-69 Political News: 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/5/2016</td>
<td>3-70 Economic News: 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/5/2016</td>
<td>3-71 Social News: 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28/5/2016</td>
<td>3-72 Sport News: 154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/5/2016</td>
<td>3-73 Political News: 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/5/2016</td>
<td>3-74 Economic News: 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/5/2016</td>
<td>3-75 Social News: 157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29/5/2016</td>
<td>3-76 Sport News: 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/5/2016</td>
<td>3-77 Political News: 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/5/2016</td>
<td>3-78 Economic News: 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/5/2016</td>
<td>3-79 Social News: 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30/5/2016</td>
<td>3-80 Sport News: 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31/5/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/5/2016</td>
<td>3-81 Political News: 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/5/2016</td>
<td>3-82 Economic News: 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31/5/2016</td>
<td>3-83 Social News: 167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of Economic Headlines and News Texts Categories
Appendix Two: The Guardian/ Wednesday 11 May 2016 ..................289
Examples of Social and Sport Headlines and News Texts Categories
Appendix Three: The Guardian/ Thursday 10 June 2016 ..................291
Example of Economic Headline and News Texts category
List of Tables
2-1 Examples of Jargons That Had Been Used by Some Groups........18
2-2 Some Examples of Journalistic Expressions..........................18
2-3 Words Used by Journalists During 1991 War..............................19
2-4 Modal Operators..............................................................31
2-5 Relationship Between the Modal and Non Linguistic Concepts.....32
2-6 Examples of Simple Words ..................................................47
2-7 Examples of Circumlocutions That Can Be Reduced ...............57
10/5/2016
4-1 Lexical Analysis.................................................................222
4-2 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure......................222
11/5/2016
4-3 Lexical Analysis.................................................................223
4-4 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure......................223
12/5/2016
4-5 Lexical Analysis.................................................................224
4-6 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure......................224
13/5/2016
4-7 Lexical Analysis.................................................................225
4-8 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure......................225
14/5/2016
4-9 Lexical Analysis.................................................................226
4-10 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure....................226
15/5/2016
4-11 Lexical Analysis..............................................................227
4-12 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure....................227
16/5/2016
4-13 Lexical Analysis..............................................................228
4-14 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure....................228
17/5/2016
4-15 Lexical Analysis..............................................................229
4-16 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure....................229
18/5/2016
4-17 Lexical Analysis..............................................................230
4-18 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure....................230
19/5/2016
4-19 Lexical Analysis..............................................................231
4-20 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................231
20/5/2016
4-21 lexical Analysis.................................................................232
4-22 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................232
21/5/2016
4-23 lexical Analysis.................................................................233
4-24 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................233
22/5/2016
4-25 lexical Analysis.................................................................234
4-26 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................234
23/5/2016
4-27 lexical Analysis.................................................................235
4-28 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................235
24/5/2016
4-29 lexical Analysis.................................................................236
4-30 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................236
25/5/2016
4-31 lexical Analysis.................................................................237
4-32 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................237
26/5/2016
4-33 lexical Analysis.................................................................238
4-34 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................238
27/5/2016
4-35 lexical Analysis.................................................................239
4-36 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................239
28/5/2016
4-37 lexical Analysis.................................................................240
4-38 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................240
29/5/2016
4-39 lexical Analysis.................................................................241
4-40 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................241
30/5/2016
4-41 lexical Analysis.................................................................242
4-42 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................242
31/5/2016
4-43 lexical Analysis.................................................................243
4-44 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure.........................243
4-72 Frequency and Percentage of Continous..................................262
4-73 Frequency and Percentage of Modality/Assertion......................263
4-74 Frequency and Percentage of Trasitivy/Transformation...............264
4-75 Frequency and Percentage of Presposition .............................265
4-76 Frequency and Percentage of Metaphor..................................266
4-77 Frequency and Percentage of Metorym .................................267
4-78 Frequency and Percentage of Hyperbole..................................268
4-79 Frequency and Percentage of Homographic Pun........................269
4-80 Frequency and Percentage of Neologism.................................270
4-81 Repettition of the highest and Lowest Frequency ....................271
List of Figures

4-1 Graph of the Deletion Frequency .................................................. 255
4-2 Graph of Abbreviations/Acronyms Frequency ................................. 256
4-3 Graph of Monsyllabic verbs Frequency ........................................... 257
4-4 Graph of Refential Startegy Frequency ............................................. 258
4-5 Graph of Predicationa Strategy Frequency ........................................ 259
4-6 Graph of Present Simple Frequency ............................................... 260
4-7 Graph of Future Frequency .............................................................. 261
4-8 Graph of Continuous Frequency ...................................................... 262
4-9 Graph of Modality/Assertion Frequency ........................................... 263
4-10 Graph of Transitivity/Transformation Frequency .............................. 264
4-11 Graph of Presposition Frequency .................................................... 265
4-12 Graph of Metaphor Frequency ....................................................... 266
4-13 Graph of Metonymy Frequency ..................................................... 267
4-14 Graph of Hyperbole Frequency ..................................................... 268
4-15 Graph of Homographic Pun Frequency .......................................... 269
4-16 Graph of Neologism Frequency ..................................................... 270
4-17 Graph the of Ripition of the Highest Frequency ............................... 272
4-18 Graph of the Repition of the Lowest Frequency .............................. 272
List of Abbreviations
SL: Source Language
TL: Target Language
SLT: Source Language Text
TLT: Target Language Text
SC: Subject Complement
SA: Subject Adverbial
Chapter One
Introduction
Chapter One
Introduction

Background:
Journalistic jargon is a specialized shared vocabulary adopted by journalists. However they become familiar with the jargon they used to the extreme which makes it difficult to understand their writings. The problems and difficulties of the aforesaid usage arise during achieving the process of translation, particularly when rendering English headlines and news into Arabic language. In dealing with journalistic jargon definition of translation and style must be considered: Translation is studied as a linguistic phenomenon; a process of meaning transfer via linguistic transcoding; this process has recently received some attention in the news with controversies over the translation of the Bin Laden tapes by CNN, Aljazeera and other outfits. These controversies have highlighted an inconspicuous problem of translation—mediated communication and critical importance of accuracy and precision of translated messages, especially in times of crisis and global instability. In this regard due to increasing role of the need for translation in all over the globe, Duff quoted in Rojo (2009:28) claims that ‘translators will always be needed. Without them, there would be no summit talks...’ this reflects the importance of the translation and translator, also The great German genius Johan Wolfgang (1749-1832) cited in Darwish (2016) has asserted their point of view about the significant role of the translator, he states that ‘The translator must act as a mediator in this commerce of mind, making it his business to further this intellectual exchange’. Also, Nida and Taber (1969:12) confined translation process regarding the style of writing in the source language ‘Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest neutral equivalent of the source language (SL) message, firstly, in terms of meaning and secondly, in terms of style.’ Also Nida and Taber confirm the conception of style while performing the translation process, as they state that ‘translation is a transfer of meaning message, and style from one SLT to the TLT.’ The French theorist, Dubois (1974:3) has pursued the same line of the emphasis on meaning and style in his definition of translation ‘Translation is the expression in another language (the target language’TL’) of what has been expressed in another, (source language’SL’) preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences’ ‘On the other hand, style is the main factor besides
the propositional content, that modifies the audiences reactions. Many linguists claim that there are two types of styles regarding newspapers writings: 1-Literary Style 2-Functional Style. The journalistic style comes under the second category. This study will focus on the journalistic jargon due to its great influence on newspapers style which consequently affects the translation of English headlines and news into Arabic language. Usage of journalistic jargon in writing headlines and news in British newspapers are quite confusing for student’s translation, because everything is written in such a colloquial style, and a lot of slang expressions are used, which cause ambiguity that results in the presence of two or more meanings in an utterance due to the different possibilities of lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic interpretation.

The bulk of vocabulary used in newspapers writing is neutral and literary, but it has as well its specific features such as the intensive use of:
1-Special political and economic terms, e.g. stability, election, anti-terror war, facilities, etc.
2-Non terms political words, e.g. officials, hostages, kidnappers, breakdown, etc.
3-Lofty bookish words including certain phrases based on metaphor, e.g. war hysteria, escalation of war, overwhelming majority, a storm of applause, etc.
4-Newspapers cliché: can be a recognisable word, or phrase that has been used so often, that it has lost its impact, e.g. stereotyped expressions, or common phrases which are familiar to the reader, e.g. easy as 1,2,3 which means: (very easy). Out of words means: (overcome problem or confusion), etc.
5-Abbreviations. News items and press are full of several kinds of abbreviations, e.g. names of organizations, public states, and political associations, industrial and other companies, etc. known by their initial are very common, e.g. EU (European Union), UNO (United Nation Organization), etc.
6-Neologism: are new words, invented by social cultural groups, they are very common in newspapers vocabulary. John E. Richardson (2007:69) defines neologism as: ‘a recently created (or coined) word, or phrase that has been assigned a new meaning’. The newspapers is very quick to react to any development in the life of society in science and technology, e.g. cyppersicknes, (this means: a feeling of illness caused by using computer for
a long period of time), animatronics, Watergate, Google, smog, etc. (http://eng.1September.ru/article.php?ID:200701209).

**Grammatical Peculiarities of News Items:**
Eva Praskovs (2009) classifies these peculiarities in these categories:
- Complex sentences with a developed systems of clauses.
- Verbal constructions
- Attributive noun groups
- Specific word order

1.1 Statement of the Problem:
The researcher who has been teaching translation has observed that, there are problems, and complexities arising mainly from the usage of some strategies and techniques which result in the journalistic jargon that confuse students’ translation as they start translating authentic media, particularly when rendering English headlines and news into Arabic language. The difficulties of this style are due to the British headlines and news have been handled in obscure colloquial style regarding jargon, which causes ambiguity that results from the presence of two or more meanings in an utterance due to different possibilities of lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic interpretation. Hence, this study intends to investigate the problems arising from the usage of the journalistic jargon, also it investigates to what extent do the 'quality' papers (Guardian newspaper as an example of them) adopt this style for writing headlines and news texts.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:
**Main objectives:**
1- To find out the difficulties and complexities of journalistic jargon which face the students when translating English headlines and news texts into Arabic language.
2- To find out to what extent the journalistic jargon affects the translation of English headlines and news texts into Arabic language.
3- To discover the most problematic areas when translating English headlines and news texts into Arabic language.
4- To discover to what extent do the 'quality' papers (the Guardian newspaper as an example for them) adopt the journalistic jargon as style for writing their headlines and news texts.
5- To suggest suitable solutions for these problems regarding the process of translation of journalistic jargon that is used by British press.
1.3 Questions of the Study:
1-To what extent does the journalistic jargon affect the process of translating British headlines and news text into Arabic language?
2-To what degree do the British headlines and news pose difficulty of translation into Arabic for students?
3-To what extent do the 'quality' papers (Guardian newspaper as an example of them) adopt the journalistic jargon as a style for writing their headlines and news texts?
4-What is the most problematic area when translating British headlines and news into Arabic language considering the usage of journalistic jargon?

1-4 Hypotheses of the Study:
1-Journalistic jargon causes problems and difficulties for students of translation when translating the headlines of English newspapers into Arabic language.
2-Journalistic jargon causes difficulties and problems for the students of translation when translating English news texts into Arabic language.
3-'Quality' papers which the Guardian newspaper has been chosen as an example of them adopt the jargon as a journalistic style for writing their headlines and news texts to a large extent.
4-The most problematic area which faces the students of translation when translating English headlines and news texts into Arabic language is the usage of journalistic jargon by British press.

1.5 Significance of the Study:
The research aims to highlight the difficulties and complexities resulting from the usage of some strategies and techniques which contribute to the creation of the journalistic jargon, consequently cause confusion for translation students'. Moreover suggests procedures by providing empirical evidence, then proposing suitable ways to deal, and to cope with this sort of language which the students will find in British newspapers, to achieve through familiarity with this style of writing, the ability to read and understand the British press.

This research also will help the students to deal with the linguistic and cultural difficulties of British newspapers, and to explore those intricate points and suggests a way of addressing them through a syllabus deliberately intended to focus on the problematic area.

Finally, the findings of the study are hoped to be of value to the students of translation and those who are involved in translation and interpretation.
regarding the press. It is also expected that the study will draw the attention of other researchers to conduct further research into this area. Foreign and political correspondents can benefit from the study as well.

1.6 Methodology of the Study:

This research is of a descriptive analytical nature. In the first part a descriptive method is going to be followed, the second part analytical method will be adopted. Statistics and percentages will be used as tools for data analysis.

Material:

A random sample of (128) headlines and their relative news texts has randomly been collected from May10-June10 from the Guardian newspaper which has been selected as a model for this study due to its belonging to the group of newspapers which is supposed to be of a higher quality. As Franklin suggests in his key concepts in journalism studies, ‘broadsheet newspapers commonly expected to be more intellectual in content dealing with more serious and their greater size should provide space for deeper examination of single stories. Articles about sensational lives of celebrities should not be the main news of the day.” (Franklin, 2007, pp 1678-1679)

1.7 Limits of the Study:

The study will be limited to the difficulties and complexities caused by journalistic jargon when translating English newspapers' headlines and news texts into Arabic language. British Guardian newspaper has been chosen as a model for the study. The study will be carried out in the period from December 2014 to March 2016.
Chapter Two
Literature Review
Chapter Two
Literature Review
Part One: Conceptual Framework
2.1 Style of Writing
As this study focuses on the style of writing headlines and news regarding journalistic jargon, this chapter will deal with some relevant units, as a detailed description of the notion of linguistic style in general. Moreover, it will also look into the theoretical aspect. And more importantly, the journalistic jargon will be the central point of this research, not to mention that the definition of headlines and news, besides their general features, will be subjected to the same treatment. This chapter also seeks to present some of the tools and strategies that journalists draw upon while filling their reports or writing their texts. These will include:
- **Lexical analysis:** The choice and meaning of words, naming and reference, predication. (Blommaert, 2005:11) and (John E. Richardson, 2007:47-51).
- **Sentence construction syntax and transitivity, modality, presupposition.** (Lyons, 1977:809), (Simpson: 1993:49) and (John E. Retchardson, 2007:54).
- **Rhetorical tropes** (hyperbole, metaphor, metonym, puns) (John E. Richardson, 2007:65), Kyle Conway and Susan Bassnett (2006:10). And framing which is embodied in the keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols (Entman 1991:6-27). However, in this study the focus will be on the metaphor as an example of framing. Ali Darwish (2006:55).

Another relevant issue which will be discussed in this chapter is ambiguity and misunderstanding due to errors or word play that occur in writing the journalistic headlines and news texts, hence, the meaning is constantly tied to context, and this occurs in two ways—in the assigning of sense and in the assigning of reference (John E. Retcharson, 2007:24). Also there will be some examples to be cited in connection with the usage of the journalistic jargon in writing of the headlines and news in English papers regarding the application of the aforesaid strategies and tools.

2.2 Concept of Journalistic Style
Before talking about the journalistic style proper, we must catch a quick glimpse of the linguistic style and its theory.

2.2.1 Linguistic Style and Theory of the Style:
In any analysis of news texts at the discourse analytical level it is important to connect media with the notion of linguistic style. Linguistic style is a concept that attempts to account for variations in the lexical and syntactic
structures of texts. (John E. Retchardson 2007:95), as Jucker (1992; ) defines a style as:
“a comparative concept that it describes some relevant differences between a text or a discourse and some other texts or discourses, it generally applies to instances of real language, language that has been produced by speakers with their beliefs, aims and goals in specific situations and in particular physical, social and temporal environments.”
According to (VanDijk,1988:27) stylistic variation is by no means 'free' or 'arbitrary', but rather should be regarded as a contingent part of the role that the context plays in the formation of text and the talk Therefore the language that journalists use to address the audiences tells you something about the identities of both journalists and assumed audiences. Style may be chatty or more formal, or more colloquial; it may use specialist terms slang or tabloidese-words as (bonk) (stunna) or (rap) meaning ‘criminal charges,’ that you rarely see outside of the newspapers.....................
However, two very important points also need to be borne in mind. First 'media institutions typically do have explicit polices on at least some aspects of language use, so when analysts look for ideological effects resulting from lexical and syntactic patterning in news discourse, it needs to be acknowledged that some textual regularities may be the outcomes of explicit style rules rather than implicit assumptions about the matter in hands' (Cameron,1996:315-316). This means when any journalist repeatedly uses a particular term or phrase, it reflects the policy of newspaper they work for rather than the (political, ideological) assumptions of the individual concerned. Second, this does not mean that stylistic choice is empty of ideological importance. Cameron (1996) points out:
Style polices are ideological themselves. Though they are framed as purely functional or aesthetic judgements, and the commonest criteria offered are 'apolitical' ones such as clarity, brevity, consistency, liveliness and vigour’{......}.

2.2.2 Journalistic Style
Definition:
• Style in journalism has been defined by Marcel Broesma(1978:5) as ‘the choice between functionally equivalents of language', also Allan Bell puts:
• Style as: is a 'that way' which could have been chosen instead of 'this way'{......}And these different ways of speaking can carry different social meanings’. And Matheson (2000:650) states that:
Style refers to practices and the routines which underline them. Routines are cultural values commonly shared by groups of journalists. They determine what journalism is and what it should be to a specific group—what news is and how a journalist should act. What is included in and excluded from stories is to a large extent determined by routines, they offer the ideological framework which lies behind the process of gathering, selecting, and presenting news.

Lynch (2003:122) has gone beyond the fact that style is related only to writing as he describes some journalists practices and news writing regarding using special kind of journalistic style to denote implicit meaning: ‘Other issues were simply stylistic, things, like ‘running for cover’ was changed to ‘dashing for cover’, because ‘running for cover’ implies cowardice’.

Barry Baddock (1988:12) explains the journalistic style ‘jargon’ which has been used in press particularly in writing headlines and news, as he puts:

‘English newspaper headlines are governed by linguistic rules of their own. The language is elliptical and compressed, yet it is quite different from other condensed codes such as ‘telegramese.’ And often the fractured grammar and idiosyncratic vocabulary of English headlines will challenge the understanding even of native speakers. But these ‘problems’ are often, in themselves stimulating challenges to non-native speakers.’

Also he has distinguished the newspapers writing from other written forms:

‘It is important to realize that there are lexical, structural and stylistic differences between headlines and other written forms.’

The notion of using the journalistic style ‘jargon’in writing headlines and news texts is the most problematic area for student’s translation, Gooffrey Land (1988:3) in his book (what the papers say) describes journalistic style‘jargon’ by these words (very heavy going, unclear, colloquial, puzzling):

‘Student- wanting to read the language that he is learning-goes along to the news-stand and buys whatever he can find there; it may be a copy of THE TIMES, or THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, or perhaps a weekly like TIME or NEWSWEEK. It doesn’t really matter it is up-to date or not. But what a disappointment! He finds it very heavy going, and doesn’t really understand much. It is not just a question of the vocabulary, because he has his faithful friend- his pocket dictionary- to hand, but the style of writing seems so very different from anything he has met so far in
his English studies. Perhaps he should have bought something less serious than THE TIMES, after all, he isn’t used to reading such intellectual papers even in his own language. So the next time he buys a copy of the DAILY MIRROR. Oh dear—that is even worse! Everything is written in such a colloquial style, and a lot of slang expressions are used that he has never seen before. The headlines are particularly puzzling, not only in the DAILY MIRROR but in all other papers too.’ Take these examples: ‘WALES WHEAT WOES’ turns to be (a story about the poor harvest in Wels), another puzzling example ‘CHEAP CHANNEL CHARTERS CHANGE CHARGES’, which means (something about reduce fares for charter flights.) And another challenging example ‘GISCARD MUM ON CONCORD’, as the reader discovers that the headline does not mean that (the French President’s mother has flown to States, but that M. Giscard d’Estaing has refused to make any comment on a proposed trade agreement, he is quite discouraged.’ Also he considers the written style of headlines and news is very difficult due to its specific strategies and techniques as the information packed sentence that uses lexical strategies as (deletion, predication, referential…), syntax and transitivity (modality, transitivity…) in addition to rhetorical tropes as (metaphor, metonym, hyperbole…) or other techniques. So Gooffrey Land (P: 3) illustrates the example below which explains the news writing packed style: ‘Another hurdle for the newcomer to the press to overcome is the information packed sentence’. Take this example:

Australian Strike Ends
SYDENY, June 11 (UPI) – Journalists employed by Australian and Newspapers voted today to accept a compromise offer from publishers end their monthlong strike in a dispute over use of electronic editing equipment.

This 28-word sentence gives the following facts:
- Australian journalists are on strike.
- They are striking over the use of electronic editing equipment.
- The strike has been on for a month.
- A meeting was held on June 11th.
- At this meeting a vote was taken to accept the publishers’ offer. Due to the essential of the aforesaid facts Goofrey Land mphasizes their significance
by stating: ‘This kind of English has to be read very carefully if all the facts are to be taken in.’

2.3 Features of journalistic style:

News style, journalistic style, or news writing style can be thought of as the prose style used for news reporting in media such as newspapers, radio and television. News style encompasses not only vocabulary and sentences’ structure, but also the way in which stories present the information in terms of relative importance, tone and intended audience. The tense used for news style articles is the past tense. Journalistic prose is explicit and precise, and tries not to rely on jargon as a rule. Journalists will not use a long word when a short will do, they use subject–verb–object construction and vivid active prose. They offer anecdotes, examples and metaphors; also they rarely depend on colourless, generalization, or abstract ideas. News writers try to avoid using the same word more than once in a paragraph, sometimes called an echo or (word mirror). Journalistic style may sometimes be a product of audiences responsive as some comments from readers were apparently used to amend the paper’s style policies. (wiki<http://en.m.wikipedia.org).

2.3.1 Features of the Style Guide of Guardian and The Times newspapers:

Style guide may provide the newspaper’s policy on words which can be written in different ways as Marsh and marshal (2004:8) put that: ‘It should be pointed out that the majority of the entries of any style guide are made in the interests of consistency. Such entries take one of three main forms: first, they may provide the newspaper’s policy on words which can be written in different ways, for instance the Guardian prefers ‘machinegun noun;’ machine-gun verb, submachine gun’ while The Times adds a hyphen for ‘sub-machinegun,’ drops it for ‘machinegun’ and presumably, does not entertain the idea that the word could be used as a verb. Second, entries provide the policy in commonly confused or mis-spelt words. For instance, The Times helpfully points out that journalists should not write ‘Magdalen College, Oxford, but Magdalene College, Cambridge; the Guardian does not feel such an entry is required. Third, entries on consistency provide the policy when transliterating words from language that does not use the Roman alphabet—for instance, The Times entry for madrassa reads: ‘Islamic school. No h, two esses. Plural madrassas.’ Guidance in the name of consistency, such as these entries, are interesting from a discourse
analytical descriptive. They are interesting first, because of the manner of their descriptions, demarcating the words to be used not the context of their use or to whom or what they refer. For instance, *The Times* states that ‘the occupied territories’ should be written lower case, but doesn’t say what this noun phrase refers to; which territories are ‘occupied territories?’ Second, we need to remember that style policies policing consistency are made in the interests of looking after the brand- or more derogatively, of ‘keeping up appearances’- and are always maintained in the interests of particular interpersonal relationship developed between paper and reader. Of course, this doesn’t mean that the brand and the relationship between paper and reader do not change. As Cameron argues regarding the quote above: ‘Style guides are often changed in response to social circumstances and changing discursive circumstances- that is, changes in the audience or a re-branding of the paper. For example, it is only recently that *The Times* have decided that the plural of stadium is *stadiums* and not *stadia*. This class characteristic is also indicated by the fact that the paper regards the terms ‘Prince Charles’ and ‘Prince’ Philip’ to be far too familiar- they state that journalists should ‘avoid the familiar forms of Prince Charles and Prince Philip at least until they have been given their full designation of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, etc…’ John E, Richardson points out with this relevance: ‘Interestingly, this policy has been relaxed in recent years. In 2002, when I first printed off their online style guide. *The Times* stated that they should be given their full designation on first mention, then ‘the Prince’ or ‘the Duke’ on subsequent mention’. These stylistic alterations reflect the changing discursive circumstances of the newspaper, being less characterised by establishment readers and less keen on being associated with such demographic, {….}

2.3.2 Comparison between the Guardian and The Times Regarding the Usage of Accents and other Stylistic genres:

Also John E, Richardson establish a comparison between the Guardian and The Times newspapers regarding their identities about the usages of the accent on foreign words so he puts out: ‘*(Guardian)* accents: use on French, Germans, Spanish and Irish Gaelic words (but not anglicised French words such as café, apart from expose, resume). *(The Times)* accents: give French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, and Ancient Greek words their proper accents and diacritical marks: omit in other languages unless you are sure of them, Accent should be used
in headlines and on capital letters. With Anglicised words no need for
accents in foreign words that have taken English nationality (hotel, depot,
debacle, elite, regime, etc..) but keep the accent when it makes a crucial
difference to pronunciation- café, communiqué, fete, finance, melee. Pate,
protégé, also notes vis-à-vis, faced. There are two major differences here:
the use of accents on certain Anglicised words, and the number of
languages which are to be cited with their proper accents. First, The Times
expresses its conservatism through the forms of language it favours-
including careful attention to the use of accents- and attempt to avoid any
taint of trendiness, laxity or slipping standards. The Guardian, however,
which likes to represents itself as politically progressive, will be more
inclined to take a more relaxed view on these matters. To avoid
‘fogeyishness’ and take a more ‘liberal’ line on how language is used, they
adopt a more ‘democratic’ outlook rather than an (elitist?) display of
knowledge that could appear pretentious or pompous. Second, the number
of languages given accents in The Times may have to do with showing off,
since the accenting of words still functions as a sign of education, culture,
sophistication and style to the British: accenting more words demonstrates
knowledge of languages and implies that your readers are also
knowledgeable.

The Guardian have chosen to also include all accents on Spanish and Irish
Gaelic words. This decision has had a knock-on effect and required a
lengthy entry explaining the accents to use on Spanish surnames,
forenames, place names and sport teams (John E.Richardson,2002: 145-
146). The reasons for this are unclear, other than the aim to make the
language that the paper uses ‘contemporary.’ Perhaps Spanish is now
considered a more contemporary language to the readership. On the other
hand, in the preface to the Guardian style guide Ian Mayes states many of
the entries- for example those that set out the rules for references to asylum
seekers or mental illness- ‘are descriptive of the Guardian ethos.’(p:9).
More precisely, the authors of the guide write: ‘house style exist to help us
Communicate with readers'(p:13) it reflects ‘the paper's values and the point
of view of the people that we are writing about’ March and Marchal (2004).
Another different type of newspapers written style an argumentative
discourse genre which represents stylistic variation, this has been clarified
by Van Eemeren et al,1996) as he puts three kinds of implicit
argumentation rhetorical strategies which represent the mentioned stylistic
variations in news argumentative discourse genre these are: symptomatic argument (indicated by terms such as ‘is typical of’), a comparison argument (indicated by terms such as ‘likewise’ or ‘equally’), or a causal argument (indicated by terms such as ‘creates,’ or ‘leads to’).

2.3.3 Today’s Journalistic Style:

Newspaper’s style in recent years has moved increasingly in the direction of uncluttered writing, simple direct sentences are desired, complex and compound sentences may provide the best vehicle for thought under certain circumstances, but also increase the possibility of ambiguity. The desire for economy in words has produced tight, swiftly paced writing that has proved to be boon to newspaper reading. Loose writing leads to wasting words. Tight writing is characterized by the absence of ‘breaks’ (commas, etc.) In the flow of simple sentences. But tight that leads to omitting should not be overdone. (mass5<Coursesen<www.peoi.org).

2.3.4 Characteristics of toady’s journalistic style:

Compact, usually short sentences, every word selected and placed for maximum effect. Short paragraphs, each complete in itself and capable of being removed without destroying the sense of the story. Conciseness, directness and simplicity through elimination of unnecessary words and phrases. Factualness without editorial opinion and dogmatic expressions. Strong verbs and nouns preferred over hackneyed words and expressions. Observance of grammatical and words usage rules. (ibid).

2.3.5 Journalistic style in its biggest extent has included: (Wikipedia, Encyclopaedia, and other numerous sources)

2.3.5.1 Colloquial language: is the language that is informal, this can include words as well as phrases.

2.3.5.2 Gobbledygook: is the language that is unnecessary complicated, unclear, wordy, or includes jargon.

2.3.5.3 Journalese:

- Type of jargon used by newspapers writers, language used by journalists that would never been used in everyday speech.
- BBC guide style defines journalese as: ‘journalese comes from newspaper which have developed a particular style to meet their own needs some of them have moved a very long way from standard English.’

2.3.5.4 Jargon and Journalese: Accoring to Collins, jargon is firstly, 'specialized language concerned with a particular subject, culture, or Profession.' And second, 'language characterized by pretentious syntax,
vocabulary, or meaning.’ An audience is broad, so any jargon in the first sense must be translated into terms that all readers can understand. Jargon in the second sense is just bad writing Collin’s third and fourth meanings are ‘gibberish’, and another word ‘pidgin’. On the other hand journalese may be blamed on tabloid newspapers specially their subs. Headlines across short measures have led to overused of words such as bid, spark, move, hit, blow, top, chief, crisis, drama, etc...That language has migrated from headlines to body copy.(http://www.collinsdictionary.com/)

On this regard Gorge Orwell (1946) on his book (Politics and English language) has puts out six points as a rule for journalistic style to avoid ambiguity, from (Politics and English language Gorge Orwell, 1946).

1- Never use a metaphor, simile, or other figure of speech.
2- Never used a long word where a short one will do.
3- If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out.
4- Never use the passive where you can use the active.
5- Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word, or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.
6- Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous.

2.3.5.5 Jargon and Slang

Jargon sometimes is wrongly confused with slang, and people often take it in the same sense, but there is always a difference between them.

2.4 Definition of Slang:

- Is a type of a language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal. Slang is only used in spoken language.(Pediaea.Com.).

- Slang is a type of an informal category of a certain language developed within a certain community and consists of words or phrases whose literal meanings are different than the actual meanings. Hence, it is understood by people outside that community or circle, slang is more common in a spoken language than written. A special feature of slang is that slangs words do not stay in the language for a long time. Many slang words disappear, and new words come into language. However, there are some words that were introduced to the language as slang but have evolved into standards words. For example: taxi, hoax, skyscraper, etc.... Other examples for slang:
  1- Did you hook up with him?
  2- G’day, Mate- Australian slang for (good morning).
  3- Crook- Australian slang for (being sick).
2.5 Definition of jargon:
Jargon is a particular type of a language that is used by those engaged in specific profession or activity, and can be used in both written and spoken context. (Pediaa. Com.)

- In every profession certain unique language is used. Words in one profession may be similar to those used outside the profession, yet the meaning may be quite different. Journalism is one of those professions with a unique language used to identify departments, parts of newspaper and types of writing and formatting.

- Jargon are any overly obscure, technical, or bureaucratic words that would not be used in everyday language. (Wikipedia, Columbia Encyclopaedia, Google search and other sources online).

- Also jargon can be defined as: A type of shorthand (means: fast way of writing abbreviations and symbols, Cambridge dictionary) between a particular group of people, often words that are meaningless outside of certain context. These as: a spread which means (a big story accompanied with pictures), leg: refers (to a column), beat: is (a reporter topic area), copy boy: is (an older term for a man or a woman that keeps the news room running smoothly by answering phones, etc………..)

- Jargon is a literary term that is defined as a use of specific phrases and words by writers in a particular situations profession or trade. These specialized terms are used to convey hidden meanings accepted and understood in that field as journalistic headlines and news in journalism, and this type of journalistic jargon will be the focus of the present study.

    The use of jargon becomes essential in prose, or verse, or some technical pieces of writing when the writer intends to convey something only to the readers who are aware of these terms. Therefore jargon was taken in early times as trade language or as language of profession, because it is somewhat unintelligible for other people who don’t belong to that particular profession. In fact, jargon is specific terms that developed to meet the needs of a group of people working in the same field or occupation. Barry Baddock (1988:12) explains the essential of acquiring and understanding these strategies and techniques regarding the journalistic jargon which have been used in writing the headlines and news texts:

    'The most compelling argument for studying headlines is that you need to be able to interpret them, for this is one of the skills required by any one in an English speaking culture. A person who can not 'use’ headlines to grasp
the gist of newspaper articles is at a big disadvantage: he can not browse through newspaper so as to choose what to read, skim or ignore'{}

2.6 Function of Jargon

The use of jargon in prose and verse, it seems an unintelligible approach to the people that do not know the meanings. As jargon used in literature, they are used to emphasize a situation or to refer to something exotic to readers or audiences. In fact, the use of jargon in literature shows the dexterity of the writer of having knowledge of the phrases. Writers use jargon to make a certain character a real one in fiction as well as in plays or poetry, and extensively has been used in the writing of headlines and news texts in newspapers.

Table 2.1 Some examples of jargons that have been used by some groups as business group (www.skwirk.com…writing/required skills).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>group</th>
<th>jargon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business people</td>
<td>Operationalized</td>
<td>Carry out, to put into action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proactive</td>
<td>To act first and in a positive way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Learnings</td>
<td>Things that have been learned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Functionality</td>
<td>Referring to functions or features of a product</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2 Displays Some examples of journalistic expressions that people never say followed by easy and understandable alternatives: (posted by Bobing Rassia in February, 2012/media industry).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jargon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Jargon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fled on foot</td>
<td>Ran away/ high rate of speeding</td>
<td>Reduce expenditure</td>
<td>Cut costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate employment</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Incendiary device</td>
<td>Bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>Car</td>
<td>Reside</td>
<td>Live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower extremities</td>
<td>Lgs</td>
<td>Utilize</td>
<td>Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical altercation</td>
<td>Fight</td>
<td>Verbal altercation</td>
<td>Argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunt force trauma</td>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>Discharged the weapon</td>
<td>Shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport the victim</td>
<td>Take him/ her</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>Truck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.7 Some Strategies and Tools Relevant to the Journalistic Jargon

2.7.1 Firstly: Lexical Analysis:
Lexical analysis consists of three major elements, which can be enumerated as follows:
1. The choice and the meaning of words
3. Predication

2.7.1.1 The Choice and Meaning of Words
The analysis of particular words used in newspaper texts is almost the first stage of any text or discourse analysis. Words convey the imprint of society and of value judgment in particular - they convey connoted and denoted meanings. All type of words, but particularly nouns adjectives, verbs, and adverbs carry connoted in addition to denoted meanings. (John E. Richard, 2007:47). Take this text, published in the Guardian Weekly, which examined the words used by journalists during the 1991 war against Iraq (cited in Allan, 2004: 162-163)

Table 2.3 Words used by journalists during 1991 war

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They have</th>
<th>We have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A war machine</td>
<td>Army, navy, and air force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censorship</td>
<td>Reporting restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propaganda</td>
<td>Press briefings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>We</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroy</td>
<td>Suppress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kill</td>
<td>Eliminate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The alternatives in each of these pairings could, arguably, have been used to refer to the same person, people or action, but the ideological constraints, meant that they very rarely were. The words used to communicate the message’s of a text –whether about an individual, a group of people, an event, a predicted or expected event a process, a state of affairs or any of the other subjects and themes of newspapers text-framing of these texts achieved through such choices demonstrates 'how racialised' us and them" frequently underpinned some journalists ‘choice of descriptive terms’ (Ibid: 162). Elements of such racialised reporting practices remain in the 2003 invasion of Iraq. For instance:

“British in battle to liberate Basra”. (London Evening Standard, 26 March 2003) “British troops were poised to inter Basra today after an uprising by The local population against Iraqi army units led to a bloodbath, The Iraqi
soldiers shelled rioting crowds with mortars, fought hand to hand, etc...

It is important to state, first, that the actual event reported here did not take place. Although ‘British forces claimed that there had been a popular uprising in Basra, these reports ‘were later revealed (noted by al-Jazeera inside the city) to be untrue’. (Lewis and Brookes, 2004:139). Apart from this fact, look in the above expert how the action of Iraqi soldiers are described and compare to the actions of British soldiers: The violence of Iraqis is referred to directly, spelled out in specific terms (they shelled rioting crowds with mortars, fought hand to hand battles and used machine guns to cut down unarmed protesters), and their after affects clearly stated: they led to ‘a bloodbath’. The British soldiers, on the other hand, are represented only in terms of movements, they ‘advanced’ and ‘were poised to enter Basra’. Any sense that the British troops were also shelling and killing—often innocent Iraqis—is conveniently glossed over, through the choice of verbs. In addition to that, John E. Richardson (2007:205) explains the choices of process:
‘the chosen of the process in writing the headlines must be considered. First, and must obviously, verbs may be more or less euphemistic, or carry more or less negative meanings for instance:
The newspaper Independent, 26 March 2003, reported ‘‘UK marines finally calm the port that proved so resistant’’. The Independent’s use of ‘calm’ as a verb, is highly ideological: babies are calmed, animals may be calmed; the Iraqi port in question was conquered by force.’ Another example cited by John E. Richardson (2007) to illustrate the strength of ideological square when interpreting ambiguous statements what have been reported in the (Sun, 11 April 2003): ‘UK cleric butchered at Shrine.’ In this case a passivized verb without agent: ‘I contend that this would not be the first guess of the majority of readers, butchery, slaughter, and indeed killing, in general, are reportedly not activities that ‘We’ committed during the war and, when combined with a British victim, the implicature will always be that ‘they did it’, whoever ‘they’ happen to be at any one time’. Consequently, deliberate choices of words and phrases in journalistic texts and news participate in creation of the journalistic jargon.

2.7.1.2 Naming and Reference

Definition of Nomination Strategy:
• Referential strategy or nomination strategy, ‘by which social actors are constructed or represented for example, through the creation of in-groups
and out-groups. This is done through a number of categorization devices, including metaphors, metonymies, etc..’ (Reisigal and Wodak, 2001:49).

- ‘Referential/nomination strategy, aims at constructing and representing social actors. Not surprisingly, the simplest and elementary discriminatory form is a demeaning or derogatory name, such as the use of single anthroponymic terms, e.g. ‘Nigger.’ The devices used for this strategy mostly fall into membership categorization, e.g. using biological, naturalizing and depersonalizing metaphors’. (Reisigal and Wdack. 2001:45), (ibid: 44).

The way that people are named in news discourse can have significant impact on the way in which they are viewed. We all simultaneously pose a range of identities, roles, and characteristics that could be used to describe us equally accurately but not with the same meaning. The manner in which social actors are named identifies not only the groups that are associated with (or at least groups that the speaker/reader wants them to be associated with) it can also signal the relationship between the namer and the named. As Blommaert (2005:11) explains:

- “Apart from referential meaning, acts of communication produce indexical meaning, social meaning, interpretative leads between what is said and the social occasion in which it is being produced. Thus the word ‘sir’ not only refers to a male individual, but the role relationship of deference and politeness entailed by this status”.

The reader, for example, may be female as well as being student, and a barmaid, and British, and a Muslim, and autistic, and so on adding many other categories. Journalists have to provide names for people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically, by choosing one social category over another, they include them within category and exclude them from other different categories- or perhaps, choose to foreground one social category over other equally accurate alternatives. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) have called these naming options a text’s "referential strategies", and have illustrated that choosing to describe individual (or a group) as one thing or as another 'can serve many different psychological, social or political purposes{....} on the side of the speaker or writers'(p.47). With a little effort we can imagine someone who could as accurately be labelled 'a Kurd' or 'a drunk’ or 'Sheffield man 'or 'an ex-policeman' or 'a communist' or by using a range of other collectivised terms. But there are significant and clearly apparent differences between
the explicit and (donoted) and implicit (connoted) meanings of these terms. "Take this very interesting example: in an article reporting the (temporary) defeat in the House of Lords of New Labour's attempt to introduce indefinite house arrest (Lord Irvine joins rebellion as peers inflict defeat on anti-terror Bill. Independent, 8 March 2005). The Conservative Earl of Onslow is quoted asking:

'Why, if the Home Secretary thinks Mohammed el-Smith wants to do something and is planning to do something and has talked to others about doing something nasty, that is not a conspiracy?

Here Earl the conservative of Onslow makes a persuasive point regarding the redundant nature of the Government's Terror Bill given existing conspiracy laws, it is the name Mohammed el-Smith' that interest me here- what does this referential strategy imply? The name is a clever variation on the name 'Joe Bloggs' or the American 'John Doe' this is the hypothetical 'average man', or in this case, the hypothetical 'average terrorist'. Here, Smith – the most common family name in Britain – is combined with" Mohammed" a name understandably associated with Islam. It is through the use of ‘Mohammed’ as a first name that the Earl implies (or perhaps lets slip) he believes the hypothetical average terrorist suspect to be Muslim'.(John E.Richardson,2007)

The chosen referential strategies perform a function within the text. Not only they project meaning and social values onto the referent, they also establish coherence relations with the way that other social actors are referred to and represented. Clark (1992), for example, has examined the way in which the tabloid Sun newspaper report incidents of sexual violence, such as rape, Clark argues that when reporting a crime of this type, the news article holds up one of the participants as being to blame for the incident – literally as" the victim"- and this is reflected in the way that they are named.

So if the Sun" decides’’ that the man was to blame for the attack , he is referred as a "maniac' a 'monster', a 'fiend', a 'beast' and other terms which suggest sub-humanity, depravity and animalistic abandon. On the other hand , if The Sun decides that it was the woman's fault , that she ‘led the man on' or invited the attack, then she is referred to as a "lolita' " an unmarried mum","a divorcee", and using adjectives which draw attention to her physical shape or her appearance, like "busty-----‘, 'shapely-----', or ‘blonde-----" On the discourse of The Sun "Busty divorcees" are never
attacked by fiends' instead, the men who attack "Busty divorcee" are represented as blameless and described by name or using respectable terms, like ‘family man’or proximate colloquial terms like "hubby". And when the man is a ‘fiend’, the women attacked are , by contrast , referred to in ways which suggest innocence like, "bride", "school girl", "mother of three", "daughters", etc...So you get a squared relationship, where “Bad man {sex fiend} attack innocent women {Mum, daughter} Bad women {busty divorcee} provoke innocent men {hubby}. Related to this is the work of Teun Van Dijk. In a serious of studies, he has developed a conceptual tool called "the ideological square", which suggests determine choices between referential strategies.He suggests that the ideological square is characterised by a Positive Self Presentation and a simultaneous Negative Self Presentation, it is a way of perceiving and representing the world – and specifically "our' and "their" actions, position and role within the world. The ideological square predicts that "outsiders" of various types will be represented in a negative way. This occurs by emphasising (what is called foregrounding) ‘their’ negative characteristics and social activities. Conversely, "our" positive characteristics and social activities are foregrounded and" our" negative characteristics and social activities are backgrounded.

This ideological square is observable across all linguistic dimensions of a text. Starting with referential strategies, positive terms are used to refer to "Us" and "Our country" and negative words to "Them", and "Their country"."Their values", etc...Take these headlines for example: *This illegal immigrant drink driver killed a boy in an uninsured motor.* (Sun, 2March2005) In the this headline, the sub-editor working for The Sun decided that "drink-driver" wasn't enough to convey the wickedness of the person responsible for this unfortunate accident – he was an immigrant and an illegal one at that. Without even knowing the full facts of this man's case, there are clearly many other ways that he could have been referred to. Here the journalist grudgingly acknowledges the alternative referential strategy of a "Home Office insider", who said that the perpetrator "is entitled to stay in this country until the full appeals procedure is exhausted. In those terms we would not call him an illegal immigrant – he is an overstayer. Lacking the combined negative impact of 'illegal' (strategy: criminalisation) and " immigrant" (strategy: de-spatialisation). Another definition of ideological square has been presented by Moon and Rolison
(1998:129) as they state that positive words will be used to describe ‘our’ actions, and negative words will be used more frequently to describe ‘their’. ‘when they are not absent or excluded, the working class may be rendered hypervisible through foregrounding an assemblage of ‘social defects.’ In contrast to the ‘good’, deserving poor ‘who are industrious and know their place’, The ‘bad’ working class tend to be ‘discursively associated with ‘waste’ and fecklessness.’ Munt (2000:8) puts that: ‘The ‘good’ working class- where they appear in the news-tend to be depicted through archetypes as the honest factory hand or ‘our Mum’, symbol of hearth and home’; the hypervisible ‘bad; working class, on the other hand, are ‘lads and tarts, yobs and slags’, ‘the profligate spender,’ ‘fat, cigarette-smoking, beer-drinking men who have become a drain on the social body’(ibid). Kyle Conway and Susan Bassnett (2006: 10) state that: ‘Media texts not only mirror reality but also construct versions of it, and analysis can show how and when certain choices are made-what is excluded/included, foreground/background, made explicit/implicit, thematized/silenced.’ In addition to that colours can be used to describe ‘our’ and ‘other’ as ‘dark and light which are salient features (Kress and Van Leeuwen, 1996) dark for ‘others’, the bad people who steal and deal drugs, light, white, and orange for ‘good guys’ who will cleanse the city of threatening inhabitants’. In this way the image combine metaphorical, metonymic, and pragmatical devices in intricate ways. Also the depiction of the(‘other’ employs biological characteristics, like skin colour, certain hairstyles, dark eyes, etc.).(Norikio Iwamoto: 51)

2.7.1.3 Predication

Definition of Predicational Strategy:
Reisigal and Wodak (2002) defines predicational strategy as:

- ‘Predicational strategy is closely interrelated with the referential strategy. Predication is understood as the process of ascribing qualities through which people (but also objects, animals, social phenomena etc.) are characterized by means of reference, attributes, collocations, comparisons, allusions and many others. ‘Predications may be derogatory or appreciative, specific or evasive, explicit or implicit. This strategy may be realized by attaching stereotypical and negative traits to minority members in order to achieve negative other-presentation and contrasting them with a positive self-image’.

Clearly, referential strategies bear the imprint of value judgments. Also of
relevance to the analysis of news texts is the choice of words used to represent more directly the values and characteristics of social actors. Reisigl and Wodak (2001) call these descriptions a text’s **predication strategies** or

- ‘*The very basic process and result of linguistically assigning qualities to persons, animals, objects, events, actions and social phenomena*’ (p.54). It is through predicational strategies those persons {etc...} are specified and characterised with respect to quality, space, time, and so on. Among other things, predicational strategies are mainly realised by specific forms of reference (based on explicit denotation as well as on more less implicit connotation), by attributes (in the form of adjectives, appositions, {...}). (Ibid). In other words social actors as individuals, group members, or group as whole, are linguistically characterized through predications/ predicational strategies may for example, be realized as evaluative attributions of negative and positive traits in the linguistic form of implicit or explicit predicates. *These strategies aim at labelling social actors in a more or less positive or negative manner.* (Reisigal and wodak,2001:49)

For example, in one celebrity filler(*The Sun*,25 February 2005), the actress Tina O'Brien is described as (*Coronation babe Tina O'Brien*) and *'the print sized stunner'* two predicational strategies that clearly associate physical appearance with desirability. A marginally more serious article about celebrity (*Natalie's film clinch shock Journalism, Daily Express, 25 February 2005*) reports that Natalie Portman has been criticised by Orthodox Jewish groups for filming a kiss near to the Western (wailing’) Wall in Jerusalem. The report describes her in to complimentary ways: as *'the porcelain- skinned Portman'* and as *'the Israeli- born Star Wars actress'.* The first of these is a physical predicate typical of the way tabloids describe woman; the second is more interesting. Here, the paper implies that she is a Jewish, and is therefore aware of Jewish religious sensitivities. This subtle referential strategy therefore undermines the rhetorical position of her detractors.

Finally, predication is also used to criticised, undermine and vilify certain social actors, sometimes with potentially dangerous consequences. Take the way that Maxine Carr (a woman convicted for conspiring to pervert the course of justice when she provided a false alibi for her boyfriend, Ian Huntley) is described in these following cases (all from 25 February). *"Soham liar Maxine Carr "*(Daily Mirror)
"Soham liar Maxine Carr; the former fiancé of child killer Ian Huntley" (Daily Express)
"Soham killer's ex-girlfriend" (Daily Mail)
"Soham killer Ian Huntley's ex-girlfriend" (The Sun)

The striking thing about these predicational strategies is their similarity. First, all lack the definite article (i.e. "the soham liar...."). Bell (1991) calls this the ‘determiner deletion, and it is a syntactic style typical of the red – top and, to a lesser extent, mid –market British tabloids’. Dropping the definite article in such a way 'confers on the descriptive NP {noun phrase} something which it did not previously have: titleness. It moves from the category of common count nouns and takes on a statue akin to title such as President Bush or Lord Lucan’(Ibid:196). In this case, all the titles conferred are clearly negative ones. Second, for The Sun and the Daily Mail, Carr is not even described in her own terms and instead is object of a possessive construction: as an {agent's} ex-girlfriend". For the Daily Mail it was enough to label this agent" {the} Soham killer', while The Sun felt necessary to qualify the noun phrase further with the addition of "Ian Huntley". 'These four negative predication strategies were all then used in the service of these newspapers editorial position on Carr- that she does not deserve anonymity and legal protection{....}.'John E Richardson (2007:54). However, in this research the focus will be on adjective as an example of predicational strategies' tools.

**Definition of an Adjective:**
- 'An adjective is a word class that functions as modifier of a noun refers to an attribute of that noun. More specifically an adjective is ‘a word that describes the thing, quality, state, or an action which a noun refers to.’(Richards et al, 1985). How an adjective modifies a noun depends on it's functional role within the semantics of the adjectival construction. In English adjectives are either attributives (placed before the noun) or predicative (placed after the noun).

Strictly speaking, attributive adjectives occur within the noun group and before the noun headword.

*This a red carpet.

*It is an expensive, beautiful red carpet.

Halliday and Hassan, distinguish six types of modifiers: deictic, numarative, epithet, classifier, qualifier, and what they call thing.

Dictated by the noun-adjective syntactic structure, Arabic grammar defines
an adjective as ‘that which is stated after{emphasis added} a noun to make explicit aspects of the conditions of the noun or the conditions relating to the noun’. (al-Ghalini, 1986:221-222). In other words, adjectives in Arabic are always post-modifiers. Adjectives are mostly redundant when used for emphasis. Words such as: very, many, major, vital, and crucial, and almost are always redundant.(Vince Ryan, 2012 media helping media/org.)

2.7.2 Secondly: Sentence Structure
This part will review those aspects which consist of syntax and transitivity, modality and presupposition.

2.7.2.1 Syntax and Transitivity:

Definition of Transitivity:

- A property of verbs that relates to whether a verb can take a direct objects.
- The degree in which one verb can take/govern objects. There are three degree of transitivity of any one verb. (www.your dictionary.com).
  1-Transitive verb: a verb which takes an object.
  2-Intransitive verb: a verb that has no direct object. (Wikipedia)
  3-Diatransitive verb: a verb which have two objects.(Wikipedia)

- Transitivity describes the relationship between participants and the roles they play in the process described in reporting. Mills (1995:143-144) argues that, "The study of transitivity is concerned with how actions are represented; what kind of actions appear in a text, who does them and to whom they are done '- in short, the 'who (or what) does what to whom (or what)'\{....\} Central to the study of transitivity is the realization "that in producing texts there is a range of choices to be made, and every text which had been produced could have been produced differently" (Ibid). That is, choices in the way to represent an event's participants (referential and predicational strategies, covered above) and choices in the way that the event itself is represented, as reflected in the principal verb of the clause. As Simpson (1993:88) demonstrates, “in any process, there are three components that can be changed:

- The participants involved in the process. These roles are tapically realised by noun phrases in the clause.
- The process itself, which will be expressed by the verb phrase in a clause.
- The circumstances associated with the process, normally expressed by adverbial and prepositional phrases.

In the above section on lexicon, ‘some of the ways have been suggested that they denoted and connoted meaning of clauses (or whole text) can be
changed, by using different referential or predicational strategies to refer to people' (John E. Retchardson, 2007:54). Simpson's (1993) has termed these are ‘changes to the way that the participants involved in the process are named and described’.

Second, there is the process itself. In English there are four types of verbs, and therefore four different types of process that a sentence can be used. First, verbal process such as speaking, shouting or singing. Second, verbs can be mental process such as thinking, dreaming and deciding. Third, relational process of being, such as have, seem, and be (or is), which involve an agent and an attribute. Fourth, material process, which can be further divided into transitive action involving two or more participants - the agent and the object of the action (e.g.; He kicked her, 'I pushed you'); and intransitive action with only one participant (e.g. 'she ran', 'Aristotle flew', etc..). In addition, we need to consider the construction of the process. We find that there is a transformation - in which a transitive action (kicking, pushing, etc..) is changed so the agent is deleted by transforming the process into a passive construction - appears very frequently in newspapers. In addition, active agent deletion does not only occur with transitive action process; the agent can just be deleted when representing a verbal process ('he alleged....'- allegation were made') or a mental process ('he considered the proposal'- the proposal was considered'). Any transformation of this kind removes a sense of specificity and precision from the clause. Take, for example, the lead sentence from a report printed in the (Guardian, 19 July 2003) "The government found itself facing similar accusations of spin this week following the release of some confusing crime statistics". Here, the journalist deletes the people actually accusing the government of "spinning" from the clause. While this may seem rather fixed, with neatly demarcated types of verb processes, in fact the English language allows us to describe the same event in many different ways. Thus, we may choose to represent an event as a transitive action process (e.g. the IMF is changing the international economic order') or as a relational process (e.g. 'the international economic order is in a state of change'). Each of these options carries significant connoted meanings. So we can infer that there is always social or ideological significance between these choices. For instance, Fairclough (2000) shows that transforming an active process into a relation or "state of affairs’ ‘can remove important (perhaps uncomfortable) political implications. He quotes a passage from New Labour's (1998)
White Paper "building the Knowledge –Driven Economy": In an increasingly global economy of today, we cannot compete in the old way. Capital is mobile, technology can immigrate quickly and goods can be made in low cost countries and shipped to developed markets.

Analysis of the expert:

Now let’s consider the second sentence of an expert which contains three processes: Taking each in turn: "capital is mobile" transforms a transitive action process –"companies move capital around the globe"- into a relation or "state of affairs" and hence lack agency. This transformation echoes exactly a point made by Marx in 1848: that in a "capitalist society it is the capital that is {represented as} independent and personalised, while the living individual is dependent and depersonalised" (Ibid:25) capital, as a social relation, cannot have an existence independent of people, but this fact is implicitly denied by the process "capital is mobile". Second, "technology can immigrate quickly" the movement of technology is represented metaphorically as migration, a natural seasonal process. Third, "good can be made in low cost countries" and {good can be} shipped to develop markets" are transitive action processes without agents. As in the example from the Guardian discussed above, these are passive sentences without agents. Fairclough argues that ‘New Labour is able to simultaneously acknowledge but camouflage the active role of multinational companies in dominating the global economy. Through transforming the processes involved, the active roles that multinational play in maintaining globalised economics inequalities are back grounded, deleted, or transformed into a depoliticised and "natural" relation’.

By Simpson's (1993) terms, we can change the circumstances associated with process either 'by additional contextualisation (in the form of adverbial or prepositional phrases) or through the structuring or framing of a process'.

Another example, Montgomery et al. (2000:92) shows that during the 1983 British Miners' strike, the Daily Mail, which was generally supportive of the Conservative government position, "described events on the picket line using sentences such as the following sentences:

- Policeman had been treated in hospital
- Police horses and their riders were stoned
- {....} pickets bombarded the police
The Analysis of the Sentences:
In terms of transitivity, the police are represented here as the objects (or 'afflicted') of violent transitive action, while the pickets appear as the agents of this violent. In contrast, the left-wing newspaper the Morning Star represented the events on the picket lines in the following way:

- **Police attacked isolated groups of miners**
- **several miners were hit by truncheons**
- **{.....} 3,000 pickets yesterday gathered outside- Cortonwood Colliery.**

Here, the miners shift to become the objects of the police's violent transitive actions and where the miners are represented as active agents, "it usually involves processes of non-violent \{intransitive\} movement" (Ibid.)

Given that transitivity forms the very basis of representation, transitive choice cannot be over looked in any linguistic analysis of journalism. So it is important that analysis doesn’t overstate the effect that a choice from the transitivity system can have on textual meaning- in particular, it is important not to fixate on an individual passive structure and the meaning that it (arguably) realises. Take this example in which Widdowson (2004:31) adopts a much- quoted newspaper lead analysed by Trew (1979):

‘Police opened fire on African demonstrators in Salisbury today as ANC leaders were meeting. Eleven African were shot’.Here, in the second sentence, the agency of the police is removed through the use of a passive verb (were shot) with a deleted agent, Widdowson (2004: 31) points out, ‘it would surely by perverse in this case to interpret the passive ideationally as representing the event as happening without agentivity, since the agentivity is explicitly described in the preceding clause." Viewed in the context of the surrounding sentences, it seems "reasonable to suggest that this \{second sentence\} is not a case of reference evasion but reference avoidance \{....\} The agent is deleted because it is redundant." (Ibid.) In other words, because agency is ascribed in the first sentence, it doesn't need to be stated in the second.

we can conclude that, journalists use transformation and passive verb techniques to make the reader understand the textual meaning through relations of presence and absence rather than sentence –by- sentences basis, so these strategies are used for deletion,or back grounded certain facts, in addition to remove any sense of specificity from the clause.
2.7.2.2 Modality

Definition of Modality:

- 'Modality expresses the mode within which the prepositional content of a sentence is presented (as certain, reliable, or obligatory)'.(Noriko Iwamoto:175)

- Modality forms the counter-part of transitivity, referring to the judgments, comments and attitude in the text and talk, and specially the degree to which a speaker or writer is committed to the claim he or she is making.

- As Simpson (1993:47) puts it "modality refers broadly to a speaker's attitude towards, or opinion about, the truth of a proposition expressed by a sentence. It also extends to their attitude towards the situation or event described by a sentence." Modality provides a further step in our analysis, showing that there are not only links between form and context, but also between context and function {....} (Halliday1994; Halliday and Hasan119).

Types of Modality:

Modality can both be epistemic and deontic (Palmer, 1979, 1989, 1990, 2001, 2003). Epistemic modality indicates the means by which speakers/writers express judgement on the truth of the preposition they utter/write. Denotic modality is concerned with the criterion by which speakers/writers decide which future events are necessary, possible, desirable, etc... Most modal expressions can be used in both ways. (Norikio Iwamoto: 176). There are degrees of certainty, probability, or obligation in modal operators respectively. They are called values, and these can be classified into high, median, low values, as shown in the following table of modal operators:

Table 2.4 Model Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High value</th>
<th>Must, should, ought to, has to, is to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median value</td>
<td>Will, would, shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low value</td>
<td>May, might, could</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


There are various other ways of expressing modality, or expressing degrees of the speaker’s or writer’s commitment to the preposition, than through auxiliary verbs; adverbs (e.g, supposedly, possibility), and adjectives (e.g, probable, likely), nouns (e.g, likelihood, possibility), and verbs (e.g, reckon, regret).

The term boulomic modality is used as a subcategory of denotic modality, expresses the desire or wish of the speaker as in, I wish..., I
hope…, I regret. Perception modality is a supplement to epistemic modality and expresses the degree of commitment to the validity of a proposition based on some references to human perception. (Perkins 1983, cited in Simpson 1993:50).

**Table 2.5 The relationship between the modal system and non linguistic concepts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modal system</th>
<th>Non- linguistic concepts represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denotic</td>
<td>Obligation, duty, and commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulomaic</td>
<td>desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistemic</td>
<td>Knowledge, belief, and cognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perception</td>
<td>perception</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Simpson, 1993:50)

Modality is usually indicated via the use of modal verbs (such as may, could, should, will and must), their negations (may not, couldn't, shouldn't, will not, and must not) or through adverbs (certainly). *Modal verbs and adverbs such as these are a regular feature of more "opinionated" genres of journalism such as the editorial and the column- genres of journalism that do not simply report an event (evaluation, comment). ’* (John E. Richardson, 2007:60).

Also John E. Richardson (2007:60) has illustrated that modality may be expressed in two other principal forms: Firstly: truth modality: The categorical model truth claims (will, must, certainly, necessarily, etc...) and they appear more authoritative than hedged claims (can, could, etc...) and therefore tend to be used more frequently, particularly in more sensationalised or more vigorously argued copy. Secondly: ‘Categorical assertion’ (i.e. ‘something is or is not’) . (Lyons 1977:763, 809), categorical assertions are ‘epistemically non-modal’ assertions or propositions. (Simpson, 1993:49) Also, express the strongest degree of speakers’ commitment to the factuality of the proposition. For example ‘it is snowing’ is epistemically stronger than modalized ‘it must be snowing’. (Lyons, 1977:808-809). A model verb—even a categorical one like "must"—actually results in an epistemically weaker claim than if the journalist chose not to modalise the verb. As ‘You are right is stronger claim than "you must be right’’ (Ibid.) even though "must” is a categorical modal verb. For example: ‘Top environmentalists warned yesterday that a population explosion among Britain's deer is playing havoc with woodland
The BTO {British Trust for Ornithology} review, carried out for Government wildlife advisers, says that deer are playing a key role in wrecking the habitat for many species. (*Bambi turns killer, Daily Express, 25 February 2005*).

In this respect, the journalist uses non-modal categorical assertions—a deer population explosion is having a certain effect—and modalising this claim would diminish its argumentative force. However, looking to how this BTO review was reported in other newspapers reveals entirely different judgments of these "Top environmentalists" conclusions. *The Independent*, for example, claims that the review of bird populations offers "seven possible causes which may be behind the decline" (*Mystery of the silent woodlandbirds, 25 February 2005*). One of these was "intensified habitat modification by deer, which eat the woodland bushes; others included climate change, reduction in insect numbers and predation by grey squirrels and crows; but the report states that even "these possibilities are speculative." (John E. Richardson, 2007:62) On this evidence, it appears that the *Express* chose to single out the deer and categorically claim their responsibility purely in order to justify their sensationalist headline. Kyle Conway and Susan Bassnett put: ‘**Assertion,** references to alleged knowledge or evidence and presupposition of facts are much more powerful tools of persuasion than conditional sentences or modal verbs expressing possibility.’

Thirdly: Obligation modality refers to future events and, specifically, the degree to which the speaker/writer believes that a certain course of action or certain decisions ought or should be taken. Again, this modality can be expressed in categorical terms (children's right *must* take precedence over the profit motive of private-sector companies) or more cautiously (children's right *ought* to take precedence over the profit motive of private-sector companies).

In conclusion, modal choices can be used as an indication of the attitudes, judgments, or political beliefs of the writer/speaker. As such they constitute ‘**a major exponent of the interpersonal function of language.**’ (Simpson 1993:47), provide a window into the political functions, and the potential effects of the language of journalism.
2.7.2.3 Presupposition:
Definition of Presupposition:

- (Of a thing, condition, or state of affairs) to require or imply as antecedent condition. (www. Dictionary.com).

- To suppose or assume beforehand, take for granted in advance. (www. dictionary.com.)

'A presupposition is a taken-for-granted, implicit claim embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or an utterance’. John E.Richardson (2007:63).

Most of the discussion so far has focused on the relations between form and content—or how the meaning of what is written is related to the way in which it’s written. However, not all meaning is immediately, there are also hidden or presupposed meanings in the texts. Presuppositions are marked in a variety of ways in texts. Reah (2002:106) lists three linguistic structures common to presupposed meaning. First, certain words, such as change of state verbs (stop, begin, continue) or implicative verbs (manage, forget) invoke presupposed meaning in their very use: "stop" presupposes a movement or an action.

Second, the definite article (the--) and possessive articles (his/her--) trigger presuppositions. For example: "the challenge facing modern world" not only presupposes a challenge exist but also that a modern world does too (Fairclough, 2000:27;163). There are many journalistic examples as the following which has been reported in (The Independent newspaper 12 March 2005) refers to: "the Mourinho look" (presupposes that such a thing exists) "the revelation {....}that Britain went to war on the basis of one page legal advice’ ( presupposes this is a "revelation" and not a ‘fact’); ‘the women's vote’ (presupposes that it exists as a thing, and not simply as a consequence of an activity); etc...

Third, presuppositions are present in "wh-questions" such as "why", "who", "when", etc.. So a politician asked "who is responsible for the poor state of National Health Service? Is actually being asked two questions: the explicit request to name someone; and presupposed question ‘is someone responsible for the poor state of the National Health Service?’. This remains implicit. The technique is also frequently used in print journalism. For example: "Why do Islamist terrorist groups like al-Qaeda and Hamas want to crush the West and destroy Isreal? Michael Scott Doran unravels the historical roots of their extremism'' (Guardian, SaturdayReview, 8
December 2001). This WH question presupposes a great deal: first, and most obviously, it presupposes that Islamist terrorist groups (like al-Qaeda and Hamas) do want to crush 'the West and destroy Israel. But this presupposition, in turn, also relies on the presuppositions that both these organisations can be categorised as Islamist terrorist groups and that both organisations want to do both these things.

Fourth, Reah omits to mention that presuppositions can also be triggered by nouns and adjectives used to qualify or (modify) noun phrases. ‘I refer to these as nominal presuppositions. Sometimes nominal presuppositions are largely uncontentious; on other occasions, usually because the noun refers to social or political subjects, the presupposed meaning is more questionable’ John E.Richardson (2007:65). The following headline has been taken from the Daily Express newspaper to explain the usage of adjectives as a tool for presupposition: ‘Britain's asylum system takes new hammering( Daily Express,25 February 2005) The use of the adjective 'new' presupposes that Britain's asylum has experienced an old or past 'hammerings'. ‘This presupposition fits with the political agenda of the Daily Express, a newspaper that regularly decries what it sees as a scandalous level of 'abuse' of the British asylum system’. John E.Richardson (2007: 65). Nominal presuppositions can also be embedded in the questions of the interviewers:

Q: What’s the future if uneconomic pits continue to be around {....}?
A: Well-as you know Miss Chalmers {....} for the last 40 minutes I’ve been explaining to you that the NCB in Britain is the most efficient and technologically advanced industry in the world. (Harris, 1991:85)

In a similar way to the ‘WH –question' above, here the interviewer (internationally or otherwise) embeds the presupposition that "uneconomic pits exist' in a question ostensibly about the future of coal mining in the UK. The respondent challenges this presupposition by arguing that coal mining in the UK is nothing less than "the most efficient and technologically advanced industry in the world".

John E .Richardson (2007: 138) also states this example regarding the usage of presupposition:

‘The EU wants to stop people working as a long as they like’, I have transformed the nominalization sentence back into clause with a subject (the EU), verb phrase (wants to stop), object (people working), prepositional phrase (as long as). Most obviously, the verb phrase of the
clause presupposes ‘people do work as long as they like’. Through the use of the change of the verb state (‘stop’), the clause presupposes an existing reality that an actor (the EU) wants to bring to an end. This achieved through substituting the actual proposal ‘a 48-hour limit on the working week’ with ‘as long as they like, as this clause implies an equivalence for the utterance (a 48 hours limit...). Christina Schaffner and Susan Bassnett (2010:8) state that: ‘in news reporting, some information can be presupposed since the author can rely on an audience to be familiar with it and thus be able to infer information the author just implied.’

In sum, there are a lot of factors participate in the occurrence of the journalistic jargon; some of these factors refer to the choice and meaning of words. All types of words, particularly nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, carry connoted in addition to denoted meanings. The other effective factors which have been mentioned in this unit are nomination and predicational strategies, as they have been used to perform a certain function within the text, in addition to, syntax and transitivity which include the type of process regarding its (activized, passivized), moreover modality, and presupposition have been elaborated in this unit. The aforesaid items reveal some interesting patterns of meanings across the text.

2.7.3 Thirdly: Rhetorical Tropes

Elements to be dealt with under this category include: hyperbole, metaphor, metonym, and puns.

2.7.3.1 Hyperbole:

Definition of Hyperbole and Understatement:

- Hyperbole and understatement are used as tools of manipulation.
- Hyperbole, is a rhetorical device used to highlight, intensify and amplify selected elements of the image of reality, seems to be extremely pervasive in communication of any kind. It is traditionally associated with literature, but can in fact be presented in most types of linguistic activity, from everyday interactions to carefully designed political propaganda- {...} (cf. Gutt:1991). Both hyperbole and understatement influence our perception of reality.
- Hyperbole is an example of excessive exaggeration for rhetorical effect. The following headline (Bambi turns killer) (Daily Express, 25 February 2005)—is an example that reflects the sensationalism, and often the humour, of news reporting in the tabloid press. However, it is in the reporting of various social out groups-'racial' or ethnic minorities, criminals
and mental health patients in particular—that hyperbole can take on a more sinister dimension. Van Dijk (1991) points out that in his study of the reporting of 'race' and 'racial' minorities hyperbole was highly selective. 'Disturbances' are not merely described as "riots" but even as "mob war when young West Indians are involved, a policeman is not "stabbed" but "hacked down and mutilated in a fury of blood lust' when killed by a black man (p:219). Racist hyperbole persists in some reports. Take this editorial from the Sun (2 March 2005), for example, commenting on (the same drink-driving who causing death of Jamie Mason's son) examined in the unit of (nomination strategy):

Even through his tears, the father of tragic Jamie Mason can see clearly about the wicked driver he killed his son "He should not have been in this country, let alone in that car"{...} Chisango will be free in a week and will continue his SEVEN YEAR battle to stay in this country. What the hell are the immigration authorities up to? 

**Analysis of the Reporting Event**

‘In the reporting of this story, the Sun reconfigures a traffic accident into an immigration story. This in itself is unwarranted, but it is the hyperbole—specifically choosing to describe the driver as wicked. These show the driver was over the legal limit; but, on the contrary the facts that have been provided in a Sun news report (albeit in a backgrounded form) shows that, the alcohol in his system was a residue from the night before{...} In short, the death he caused was an unfortunate accident’. John E. Richardson (2007:66). The hyperbolic account of this accident should therefore be viewed as an attempt to "emphasise the aggression or other negative properties of black people’ (Van Dijk, 1991:219), and in this case, to support The Sun's wider point that our immigration system is being abused by "wicked foreigners".

**2.7.3.2 Framing**

**Definition of Framing:**

- The media provide frame of reference, or highly stereotyped representations of specific situations, to make the event accessible to public. And they shape other kind of frames—the ones that the audiences, the individuals use when interpreting information about events.

- The frame system consists of stereotypical scenarios, routines, and beliefs, and are based on expectations in a given social situations. They enable each of us ‘to locate, perceive, identify, and label.’ (Fillmore 1977, Dubios 1997,

- News frames make a certain facts meaningful, provide a context in which to understand issues, shape the inferences made, reinforce stereotypes, determine judgments and decisions, draw attention to some aspects of reality while obscuring other elements.

  This selection in turn creates reactions in the audience, related to diagnosis of causes, attribution of responsibility, and so on (Baker,2006). Media reports on events are neither produced nor processed in a neutral, unbiased way. Interpretations and attitudes are influenced by the different frames which influence not only the content but also the form adjusting (or manipulating) both to generate particular feelings and responses on the part of the audience.

According to (‘Kauffman, Elliot, and Shmueli 2003’, cited in Darwish (2006)) ‘framing involves both the construction of interpretive frames and their representation to others.’ these interpretive frames reflect judgments made by creators or framers of the message (Hallahan, 1999:207), cited in Darwish (2006). Furthermore, Rhoads (1997) defines a frame as:

‘a psychological device that offers a perspective and manipulates salience in order to influence subsequent judgments’. This definition focuses on two relevant elements of framing perspective and manipulation. Also in this concern Ali Darwish (2006:67) states that:

‘One of the major problems of translating news or any kind of texts for that matter is a phenomenon known as shift in focus. {...} One could argue that obligatory syntactic shifts in translating news reframe the message through shifting the focus from the subject to the verb in Arabic {...}’

2.7.3.3 Metaphor:
Definition of Metaphor:

- A metaphor is a figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one thing by mentioning another thing. It may provide clarity or identity hidden similarities between two ideas. (https://en.m.wikipedia.org.).

- (Entman 1991) puts that; a metaphor is type of framing by stating: ‘media frames or news frames are embodied in the keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols, visual images used in a news narrative.’

- A metaphor is used to compare two things in an effort to help the reader have a better understanding of what the writer is attempting to convey.
A familiar concept to most, a metaphor in the most general sense, involves perceiving one thing in terms of another. Take the economy for example we can talk about an economy being 'overheated', or 'stagnating', in production, 'a financial boom', the 'bubble bursting' or a range of other metaphors which are employed in order to understand financial affairs in terms of something else. John E. Richardson (2007:66).

'There are more or less fixed set of metaphors employed in exclusionary discourse such as the likening of migration to a natural disaster of immigration/ immigrants as 'avalanches or floods,' and of illegal immigration as 'dragging or hauling masses.'(Reisigal and Wodak, 2001:50).

Certain types of metaphors are associated with specific genres of journalism. Metaphors of war are frequently, indeed ubiquitously, employed in sports reporting. In most sports we talk about 'attack' and 'defence'; if one side is subject to a prolonged period of pressure they can be said to be 'under siege'; a team can get 'slaughtered' by the opposition, etc. The players in our teams, or the more successful members of our teams, are often labelled 'heroes'; the less successful are labelled 'villains'. Such a metaphorical framework shapes our understanding of sport as an extraordinary activity- an activity that allows us to abandon reason and sense of proportion. As Sontag (1990:99) wrote, this because war 'is one of the few activities that people are not supposed to view 'realistically' {...}. Interestingly, war itself is often reported (and hence understood) using metaphors and metaphorical frameworks. Lule (2004), for instance, shows how during the prelude to the US/ UK invasion of Iraq in 2003, news-reporting was dominated by four metaphors: 'the Timetable; the Games of Saddam; the Patience of the White House; and Making a Case/Selling the Plan' (p.184). The following examples explain each of the mentioned metaphors:

{...}the administration had a **timetable** it was trying to follow, a **timetable** with a final inevitable destination: war. The **timetable**, however, was threatened by the **games** of Saddam, who adroitly played hide and seek with weapons {...}the White House was losing **patience** with the process, the UN, and eventually, its allies. Subsequently, the administration was forced to make its **case**, sell its plan to the American people. (ibid).

Other prominent metaphors frequently employed to make war 'understandable' are war is business, war is politics and war is a freedom
(see Lakoff, 1991). Each of these, like the metaphorical frameworks employed to promote the invasion of Iraq, help to hide the true sequences of violent conflict: blood, bones and bodies. Moreover, the following examples of metaphors have been presented by the Sun newspaper to shape the readers view regarding the teenager girls who are getting pregnant, this social issue has been arisen in the British community:

Vicky clones: (Little Britain’s Vicky Pollard makes all laugh ‘The Sun’). Here the Sun employ metaphors to structure our understandings of the family: the girls are ‘Vicky clones’. For those unaware, Vicky Pollard is a comic character from the television show ‘Little Britain,’ So the girls described as selfish, stupid, indifferent, the characterisation is clearly intended to shape not only our view of the girls, but also our perception of how the girls apparently believe that ‘having babies and scrounging off the state is perfectly normal behaviour,’ Johon E. Richardson (2007:142).

2.7.3.4 Metonym
Definition of Metonym:
• A figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that for another of which it is associated as ‘crown’ in ‘lands belonging to the crown’ (www. merriam-webster.com).
• Jasinski (2001:551) writes that metonym ‘is the form of substitution in which something is associated with X is substituted for X”.
• More formally, a metonym is a trope in which one word, phrase or object is substituted for another from a semantically related field of reference. Metonym differs from metaphor; in that a metaphor operates through transference of similar characteristics while metonym operates through more direct forms of association. Reisigl and Wodak (2001:56-58) detail a number of metonymic replacements:
  • The cause or creator is replaced by the product: e.g. 'the anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 criminalises Muslims'.
  • The user of an object is replaced by the object: e.g. 'Rachel Corrie was killed by Israeli bulldozer'
  • People are replaced by a place in which these people work /are staying e.g. "The White house declared ..."the detention centre erupted into violence.
  • Events are replaced by the date in which these events occurred e.g. "September11th must never be allowed to occur again".
• A country, or state, is replaced by (certain people) living in this country: e.g. ‘We cannot let the evil of ethnic cleansing stand. We must not rest until it is reversed (Tony Blair, 22 April 1999, cited in Fairclough, 2000:148).

Metonyms are used because the actors responsible are unknown. Consider the following headline: ‘Truck crashes into UK embassy’ (Independent, 1 April 2003). Here, the user of an object replaced by the object—perhaps partly because the reason why the truck was driven into the embassy building died with the driver, and partly because it was a punchier headline than alternatives (e.g. "Man drives truck into UK embassy"). On the other hand, metonyms may ‘enable the speakers {or writers} to conjure away responsible, involved or affected actors (whether victims or perpetrators), or to keep them in the semantic background ’(Reisigl and Wodak, 2001:58)

With this regard John E. Richardson (2007:201) gives these examples for metonym additional illustration:

1-Missiles hit Red Crescent maternity hospital (Independent, 3 April 2003).
2-Maternity Unit bomb kills three (Daily mirror, 3 April 2003)
3-Rocket kills teenager in Iran (Financial Times 9 April 2003)

In each of these headlines, any metonym is used to shield ‘Our’ agency, in each, the user of an object is replaced by the object itself.

2.7.3.5 Puns

Definition of Puns:

• A pun is a play on words. A pun is a comedic phrase that plays of the sounds and double meanings of words. (https://www.vocabulary.com)

• Is a form of word play that suggests two or more meanings, by exploiting multiple meanings of words, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect. These ambiguities can arise from the international use of homophonetic, homographic, metonymic, or figurative language. (https://en.m.wikipedia.org).

• A pun is the form of a word play used by writers, and it may be grouped into three main forms:

  • Firstly, homographic puns that exploit multiple meanings of essentially the same word (e.g. foil, meaning to baffle and foil, meaning thin metal).

  • Secondly, ideographic puns that substitute words of similar but not identical sound (e.g. merry and Mary).

  • Thirdly, homophonic puns that substitute words with the same sound but unrelated meaning (e.g. raised and razed). For example the headline ‘Batchelor Pads it out: Jockey denies misleading investigators’ (Daily
reporting allegations against the jokey Mttie Batchelor, contains an example of a homographic pun on the word ‘pad’. While some may just view such features as a merely entertaining aspect of (particularly tabloid) news discourse, like all rhetorical features, they often underscore a newspaper's editorial and often political agenda. For example, ‘My Euro Vision: Blair spells out why he backs yes vote on New Constitution’ (Ibid), is a pro-European constitution article printed in a pro-Euro newspaper. *The Sun* is usually far better at inventing puns – for example: ‘Was it a left hook or a right hamza? (Sun, 7 March 2005) reporting a physical assault in prison against the Muslim preacher Abu Hamza. While the report is prejudicial and revels in the criminal attack against this man is rhetorically successful because it uses both homographic pun on hook (as a verb or a noun) and an ideographic pun on ‘hamza’ (write hander). (John E. Richardson, 2007:70).

In conclusion, puns with other mentioned techniques have a great influence in writing of headlines and news texts as it contribute to the occurrence of the journalistic jargon, so the students of translation and other relevant disciplines should be aware about these writing strategies to understand the headlines and news texts and interpret them adequately and correctly.

**Part two**

**Difficulties of Translating Headlines and News**

As the present study takes as its point of departure the complexities of translating headlines and news regarding the journalistic jargon, therefore we must explain the headlines and news and their general features, beside their definitions.

**2.8 Definition of Headlines**

- According to the (Oxford Advanced Leaner's Dictionary): a headline is the title of a newspaper article printed in large letters, especially at the top of the front page'.
- The headline is a unique type of text, it should "encapsulate the story in a minimum number of words and attract the reader to the story” (Reah.2002:p.13), likewise, Iarovici and Amel (1989,441) define the headline as a special kind of text,"a text which cannot have an autonomous status." For them it's a text correlated to another text, to which it has the function of a headline."The headline is regarded as the most important
element of a news story in a newspaper. It contains the main information about the article.

- According to Schneider (2000, 48), "headlines provide more or less information about the content of an article mostly by providing a short summary." A typical headline describes the essence of a complicated news story in a few words, it informs quickly, and accurately and arouses the reader's curiosity. Therefore, headlines should not be too informative, so as to arouse the reader's curiosity to read the whole article, if they get the majority of information, readers may lose the interest in reading the news story.

- 'Headlines are makers that monitor attention, perception, and the reading process because they are the first element that the reader reads.' (VanDijk, 1988).

- Luding and Gilmore (2005, 107), emphasize the significance of the headlines by stating that "The best headlines both tell and sell, that is, they tell the reader quickly what the news is and persuade the reader that the story is worth reading."

2.8.1 The Language of Headlines:

According to Bell (1991), newspapers headlines are considered as 'a subgenre of the journalistic genre', in general, newspaper headlines must bear some common features with other elements in the scope of journalistic writing. For example, the headline must convey the latest information to readers. The language of headlines according to Reah (1998) 'is a special and has its own characteristic on lexical, syntactic, and rhetorical level for brevity, attractiveness, and clarity.' 'The writing style that is used in headlines is sometimes referred to as "headlines"' (Mardh, 1980). This style is basically characterised by the use of ellipsis, and short words.

'The language of headlines is also known as "block language"' (Praskova, 2009). 'It is often used in labels, titles, newspapers headlines, advertisemens,and usually marked by a limited number of words and incomplete sentences (omission of some components of the sentence). The term "block language "was introduced by Straumann' (cited in Parskova, 2009). Crystal (2003:216) states that minor sentences "are common in certain types of written language, such as notices, headlines, labels, advertisements, subheadings, Web sites, and other settings where a message is presented as a "block". Also Crystal (1969:174) has explained the function of the headlines by writing 'the function of headlining is
complex: headlines have to contain a clear, succinct and if possible intriguing message, to kindle spark of interest in the potential readers, who, on coverage, is a person whose eye moves swiftly down a page and stops when something catches his attention...’. Mardh (1980,12), also defines the language of the headline as ‘a type of linguistic utterance which occurs in telegrams, dictionaries, book-titles, diaries, advertisements, recipes, catalogues, on posters, and in headlines, etc.’

However, using short words and incomplete sentences may sometimes be misleading, or misinterpreted 'headlines can often, in their attempt to attract a reader to a story, be ambiguous or confusing', (Reah:13). Sometimes a headline may attract the reader’s attention, but with unrelated news story, and this may annoy the readers and create a kind of disappointment for them as it does not meet their expectations. Also G.K. Chesterton mentioned this problem in one of his works in the 1930s. He wrote:

‘Headlines is one of the evils produced by that passion for compression and compact information which possesses so many ingenious minds in America. Everybody can see how an entirely new system of grammar, syntax and even language has been invented to fit the brevity of headlines {...}. (Chesteron cited in Bremner, 1980:194). (Praskova, 2009:38) also states that ‘a great number of headlines are abbreviated in comparison with the common core structures. The headlines often lack articles, determiners, or auxiliary verbs. It means that lexical, not grammatical words are used, which is a characteristic feature of the language variety called block language. Its linguistic utterances are commonly used not only in headlines, but as well in labels or other public signs.’

Many students of English, especially foreign learners find understanding the headlines’ language very difficult and they cannot interpret it. According to Waterhouse (as cited in Khodabandeh, 2007) "this genre of language is not that people actually use in normal everyday speech". Moreover, not only the language of headlines is distinctive, but also its grammar which breaks many rules as well. In this respect, Neneckova (2011:18) wrote:

"In English headlines, it is permitted to break deliberately grammatical rules which contribute not only to headline's brevity but also to its attractiveness. There is, for example, frequent omission of definite,
indefinite articles and auxiliary verbs, non-observance of word order, incorrect verb tenses etc.’

2.8.2 Classification of the headlines:
The classification of headlines will be done on the two levels:

1-In accordance to the sentence structure:
   a-Verbal Headlines:
   A verbal headline contains a verb phrase or a part of a verb phrase that is not dominated by a noun phrase (Mardh, 1980). The main structural types of verbal headlines are distinguished according to finite verb phrases, nonfinite verb phrases, headlines with omitted auxiliaries, subject complement (SC) headlines, and subject adverbial (SA) headlines.
   - Finite verb phrases contain a finite verb form which may be either an operator or a simple present or a past form (Quirk et al., 1985). Example: Australian Opposition Leader Quits
   - Non-finite verb phrases consist of a participle or an infinitive which may be followed by an object or an adverbial (Spears, 1976). Example: Getting a Small Audience for Bad News
   - Subject adverbial headlines have no verb, but a form of the copula be can be inserted between the noun phrase and the adverb in English sentences (Mardh, 1980). Example: Bush—in Baghdad
   - Subject complement phrases or omission of copula type consist of a noun phrase as subject and a noun phrase as a subject complement. In English structures, a form of the verb to ‘be’ may be inserted between the subject noun phrase and the noun phrase functioning as subject complement (Mardh, 1980, Quirk et al., 1985). Example: Supreme Court Opinions—Not Private Enough
   - Verbal headlines with omitted auxiliary are headlines in which the verb is nonfinite and in which forms of ‘be’ are left out before the verb (Mardh, 1980). Example: Six Spanish Intel Officers—Killed in Iraq

b-Nominal Headlines:
A nominal phrase is an expression headed by a noun (Radford, 1997). In order to examine syntactic variation within the noun phrases across the two languages, the structural types of nominal headlines are analysed according to unmodification, premodification, postmodification and pre{+} post modification.
- **Unmodification**: Structure in which the head of the noun phrase is not modified by any other items is referred to as unmodified structure (Quirk et al., 1985; Spears, 1976), for instance: the noun 'chief' in the utterance: Chief of the department.

- **Premodification**: A premodifier is a modifier that precedes the word it modifies (Quirk et al., 1985; Spears, 1976).
  
  Example: Artificial sweeteners

- **Postmodification**: A postmodifier is a modifier or a quantifier that follows the constituent it modifies (Quirk et al., 1985; Spears, 1976).
  
  Example: The Future of Data Storage.

- **Pre{+}post modification**: Structures which have both pre and post modifiers are referred to as pre {+}post modified headlines.
  
  Example: The solar system that Neptune built.

- **c-Adverbial Headlines**:
  
  Adverbial clause (headline) is an expression headed by a word, or clause, that is an equivalent in its structural role to an adverb (Fallahi, 1991).
  
  Example: Before you babysit.

2. **In accordance to the headlines complexity**:

This classification is done in accordance to the sentence complexity, simplicity, or to be compound.

- A simple headline contains only one predicate.
  
  Example: Bush focuses on raising campaign funds.

- A complex headline contains one or more dependent clauses, in addition to its independent, or main clause.
  
  Example: DNA tests say Lindbergh fathered three children in Germany.

- A compound headline contains two or more independent clauses which are joined by coordination.
  
  Example: Report: Tean admits subway slay.

2.9 **Headlines Features**:

These are the most typical language features of headlines:

2.9.1 **Short words for long**:

Monosyllabic verbs and nouns (maximum six letters) are used frequently as substitutes for longer, more colloquial expressions:
Table 2.6 Some Examples of Simple words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Synonym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ban, bar</td>
<td>prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cut</td>
<td>reduce, reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>encourage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spark</td>
<td>cause, initiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urge</td>
<td>insist, strongly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grab</td>
<td>seize, win</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The BBC News Style Guide: 48) has generally categorized words that have been used by journalists into four sections:
Firstly: simple words which have been mentioned above.
Secondly: trouble some words, as:
1-Anticipate and expect are thought by some people to be interchangeable, but that take away a useful distinction. If you think John will beat Sara, say you expect John victory rather than anticipate. It is simpler and more direct.
2-Assassination should be kept for violent deaths of royalty and seriously prominent members of society, such as political and religious leaders. Everyone else is murdered or killed.
3-Effectively is often confused with in effect. If something is effective, it produces a satisfactory result, so effectively means with a satisfactory outcome. In effect means in practice, and often indicates an unplanned outcome.
4-Excute means to put to death after a legal process. Terrorists and criminals do not execute people they murder them.
5-Fatowa it is often misused. It is a formal legal opinion handed down by Muslim religious leader or court. It may or may not be a death sentence.
Thirdly: vogue words: there is a fashion in language as in most things, and some words are suddenly everywhere Islamist is regularly used now as a synonym for Muslim and seems to be associated with terrorism. A raft used to means flat structure made up of planks or logs tied together so they formed a floating platform, but journalists and politicians have seized on it as a synonym for a lot of, and they are doing it to death. It turns up all over our output.
- The Tories have announced a vast raft of policy statements.
- We are putting together a raft of measures to tackle illegal immigration.
- The government has unveiled a sweeping raft of proposals.
Other examples of vague words are: leading edge, take on board, surgical
strike, quantum leap, underpin, fashionista, exponential, protagonist, etc…  

Fourthly: superfluous words as:  
In the absence of = without  
On the account of the fact that = because  
A large proportion of = many, etc….  

Fifthly: usage of some foreign phrases as: ad hoc (means: exercising power of as if legally constitutes or authorized), amour-propr (means: French ‘self-love’, Dictionary.com), hoi polloi (means: the masses, the common people, origion Greek), ipso facto (means: is a Latin phrase directly translated into ‘by the fact it self’), vox pop (is a Latin phrase that literally means ‘voice of the people.’ Wikipedia), etc….  

2.9.2 Deletion:  
Definition of deletion by (vocabulary.comDictionary.)  
• The omission that is made when an editorial changes or shortens a written passage.  
• The act of deleting something written or printed.  
• Any process whereby sounds or words left out of spoken words or phrases.  
  Susan Bassnett and Kyle Conway (2006:14) define the deletion technique:  
  ‘The strategy of deletion ranges from complete omission of exclusion sentences, or lexical items.’ Deletion form words such as articles, personal pronouns, this /that, are omitted where no sever ambiguity result.  
Examples:  
-Fan Kills Wife. (This means that): A sport fan has killed his wife.  
-Charles, 32, Seeks Bride. (This means that): Prince Charles, who is 32 years old, is looking for someone to marry.  

2.9.3. Shortened verb forms:  
Past participle (form) = passive (meaning):  
• Steel Pay Claim Granted. (this means that) The steel industry's pay claim has been granted.  
• 3Injured In Bomb Attack. (this means that) Three people have been injured in a bomb attack.  
  Infinitive form = future (meaning)  
• Republicans to push Farm Housing. (this means that) The Republican Party is to support farm housing.  
• Labour to Debate 5-Day Week. (This means that) the labour party will debate the question of a 5-day working week.  
• Simple present form = past (meaning).
• Coffee Prices Soar (this means that) coffee prices have increased greatly.
• Killer Escapes From Court-Room. (this means that) a killer has escaped from a courtroom.

Continuous Participle (form) = Present meaning
• Thames Approaching Danger Level. (this means that) The River Thames is approaching danger level.

2.9.4 The Compression of sentences:
Definition of Compress:
-To press or squeeze together, or to reduce in size, quantity, or volume as if by squeezing. (Merriam-webster.com). Examples:
-Steven made an attempt to stop playing hearts.
-Steven attempted to stop playing hearts.

2.9.4.1 Space-Saving Punctuation:
Punctuation marks are often used to indicate quotations, questions, causal relations and connectives.

• Brearley: 'I Quit'. (it means) Mr. Brearley has announced his resignation.
• Tornado Hits Jamaica -6 Die (it means) A tornado has hit Jamaica and caused 6 deaths.
• Health survey: New Yorkers Fitter, Slimmer (it means) a health survey has revealed that the New Yorkers are fitter and slimmer than before. before.

2.9.5 Frequent Use of Acronyms and Abbreviations
2.9.5.1 Definition of Abbreviation:
A shortened or contracted form of word or phrase, used to represent the whole as Dr. for Doctor, US for United States, etc… (www.dictionary.com).

2.9.5.2 Definition of acronym:
A word formed from the initial letters or groups of letters of words in a set phrase or series of words and pronounced as a separate word as (Wac) from 'Woman’s Army Corps', (Opec) for Organization of ‘Petroleum Exporting Countries’, etc.. (www. Dictionary.com).

2.9.5.3 Differences between acronyms and abbreviations: (www.dicionary.com). - An acronym is a type of abbreviation where a new word is formed from the first letters of a series of words, all acronyms are abbreviations, pronounced as a separate word.
- Abbreviation refers to a shortened or any contracted form of a word or phrase, not every abbreviation is an acronym, some are not pronounced as new words. Some examples of acronyms and abbreviations:
• Lib-Lab Pact rallies, Survives. (This means that) a pact (agreement) between the Liberal and the Labour Parties has rallied and survived.(abber.)
• USA-Fuel To Pakistan "Immoral",Says Archbishop. (this means that ) the UNITED STATES' supplying atomic power fuel To Pakistan is 'Immoral', and archbishop has said.(acron.)

2.9.6 Premodified Noun Phrases:
These are used where post-modification would use more space.

• Three Held Over College Horror. (This means that) 3 people are being detained (by the police) concerning a horrifying crash at a college.
• Poison Gas Fear Haunts City. (this means that) A fear of poison gas is haunting (worrying) the people in a certain city.

These rules are operating in most cases, but it is easy to find exceptions (e. g. a headline using articles in conventional way).

2.10 Functions of Headlines:
Generally, most newspapers' headlines are believed to have a summary function, since they summarize the news items. In this respect Van Dijk (1988:53) defines this function by stating:

"Each news item in the press has a headline....... "headline precedes the rest of news items. Their structural function is also clear. Together they express the major topics of the text. Headlines also express the main topic or the most important information of news report. According to Van Dijk (1985), a headline has a specific certain news item.

Not all the headlines have the previously mentioned functions to summarise the content of news report and to express the most important information of the report. There are also headlines which quote or highlight specific details. These two functions have been identified by various writers. Bell (1991; 188) distinguishes between headlines which abstract the main event of the story, and headlines which focus on a secondary event or detail. 'Function of headlines, however, are not only limited to their semantically- oriented function, they are also considered to have a pragmatic function in this regard Iarovici and Amel(1989) asserted that headlines in newspaper have a double functions:

"a semantic function regarding the referential text and a pragmatic function regarding the reader’the receiver’ to whom the text is addressed. This pragmatic function is crucial, as it is mainly concerned with the readers, headlines are supposed to monitor their attention since it is the first element a reader takes notice of in a newspaper.'This is supported by
Bell (1991) and Nir (1993) who both consider headlines as apart of news rhetoric whose function is to attract the reader. As for Nir (cited in Dor 2003, p:698), he states that 'a headline has to attract the attention of the reader and to provoke the reader to read the whole story'.

These functions, with their focus on either semantic or pragmatic level, demonstrate that there are essential elements in the makeup of an effective headline, when are brought together, this enables the reader to understand the content and the gist of a certain news article and thus makes the reader to read the whole article and likely buy the newspaper. According to Dor (2003), there is another headline function other than pragmatic and semantic ones. He based his claim on the results of an empirical study he conducted in news-desk, Dor (ibid: 2) maintains that headlines provide the readers with an optimally relevant presentation of their stories to make them optimally significant for the readers. He explains his view by stating that 'when ordinary readers finish reading a certain headline, they receive the optimal amount of relevance for its story'. This function seems comprehensive since it covers most of the previous functions that have been identified above and makes the headline more appropriate and effective for the reader.

2.11 Definition of News:

News is the information that is reported in a newspaper, magazine, and television news programme, etc. In other terms is the information about recent and important events.

There are many different definitions which have been given for the term news by scholars and journalists:

- Tuchman (1987:4-5) confirms that: ‘news is the product of news workers who draw upon institutional process and practices to make information available to consumers. ‘News is located, gathered and disseminated by professionals working organizations. It is the product of professionalism and it claims to interpret everyday occurrences to citizens and other professionals alike’.
- Schudson (2003: 33) states that 'News is not a mirror of reality. It is a representation of the world, and all representations are selective’. In other words, although news media present reality, also (Ryan,1999) contends that 'Far from being an objective list of facts, a news story results from multiple subjective decisions about whether and how to present happenings to media audiences.'This means that some human beings have done their
selection, certain people make decisions about what to present as news and how to present it.

- Alan Knight (2000:21) explains the role of journalists: 'Journalists inhabit a culture of ideas which shape the way report, select, edit, and prioritise news. These ideas reproduce and reinforce themselves in the news making process, recreating apparently flexible ways for imagining the world outside the news room.'

- Kurt Loder (1945) states that:'Well, news that is anything that’s interesting, that relates to what’s happening in the world, what’s happening in the areas of culture that would be of interest to your audience'.

- News is what somebody somewhere wants to suppress, all the rest is advertising.' Lord Northcliffe, British Publisher (1865-1922).

- Hard news really is hard. It sticks not in the craw but in the mind. It has an Almost physical effect, causing fear, interest, laughter, or shock. Andrew Marr, British journalist (1959).

- News is what a shap who doesn’t care much about anything wants to read. And it’s only news until he’s read it. After that it’s dead. Evelyn Waugh, British author (1903-1966).

2.12 News Structure:

Inverted Pyramid Structure: journalists usually describe the organization or structure of news story as inverted pyramid. The essential and most interesting elements of a story are put in order of diminishing importance. The structure enables the reader to stop reading at any point and still come away with the essence of a story. It allows people to explore a topic to only the depth that their curiosity takes them, and without the imposition of details or nuance that they could consider irrelevant, but still making that information available to more interested readers. The inverted pyramid structure also enables articles to be trimmed to any arbitrary length during layout, to fit the space available.

Irving Fang (1991:1-3) states that:'News in newspaper is written so that it may be edited from the bottom up. As old editors liked to say, a page form is not made of rubber it will not stretch. What doesn’t fit is thrown away. Historians trace the inverted pyramid, which is not traditional style of British or other foreign newspapers, to the American Civil War, when correspondents, fearing that the telegraph would break down before they could finish transmitting their dispatches, put the most important
information into the first paragraph and continued the story with facts in descending order of news value {....} the editing especially under time pressure is often still done from the bottom of story up. The reading of a newspaper matches bottom-up editing. The reader’s eye scans the headline on a page. If the headline on interest, the reader looks at the first paragraph. If that proves interesting, the reader continues’. Clark characterized the American language of journalism as (front-loaded or top-loaded). The most important facts are presented at the top, the least important at the bottom, in a structure popularly known ‘inverted pyramid’. The rationale behind this form is that it offers the reader a quick grasp of the most important information, while enabling news editors to cut the story from the end without sacrificing crucial information.

‘Stories written in this format are headed by a summary lead, a quick round-up of the principle facts of the event reported in the story. The body that follows the lead, then, doles out details in declining order of importance. By principle, the summary lead should be brief and summarize the heart of the event reported. The length of typical summary leads is no more than 35 words and it recounts the most important of the six basic elements of an event, the 5Ws’ (Itule and Anderson, 1994:58-60).

2.12.1 Where Does News Copy Come From?

Most news outlets carry far more news originated by other organizations than by their own journalists. Almost all international news drives from the ‘Big Four’ news agencies. Reuters, Associated Press, United Press International and Agence France Presse. Domestic news from beyond and outlet’s immediate geographic area comes mainly from internal news agencies (Alan Bell,1991:4). A large proportion of news which appears to be produced by local reporters is primarily the work of press offices working for companies, governments, departments or other organizations.

2.12.2 The Production of News Language:

The discourse of newspapers is based on five fundamental assumptions about language:

First, language is social. Language is central to human activity; indeed it the one of things that make us human. It is through the use of language that we grant meaning to our actions; equally, it is through our use of language that we can attempt to remove meaning from our actions. As Blommaert (2005:10-11) puts it:
‘there is no such thing as ‘non-social’ language {....} Any utterance produced by people will be, for instance, an instance of oral speech, spoken with a particular accent, gendered and reflective of age and social position, tied to a particular situation or domin, and produced in a certain stylistically or generically identifiable format.’

' Language first represents social realities and second contributes to the production and reproduction of social realities or social life. This ‘social-ness’ of language is revealed in a number of ways: the way in which people speak to each other is in part a product of social context. {...} language use reflects ‘speakers’ identities, expectations as to what speakers intend to accomplish in a particular act of communication, elements of the wider social structure in which speakers are caught and so on’ (ibid:11).

Second, language use enacts identity. This means that people project themselves as a certain type of a person, and that the identity that a person projects relates, in part, to the activities that they are attempting to accomplish. Put another way, our understanding of a communicative act is shaped, in part, by who is speaking/writing and the context in which this occurs. John E. Richardson (2007:10).

Third, language use is always active, it is always directed at doing something; and the way in which language achieves this activity is always related to the context in which it is being used. For instance, journalists may use language to inform us of an event, or to expose wrongdoing, or to argue for or against something. Each of these verbs—inform, expose, and argue for—demonstrates the active nature of communication in these cases. Language use is not just talk; language use should be regarded as an activity or as a social action. (ibid: 11).

Fourth, language use has power. However, the power of language use isn’t flat or democratic in the way that it operates. ‘Clearly, some people’s speech is more powerful and authoritative than others, also some ways of speaking or communication have more potential effects on social life than other forms of communications do- in terms of both positive and negative effects. The power of journalistic language to do things and the way that social powers is indexed and represented in journalistic language are particularly important to bear in mind when studying the discourse of journalism. Journalism has social effects: through its power to shape issues agendas and public discourse, it can reinforce beliefs; it can shape people’s opinions not only of the world but also of their place and role in the world;
or, if not shape your opinions on a particular matter, it can at the very least influence what you have opinions on. Therefore the language of news media needs to be taken very seriously because it helps in shaping social reality by shaping our views of social reality. (ibid:13)

Fifth, language use is political, this perhaps the logical outcome of assuming that language use is social and has power. Orwell (2004{1946}:102) demonstrated this in his classic essay ‘Politics and the English Language’. In this essay, he argues two basic points: ‘first, that ugly or offensive thoughts corrupt language; and second, that language can corrupt thought’. Being a socialist, Orwell does not suggest that language in itself can shape material reality, on the contrary, ‘the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes.’ Hence, language is an instrument that is shaped according to material circumstances and the purpose that we want it to serve. However, ‘an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form’. (ibid). Thus, language is a medium of power that can be used to sediment inequalities of power and legitimate iniquitous social relations.

2.12.3 The path of news story within a Small Newsroom (Media link news room):

Source news → Chief reporter → Journalists → Subeditor → Editor → Receiving media.

Authors: Journalists are the professionals whose daily occupation is to produce news language. Journalists are authors, but they are not original as may appear. Firstly, they are not the only people who generate news copy. Nevertheless, the title ‘journalists’ labels those whose central job is to write news. ‘My description of the journalist as sole originating author of stories is an extreme idealization. The way in which journalists insert already existing text into their stories is only one example of a basic feature of media communication embedding {...}. (Alan Bell, 1991:7) Highlighting the role of journalists as language custodians, Denmark-based Arab writer Noha Mellor (2005) echoes Mroue’s view asserting that the ‘news media have thus played a role in the modernization of the language.’

Editors: Just as it is the journalist’s occupation to generate news language, the copy editor’s profession is cutting and modifying that language. (ibid).
The news production system reveals its real complexities with international news. The average international news item published anywhere in the world has probably been through at least four separate newsrooms:

- Agency regional bureau \rightarrow Agency central bureau \rightarrow National agency (in the receiving country) \rightarrow Local news outlet.

- At each stage there are copy editors with the write to change the language.
- The flow of international news is massive as well as intricate.

In his analysis of text processing in news production Van Dijk (1988:114) lists five central operations: (selection, reproduction, summarization, local transformation (addition, permutations, deletion, substituational, and stylistic and rhetorical transformation). These procedures are similar to the recontextualisation strategies: addition, deletion, rearrangement, and substitution identified by Blackedge (2005:121), and they can equally be used for describing news production across linguistic boundaries.

**Class the Input Sources:**
- Interviews (face to face or by telephone).
- Public addresses.
- Press conferences.
- Written texts of spoken addresses.
- Organizationally produced documents (reports, surveys, agendas, etc.).
- Press releases.
- Prior stories on a topic.
- News agency copy.
- The journalist’s notes from all of the above inputs (especially the spoken ones).

**2.12.4 Kinds of Written Sources:**
- News agency copy.
- Press releases.
- Prior stories on the same topic. News media feed voraciously of each other’s stories. This means that news language is frequently recycled. A large proportion of news ‘is talk about talk’.

Van Dijk (1988:33) finds that: ‘Selection and deletion were the main strategies used in dealing with input texts’. With some summarization Alan Bell (1991:10) adds: ‘The reproduction of source material, the generalization and particularization and the restyling and translating.’
2.12.5 Editing:

Is the process by which one text is transformed into another text which is different in form but congruent in meaning. In mass communication, editing is institutionalized and professionalized, offering an ideal site to study the process. Editing usually consisted of deleting sections of a story, adding explanatory material and cleaning up spelling mistakes and stylistic problems.

2.12.5.1 Editing Changes:

a- **Information deletion:** are very common and generally take out information which the copy editor apparently considers superfluous. Van Dijk (1988a, 1988b) found that:'deletion was the most common operation for news agency to undergo'. e.g:

- his research into a new modelling technique  ➔  his research
- a third girl, Josephine Kona,20, ➔  a third girl aged 20.

Skilful deletion: has left behind a sentence with a very different syntactic structure but still well formed and requiring no repairs at all.

b- **Lexical Substitutions:** replace one or more words with alternative items. e.g:

- Modify ➔  change
- in the past ten years ➔  in the last decade

C- **Syntactic Editing Rules:** Technology on editing: The few studies which have compared electronic and hard copy editing practices agree that electronic editing takes longer than pencil on paper but is more accurate. In their art of editing (Mc Millan 1975), Foyed Basette and Jack Sissors list 48 (pit) circumlocutions that can be reduced to save 100 words, some of them are displayed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Word</th>
<th>The Meaning</th>
<th>The Word</th>
<th>The Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A good part</td>
<td>Much</td>
<td>A little lse than</td>
<td>Almost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidentally stumbled</td>
<td>Stumbled</td>
<td>Disclosed for the</td>
<td>Disclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>first time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish Rabbi</td>
<td>Rabbi</td>
<td>Due to the fact that</td>
<td>Because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter Sunday</td>
<td>Easter</td>
<td>Enter a bid of</td>
<td>bid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total of</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>IN the immediate</td>
<td>Near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vicinity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.12.5.2 Four Functions for Copy Editing:
1- Cutting which included:
   a- Delete real information
   b- Delete redundant information.
   c- Lexical or syntactic operation.
2- Clarifying, sometimes journalist needs to clarify, to make explicit some background information, assumption, etc. This is similar to language transfer in audio-visual translation.
3- Maximize news value.
4- Standardizing language:
   a- The wider the speech community’s rules of the language is syntax, lexicon and pronunciation,
   b- General guidelines on writing news.
   c- The ‘house style’ of particular outlet.

2.13 Style of the News in the Language:
The foundational research on style shift was Labov’s pioneering sociolinguistic study on the stratification of English in New York City (1966, 1972a) since then sociolinguistics have been accustomed to differentiate the inter-speaker and intra-speaker dimensions on language variation. The inter-speaker or ‘social’ dimensions has been correlated with differences in the measurable social characteristics (age, gender, social class) of a person- the speaker. Audience design proposes that the intra-speaker variation can be primarily correlated with the attributes of the hearers. That is, speakers design their talk for their hearers. The essence of style is that speakers are responding to their audience. Leggers (1999:100) argues, journalistic texts emerge ‘from a dynamic that is shaped by a number of competing forces of differing strengths and directions’. One key determining force is the audience. In short, without a sense of the audience there can be no selection of what to present as ‘the news’. In the words of DeWerth-Pallmeyer (1997:5), the audience ‘is the backdrop against which reporters and editors consider questions of news value’. The consideration of the audience affects not just the choice of the story but also the tone and style of presentation. For example, one assistant news editor, at a Chicago television station, has said that in presenting the news:
‘You are trying to make the story meaningful to your viewer, so if you are talking to the economics professor, sooner or later, you are going to have to say in very polite terms, ‘let’s cut out the college lecture. Tell my white –
collar and blue-collar audience out there in very basic terms how this will affect them’. (ibid:29). Indeed, ‘tacit understandings of the audience are imbedded in the news gathering process, in the news values they use, and in the technology they use.’ (ibid:34). This relationship, between a newspaper and its audience, is ‘based on the fulfilment of audience expectations and in the validation of past trust relationships, which in turn are dependent on legitimised and institutionalised routines of information presentation evolved over time’ (Blumler and Gurevitch, 1995:13).

Writing from a discourse analytic perspective, Cotter (2001:428) argues that ‘a key aspect in the production of media discourse is the role of the audience in relation to the media producer’, also argues that: ‘a deeper knowledge of the practitioner’s focus on his or her readership or audience would allow a more nuanced discussion of media practice and its relation to audience or the communities that are covered’ (ibid).

2.13.1 Audience Design:

Suggests that communicator's strategies will sometimes be responsive and sometimes 'initiative' (Bell: 1984) That is, speakers are often primarily responding to their audience in the language they produce. But they also on occasion take more initiative and use the language to redefine their relationship to their audience.

- Within the media, some genres are more prone to response and others to initiative.
- The more formal genres (news casting) are towards the responsive end of scale.
- Advertising/on-air discussions are more prone to communicator initiative.

2.13.2 Accommodation Theory:

Crudely characterized, speech accommodation theory proposes that speakers accommodate their speech style to their hearers (Giles & powesland: 1975). The main findings in this field make it clear that ‘speakers respond primarily to their audiences in designing their talk. The theory was largely developed to analyse and account for how speakers modify their speech in the complex dynamics of interpersonal encounters where one moment’s speaker becomes hearer the next moment...etc’. (Mc Quil 1969).

2.13.3 The Audience Accommodates:

Assuming that audience membership usually signifies approval of communicator style, it follows the media attract audiences which suit them.
If the communicator is unsuccessful in accommodating to the audience, the audience will do the accommodating. **If style does not shift to suit the audience, the audience will shift to style that does suit.**

On the other hand, Gandy (2000) shows that:

‘**There are many different ways that the audience can be theorised. For example, the audience can be conceptualised as a ‘public., with rights to information; indeed, this is the view adopted by those suggesting that journalism plays a ‘watchdog’ role in society. Or, the audience can be conceptualised as a victim, being either directly or indirectly harmed by what the journalists write and say; this the view adopted by those suggesting that journalism plays a ‘lapdog’ role.**

**2.13.4 Style and Audience in the British Press:**

Suitability of the style to the news outlet’s audience can be examined by means of just one linguistic variable. A rule characteristic of news language is to delete the determiner in appositional naming expressions. e.g:

- {the} Australian entrepreneur Alan Bond
- {a} Spanish tourist Josefa Morelli
- {his} fellow left-winger Bob Cryer

In this study Alan Bell (1991: concludes that: ‘The three ‘quality’ newspapers delete very few determiners., etc.....’

**News Story Must Generally Satisfy One or More of the Following Requirements:** Harcup and O’Neil (2001:278-279) puts that news story must fulfils these requirements:

The aforesaid news story’s requirements have been termed by Galtung and Ruge (1995), in addition to Alan Bell (1991:20-21) as news values.

**2.14 News Values:**

News values are the criteria employed by journalists to measure and therefore to judge the ‘newsworthiness’ of events. Whether produced by The Sun or the Financial Times, the news needs to be interesting or appealing to the target audience.

‘**News values are meant to be the distillation of what an identified audience is interested in reading or watching, or the ‘ground rules’ for deciding what is merely an ‘event’ and what is ‘news’. Journalists use these ground Rules to select, order, and prioritise the collection and production of news.**’ (Harcup and O’Neill, 2001:261).

There is no separation between news form and news content. The values of news drive the way in which news is presented. The study of news values
has tended to take two broad forms: first, journalists and ex-journalists have provided lists of the kinds of qualities that they believe a news story should possess for example, Alistair Hetherington (1985), a former editor of *Guardian* cited in (John E. Richardson, 2007) has suggested: drama, surprise, personalities; sex, scandal, and crime, numbers, (magnitude of the story); and proximity. Second, lists of news values have been derived by summarising the themes of a sample of news reports and, working backwards, suggesting criteria which events need to show evidence of in order to qualify as ‘the news’. The most influential list of this kind was offered by Galtung and Ruge (1965), based on their study of three international crises (Congo, 1960; Coba, 1960; and Cyprus, 1964). Galtung and Ruge offered 12 news values which, they suggest, are employed in gauging news worthiness and predicted that the more an event satisfies these criteria, the more likely it is of being reported as news. In turn, these news values were:

1- Frequency (daily news needs daily stories).
2- Thresholds (the scale and intensity of the event).
3- Unambiguity (whether the event can be easily described).
4- Meaningfulness (the cultural proximity to the story).
5- Unexpectedness (the scarcity or rarity of the event).
6- Consonance (events people expect to happen- e.g. violence at football games- or want to happen).
7- Continuity (follow up stories).
8- Composition (a balance of stories across the paper or news programme).
9- Reference to elite people.
10- Reference to elite nations.
11- Personification (about or directly affecting people-human interest).
12- Negativity (if it bleeds it leads).

The same news values with slight differences have been adopted by Alan Bell (1991: 20), as he has divided the news values with more specification into three categories regarding news actors, event, and news process in addition to values in the news text.

**2.15 Previous Studies:**
Some related theses and articles on translating headlines and news texts, are briefly reviewed here to support this study:

Strumann’s (1935) study of English headlines is a pioneer work. His approach is to treat the language of headlines as an autonomous language.
He classifies headlines in terms of neutrals, nominal, verbals and particles. The first section of his classification contains words in their common forms. In the following sections he arranges them in ‘s’ forms, and in three variables, semivariables and invariables. Classification is further arranged in ‘d’ forms, ‘ing’ forms, ‘ly’, ‘er’ and ‘(e)st’ forms.

The complexity of headlines has been investigated by Brisau (1969). He measures the complexity in terms of clauses, which are thus singled out from other units as a gauge of complexity. In 3,000 headlines Brisau finds 264 examples of headlines containing two or more clauses, which is less than 10% of the total number. Brisau concludes that more complex structures than two very simple clauses linked together rarely occur in headlines. He mentions, however, that the linguistic makeup of headlines could vary widely from one newspaper to another.

Mardh (1980) offers an exhaustive study of the characteristic features of the headlines of a range of English newspapers. She identifies the following linguistic features as typical of headlines in English newspapers:

- The omission of articles;
- The omission of verbs and of auxiliaries (the verb to ‘be’ for example).
- Nominalizations; the frequent use of complex noun phrases in subject position (in theme position).
- Adverbial headlines, with the omission of both verb and subject.
- The use of short words (‘bid’ instead of ‘attempt’).
- The widespread use of puns, word play and alliteration, etc.

Van Dijk (1988) analyses five–decker articles from the New York Times. He sees the journalistic process beginning with a headline and working through lead to body copy. He analyses over 400 headlines in the Dutch press reporting the 1985 Tamil panic, an occasion of racial tensions between the Dutch and immigrant groups. He finds that the authorities dominate first position in the headlines, with active verbs; when the disadvantaged Tamils are mentioned first, the verb tends to be passive.

Kniffka’s (in Bell, 1991) detailed comparison of leads and headlines finds a high level of structural correspondence between the two. The subeditor tends to reproduce the syntactic patterns of the lead in headline. Kniffa (1980) finds that the presence of active or passive voice in the lead is carried over to the headline. According to Kniffa, headline structures appear to be very regular across languages. He confirms his analysis of both German and American English news texts, finding their leads and headlines
strucucually identical. The regularity is so consistent that he concludes there is a shared international grammar of lead and headline writing.

Alan Bell (1991) in his study about relation about journalistic style and the target audience, he has examined how the style suits a news outlet’s audiences by means of just one linguistic variable, he has studied the deletion of determiner in appositional naming expressions, the study has been conducted in seven daily British newspapers(1980). He finds that the three quality newspapers delete very few determiners. The four ‘popular’ papers delete most of the determiners.

Eva Praskova (2009) in her study ‘Grammar in newspaper headlines’ aimed to, firstly, apply the grammatical rules of the common core, which is ‘stylistically unmarked language’ (Crystal and Davy:1997,42) to the corpus of newspaper headlines in order to find out in what details the grammar of headlines differ from the common core, secondly, is to reveal whether there are some differences in grammatical structures of two different types of newspapers-broadsheet and tabloid newspapers. She concludes that a great number of headlines are abbreviated in comparison with the common core structure. The headlines often lack articles, determiners, or auxiliary verbs. It means that the lexical, not grammatical word are used, which is characteristic feature of the language variety called 'block' language. In terms of differences between the two types of newspapers, it must be said that no bigger differences were noticed. The proportion between single structures and features is always similar. Therefore it may be said that there is a core grammar of British newspaper headlines which is used almost equally by the both types of newspapers.

Abbas Mukhtar (2016), in his study ‘Evaluation of Arabic News Headlines Translation into English of Free Online Machine Translation Systems’ reveals that Google Translator is better than Bing Translator in terms of clarity, accuracy, and style. It also concludes that Sudanese professional translators and language professional seldom implement machine translation (MT), and will never replace human translation.

2.16 Summary of the Chapter:
This chapter has reviewed some of the items relevant to the study, as it investigated how the usage of some journalistic strategies and techniques such as lexical, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes contribute to the occurrence of journalistic style which result in the news texts ambiguity. A great deal of discussion has been given to the
complexities of translating British newspapers' headlines and news text into Arabic language regarding the usage of journalistic jargon, beside some lexical and morphological challenges in English and Arabic languages.
Chapter Three
Research Methodology
Chapter Three
Research Methodology

3.0 Introduction:

The data analyzed in the present study were composed of translated English headlines accompanied by their news texts and their corresponding Arabic translation gathered from the Guardian newspaper dated between May 10 and June 10 2016. The samples thus collected amounted to ‘128’ headlines and their news texts accompanied by their translation, while the translation of these headlines and their news texts have received great attention from scholars. bearing in mind The selection of these headlines and their news texts will be with regard to the supposition of the usage of linguistic variables which included strategies and tools that the present study focuses on.

The main aim of this chapter is to analyze these examples of headlines and news texts by explaining the supposed linguistic strategies and tools which has been mentioned in chapter two in details. Considering these tools and strategies ‘variables’ as the main cause regarding the occurrence of the journalistic jargon. Therefore every example of headline and news will be subjected to:

1- Lexical analysis
2- Sentence construction analysis
3- Rhetorical tropes analysis

Analytical descriptive method will be followed to show how journalists in British press (Guardian Newspapwe as a model) apply these strategies when writing headlines and news, and resulting in the occurrence of linguistic and cultural complexities that cause journalistic jargon which results in ambiguity. Consideration of the Analytical descriptive approach which has been adopted in this study as a kind of quantitative method is supported by Glass & Hopkins (1984), who state that ‘descriptive can be either quantitative or qualitative. It can evolve collection of quantititative information that can be tabulated a long continuum in numerical form,such as scores on test or the number of times a person chooses to use a certain feature of multimedia pogramme.Descriptive research involves gathering data that describe events and then organizes, depicts, and describes the data collection’. And regarding the usage of the visual aids which has been used in this research as requirements of the descriptive method Brog
&Gall (1989) also puts that 'descriptive method often uses visual aids such as graphs and charts to aid the readers in understanding the data distribution.'

**Illustration and Analysis of 128 Examples of Headlines and their Relevant news texts gathered from The British Daily Guardian:**

In this chapter '128' headlines accompanied by their news texts and their translation will be explored, the mentioned headlines and news texts have been gathered over the period of May 10 through 10 June in categories of political, economic, social, and sport fields regarding their lexical, structural, stylistic strategies and tools variables.

**Tuesday 10/5/2016**

3.1 Political news:

**Egyptian Artists Arrested for Mocking President:**

Five members of Awlad el-Shawea area group are likely to face charges of inciting protests including state institutions.

Police have arrested four members of a satirical street group that mocked Egypt's president group and his supporters in video clip posted online.

**BBC Arabic Translation:**

تم القبض على فرقة فنية ساخرة في مصر بتهم تشتكي إهانة الرئيس:

ألقت الشرطة المصرية القبض على أربعة أعضاء من فرقة "أطفال الشوارع" الغنائية الساخرة بتهم تشمل التظاهر وإهانة رئيس الجمهورية ومؤيديه، وذلك بنشر فيديوهات على الإنترنت حسب مصادر أمنية.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-The writer has used the *shorten verb form*. Barry Baddock (1988:18). These as:

- Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
- Arrested = have been arrested
- Also the writer has used present 'meaning' as substitutes for continuous participle form:
- Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
- Are mocking = mocking

2- *Deletion* of the definite article 'the' and writes only the noun ‘president’, instead of (the president)

3-Also, *deletion* of post modification has been used to save spaces. Barry Baddock (1988:19) as the word ‘four’ and writing only the noun ‘artists’
instead of (four artists) in the expression (police have arrested four artists members of a satirical group) (ألقت الشرطة القبض على أربعة من أطفال الشوارع) and 'President' instead of (Egyptian President) (الرئيس المصري), the omitted post modifications has been included in the target language.

4-Journalist has also used the referential strategy, by using the noun ‘artists’, 'Egyptian', in addition to the usage of the noun 'president' (رئيس) in the headline to show the reader the significance of the news report.

Analysis on the Level of the sentence Structure:

Firstly: transformation is presented by using the passive form (Egyptian artists arrested) (ألقت الشرطة القبض), here the journalist has considered the process of (arresting) is more significant than the actor, so the agent is deleted by transformation process transitivity'. Although it has been mentioned in the target language while rendering the text's news regarding citation of it (police) in the report news, as it has been translated into its Arabic equivalent: (ألقت الشرطة القبض).

Secondly: hyperbole is presented by using the utterance (mocking president), in addition to the famous name of the group (Awlad El-shwarea) due to the essential of the issue to the public. Deletion of some items in the source languages results in ambiguity.

3.2 Economic News:
IMF Threatens to Pull Out of Greek Rescue:
Christine Lagarde issues warning in letter leaked three days before Eurozone finance ministers discuss helps for Athens.

Arabic Translation:
هدد صندوق النقد الدولي من الانسحاب عن خطة الإنقاذ المالي لل يونان: أصدرت كريستينا لفاردة مذكرة اخطار لليونان في رسالة تم تسريبها قبل ثلاثة أيام من انعقاد قمة وزراء المالية في منطقة اليورو، والمزمع عقدها لمساعدة المالية لأثينا.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Using present simple for past meaning as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Threatens =has threatened
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Leaked = have been leaked
2-Using acronyms as 'IMF' for (International Monterey Fund).
3-**Deletion** of post modifications, as 'financial' and 'plan' from the utterance (to pull out of Greece rescue) as it must be (to pull out of Greece financial rescue plan). Translation into the target language has been performed regarding these omitted items for avoiding ambiguity. So the text in the target language will be:

(ٛ د ص٘ ٝم رُ٘و  رُ ُٝ٢ ٖٓ ررٗ ض   ػٖ خن رخ ٗو ٗو ُِ٤ٞٗ ٕ)  

4-**Referential strategy** is applied by using the noun ‘ministers’

**Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:**

Firstly: newspapers writers have used some terms for economics and these represent the concept of a *metaphor*, in this text the journalist has used the word 'rescue' as a metaphor for economies expressions, usually the word rescue has been associated with human being actions, also the passive form ‘leaked’ has been used metaphorically, as these words have been used to understand the economic words in terms of something else.  

This supported by (John E Richardson, 2006: 66) as he defines metaphor as *‘in the most general concept involves perceiving one thing in terms of another’*,

Secondly: when a journalist uses *transformation* process which appears frequently in newspapers, this represents the important of the process itself, as the process of (leaking) is more essential than who was actually doing it, but in the translation of the passive form in this example we could not mention the 'agent' because there is no any indication of it, so the translation of the passive form (in a letter leaked) will be

(تْ ت ع٣خٜ تم تسريبها)  

The passive form has been rendered into its Arabic equivalent:  

Thirdly: using *metonym* which is presented in the utterance (IMF threatens), people are replaced by the place in which these people are working.

3.3 **Social news:**

**One Dead, Three Injured in Knife Attack at Train Station Near Munich:**

State official says suspect in stabbing at Grafing, south east of Munich, apparently had psychological problems and drug issues.

One person has died and three others have been injured after a man launched knife attack at a train station in Southern Germany that persecutors said had "an apparent Islamist motive."
BBC Translation:
مقتل شخص واصابة ثلاثة في هجوم بسكين بمحطة قطارات في مدينة ميونخ الألمانية:
أوردت الشرطة الألمانية أن متهما شن هجوما بسكين نتج عنه قتل شخصا واحدا وأصيب ثلاثة في محطة قطارات شرق مدينة ميونخ، وذكر المحققون احتمالية أن يكون الاعتداء بسبب دوافع إسلامية.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- The journalist has used in this news text *shorten verb forms* as passive for participle:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Injured = has been injured
   Launched = has been launched

2- *Deletion* of an infinite article 'a' from the utterance (in knife attack), instead of (*a* knife attack).

3- Also the report's writer has used *deletion* technique of post modification to save space, as he has omitted the noun 'person' from the expression (one dead) instead of (one *person* dead) , in addition to omission of the noun ‘people’ from the utterance (3 injured) instead of (3 *people are injured*) , also the helping verb(are) has been deleted.

4- *Referential strategy* has been applied by chosen of the noun 'suspect' in the utterance (*suspect in stabbing at Grafing south….*), the noun 'persecutors', and 'man', in addition to the usage of the noun ‘official’ in the utterance (*state official*). John E. Richardson puts that: ‘The way people are named in discourse have significant impact on the way in which they are viewed. We all simultaneously possess range of identities and characteristics that could be used to describe us equally accurately but not with the same meaning. The manner which social actors are named identifies not only the group’s that they are associated with (or at least the groups that the speaker/writer wants them to associated with) it can also signals the relationship between the namer and the named.’

Analysis on the level of sentence structure:

Firstly: *transformation* is presented by using the passive forms: 'injured' (اصيب), in this news report . Journalist considers that the process of (injuring), are more important aspect than who was actually doing the action.

Secondly: the word 'attack' which can be either a noun or a verb results in *ambiguity* due to omission of the infinite article 'a' as it has been mentioned in the above lexical analysis. In this case 'attack' is used as head
noun which has been modified by the noun 'knife' to give the compound noun (knife attack) (هجوم بسكين), so journalist needs to refer at the text's news as a reference to understand the headline and the news report accurately.

3.4 Sport news:

**Arsenal Welbeck Faces Months Out and may Need Knee Surgery:**

Danny Welbeck faces the prospect of surgery and months out of the game, after tests on the right knee that he has injured at Manchester City on Sunday showed up significant damage.

**Arabic Translation:**

يمواجه لاعب أرسنال ويلبيك الابعاد من الملاعب لعدة أشهر وقد يحتاج لأجراء عملية جراحية في الركبة:

من المحتمل أن يغادر اللاعب داني ويلبيك الملعب لعدة أشهر لإجراء عملية جراحية في الركبة اليمنى التي أصيبت في مباراة مع مانشستر يونايتد يوم الأحد، ولقد أظهرت الفحوصات التي أجريت له أن إصابته بالغة.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using the *shorten verb forms* as the present simple instead of the past meaning and passive for past participle. In addition to the usage of *monosyllabic* for longer ones: face for have to undergo (Barry Baddock, 1988:17):

Simple Present (form) = Past (meaning)
Faces = has faced
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Showed up = have been showed up

2- *Deletion* of the definite article 'the', in addition to omission of the post modification 'game' has been applied in the utterance (months out), which means: (out of the game).

(يواجه اللاعب أرسنال ويلبيك (الابعاد من الملاعب).

**Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:**

Firstly: the writer has used passive form in the utterance (showed up), the agent is deleted to show the reader, that it is not important, by using *transformation* process. But while rendering the passive form (showed up), the agent 'tests' (فحوصات) has been mentioned in the target language, because this agent 'tests' has been mentioned in the text's news at the

71
beginning of the sentence. Therefore it has been included in the target Arabic language.

Secondly: *modality* is presented by using the verb 'may', this represents an example of truth modality that means 'probably'. And it has been translated into (من المحتمل ان يغادر اللاعب داني ويلباك).

Thirdly: omission of the definite article 'the,' and the post modification 'game' from the utterance (faces months out) that mentioned in the lexical analysis above results in *ambiguity*, therefore cases confusion for students’ translation while rendering this kind of texts.

**Wednesday 11/5/2016**

3.5 Political News:

A Diplomatic Breakthrough Is a Long Way Off in Syria's Deadly War:
The Syrian conflict "in many ways out of control deeply disturbing", said the US secretary of state, John Kerry, in early May, as he made a fresh push to salvage a two month-old fragile truce that nearly collapsed.

**Arabic Translation:**

صرح دبلوماسي أمريكي بأنه لازال هناك وقت طويل للوصول إلى اتفاق بشأن الحرب السورية

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1.-*Referential strategy* has been presented by using the noun 'diplomatic', which refers to the same term (US secretary of state). ‘Journalists have to provide names for the people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically, by choosing one social category over another, they include them within a category and exclude them from other different categories- or perhaps, choose to foreground one social category over other equally alternatives. Reisigl and Wodak(2002:47) have called these naming options a text's 'referential strategies'. Translation of the expression into the target Arabic language has included these nouns as:

(صرح دبلوماسي أمريكي)، (صرح وزير الخارجية).
2-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives 'deadly' and 'deeply', as Reisigal and Wodak (2001:54) call 'the choice of words used to represent more directly the values and characteristics of social actors, (descriptions), they call them a text's predicational strategies or 'the very basic process and result of linguistically assigning qualities to persons, animals, objects, events, actions and social phenomena'.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: hyperbole is presented by using the adjectives (deadly, and deeply). In the reporting of various social out-groups –'racial' or ethnic minorities, criminals, and mental health patient in particular- that hyperbole can take more sinister diminution. Van Dijk (1991:219) points out that:

‘In the study of the reporting of 'race' and 'racial' minorities hyperbole was highly selective:' disturbances' are not merely described as a 'riots' but even as 'mob war' when young West Indians are involved, a policeman is not 'stabbed' but 'hacked down and mutilated in a fury of blood lust' when he killed by a black man'. So here in the aforesaid headline the writer has used these adjectives (deadly, and deeply) to attract the reader attention for this current conflict by using hyperbole.

Secondly: metaphor has been presented by using the adjective 'fragile' which means (easily damaged or broken). Oxford Dictionary. This word has metaphorically been used to describe the noun (truce) in the aforesaid headline, and it has been translated into: (التي وصفت بالهشة)

Also the noun 'salvage' in the utterance (to salvage a two old –month fragile truce) has metaphorically been used, as the noun 'salvage' means:(the act of removing things from damaged ship or building, or rescue something from disaster, besides that it means: ( in the Christian religion the state from being saved from evil). Therefore the noun 'salvage' in the utterance (to salvage a truce) has been used metaphorically, and the translation will be done regarding he general context: (العمل على: إقناعها)These two words are employed in order to understand them in terms of something else. Usage of metaphors participates in the creation of ambiguity.

3.6 Economic News:
UK Industry Falls Back into Recession:
Government hopes of rebalancing the UK's service-sector- dominated economy have been dealt a blow with latest official data showing industry slipping into its third downturn within a decade.
Arabic Translation:
 تعرض الصناعة البريطانية للركود الاقتصادي مرة أخرى:
 تأمل الحكومة البريطانية في موازنة قطاع الخدمات البريطاني، وذلك بعد تعرض الاقتصاد المهيمن لصدمة اقتصادية بحسب المعلومات الرسمية مؤخراً والتي بينت أن القطاع الصناعي سي تعرض للانهيار الاقتصادي لثالث مرة خلال عقد من الزمان.

Analysis and Illustrations:
 Lexical Analysis:
 1- Using shortened verb forms as:
    Falls = have fallen
    Present (meaning) = Present Continuous (form)
    Is showing = showing
    Is slipping = slipping
 2- Using acronyms as: UK for (United Kingdom)
 Analysis on the Level of the sentence Structure:
 Firstly: metaphor has been presented by using the verb 'falls’ (UK industry falls back) ( تعرض الصناعة البريطانية للركود مرة اخرى) , as the verb 'falls' means(to drop down towards the ground ), besides the verb 'slipping' in the utterance (industry slipping into its third …. ( ان القطاع الصناعي سي تعرض ) لانايهام لثالث مرة which means (lose your balance and fall or nearly fall).
 Oxford Dictionary. so the verb( falls, and slipping ) have metaphorically been used , as they are employed in order to understand economical affairs in terms of something else. Lacking of equivalents makes it difficult to render the aforesaid verbs (fall back, and slipping) which results in ambiguity. This supported by Larson (1998: 179) who is basically echos Bell opinion as he states that: 'one of the most difficult problem facing a translator is how to find lexical equivalent for objects and events which are not known in the receptor culture’. However, the process of translation will be done regarding the structural and lexical differences between the source language (SL) and target language (TL), bearing in minds their general contexts.
 Secondly: hyperbole has been presented by using the word 'recession'. This word will attract the readers, because (economical recession) will affect their daily lives. And it has been translated into its Arabic equivalent (ركود) as in the above Arabic translation.
3.7 Social News:
Jesse Jackson Says "He Didn't Know" Dinner Companion Jean-Marie Le Pen:
The civil rights leader, in France to commemorate the abolition of slavery voiced "disgust" at the far-right veteran's view after an allegedly inadvertent encounter.

The US civil rights leader Jesse Jackson voiced 'disgust' on Wednesday at the ideas of French far-right veteran Jean Le Pen after the surprise revelation that they had dined together in Paris.

Arabic Translation:
صرح جيسي جاكسون بانيه 'لم يكن يعرف' رفيقه الذي تناول معه وجبة الغداء جان لي بن من قبل:
أعرب زعيم الحقوق المدنية المتواجد في فرنسا لإحياء ذكرى إلغاء الرق عن اشتراكه من الأفكار اليمينية المتطرفة للمخطوم الفرنسي جان لي بن وذلك بعد اللقاء الذي جمع بينهما يوم الأربعاء على وجبة الغداء ولقد زعم بأن هذا اللقاء كان من قبيل المصادفة ولم يتم الترتيب له.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Says = has said
   Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)
   Allegedly = have been allegedly
2- Using acronyms as 'US' instead of (United States).
3- Deletion of the possessive pronoun 'his' from the utterance (dinner companion), instead of (his dinner companion).
4-Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'leader' and the noun 'veteran'. Journalists have to provide names for people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically, by choosing one social category over another, they include them within a category and exclude them from other different categories- or perhaps choose to foreground one social category over other equally accurate alternatives. Reisigl and Wodak (2001:47) have called 'these naming options a text's referential strategies', and have illustrated that choosing to describe an individual (or a group) as one thing or as another 'can serve many different psychological, social or political purpose [...] on the side of the speakers or writers'.

75
These nouns have been translated into their equivalents: 'leader' translated into (قائد) and 'veteran' into (مخضرم) as the above translation.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: *transformation* 'transitivity' is presented by using the passive form 'allegedly', to show the reader that the process of (allegation) is more important than who was actually doing the action. Thus 'alleged' has been translated into: (وقل إلى عندم).

Secondly: using of the deletion technique in the utterance (he didn’t know’ his dinner companion) as has been mentioned in the lexical analysis above creates *ambiguity*.

### 3.8 Sport News:

**Newcastle "devastated " by Relegation, Says Managing Director Lee Charnley:**

Newcastle United are "devastated" by their relegation from the Primer League according to club's managing director Lee Charnely.

**Arabic Translation:**

صرح مدير نادي نيوكاسل على الفريق قد دمر بوبوه من مونتة المشايز:

صرح المدير الإداري لفريق نيوكاسل بأن الفريق قد دمر بوبوه من مونتة المشايز.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using *shortened verb forms*: Barry Baddock (1988:17)

Present Simple (form) =Past (meaning)  
Says =has said  
Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)  
Devastated =have been devastated  

2- *Referential Strategy* has been presented by using the noun (managing director). As the people are named in news discourse can have significant impact on the way in which they are viewed. We all simultaneously possess a range of identities, roles, characteristics, that could be used to describe us equally accurately but not with the same meaning. ‘The manner in which social actors are named identifies not only the group's' that they are associated with (or at least the group that the speaker/writer wants them to be associated with) it can also signal the relationship between the namer and the name’ (John E. Retichardson (2007:4). Identification of the the club's official position as the (managing director), shows the reader the significance of the person who gives the information about the club and it has been translated into: (المدير الإداري).
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: the writer has been used transformation in the verb ‘devastated’
to show the reader that the process of (devastation) is more important
aspect than who was actually doing the action, here in this example the
passive form has been translated into: (إن الفريق قد دمر). Transformation – in
which a transitive actions (kicking, pushing, attacking, etc.) is changed so
the agent is deleted – appears very frequently in newspapers. In addition to,
active agent deletion does not only occur with transitive action processes;
the agent can just as easily be deleted when representing a verbal process
('he alleged'… 'allegation were made') or a mental process ('he considered
the proposal'--- 'the proposal was considered'). Any transformation of this
kind removes a sense of specificity and precision from the clause.
Secondly: hyperbole is presented by using the utterance (Primer League),
due to its fame.

Thursday 12/5/2016

3.9 Political News:

Four Suspected Militants Killed by Their Own Bomb in Turkey:
Four suspected bomb makers have been killed and 17 people wounded after
an explosion ripped through a village in a Turkey's mainly Kurdish south-
east, security sources and interior ministry said.

Arabic Translation:

قتل أربعة من الذين ينتظرون لتمليشيات مشتبه فيها بقنبلة يريدون تفجيرها;
ذكرت مصادر أمنية ومصادر من وزارة الداخلية التركية: قتل أربعة متهمين من التواريخ المشتبه فيها وجرح 17 في انفجار مروع وذلك في قرية تركية تقع في الجنوب الشرقي على
حدود الكردية.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1-Using shortened verb forms: Barry Baddock(1988:17)
   Passive (meaning) = Past participle (form)
   Suspected = have been suspected
   Killed = have been killed
   Wounded = have been wounded

2-Referential strategy is applied by using the noun ‘bomb makers’, and the
   noun ‘suspect’

3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives: ‘mainly’, and
   ‘interior’.
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: *transformation* has been applied by using the passive forms: ‘Killed (ُهتَ), 'wounded' (ُرعس) to show the reader that the processes of (killing, wound) are more significant than who were actually doing the actions. The mentioned passive forms have been translated respectively into: ُهتَ أربعة من المتميدين (و(جرح)). In spite of its verbal structure in the source language, the passive form 'suspected' (متميدين) has been altered into nominal form in the target language with regard to structural and lexical differences between the two languages. The lexical structure of the source language (SL) message is less readily adjusted to the semantic requirements of the target language (TL) because there are numerous alternative possibilities. This has been supported by Nida (200:136) who contends that: ‘a natural translation involves two principle areas of adaptation grammar, and lexicon’. Many grammatical changes are dictated by the obligation structures of the receptor language, as one is obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word order and using verbs in the place of nouns and vice versa.

3.10 Economic News:
Corruption Summit:
Tax Transparency Effort "Will Fail " if Us States Excluded:
David Cameron has cast doubt on whether the United States could be truly considered part of coalition committed to the fight against corruption, saying some US states fall far short on tax transparency and less open than UK's crown dependencies.

Arabic Translation:

**퀵ة التحالف المنعقدة لمحاربة الفساد:**

placer الجهود المعقودة من أجل شفافية الضرائب إذا ما تم إقصاء بعض الولايات الأمريكية:

أعرب ديفيد كاميرون عن شككه حول إمكانية اعتبار الولايات المتحدة جزءاً من التحالف الملتم بمحاربة الفساد. قائلاً أن بعض الولايات الأمريكية ما تزال بعيدة عن دائرة الشفافية وأقل افتتاحاً من الدول التابعة للحكم البريطاني فيما يختص بالضرائب.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)
   Excluded =have been excluded
   Considered =have been considered
2-Using **acronyms** as 'US' instead of 'United States', 'UK' Instead of 'United Kingdom'.

3- **Omission** of post modification nouns and **deletion** of (articles) for space saving. Barry Baddock (1988:18), these as in the utterance (corruption summit), this stands for:

(Coalition have held a summit for fighting corruption), as it results of the deletion of the noun 'coalition', verb clause 'have held', preposition 'for', the noun 'fighting'. Thus the expression has been translated with regard to omitted items and the general context into: (قمة التحالف المنعقدة لمحاربة الفساد).

Structural and lexical differences between the source and target languages involve us to change the sentence from verbal sentence into nominal sentence while translating the text into the target language. This shifting procedures consider as some of the major factors that cause **ambiguity**.

This supported by Ali Darawish (1983:45) who states that:
‘a) no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic futures. b) languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement. C) a translator is forced to front or move backward certain items.’ And Nida (2000:136), who states that: ‘a natural translation involves two principles areas of adaptation, grammar, and lexicon’.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: **metaphor** has been presented by using the nouns:

1- ‘transparency’, adjective, is transparent which means (that you can see through) Oxford Dictionary, in the utterance (tax transparency), the noun 'transparency' has metaphorically been used, as it employed in order to understand economical affairs in terms of something else. This noun has been rendered into its equivalent (شفافية) as in the above translation.

2- Also, the noun 'fight' which means (an act of fighting or struggling) Oxford Dictionary, has metaphorically been used to understand economical affairs in terms of something else, so it is translated into the Arabic word (محاربة) as in the above translation.

Secondly: **transformation** has been applied by using the passive forms ‘excluded’ and ‘considered’. Transitivity shows the reader that the processes of (exclusion and consideration) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

Thirdly: student’s translation will find it difficult to understand the utterance 'corruption summit', due to omission of post-modification (coalition) and the verb clause (have held) in addition to the deletion of the
noun ‘fight’ and preposition ‘for’, deletion strategy and changing the verbal structure in the source language into nominal structure in the target language, beside using of metaphors, all these factors participate in the creation of ambiguity. Therefore translator must read the whole text's news to understand the headline and the news text correctly.

3.11 Social News:
Number of Suicides in England and Wels Reaches 20 - Year High:
The number of women who killed themselves rose sharply last year as the total number of suicides for England and Wels reached a 20-year high.

Arabic Translation:
ارتفاع معدل الانتحارات في إنجلترا وويلز بمعدل 20 حالة سنويا:
ارتفاع معدل الانتحار في أواض النساء بشكل مريع في السنة الماضية حيث أنه بلغ في ويلز وإنجلترا 20 حالة في العام.

Analysis and Illustration:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of the shortened verb form as:
   Simple Present (form) = Past (meaning)
   Reaches = has reached
2-Deletion of articles like 'the' and the noun 'women' in the headline (number of suicides in England and Wels), as it must be (the number of women suicides in England and Wels)
3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective 'high' instead of verbal form 'rose sharply'.
4-Referential strategy is applied by using the noun ‘women’.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of presupposition as the definite article 'the' in the utterance (the number of women), ‘presuppose that the suicide is exist as a thing, and not simply as a consequence of an activity.’ (John E.Richardson, 2007:63). While performing the translation into the target Arabic language, the meaning of the definite article ‘the’ is embedded within the explicit meaning of the target utterance.
Secondly: applying the of trope hyperbole by using the adjective 'high', in addition to the adverb 'sharply' in the utterance (rose sharply), which is translated into: (يشكل مريع)، the mentioned expression has been translated regarding the general context, because there is no same equivalent for it in the target Arabic language. This notion has been supported by (Larson,1998:180) who writes: ‘a translator confronted with words in the
source language which have no equivalents in the receptor language vocabulary.’

3.12 Sport News:

Serena Williams:

Tennis Star falls ill After Eating Her Dog’s Food:
The benefits of special diet for athletes have been well documented, but Serena Williams may have taken things too far on Wednesday when she decided to sample her pet dog’s dinner.

Arabic Translation:

سقوط نجمة التنس سرينا وليامز مريضة بعد تناولها الطعام المعد خصيصاً لكبابها:
قد علمت فوائد الطعام ذو السعرات الحرارية المنخفضة المخصصة للاعبيين، ولكن يبدو أن اللاعبة سيرينا ويليامز قد تجاوزت ذلك، حيث أنها قررت تذوق طعام الغداء المخصص لكلبها الصغير.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple = Past (meaning)
   Falls = has fallen
   Present (meaning) = Present Continuous (form)
   Is eating = eating
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Documented = have been documented

2-Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun ‘athletes’, in addition to the noun 'Star', and it is translated into its Arabic equivalent: (الملاعب) also the player name has been mentioned in the Arabic target language for more explanation.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: hyperbole have presented by using the utterances: (tennis star), and (has eating her food dog's), here in this headline there is no need for adjectives and other tools to represent the trope hyperbole as the player's fame and using of the utterance (eating her food dog's) reflect the characteristics of this trope.
Secondly: transformation is presented by using the passive form 'documented' in the utterance (have been well documented), this shows the reader that the process of 'documentary' is more important than who was actually doing the action. Translator finds it difficult to translate the
utterance (have been well documented), due to the lack of equivalence in the Arabic language this has been supported by (Larson, 1998:180), as he states that: ‘a translator is confronted with words in the source language which have no equivalents in the receptor language vocabulary.’, so the mentioned utterance participates in the creation of ambiguity and has been translated into:

Friday 13/5/20016

3.13 Political news:

Leading Hezbollah Commander and Key Israel Target Killed in Syria

Hezbollah has 'confirmed' its military commander Mustafa Baderdden, was killed in Syria this week in what described as a 'major explosion' of Damascus airport.

Arabic Translation:

مقتتل القائد العسكري البارز لحزب الله والمطلوب الأول لإسرائيل مصطفى بدر الدين:
أعلن حزب الله مقتل القيادي البارز مصطفى بدر الدين في انفجار وصف "بالكبير" هذا الأسبوع بالقرب من مطار دمشق.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using shortened verb forms as passive for participle:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Killed = have been killed
Described = have been described

2- Omission of the adjective 'military', which has been used as substitute for the noun 'commander' in the utterance (military commander), beside the deletion of the helping verb 'is' from the passive form (what is described), this technique has been used for saving space in addition to realize political orientation. This supported by Susan Bassnett and Kyle Conway (2006:9) as the Y state that 'media texts not only mirror reality, but also construct versions of it, and analysis can show how and when choices are made, what is excluded/ included, forgrounded/backgrounded, etc…)

3- Beside that the text's writer has used the referential strategy by naming Mustafa Baderadden as a (military commander), so Baderadden has been included within certain social category. 'Referential strategies' represent 'chosen are used to describe individual, or group as one thing or another serve many different psychological, social, and political purposes on the side of the speakers or the writers'. Reisigl and Wodak (2001:49). Here, in the present news text by naming Mustafa Baderaddene as a (military
commander) this explains to the reader that Hezbollah have endured great loss by killing their 'military commander', also explained to the reader the paper's policy. This noun has been translated into its Arabic equivalent: (القائد العسكري). In addition to that using the name 'Hezbollah' has connotation meaning as 'Hezbollah' is always associated with Islam, so it is consequently associated with terrorism.

4- Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective: ‘military,’ and ‘major.’ This supported by (Vince Ryan 2012, mediahelping media/org), as he states that ‘words such as many, major, vital, crucial and almost are always redundant when used for emphasis’

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: journalist has used the passive form 'killed' in the headline. The deletion of the agent shows that the process (killing) is more important than the agent, and it has been translated into (مقتيل), beside that using of the passive form 'described' this also signals that the process of 'description' is more important than who was doing the action, and it is translated into (وصف). These usages represent transformation.

Secondly: the text's writer also has used the trope hyperbole when he has described the explosion by the adjective 'major' and it has been translated into: (الكبير). ‘As this trope is a rhetorical device used to highlight, intensify, and amplify selective elements of the images of reality seems to be extremely pervasive in communication of any kind. (Susan Bassnett and Kyle Conway, 2006:10)

3.14 Economic News:
Mohamed Bin Salman: The Prince trying to wean Saudi Arabian from oil.

Hardly a week has gone by recently without dramatic headlines about Saudi Arabia planning for-reaching changes. And every report features the intriguing character of Mohamed bin Salman, the deputy crown prince and rising star of an increasingly unpredictable kingdom.

محمد بن سلمان الأمير الذي يريد فطام السعودية عن النفط:
نادراً ما يمر أسبوع من دون أن تتناول عناوين الصفحات خطة المملكة العربية السعودية التي تهدف للتغيير. جميع التقارير الصحفية تتناول شخصية ولي العهد والنجوم الساطع الأمير محمد بن سلمان.
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of *shorten verb forms* as present continuous instead of continuous participle:
   Present (meaning) = Continuous participle (form)
   Is trying = trying
2-The writer has also used the 'referential strategies' Reisigl and Wodak (2001:47) when he mentions the noun 'prince'.
   ‘As the way people are named in news discourse have significant impacts on the way in which they are viewed, this also signals the relationship between the namer and the name’. The noun ‘prince’ has been translated into (امير) which represents the same equivalent in the target language.
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the reporter has used the expression 'to wean' which means (to start feeding a baby or a young animal with food or with its mother's milk) Oxford Dictionary, so the word is used as a 'metaphor' because it is always associated with people and animals. The expression (the prince trying to wean Saudi Arabian) is translated into: (الامير الذي يريد فطام السعودية)
Secondly: hyperbole is presented by using the odd utterance (to wean Saudi Arabia from oil), and by the fame of the Saudi Kingdom and their rulers.
3.15 Social News:
Facebook Trends: Zuckerberg Invites Top Conservatives to Talk and Denies Bias:
Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg has announced that he plans to invite "leading conservatives and people from across the political spectrum" to talk with him about accusations of political bias at the social media company.
Arabic Translation:
يتجه المدير التنفيذي لشركة فيسبوك للتخطيط لدعوة كبار الشخصيات من حزب المحافظين للحوار وانكر تحامل الشركة عليهم.
أعلن المدير التنفيذي ومؤسس شركة فيسبوك مارك زوكربيرغ عن عزمه لدعوة قادة حزب المحافظين وأخرين من أطياف الأحزاب السياسية "للتحدث معه حول الاتهامات التي وجهت لشركة التواصل الاجتماعي عن الانحيازات السياسية للشركة.
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using *Shortened verb Forms*:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Trends = has trended
Invites = has invited
Denies = has denied
Plans = has planed

2-Using of **acronyms** as 'CEO', which stands for (Chief Executive Officer).

3-Using of space-saving punctuation as in the utterance (Facebook trends:) that results in the **deletion** of the noun 'face book', acronym 'CEO' the company manager name 'Zuckerberg', simple verb 'plans'. So the expression will be (Facebook CEO Zuckerberg plans) to invite top conservatives.

'Punctuation marks are often used to indicate quotations, questions, casual relations, and connectives.' Barry Badock (1988:18), the utterance (Facebook CEO Zuckerberg plans to invite top conservatives), in this example the 'punctuation mark' represents connectivity between the utterances in the headline, and it has been translated into:

4- **Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjectives 'leading' that has a same meaning as the adjective 'top', they means (highest in the position, rank, or degree). Oxford Dictionary. Both have been translated into: (المدير التنفيذي)

5- **Referential strategy** has been presented by using the nouns: 'Chief Executive Officer'(المدير التنفيذي), Journalist has used these names to show the reader the important of conversations and talks that will be run due to their participants’ significance.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: using of **space-saving punctuations** in the utterance (Facebook trends:) requires deletion of many items, some instances cited for that: the noun (Zuckerberg) and the verb (plans). Therefore, the usage of this technique results in **ambiguity** that causes confusion for translator because he needs to exert great effort and time to understand the headline. So translation student must refer to the text’s news as a reference to know what the writer meant by that utterance.
Secondly: **hyperbole** has been presented in this headline by using the famous name (Facebook) and the utterance (denies bias). Hyperbole is an example of excessive exaggerations made for rhetorical effect. Here in this example, in my point of view there is no excessive exaggeration has been realized by adjectives or others structures, but the fame of the name 'Facebook' and the utterance (denies bias) give the headline the characteristics and the same effect of the trope hyperbole. The mentioned expression has been translated into: (انكر تحامل الشركة عليهم)، in spite of the deletion of the noun 'company' from the headline in the source language the target language has included it to avoid ambiguity.

3.16 Sport news:
Serena Williams Wins at Italian Open Despite Falling Ill After Eating Food Dog:
Serena Williams faces Christina Mc Hale in the third round despite falling ill earlier in the day, managed to secure the match 7-6.

**Arabic Translation:**
فاتت سيرينا ويليامز في بطولة الدوري الإيطالي المفتوح للتنس بالرغم من تعرضها لوعكة صحية بعد اكلها طعام اعد للكلاب:
تقابل سيرينا ويليامز منافستها كريستينا مكياحال في الجولة الثالثة من الدوري الإيطالي المفتوح يوم الخميس. وتمكنت ويليامز من الفوز بالرغم من تعرضها لوعكة صحية في توقيت مبكر من هذا اليوم.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**
**Lexical Analysis:**
1-Using of **shortened verbs forms** as:
Simple Present (form) = Past (meaning)
Faces = has faced
Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
Is falling = falling
Is eating = eating
2-Also the writer of the text has used **monosyllabic** verbs for longer ones: ‘face for 'have to undergo', win for 'secure'.
3-In addition to **deletion** of some items as: the passive form 'has been prepared', relative pronoun 'which', beside preposition 'for' from the utterance (after eating food dog), so the utterance must be (after eating food **which has been prepared for** dog).
In addition to omission of the personal pronoun 'she' from the expression (managed to secure), instead of (she managed to secure). The translation process has been achieved with regard to the all omitted items. The text's writer has used the deletion technique and shortened forms to save spaces. This supported by Van Dijk (1988b:133) as he states that ‘selection and deletion were the main strategies used in dealing with input texts’

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: The text has been reported in the sequence of events as occurred in the actual story, (Serena falling ill after eating food dog) This means that Serena has eaten the food of her dog to sample it first and after that, she has been ill "**Narrative Content**" John E.Ritchardson (2007:71).

Secondly: **hyperbole** is presented by using the odd utterance (eating food dog), besides the fame of the sport event (Italian Open), in addition to the player fame.

Thirdly: In the utterance (eating food dog), appears the problem of equivocation –or vagueness or **ambiguity** results from the deletion technique, and context is usually central in deciding what the writer meant by this. So we need to look at the assigning of reference, or what an utterance refers to. Information background in this type of texts must be puts in our consideration, this included past information written about the athlete and what has been happened to her, all the aforesaid information was narrated in the text news which was reported in yesterday issue: (Serena has fallen ill after eating her food dog to sample it). Using of deletion strategy in writing the news text creates **ambiguity**, this usage affects the translation process, so translator must be aware about these techniques and strategies to render the headlines and news accurately and correctly. The usage of narrative trope as a style of news stories writing is supported by Fairclough (2006: 98) view as he states that:

‘when events are reported in news narratives, their form and meaning are transformed according to the genre conventions of news narrative’

**Saturday 14/5/2016**

**3.17 Political News:**

**Boko Haram May Be Sending Fighters to ISIS in Libya-US Officials:**

There are signs that Nigeria's Boko Haram jihadists are sending fighters to join ISIS in Libya, and increase cooperation between the two groups, a senior US official said on Friday.
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1. Using of acronyms as 'ISIS' for (Islamic State) and 'US' for (United States).

2. Using of space-saving punctuation. 'Punctuation marks are often used to indicate quotations, questions, causal relations, and connectives.' Barry Baddock (1988:18). Applying of space saving punctuation in the utterance (fighters to ISIS in Libya – US official) has resulted in the omission of the verb ‘according’, in addition to the preposition ‘to’ from the utterance (US official:) as it must be: (fighters are sending to ISIS according to US officials). And it has been translated regarding the omitted items (وفقا لتصريحات مسئول أمريكي). Punctuation marks in this example represent connectivity of the utterances in the headline.

3. Referential strategy is presented by using: 'senior official', (مسؤول أمريكي رفيع المستوى) (الجهادى) . The usage of the noun 'senior official' shows the reader the significant and credibility of information, and by using the nouns (jihadists) the paper connotes association of this nouns with Islam which is consequently associated with terrorism. Therefore the text's writer reflects the policy of the paper by using these names (jihadist, and ISIS) as he has associated these nouns with Islam and consequently are associated with terrorism.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: journalist has used the modal verb 'may' in the utterance (may be sending fighters). (يمكن ان يرسل) Modality forms the counter-part of transitivity, referring to judgment, comment, and attitude in text and talk, and specifically the degree to which a speaker or writer is committed to the claim he or she making. Simpson puts it, 'modality refers broadly to a speaker's attitude towards, or opinion about, the truth of opposition expressed by a sentence. It also extends to their attitude towards the situation or event described by a sentence'. Modality provides a further step
in our analysis, showing that there are not only links between form and content, but also content and function. 'Modality is usually indicated via the use of modal verbs (such as may, could, should, will, and must), their negations (may not, couldn't, shouldn't, will not, must not). Modal verbs and adverbs such as these are a regular feature of more "opinionated" genres of journalism such as editorial and the column – genres of journalism that do not simply report an event (information) but also provide a judgment of an event (evaluation, comment). More specifically, modality may be expressed in two principle forms: Truth modality varies along a scale of options which include (will, can, could, may. etc). And obligation modality refers to future events and specifically, the degree to which the speaker/writer believes that a certain course of actions or certain decisions ought or should be taken, and these include (ought, should, must..etc). John E Retchardson 92007:60). Here in this headline the modal verb 'may ' which has been mentioned in the utterance (Boko Hara may be sending fighters) represents an example of truth modality which indicates the meaning of probably, and it has been translated with regard to this meaning into: ( }

3.18 Economic News:
Gas Guzzlers Not Wanted Here:
Harry Smith proudly shows his Tesla Model S, he bought in 2012 during the Earth Expo at the P.E.I center in in Charlotte town last month. Smith educated a number of participants at the Expo on the advantages and innovative technology behind electric cars.

Arabic Translation:
لا حاجة لهذه السيارة لاستهلاك كميات كبيرة من الوقود:
عرض هاري سميث بفخر سيارته تسلا موديل اس التي باعها في معرض أكسسو إيرث في عام 2012 في مركز جزيرة الأمير إدوارد وذلك في مدينة شارلوت في الشهر الماضي. ولقد عكى سميث علي تعريف عدد من المشاركين على الفوائد التي سيحصلون عليها من استخدام السيارات الإلكترونية اضافة إلى فوائد التكنولوجيا المبتكرة.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) =Past (meaning)
Shows =has showed
2-Using **acronyms** as: 'P.E.I.', which stands for (Prince Edward Island).\\(جزيرة الأمير إدوارد\\)

3-**Omission** of post-modifications, as: 'this', the head noun 'car', and modification 'electric', in addition to the verb 'consume' from the utterance (gas guzzlers not wanted here), instead of (this electric car doesn't consume gas). All the omitted items are replaced by only one word "guzzlers", using of deletion technique has resulted in **ambiguity**.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: **hyperbole** is presented in this headline by using the (informal) word 'guzzlers'. In my searching about the word I have found that: the word 'guzzle' as a verb means (to eat or drink greedily). So the headline attracts the reader because consuming of gas represents essential element in his everyday needs. Definition of hyperbole according to John E. Richardson (2007:65) ‘is an example of excessive exaggeration made for rhetorical effects’. As in this headline the (the ordinary car does not only consuming the gas, but it consumes it in a greedily manner 'guzzlers'. The word 'guzzlers' represents the rhetorical trope hyperbole.

Secondly: a **metaphor** has been also presented by using the word 'guzzlers', as 'guzzles' is a verb which means: (to eat or drink greedily) Oxford Dictionary. Therefore the word 'guzzler' in the utterance (gas guzzler unwanted) has metaphorically been used, because it employed in order to understand it in terms of something else, and it has been translated regarding the general context into:

Thirdly: the word 'here' which refers to the 'car' in this headline cannot be looked outside of context as John E Retchardson (2007:25) points out: "since terms like here, there, this, yesterday, me, you, I, and names like the Prime Minister and the Bishop of Batch and Wells are only meaningful when you know what or who they refer to. So the word 'here' refers to the noun 'car', consequently the expression (un wanted 'here') creates ambiguity, unless the student’s translation reads the text’s news carefully to identify its reference and it has been translated regarding the general meaning of the utterance into:

Translator while rendering this text’s news must get to the habit of seeking out the main points to tackle the problem of **ambiguity** or vagueness resulted from the usage of odd expressions like (guzzlers), also applying of two techniques (metaphor and hyperbole) by using one word

90
‘guzzlers’, in addition to omission of post-modifications which has been mentioned in lexical analysis of this headline. Also he must look at the text's news as a reference to understand this kind of headlines and to know what the writer meant. Using of odd expressions in the headlines is supported by Geoffrey Land (1988:3) who is describing the headlines and newspapers styles as (heavy going, puzzling, colloquial) and Barry Baddock (1988:1) who has also explained the differences between newspapers style and other written forms by states that (it is important to realize that there are lexical, structural and stylistic differences between headlines and other written forms’

3.19 Social News:

**Doctors Are Told to Curb Overuse of Oxygen in Hospitals:**

Study highlights dangers of unprescribed therapy and calls for better NHS training in what constitutes a safe "target range" of oxygen in the body.

**Arabic Translation:**

يتحتم علي الأطباء الحد من استخدام الأوكسيجين في المستشفيات:

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:

   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Are told = have been told

2- Using of *acronyms* as ‘NHS’, which stands for (National Health Service).

3- *Referential strategy* is presented by using the noun 'doctors', which translated into the same equivalent in the target language (الطباء)

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: *transformation* has been presented by using of the verb 'are told' to show the reader that the process of 'telling' is more important than who was actually doing the action, and it is translated into (يتتحتم علي), the present translation has been achieved according to the meaning understood of the mentioned expression which denotes obligation due to the situation.

Secondly: the verb 'to curb' is *metaphorically* being used, and it means (to control or set a limit on something) Oxford Dictionary, so it has been translated into (الحد من)
3.20 Sport News:
Arsenal's Danielle Carter Sinks Chelsea in Women's FA Cup Final:
For Arsenal ladies, normal service has resumed. While the woman's football landscape is more competitive than ever and Arsenal are no longer guaranteed a monopoly on silverware the most successful team in the country earned their 14th FA Cup to a stunning strike from the game's outstanding performer Danielle Carter.

Arabic Translation:
فريق تشلسي ينهار تحت هجوم لاعبة ارسنال دانييل كارتر في نهائي كأس العالم للسيدات:
فيما يخص فريق ارسنال للسيدات استنافت المنافسات بصورة عادية، بينما المشهد بالنسبة لفريق ارسنال النسائي لكرة القدم يعتبر أكثر تنافسية من أي وقت مضى. ولا يحتكر الفريق النسائي الأكثر توقعاً في القطر الفضيات فقط بل تمكّن من الفوز لأربعية عشر مرة بكأس الاتحاد الانجليزي، ويعد الفضل لللاعباء المتميز لدانييل كارتر وضربتها المذهلة التي سدتها في المباراة.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Sinks = has sank
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Has resumed = has been resumed

2-Using acronyms as: 'FA' which stands for (Football Association).

3-Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'women'

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the verb 'has resumed' the writer shows the reader that the process of 'resuming' is more important than who was actually doing the action, which is translated into:

Secondly: a metaphor is presented by using the noun 'landscape' which means (an area of country when are you thinking about what it looks like) or means (a picture that shows a view of the country side) Oxford Dictionary. So the noun is metaphorically being used, as it employed to understand it in terms of something else. The utterance (while the women's football landscape) it is translated into:

Thirdly: hyperbole is presented by applying the name of the player and by the fame of the event (FA cup final).
Political News:
Iraq: White House Says:
ISIS "Shrinking" As Group Launches New Attacks
Obama Administration's diplomatic point man in the international fight against Islamic State has said "The extremists have been losing control over territory adding "this perverse caliphate shrinking".

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of *shortened verbs forms* as:
   Simple present (form) = Past Meaning (form)
   Says = has said
   launches = has launched
   Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
   Is shrinking = shrinking
2-Using of *acronyms* like: ISIS for (Islamic State) (تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية)
3-Besides that, journalist has used the *referential strategy* when he used the noun' diplomatic point man', in addition to 'caliphate’ as the journalist connoted by this name the Muslim people ‘caliph’ because this name is always associated with 'Islam', all nouns which are relevant to Islam religion referentiality means one thing for the West, as all of these nouns are associated with terrorism. Teun van Dijk in a series of his studies has developed a conceptual tool called the "ideological square" which he suggests determine choices between referential strategies. He suggests that the ideological square is characterized by a Positive Self – Presentation and a simultaneous Negative Other – Presentation. The ideological square predicts that 'outsidres' of various types will be represented in a negative way and ‘insiders’ of various types will be represented in positive way. This occurs by emphasizing (what called foregrounding) ‘their’ negative
characteristics and social activities and de-emphasizing or (backgrounding) ‘their’ positive characteristics and social activities’.

This strategy is used in the utterance (perverse caliphate), the speaker has foregrounding their negative activities by using the noun 'caliphate' as it connotes terrorism because it is associated with Islam which is consequently connected with terrorism, the mentioned noun has been translated into its target equivalent: (دولة الخلافة الإسلامية)

4-Also by using the adjective (perverse) journalist has applied the **predicational strategy**, ‘predication is used to criticize, undermine and vilify social actors, sometimes with potentially dangerous consequences.’ John E.Retchardson (2007:53). Here in this example the adjective 'perverse', which means (the behavior that upset other people or not reasonable) Oxford Dictionary is translated into (المعتدية), has been used for undermining and vilifying the ‘Islamic caliphate’.

**Analysis on the level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: Using of **metonym** in the utterance (The White House says), here people replaced by a place in which these people work or staying, beside the noun ‘caliphate’ which has been used as as a constitute for the people ‘caliphs’. Metonym definition; ‘is a trope in which one word, phrase, or object is substituted for another form a semantically related field of reference” Jasin斯基 (2001:551).

Secondly; The use of adjective ' new' presupposes that ISIS had launched old attacks in that region. John E.Ritchardson (2007:63) defines a **presupposition** as: ‘is a taken –for –granted, implicit claim embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or anutterance’.

Thirdly: **hyperbole** is presented by using of the adjective (perverse) represents an example of using hyperbole, which is an excessive exaggeration. Using of metonyms strategies participate in the creation of ambiguity.

3.22 Economic News:

Shell Creates Green Energy Division to Invest in Wind Power:

Shell, Europe's largest oil company, has established a separate division, New Energies, to invest in renewable and low-carbon power.

**Arabic Translation:**

أُنشِئَت شركة شِل قسم جديد لتوليد الطاقة الخضراء من الرياح:

أُنشِئَت شركة شِل التي تعتبر من أكبر شركات النفط الأوروبية قسم منفصل لـ"الطاقة الجديدة" لللاستثمار في الطاقات المتجددة وهي تعتبر من الطاقات قليلة الانبعاث الكربوني.
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of *shortened verb forms* like;
   - Simple Present (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Creates = has created
2- Using *monosyllabic* verbs as 'create' for 'establish'
3- Using of the adjectives ‘largest’ and ‘green’ implies the usage of predicational strategies:
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the use of adjective 'new' presupposes that the company has experienced old or past (investing in other energies), 'Presupposition', and it as been translated into its target equivalent.
Secondly: all the aforesaid adjectives (green, and largest), beside using of the utterance (low- carbon power), represent the usage of the trope *hyperbole* because all of these factors attract the reader attention due to they are on his concern.

3.23 Social News:
"Eurovision Sraightjacket " Joke Angers Mental Health Campaigners: Charities have accused the Eurovision song contest of fuelling the stigma surrounding mental illness by featuring jokes about mental health during the live broadcast.

Arabic Translation:
برنامج إبرو فжен الذي يعرض بعض النكات أغضب نشطاء يعمنون في مجال الصحة العقلية: اتهمت جمعيات خيرية برنامج مسابقة الأغنية إبرو فجج بأنه يؤجج وصمة العار التي تتعلق بالمرض العقلي من خلال عرضه النكات التي تتعلق بالصحة العقلية خلال البث المباشر للبرنامج.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   - Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Angers = has angered
2- *Referential strategy* has been presented by using the noun: (campaigners) (نشطاء). The way people are named in news discourse have significant impact on the way in which they are viewed. We all simultaneously possess a range of identities, roles, and characteristics that could be used to describe equally accurately but not with the same meaning. ‘The manner which social actors are named identifies not only the group’s’ that they are associated with (or at least the groups that
speaker/writer wants them to be associated with) it can also signal the relationship between the namer and the name’ (John E. Retchardson 2007:49).

3-Deletion of the verb clause 'are working’, prepositions (at, of) and the noun 'field’, in addition to the relative clause ‘who’ in the utterance (mental health campaigners), which must be (campaigners who are working at the field of mental health), and it is translated regarding the omitted items and the general context into:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metaphor has been presented by using the verb 'fuelling' in the utterance (fuelling the stigma) . The verb 'fuelling' means (to provide fuel for something), so the verb is metaphorically being used, as it employed in order to understand it in terms of something else. It has been translated with this regard into:

Secondly: the fame of the contest (Eurovision song*), and using of the utterance (fuelling stigma) realize the trope hyperbole. Thirdly: using of the deletion technique and metaphor trope contribute in the creation of ambiguity.

*Eurovision Song Contest, sometimes popularly called Eurovision. Is the longest –running annual international TV song competition, held, primarily, amongst the member countries of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) since 1956. The competition was based upon the existing Sanermo –Festival of Italian Music held in Italy since 1951.

Each participating country submit an original song to be performed on live television and radio and then casts votes for the other countries songs to determine the most popular song in the competition. The contest has been broadcast every year for sixty years, since its inauguration in 1956, it is the one of the longest-running television programmers in the world. It is also one of the most watched non-sporting events in the world. Winning the Eurovision Song Contest provides a short-term boost to the winning artists career, but rarely results in long-term success.

3.24 Sport News:

Stadium Evacuation:

Old Trafford 'Bomb' Identified as Training Device:

Old Trafford evacuated after discovery of what turns out to be device left behind by company conducting training exercise a fake bomb planted by a security company as a part of a training exercise at Old Trafford, caused the
cancellation of Manchester United's final Premier League game of the season when the firm forget to take it away.

**Arabic Translation:**

اخلاء ملعب أولد ترافورد:

تم تحديد قليلةً أولد ترافورد بأنها أداة استخدمتها شركة معنية بالتدريب ولم تقم بإزالتها:

تم إخلاء ملعب أولد ترافورد بعد اكتشاف وجود عبوة مشبوهة، حيث أنه تم تحديدها فيما بعد بأنها أداة استخدمت للتدريب، ولقد قامت الشركة المعنية بإجراء بعض التمرينات على أرض الملعب بزرع القنابل المزيفة ولكنها لم تعمل على إزالتها، مما أدى إلى إلغاء المباراة الأخيرة لمانشستر يونايتد في الموسم الحالي من الدوري الإنجليزي الممتاز.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using of *shortened verb forms* as:

- Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
  - Identified = has been identified
  - Evacuated = has been evacuated,
  - Planted = has been planted

2- *Omission* of the stadium’s name (Old Trafford) as a modifier for the noun 'stadium', and preposition 'of' in addition to the definite article 'the' from the headline (stadium evacuation), instead of (evacuation of the Old Trafford Stadium). The translation has been performed with regard to omitted items into: (اخلاء ملعب أولد فورد ترافورد)

3- *Deletion* of post modifications: as the noun 'company', the passive form 'left', preposition 'by', the nonfinite article 'a' and the verb 'conducting', in addition to the compound noun ‘training exercise’ from the utterance (training device) instead of (training device left by a company conducting training exercise). While achieving the process of translation all the omitted items are mentioned in the target language to avoid the creation of *ambiguity* in the target language, so the Arabic translation includes them besides, giving great concern to the general context of the translated utterances.

Aداة استخدمتها شركة معنية بالتدريب ولم تقم بإزالتها.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: the journalist has used the passive form to show the reader that the process of (identification, evacuation and plantation) are more important than the agents, by using 'transitivity' *transformation* and they have been respectively translated into: (تم تحديد) , (تم إخلاء) (بزرع)
Secondly: hyperbole has been applied by using the noun 'bomb', and the fame of the (Old Trafford stadium) as these factors attract the reader attention, on the other hand the noun 'bomb' is always associated with terrorism.

Thirdly: A homographic pun is presented by using the word 'bomb' which means as a noun (a container that is filled with material that will explode when it is thrown or dropped) and as a verb means (to attack a city etc. with bombs). Thus the word 'bomb' can be used in this headline (as a verb or a noun), which realize the trope homographic pun, results in creation of ambiguity, as translator’s student exerts a lot of effort and time for figuring out what was the expression really meant.

Monday16/5/2016
3.25 Political News:
World powers prepared to arm UN-backed Libyan Government:
The UN and other world powers have said they are ready to supply Libya’s internationally recognized government in Tripoli with specific weapons to counter Islamic State, as well as train the new Libyan governments presidential guard.
Arabic Translation:

الدول الكبرى لتزويد الحكومة الليبية المعترف بها دولياً بالأسلحة:
تعهدت الأمم المتحدة والدول الكبرى بتزويد الحكومة الليبية المعترف بها دولياً في طرابلس بأسلحة خاصة لمكافحة مثيري تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية مع القيام بتدريب الحرس الرئاسي للحكومة الجديدة.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Backed = have been backed
   Recognized = have been recognized

2-Using of space save punctuation as (UN-packed Libyan government), in this expression results in deletion of the adverb 'internationally', and the verb 'recognized', as the utterance will be (Libya's internationally recognized government), this utterance has been mentioned in the text’s news therefore, translation will be performed regarding the omitted items in the headline: (الحكومة الليبية المعترف بها دولياً)
3-Deletion of relative clause 'which', and the verb clause 'have been', beside preposition ‘by’ from the headline (UN- packed Libyan government), as it must be (Libyan government which have been backed by UN), but the process of the translation is done regarding the text's news, therefore the relative clause ‘which' does not affect the process of the translation.

4-Using of acronyms as 'UN' for (United Nations).

5-Using the referential strategy by choosing nous as 'guard' in the expression (presidential guard), to show the reader the important of supplying of the weapons to the Libyan government guard. Also the text’s writer has used the noun phrase (Islamic State) to denote the (people belong to this Islamic group), as this noun is associated with 'Islam' which is consequently associated with terrorism. And it has been translated into: (تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the use of the adjective 'new' presupposes that Libyan people have experienced an old or a past ‘government', this an example of presupposition. Because not all meanings are immediately there in the text to be simply read from manifest content; there are also hidden or presupposed meanings in the texts.

Secondly: transformation is presented by using the passive form 'backed' in the utterance (UN-backed Libyan government), this shows the reader that the process of 'backing' is more important than who was doing the action, and it has the same meaning as the utterance (internationally recognized government), thus the translation has been performed regarding the text's news meaning.

Thirdly: metonymy is presented by using the utterance (to counter Islamic State), here 'extremists' are replaced by their 'state', and it has been translated into: (لمكافحة تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية).

3.26 Economic News:
Climate Changes Puts1, 3bn People and 158$TN at Risk, Says World Bank
The global community is badly prepared for a rapid increase in climate change-related natural disaster that by 2050 will put 1,3 billion at risk, according to the World Bank.

Arabic Translation:
حذر البنك الدولي بأن التغيرات المناخية ستهدد أكثر من مليار من البشر وستتسبب في خسائر مالية تعادل أكثر من تريليون.
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of shortened verbs form like:
Simple Present (form) = Past (meaning)
Puts = has put
Passive (form) = Participle (meaning)
Is badly prepared = have badly been prepared

2-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives:
'global' (المتسارعة), 'rapid' (المتسارعة), and 'badly', in the utterance (the global community is badly prepared)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of passive form in the utterance is (badly prepared) shows that the process of preparation is more important than the agent, so the text's writer has used the transformation process, and it has been translated into: (لم يستعد الاستعداد الملازم)

Secondly: using of metonym, as in the expression (World Bank says) here people who work in the 'World Bank' are replaced by the (World Bank says). A metonym is a trope in which one word, phrase or object is substituted for another form a semantically related field of reference.

Thirdly: Hyperbole is presented by using the noun (risk) which means: (possibility of dangerous). This dangerous will threaten a lot of people, and will cause natural disasters as the news reported. While translating the noun 'risk' the translator must bear in his mind, the verb 'puts' in the utterance (climate changes puts...... at risk), thus the conducting translation into the target language will be: (التغيرات المناخية ستهدد). Here in this example although, the word 'risk' comes as a noun in a source language but it has been altered in the target language into a verb (ستهدد), considering the structural and lexical differences between the two languages. This is supported by the point of view of Ali Darawish (1983: 49) as he states that: 'a) no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic features, b) languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement, c) a translator is forced to front or move backward certain items....)
3.27 Social News:
Khat's Your Lot: Yemen Authorities Limit Sales of Stimulant to Weekends:
Authorities in South Yemen have banned the sale of khat on working days and said it will be only allowed into Aden on weekends.

Arabic Translation:
القات الذي يعني الكثير بالنسبة لليمنيين: حظرت السلطات اليمنية بيع القات في أوقات العمل وسمحت بذلك في أوقات العطلة:
حظرت السلطات في جنوب اليمن بيع القات في أوقات العمل، وسمح ببيعه في عدن في نهاية الأسبوع فقط.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of the shortened verb forms as
   Simple present (form) = Past (meaning)
   Limit = have limited
   Passive (meaning) = Past participle (form)
   Will be only allowed = have been allowed
2- Applying the 'referential strategies' by using the noun 'Yemen' in the expression (Yemen authorities). The chosen referential strategies perform a function within the text. Not only they project meaning and social values onto the referent, they also establish coherence relations with the way that other social actors are referred to and represented. Also the chosen of the noun 'authorities' shows the reader that the prohibition of the 'khat' has been ordered by top entity in the country.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
   Firstly: using the passive in the expression (it will be only allowed), the journalist has used the transformation process to show the reader that the prohibition is more important than the agent. And it has been translated into: (ٝأُش ٚ، which represents the same equivalent in the target language. Secondly: the utterance (khat's your lot), this expression will cause great confusion for the translator due to the ambiguity results from its structural formation, as the word 'lot' which comes as a noun means (the whole), so the meaning of this expression that has been used in the headline regarding the general context will be (khat is very important stimulant and represents the whole live for Yemen people and they cannot do their everyday activities without using it), thus the translator must refers to the text's news
as a reference for additional information for better understanding. Thus it has been translated into:

Thirdly: **hyperbole** is applied by using the utterance (khat’s your lot).

### 3.28 Sport News:

**Andy Murry Would Love to Work with Ivan Lendl as Coach Again:**

Andy Murry said he would "love to" work with Ivan Landel again but he wonders if the single minded, golf–loving coach who guided him to his tow grand slam titles can find the time to return to the tour-full-time or conquer his dislike of flying.

**Arabic Translation:**

صرح أندي ماري عن رغبته في أن يقوم إيفان لانديل بتدريبه مرة أخرى:

أبدي أندي ماري رغبته في أن يقوم المدرب إيفان لانديل بتدريبه مرة أخرى ولكنه يسائل إذا ما كان المدرب - عاشق رياضة الغولف - الذي قاده لتحقيق اللقب مرتين سيجد الوقت الكافي للتجوال الدائم أو التغلب على قهر خوفه من السفر جوا.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1. **Deletion** of the verb 'said ', and the personal pronoun ‘he’ in the headline (Andy Murry would love), so the utterance must be (Andy Murry said he would love), which has been translated into: (صرح).

2. **Referential strategy** is presented by using the noun 'coach' in the utterance (as a coach again)

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: the text's writer has used 'modality' in the utterance (would love) in the utterance (Andy Murry would love) .As modality is usually indicated via the use of modal verbs such as {may, could, would, will and must} and their negations {may not ,couldn’t , shouldn't…..etc} or through adverbs {certainly}. Sampson (1993:47) puts:

> Modal verbs and adverbs such as these are a regular feature of more 'opinionated' genres of journalism such as the editorial and column – genres of journalism that do not simply report an event (information) but also provide a judgment of an event (evaluation, comment). So you may have someone write "he could have been more careful" or "he should have been more careful"- very different ways of describing not only event ,but also the writer's view of the event .Modality may be expressed in two principal forms: truth modality, this modality can be expressed in categorical terms and include (will ,must , certainly, necessarily...etc) and
obligation (or duty)modality refers to future events and specifically, the degree to which the speaker/writer believes that a certain course of action or certain decisions ought or should be taken, again this modality can be expressed in categorical terms which include (must, ought. Should...etc). Journalist also uses a non-modal categorical assertion as (are,is...etc) to shift from truth modality 'probably' to 'was' or 'did' 'certainty'. Secondly: ambiguity is presented in the headline (Andy Murry would love to work with Ivan Landel as a coach again) due to structural formation of the sentence, because it initially appears as (Andy Murry will be the coach for Ivan Landel). So the translator must refer to the report as a reference for understanding the headline. It has been translated with the regard of the general context: (صرح أندي ماري عن رغبته في أن يقوم إيفان لانديل بتدريبه مرة أخرى) Thirdly: presupposition is presented by using the adverb 'again', this presupposed that the coach Ivan Landel had guided and trained Andy Murry in the past. The word is translated into its equivalent: (مرة أخرى)

Tuesday 17/5/20016
3.29 Political News
Baghdad Bombs Kill Dozens of Civilians:
At least 63 people have been killed and more than 90 wounded in three bombings in Baghdad, police and medical sources said, following the bloodiest week of attacks in the Iraqi capital so far this year.

Arabic Translation:
تفجيرات بغداد الانتحارية تقتل العشرات من المواطنين:
تؤكد المصادر الأمنية والطبية مقتل 63 علي الأقل وإصابة العشرات من المواطنين في التفجيرات التي حدثت في العاصمة بغداد في الأسبوع الذي يعد الأكثر دموية في هذا العام.

Analysis and Illustration:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms:
Simple present (form) = past (meaning)
Kill = have killed
Passive (meaning = Past Participle (form)
Killed = have been killed
Wounded = have been wounded
2-Referential strategy has been used by choosing the the noun 'civilians' in the utterance (bombs kill dozens of civilians). The noun 'dozens' (informal) means (very many). The whole utterance is translated into its same equivalent in the target language:

(قتل العشرات من المواطنين)
3- *Predicational strategy* is applied by using the adjectives: 'more' (أكثر), 'medical' (مصادر طبية), 'bloodiest' (الأسبوع الذي يُعد أكثر يومية) in the utterance (the bloodiest week of attacks in the Iraqi capital).

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: **transformation** is presented by using the passive forms: ‘have been killed’, and ‘have been wounded’. This shows the reader that the process of (killing, and wounding) are more important aspects than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: using **metonym** in the utterance (Baghdad Bombs). Here the user of an object is replaced by an object. John E. Retchardson (2007:68). The translation here will be: (تفجيرات بغداد/الانتهاضية), as Arabic equivalent word (الانتهاضية) gives an indication to the user of the object.

Secondly: **hyperbole** is applied by using the word 'bombs' and the superlative adjective 'bloodiest', such cases reflect the sensationalism in news reporting in the tabloid press. Van Dijk (1991:219) points out that: ‘In his study of the reporting of 'race' and 'racial' minorities hyperbole was highly selective: "disturbances are not merely described as 'riots' but even as 'mob war 'when young West Indians are involved , a policeman is not 'stabbed' but 'hacked down and mutilated in a fury of blood lust 'when he killed by a black man.’

Thirdly: using of the word 'bombs' represents applying of the trope **homographic pun** as 'bombs' can be either (a noun or a verb). Using of the word ‘bomb’ in this example also represents applying of more than one trope in one word, a matter that participate in the creation of **ambiguity**.

**3.30 Economic News:**
Cost of overdraft to Fall as Part of UK banks Overhaul:
A package of measures intended to save bank customers & 1bn over five years by encouraging switching and breaking the stronghold of the "big four" on the high street.

**Arabic Translation:**
هبوط قيمة تكاليف السحب المكشوف كجزء من إصلاح البنوك في المملكة المتحدة:

حزمة من التدابير سيتم تنفيذها على مدى خمسة أعوام تهدف لتوفير بليون جنيه استرليني للعملاء وذلك من خلال تشجيع الفكاك من قبضة البنوك الأربعة الكبار التي تتمركز في هاي ستريت.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**
1- Using of the **shortened verb forms** like:
Infinitive (form) = Future (meaning)
To fall = will fall
To save = will save
Passive (meaning) = Participle (form)
Intended = have been intended

2-Using *acronyms* as 'UK' instead of (United Kingdom).

3-*Predicational strategy* has been used, in the utterance
(big four) by using the adjective 'big'. It is through predicational strategy
persons and other things are specified and characterized with respect to
quality, quantity, space, time and so on. Reisigl and Wodak (2001:54) call
these descriptions: *'a text's predicational strategies or 'the very basic
process and results of linguistically assigning qualities to persons, animals,
objects, events, actions, and social phenomena'.*

4-**Omission** of the relative clause 'which', and the passive verb 'are located',
beside preposition ‘on’ from the utterance (big four banks on High Street),
instead of (the four big banks which are located on High Street), so the
utterance is translated into: (البنوك الأربعة الكبار المتمركزة في هاي ستريت).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using passive form 'intended' to show the reader that the process of
'intention' is more important than the agent, *'transformation'. And it is
translated into: (تهدف)

Secondly: when the reader reads the utterance (big four), he
needs to look at the assigning of reference- or what an utterance refers to. As the
reference is an issue which obviously cannot be looked at outside of
context. By this procedure the translator can overcome the problem of
*ambiguity* in this example that results from the deletion of the mentioned
items.

3.31 Social News:
The First 50 Lashes: A Saudi Activist's Wife Endures Her Husband's Brutal Sentence:
Ensaf Haidar fled to Canada from Saudi Arabia in 2014 after her husband
Raif Badwi, a Saudi blogger, was arrested and subsequently sentenced to
40 years in prison, and 1000 lashes for alleged "insulting Islam through
electronic channels."
Arabic Translation:
الخمسون جلدة الأولى: ذكرت زوجة ناشط سعودي بأنها قد عانت من الحكم الجائر علي زوجها:
هربت إنصاف حيدر من المملكة العربية السعودية إلى كندا في عام 2014م بعد القبض على زوجها رائف بدوي "كاتب المدونات الإلكترونية" ولقد حكم عليه بالسجن أربعون عاماً إضافة إلى جلده بالسوط ألف جلدة على خلفية اتهامه بسب الإساءة عبر القنوات الإلكترونية .

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using the *shortened verb forms*:
   Present simple (form) =Past (meaning)
   Endures =has endured
   Passive (meaning) = Participle (form)
   arrested = has been arrested
   alleged =has been alleged
   sentenced =has been sentenced
2-Referential strategy is applied by using the nouns: ‘activist’, ‘Saudi’, and ‘blogger’.
3-Predicational strategy has been presented by using the adjectives: (brutal, and electronic) to modify and specify nouns, 'sentence, and 'channels', they have respectively been translated into:
(الحكم/الجائر) و (القنوات/الإلكترونية)

Analysison the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using the passive process in the (arrested, alleged, sentenced) to show the reader that the process of 'arresting', 'allegation ',and sentence ,are more important aspects than the agents (transitivity).They have respectively been translated into:
( بعد القبض) و (الجهة/تهمته) و (الحكم عليه)
Secondly: presupposition has been presented by applying the definite article 'the' in the utterance (the 50lashes) ,presuppose that (the process of lashing exists as a thing ,and not simply as a consequence of an activity).
Thirdly: using of the hyperbole has been presented in the adjective (brutal), as it is translated into: (الجائر). Also the translator must look at assigning of reference or what an utterance refers to, when he reads the expression (the first 50 lashes), to tackle the problem of ambiguity because he couldn't understand it outside of context.
3.32 Sport News:
Mike Ford Looking Forward to 'Embracing New Opportunities'' After Leaving Bath:
Mike Ford is looking forward to "embracing new opportunities that lie ahead" following his departure from Bath.

Arabic Translation:
ذكرمايك فورد بأنه يتطلع "لاغتنام الفرص الجديدة" التي ستتاح له بعد مغادرته فريق باث.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms like:
   Continuous Participle (form) =Present (meaning)
   Embracing = is embracing
   leaving = is leaving
   Looking = is looking

2-Deletion has been used in the utterance (after leaving), personal pronoun 'he', and the helping verb 'is' are deleted from the utterance (after leaving Bath), instead of (after he is leaving), and it is translated into: بعد مغادرته:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: presupposition has been presented in the adjective (new), this presupposes that (Mike Ford had worked as a coach in the past).And the utterance (new opportunities) has been translated translated into its Arabic equivalent:

Secondly: using metaphor in the word ‘embracing’ whish comes as (a noun or a verb), as a verb means: (to take in your arms as a sign of a love or affection), and as a noun means (the act of embracing) Oxford Dictionary. So when we look to the utterance (Mike Ford to embracing new opportunities) this means that: (he has great desire for having new opportunities for working) Therefore, the word embracing has metaphorically been used because (catching opportunity to work) is employed in terms of something else. And It has been translated into:

Wednesday 18/5/2016
3.33 Political News:
Syria: Vienna Meeting Agrees Aid Airdrops But Fails to Set Date for Talks:
The US, Russia and other powers have pledged to use airdrops to deliver urgently needed humanitarian to Syria civilians, but have failed to agree a
date to resume stalled peace talks, under lining the depth of international divisions over the crisis.

**Arabic Translation:**

سورية: اتفقت الدول الكبرى المجتمعة في فيينا على إمداد السوريين بالمساعدات الجوية ولم تتمكن من تحديد موعد لاستئناف محادثات السلام السورية.

تعهدت أمريكا وروسيا إضافة إلى الدول الكبرى الأخرى المجتمعة في فيينا بإمداد المواطنين السوريين بالمساعدات الإنسانية العاجلة جوًا.

ولم تتمكن الدول الكبرى من تحديد موعد لاستئناف محادثات السلام المتعثرة جراء الانقسام الدولي المتسع حول الأزمة السورية.

**Analysis Illustrations**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using of *shortened verb forms* as:
   - Present simple (form) =Past (meaning)
     - Agrees =have agreed
     - Fails =have failed

2-Using *acronyms* like: 'US' instead of (United States of America).

3-*Deletion* of the infinite article ‘a’, the relative clause 'which', verb clause 'has been held, preposition 'by', definite article 'the', the adjective 'big', and the noun 'powers' from the utterance (Vienna meeting), instead of (a meeting which has been held in Vienna by the big powers)

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: using the trope *metonym* in the utterance (Vienna meeting), people (ministers who are represent their countries) are replaced by the event (meeting). This expression is translated regarding the usage of this trope, and regarding the deleted items into:

(الدول الكبرى المجتمعة في فيينا) (the omitted noun 'people' has been replaced in the target translation by the compound noun (big powers)) (الدول الكبرى)، so the utterance has been translated with regard to these changes to avoid lack of clarity, as using of these strategies cause *ambiguity*.

Secondly: using a *metaphor* that has been presented in the utterance (under lining the depth), the word 'lining' means: (the inside surface) Oxford Dictionary, but here is perceived in terms of another. As a metaphor ‘in the most general sense involves perceiving one things in terms of another.' Translation regarding the metaphor trope:

(Jarae الانتقاس الدولي المتسع) (جزاء الانقسام الدولي المتسع): Thirdly: translator will find this kind of headlines are very difficult to understand due to the *ambiguity* and vagueness which have been resulted
from grammatical peculiarities of news items as: complex sentences in the utterance(Vienna meeting), also it has been subjected to a lot of deleted items, as it must be (a meeting which has been held in Vienna by the big powers). Thus the utterance has been translated into: 
(الدول الكبرى المجتمعية في فيينا) translator needs to look at the reference or what an utterance refers to.

3.34 Economic News:
Millions Could Get a Rise Under Obama Administration's New Overtime Rules:
More than four million working Americans could get a bigger paycheck by the end of the year, thanks to a new overtime rule to be finalized by the US department of labor on Wednesday. 

Arabic Translation:
الملايين يمكن أن ترتفع أجورهم جراء القانون الجديد لإدارة أوباما الذي سيؤدي لزيادة ساعات العمل الرسمية:
 أكثر من أربعة ملايين عامل أمريكي سترتفد رواتبهم مع نهاية العام وذلك تبعاً للفوانجنة الجديد الذي سيؤدي لزيادة ساعات العمل الرسمية والذي إجازته الإدارة الأمريكية لحزب العمل يوم الأربعاء.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of acronyms as in the news text 'US' instead of (United States of America).
2-Deletion of post modifications: as the noun 'wages' and possessive pronoun 'their' in addition to preposition 'in' from the expression 'millions' instead of (millions could get a rise in their wages), journalist has only written the word "millions" for saving space. But the translation process has been achieved regarding the headline utterances equivalents in the target language: 
(الملايين يمكن أن ترتفع أجورهم)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: applying of modality as in the utterance (could get), 'could' Is an example of truth modality .Simpson (1993; 47) puts it "modality’ refers broadly to speakers attitude towards, or opinion about, the truth of a preposition expressed by a sentence. It also extends to their attitude towards a situation or an event described by a sentence. Regarding The expression (could get a rise) the omitted term (wages) are included in
the target translation, as it has been translated into its target equivalent:
(يمنكن أن ترتفع أجورهم)
Secondly: using **presupposition** that has been presented in the adjective 'new', this presupposes that US overtime rules has experienced an old or past one.

3.35 Social News:
**Iraq Shut Down the Internet to Stop Pupils Cheating in Exams:**
The Iraqi government cuts off fixed line and mobile broadband to discourage children from smuggling mobile phones into state's tests.

**Arabic Translation:**
عملت الحكومة العراقية على قطع شبكة الإنترنت لمنع الطلاب عن الغش في امتحانات الولاية:
قطعت الحكومة العراقية شبكة خطوط الإنترنت لمنع طلاب المدارس من الغش في الامتحانات.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**
**Lexical Analysis:**
1- Using of **shortened verb forms** as:
   Simple Present (form) =Past (meaning)
   Shut =has shut

2-Using of **monosyllabic** verbs like; (shut, cut), instead of longer ones.

3-Using of the shorten utterance (cheating in exams)in the headline instead of the longer one (smuggling mobile phones in state's tests) which included many items as: the noun 'smuggling', and the compound noun 'mobile phone', preposition 'in' beside the noun 'state', in addition to **deletion** of the post modification 'government' and writing only the noun 'Iraq', as substitute of the utterance (Iraq government) for saving space .The mentioned utterances have respectively been translated into their Arabic equivalents:
**الحكومة العراقية** و( إمتحانات الولاية)

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly; using **metonym** in the utterance (Iraqi shuts down), here people who live or work in a place are replaced by that place (country). This utterance has been translated regarding the omitted item 'government' and considering the general context: 
(عملت الحكومة العراقية علي قطع), although the expression means the (officials) who are working in the (Iraqi government), but it has implicitly been embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance so there is no need to mention it. Metonym usage contributes in the occurrence of ambiguity.
3.36 Sport News:
FA Investigating Pitch Invasion at End of Hull's Match Against Derby:
The football Association has confirmed it is investigating the pitch invasion which followed Hull's play-off semi-final second against Derby on Tuesday night.

Arabic Translation:
يجري الاتحاد العام لكرة القدم التحريات اللازمة عن الاعتداء الذي حدث في ملعب كرة القدم بعد نهاية مباراة هال وديربي.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of shortened verb forms as:
   Present (meaning) = Continuous (form)
   Is Investigating = investigating
2- Using of acronyms as 'FA' instead of (The Football Association).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of metonym as (FA investigating), here people (who are working in the FA) are replaced by the place (FA) in which these people work, and it has been translated regarding the usage of this trope without mentioning the noun 'people' due to clarity of the meaning of the utterance, so the translation will be: (يجري الاتحاد العام لكرة القدم التحريات).

Secondly: the verb 'invasion' has metaphorically been used, the verb invade means (to enter a country with army, in order to attack, conquer it) Oxford Dictionary, this verb is translated into: (الاعتداء). According to the structural and lexical differences between the two languages, so the verbal sentence in the source language has been altered into a nominal sentence in this example. This is supported by Nida (2000:136) as he argues that: ‘a natural translation involves two principle areas of adaptation, grammar, and lexicon,’ in general, the grammatical modifications can be made more readily, since many grammatical changes are dictated by the obligation structures of the receptor language (RL). That is to say, one is obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word order and using verbs in place of nouns and vice versa.
Translator must look at a reference or what an utterance refers to for understanding the text news correctly, beside tackling the *ambiguity* problems which result from the usage of the metaphor trope.

**Thursday 19/5/2016**

**3.37 Political News:**

**Egypt Air Flight Missing 'We Cannot Exclude Anything' Says Egyptian PM:**

Egyptian Prime minister says "We can exclude nothing at this time' as Airbus A320-232 vanishes over eastern Mediterranean.

**Arabic Translation:**

"رئٍض انٕسراء انًصزي "لاَسخثًُ أي شئ فً ْذِ انًزحهت
ذكػر ريػيس الػازرام المصػر  ضعػو ا تفػ م الطػ ير  المصػرية المفقػاو  مػف طػراز ايرضػ ص
التػ  ا تفػت
أ  ش م ة  هذ  ا
لمرسمة ."

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using of the *shortened verb forms*:

Present (meaning) = Continuous (form)

Is Missing = missing

Simple Present (form) = Past (meaning)

Says = has said

Vanishes = has vanished

Exclude = has exclude

2-Also, the text's writer has used *monosyllabic* verbs as: 'miss' instead of 'vanish'.

3-Using of *acronyms* as 'PM' instead of (Prime Minister)

4-*Referential strategy* is presented by using the nouns: ‘Egyptian’ and ‘prime minister’.

5-Deletion of the verb ‘had’, an infinite article 'a' and the post modifications as the compound noun ‘passenger jet’ from the utterance (Egypt Air Flight missing), as it must be (Egypt Air Flight *had a missing passenger jet*)

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: using of *metonym* as ‘we’ which refers to (Egyptian people), in the utterance (we cannot exclude any thing). Here the country 'Egypt' replaced by certain people living in this country. The utterance it is translated into:

(لا نستبعد أي شيء)
Secondly: occurrence of **ambiguity** due to deletion of some terms, and due to the usage of the word 'missing' in the expression (Egypt Air Flight missing), as this word can be either an adjective which means (lost) or comes as a verb that means (to notice that you have lost somebody or something…etc) Oxford Dictionary. So translator of the headline and its text’s news will be confused by the word 'missing'. In case of the text's writer uses the word as the verb, the sentence will be (Egypt air flight had been missed) in case of the word has been used as an adjective the sentence will be (Egypt Air Flight had a missing passenger jet). Therefore the translator must look at the text's news to understand the meaning of the headline correctly. Thus the translation of the headline will be regarding the usage of the word 'missing' as a modifier: (الطائرة المصرية المفقودة).

3.38 Economic News:

**Markets Hit by Fear of US June Rate Hike:**
Shares fall in Europe and Asia as America's central bank signals it could raise interest next month.

**Arabic Translation:**
أسعار الفائدة في بنوك الولايات المتحدة قد ترتفع شهر يونيوي المقبل.
تراجع الأسهم في أوروبا وأسيا وذلك لاحتمالية أن يرفع الفدرالي الأمريكي (المصرف المركزي) أسعار الفائدة الشهر المقبل.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**
1- Using of **shortened verb forms** as:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Hit = has hit
   Signals = has signaled
2- Using of **acronyms** as 'US' instead of (United States of America).

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: using **metonyms** in the utterances:
1-(US June rate hike), here 'banks' are replaced by the country 'US'. The translation of this utterance is done regarding the omitted noun 'banks,' as it has been mentioned in the target language:
   (أسعار الفائدة في بنوك الولايات المتحدة قد ترتفع).
2-( **America's Central Bank** signals), people are replaced by the place in which they are working. And this has been translated into:
   (المصرف الأمريكي المركزي).
Secondly: **modality** is presented by using the verb 'could' that has been mentioned in the expression (it could raise interest next month). Could is an example of the truth modality, and it has been used to reduce certainty. Translation of the modal verb 'could' has been performed regarding the general context of the utterance, in addition to considering the structural and lexical differences between the source and the target languages to ensure accuracy:

While performing the process of translation of the modal verb 'could' into Arabic language, it has been changed into a noun (احتمالية), as the verbal sentence in the source language has been shifted into nominal sentence regarding the grammatical structural requirements of the target language.

### 3.39 Social News:
**Chinese, Germans, and Britons Most Welcoming to Refugees, Says Report:**
The people of China, Germany and the UK are the most welcoming to refugees in the world, according to Amnesty International survey on attitudes towards those fleeing war and persecution.

**Arabic Translation:**
ذكر تقرير: أن شعوب الصين والمانيا وبريطانيا تعد من أكثر الشعوب ترحبا باللاجئين:
كشف تقرير صادر من منظمة العدل الدولية أن شعوب الصين والمانيا وبريطانيا تعد من أكثر شعوب العالم ترحبا باللاجئين الفارين من الحرب والاضطهاد.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**
**Lexical Analysis:**
1-Using of *shortened verb forms* as:
   Present (meaning) = Continuous (form)
   Are Welcoming = welcoming
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Says = has said
2-Using of *acronyms* as (UK) instead of (United Kingdom).
3-*Deletion* of the article 'the', and linking verb ‘are’ from the utterance (most welcoming to refugees), instead of (*are the* most welcoming to refugees) in the headline.
4-Using of *space saving punctuation* as in the headline in the utterance (report says) which results in *deletion* of the relative pronoun 'that', noun 'survey', and the verb clause (has revealed), beside the compound noun (Amnesty International). Thus the utterance will be: (*Amnesty International*)
survey has revealed that the people of China, Germany, and Britain are the most welcoming to refugees), this has been translated into:

(كشف تقرير صادر من منظمة العدل الدولية أن شعوب الصين وألمانيا وبريطانيا تعد من أكثر شعوب العالم ترحيبا باللاجئين)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the text's writer has used metonym in the headline which presented in the words (Chinese, Germans, Britons) here certain countries are replaced by the people who are living in them, and they have been demonstrated in the target translation by mentioned the noun ‘people’ and by applying the names of these countries (China, Germany, Britain).

Secondly: the reader needs to look at the news report to understand the headline due to ambiguity results from the omission of some items in the headline as the utterance: (Amnesty International survey has revealed), besides, deletion of the definite article ‘the’ and the linking verb ‘are’.

3.40 Sport News:
Seville Beat Liverpool
Seville Beat Liverpool 3-1 to Claim EuropeLeague Title-As It Happened
Liverpool's party fizzles out as Seville reign again.

Arabic Translation:

توج فريق اشبيلية بطلاً للدوري الأوربي مرة أخرى:
توج فريق اشبيلية الإسباني بطلاً للدوري الأوروبي بينما أعقب عن ذلك فريق ليفربول.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
Present simple (form) = past (meaning)
Beat = has beaten
Fizzles =has fizzled

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: Using metaphors in the words (beat and reign)

1-The verb ‘beat’ which means (to defeat somebody) Oxford Dictionary, is a kind of the metaphors of war which employed in sports reporting.

As these kinds of metaphors are frequently employed in sports reporting. 'In most sports, we talk about: 'attack and defense' about 'counter-back', we 'shoot for goal' or 'shoot at a goal' if one side is subject to a prolonged period of pressure they can be said to be 'under siege'; a team can be 'slaughtered' by oppositions...etc.' John E.Richardson (2007:67). This word
while performing the translation process, has been altered into passive form in the target language regarding the grammatical structural requirements of the Arabic language. But its implicit meaning is embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance in the target language.

2-Using of the word 'reign' which comes as a verb and noun. As a noun it means: (the period of time that a king or a queen rules a country) and as verb means: (about a king or a queen to rule a country). So this word is employed in sport reporting as a metaphor. Also the possibility of using the word 'reign' as in this example as a noun and as verb represents the trope **homographic pun**. So it has been translated regarding the usage of the both tropes and the general context in the target language will be:

Thirdly: **hyperbole** is presented by using the verb 'fizzles out', which means (to end in a weak or disappointing way), the verb 'fizzles' in the utterance (Liverpool's party fizzles out) is translated into the past equivalent in the target language (اختنق) Using present simple forms instead of past verb forms is the most general journalism written techniques that have been practiced by journalists in writing headlines and news (Barry Baddock, 1988: 17), so the utterance will be: Using of metaphors techniques and homographic pun, all these factors contribute in the creation of **ambiguity**.

**Friday 20 /5/2016**

**3.41 Political News:**

**Suspect is in Custody After Reported Shooting at White House:**

A suspect in custody after a shooting was reported at a White House security checkpoint on Friday afternoon.

**Arabic Translation:**

تم إلقاء القبض على متهم أمام البيت الأبيض عقب تقرير حذر بأنه سيكون هناك إطلاق للنار: تم إلقاء القبض على متهم أمام البيت الأبيض عقب تقرير حذر من أنه سيكون هناك إطلاق للنار على منطقة رجال الأمن السري في البيت الأبيض ظهر الجمعة.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using of **shortened verb forms** as:

Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)

Reported = has been reported
2-Deletion of the post modification 'security', and the head noun 'checkpoint' from the utterance (the White House) In the headline, that must be (White House security checkpoint), and it is translated into:

3. Referential strategy has been used as the text's writer has named the (person who has been in the custody) by the word (suspect), this has been translated into: (متهم).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of metonym as in (shooting was reported at the White House), here people are replaced by a place in which they work or stay.
Secondly: Transformation is presented by using the word (reported). This shows the reader that the process of reporting is more important aspect than who was actually doing the action, and the verb 'reported' in the utterance (after a shooting reported ...) is translated into: (عقب تقرير حذر).
Thirdly: In this headline appears the problem of misfire due to double meanings of the word (shooting) which can either be a verb or noun, 'shoot' as a verb means: (an act of firing a gun), and as a noun means (firing) Oxford Dictionary. But it has been considered in this example as a noun due to the using of the article "a" in the news text, thus the word 'shooting' in the utterance (reported shooting) has been translated regarding this meaning with consideration of the general context of the target translation into: (تقرير حذر من أنه سيكون هناك إطلاق النار).

All these factors participate in the creation of ambiguity, so translator needs to look at the text report which represents a reference for him/her to understand the aforesaid headline correctly.

3.42 Economic News:
UK Manufacturing Boosted by Pick – Up in Food and Drink Output:
Largely thanks to food and drink production getting back up a running after flooding hit factories earlier this year.

Arabic Translation:
ائزد ه الصناعة في بريطانيا بسبب زيادة الإنتاج في المواد الغذائية والمشروبات:
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of *shortened verb forms* as:
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Boosted = have been boosted

2- Using *acronyms* as 'UK' instead for United Kingdom

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: *transformation* has been presented by using the passive form (boosted), to show the reader that the process of (boosting) are important than the actual agents. The verb has 'boosted' in the expression (manufacturing boosted) been translated into: (ازدهار الصناعة), in this example the verbal sentence (manufacturing boosted) is changed into a nominal sentence while translated it into the target language. This is supported by Nida (2000:136) as he argues that: ‘a natural translation involves two principles areas of adaptation grammar, and lexicon.’

Secondly: *metaphor* is applied by using the verb 'boost' as it means (to increase something in number, value, or strength). Oxford Dictionary. So this word is employed here to understand the economical affairs in terms of something else.

Thirdly: *hyperbole* is presented by using: (*pick-up* in food drinks output), which has been translated into:

But while translating this utterance into the target language the verbal sentence (pick-up in food and drink) has been changed into nominal sentence.

2- Using of the expression (largely thanks to…), and it has been translated into the target language as:

Fourthly: applying more the one technique by using the word ‘boosted’ cause *ambiguity*.

3.43 Social News:

**London: Four Women Injured in Supermarket Stabbing Attack:**

A woman was critically injured and three others were hurt at the hands of a man wielding a knife in the car park of a supermarket in south-west London on Friday during apparently indiscriminate attack.
Arabic Translation:
لندن أصيبت أربعة نسوة بجروح في هجوم شنه عليهم مسلح يشرسكتينا في إحدى مراكز التسوق:
أصيبت إمرأة بجروح باللغة بينما تضررت الثلاث الأخيرات في إيديهن عند ما هجم عليهم
مسلح يشرسسكينا في موقف للسيارات في إحدى أماكن التسوق في جنوب غرب لندن في يوم
الجمعة في هجوم يبدو أنه لم يتسم بدعاوق عنصرية.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Injured = has been injured
   Were hurt = has been hurt

2- Predicational strategy has been applied by using the adjective 'indiscriminate' to describe the word 'attack', in the utterance (apparently indiscriminate attack), and the translation will be:

3- Omission of the expression (at the hands of a man wielding a knife) from the utterance (stabbing attack), instead of (stabbing attack at the hands of a man wielding a knife), which is translated into the target language regarding the omitted items:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation is presented by using the passive verbs 'injured', and 'were hurt', to show the reader that the processes of 'injury', and 'hurt' are more important than the agents, and they are respectively translated into:

Secondly: using of metonym in the utterance (supermarket stabbing attack), as the creator is replaced by the product. Thus translator will find it difficult to understand the above headline, because it initially appears that (the supermarket itself is doing this attack) due to the usage of metonym, using of these special journalistic tools and deletion strategies are resulted in the problem of ambiguity, therefore translator must look at the reference, or at the report as a whole to understand the headline. The mentioned utterance in the headline is translated with regard to the aforesaid strategies and tools to realize accuracy.

(في هجوم شنه عليهم مسلح بسكين في إحدى مراكز التسوق)
3.44 Sport News:
Manchester United Setting Up Sights on FA Cup Wins, Says: Louis Van Gaal:
Louis Van Gaal gives his reactions after Manchester United beat Bournemouth on Tuesday at Old Trafford In the final match of the Premier League.

Arabic Translation:
صرحلع اسلفانلقاللقائلاً: يبدو أن فريق مانشستر يونايتد عاقد العزم على الفوز بكأس الاتحاد الأوربي:
علق لويس فان قال مصرحاً بعد فوز فريق مانشستر علي باريميونيخ في استاد أولد ترافورد يوم الثلاثاء بأن الفوز سيكون حليف مانشسترفي كأس الاتحاد الأوربي.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
   Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
   Setting = is setting
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Says = has said
   Gives = has gave
   Beat = has beaten
2-Using of acronyms as: 'FA' instead of (Football Association).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metaphor is presented in the verb 'beat. This is an example of metaphors of war which employed in sports reporting, the verb 'beat' in the utterance (after Manchester United beat Bournemouth) has been changed into a noun ‘victory’ which represents the opposite equivalent, and it has been translated into the target Arabic language: (بعد فوز فريق مانشستر يونايتد علي باريميونيخ في استاد أولد ترافورد يوم الثلاثاء أدَّى الفوز إلى حليف مانشستر في كأس الاتحاد الأوربي). The grammatical and semantic structure of the Arabic language requires this verbal change for accurate meaning. This supported by Ali Darawish (1983:45) as he states that ‘a)no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic features,b)languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement,c) a translator is forced to front or move backword certain items, etc..’
Secondly: using of the utterance (Manchester United set up sights on FA Cup wins) represents applying of hyperbole.
Thirdly: In this headline appears the problem of \textit{ambiguity} due to the usage of metaphor, in addition to the usage of the utterance (FA Cup wins), translator needs to exert great effort and time to decide what does the writer meant by this, because it initially appears that (FA Cup itself wins the match), the expression in the headline has been translated into:

(فريق مانشستر عاقد العزم على الفوز بكأس الاتحاد الأوروبي)

Therefore translator must read the text as a whole to decide which meaning the writer meant them to read.

\textbf{Saturday 21/5/2016}

\textbf{3.45 Political News:}

\textbf{Baghdad Unrest: At Least Four Anti- Government Protesters Killed:}

At least forty anti-government protesters have been killed and ninety injured as security forces ejected them from Baghdad fortified green zone, according to medical sources.

\textbf{Arabic Translation:}

كشفت مصادر طبية أن الاضطرابات في بغداد أدت إلى قتل أربعين متشابهًا على الأقل في مظاهرات ضد الحكومة:

قتل أربعين وجرح تسعين متشابهًا على الأقل في مظاهرات تارت ضد الحكومة عند ما قامت قوات الجيش بصدهم عن المنطقة المحصنة الخضراء، وفقًا لمصادر طبية.

\textbf{Analysis and Illustrations:}

\textbf{Lexical Analysis:}

1-\textit{Using of shortened verb forms:}

Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)

Killed = have been killed

Injured = have been injured

2-\textit{Referential strategy} which is presented by using the noun 'protesters' (متظاهرا). ‘Journalists have to provide names for people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically, by choosing one social category and exclude them from other different categories- or perhaps, choose to foreground one social category over other equally accurate alternatives Blommaert’(2005:11).

3-\textit{Using of space-save punctuation} as in the utterance (Baghdad unrest-), this means that: \textit{(medical sources revealed that at least forty anti-government protesters have been killed in Baghdad unrest)}, which results in omission of the adjective 'medical' and the head noun 'sources' , the verb 'revealed', the relative pronoun 'that' in addition to the helping verb 'have
been'. All these omitted items are mentioned in the Arabic target language by mentioning their equivalents to understand the meaning of the headline accurately:

Also, the expression 'anti-government' which is included within the headline utterances has been translated into: (مظاهرات ضد الحكومة), translator has added the noun 'protests' (مظاهرات) for accurate meaning and better understanding.

4. **Predicational strategy** is applied by using the adjectives: 'fortified', and 'green' in the utterance (Baghdad fortified green zone), this is translated into its target equivalent: (المنطقة المحصنة الخضراء).

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using passive forms (killed, injured), this shows the reader that the process of (killing and injury) are important than who was actually doing the actions. These have respectively been translated into (قتل و (جرح).
Secondly: using of deletion technique in the headline utterances creates ambiguity.

**3.46 Economic News:**

**Jeremy Corbyn Calls for New Economics to Tackle "Grotesque Inequality"**

Opposition leader says growth demands major changes in way economy is run as shadow chancellor vows to rewrite rules.

Jeremy Corbyn said the UK needed a serious debate about wealth creation, as he called for a new style of economics to tackle Britain's "grotesque inequality".

**Arabic Translation:**

طلاب جيرمي كورين باقتصاد جديد لمعالجة عدم المساواة المتفشى بشكل مخفٍ: 
صرح قائد المعارضة في بريطانيا بأن النمو الاقتصادي يحتاج لتغييرات جذرية في الأسلوب الذي تدار به العملية الاقتصادية وذلك في أثناء التصويت لإعادة كتابة القوانين.

صرح جيرمي كورين أن المملكة المتحدة تحتاج لمناقشات جادة فيما يخص تكوين الأمور أثناء مطالبه باقتصاد ذو أسلوب جديد لمعالجة عدم المساواة الخفيف في بريطانيا.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Calls = has called
Says = has said
Demands = has demanded
Vows = has vowed
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Is run = has been run

2-Using *acronyms* as (UK) instead of (United Kingdom)

3-**Prediciational strategy** is represented by using the adjective: 'grotesque' to modify and specify the noun 'inequality', and the utterance (grotesque inequality) is translated into: (عدد المساواة المتفشى بشكل مخفف), as the translator has added the noun 'spread' for understanding the headline's meaning accurately.

4-**Omission** of post modification 'process', in addition to the definite article 'the' from the utterance (changes in way economy is run) instead of the expression: (changes in the way the economy process is run), this is translated considering the omitted items and the general context into:

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: **Presupposition** is presented by using the word 'new', and this presupposes that Britain's economics has experienced old or past ones, and it is translated into its the same equivalent in the target language: (جديد).
Secondly: **transformation** or 'transitivity' is presented in the utterance 'is run' to show the reader that the process of 'run', which has been mentioned in the expression (changes in way economy is run) Is more important than the agent, and it is translated into: (السلوك الذي تدار به العملية الاقتصادية).
Thirdly: **hyperbole** has been used by applying the adjective 'grotesque' (بشكل مخفف) in the utterance (grotesque inequality). This headline attracts the reader because (inequality, wealth creation, in addition to (the growth of economy) all these economical affairs will affect the standard of his live and consequently his welfare, so the opposition leader will be supported by a lot of people.

3.47 Social News:
**Egypt Air Flight MS804Smoke Detected in Minutes Before Crash:**
French investigators confirm alerts sent in last minutes of flight indicated smoke in cabin, as Egyptian military releases pictures of debris.

**Arabic Translation:**

123
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Detected = has been detected
   - Indicated = has been indicated
   - Sent = has been sent
   - Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Confirm = has confirmed
   - Releases = has released

2- Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'French investigators', and is translated into:
   - محققو (محققو فرنسيون)

3- Omission of the post modification 'devices' from expression (indicated smoke) instead of (indicated smoke devices), which has been translated into:
   - أجهزة (أجهزة رصد الدخان)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: using transformation 'transitivity' which has been presented in the passive forms (detected), (indicated smoke), and (alerts sent) to show the reader that the processes of (detection, indication, and send) are more important aspects of the story than who were actually doing them, these passive forms are respectively rendered into their same equivalents in the target language (رصد) (و(أجهزة رصد الدخان) و(صدر إشارات)

Secondly: translator will find it difficult to understand the headline due to the utterance (smoke detected), which initially appears as (smoke is the donor or represents the agent of the verb detect), due to the omission of the noun ‘devices’. ‘This is the problem of equivocation-or vagueness or ambiguity in language-and context is usually central in deciding which meaning the writer meant us to read. So the reader must look at assigning of references or what an utterance refers to.’ John E. Richardson (2007:25).
3.48 Sport News:
FA Cup Final:
Crystal Palace V Manchester United: FA Cup Final
Arabic Translation:
نهائي كأس الاتحاد الأوروبي:
فريقاً مانشستر يونايتد وكريتستال بالاس يلتقيان اليوم في نهائي بطولة كأس الاتحاد الإنجليزي لكرة القدم.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using acronym as ‘FA’ instead of (Football Association)
2- Deletion of the abstract noun 'championship' from the utterance (FA Cup Final), instead of (championship of FA Cup Final).
3- Space-saving punctuation is used in this headline, that results in omission of the pronoun ‘it’, auxiliary verb ‘is’, the verb 'faces' beside the verb 'revealed' from the expression (Crystal Palace v Manchester United: FA Cup) which means (it is revealed that Manchester United faces Crystal Palace vice versa). And it has been translated into:

‘Space –save punctuation marks often used to indicate quotations, questions, casual relations, and connectives.’ Barry Baddock (1988:18).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the expression (FA Cup final), results in ambiguity and creates great confusion, due to the deletion of the abstract noun 'championship' which has been mentioned in the review of the lexical analysis, therefore the translator must read the whole headline and text report to understand it, so it has been rendered into:

Secondly: most of the sports news have reflected the trope hyperbole due to the fame of their events.

Sunday 22/5/2016
3.49 Political News:
Taliban Leader Mullah Omar Akhatar Mansoor Believed Killed in US Drone Strike:
Pentagon says strike carried out in Afghanistan-Pakistan border region official says US believes Mullah Omar successor killed.
The US military on Saturday carried out an strike that targeted the Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Omar Akhatar.
Arabic Translation:
ترجيح مقتتل زعيم طالبان الملة عمر أخطر منصور في غارة امريكية:
رحح مسؤلون امريكيون مقتتل زعيم حركة طالبان الملا عمر في غارة امريكية و لقد تم استهداف
منصور وأخر أثناء استغلالهم سيارة في منطقة باكستانية نائية بالقرب من الحدود الأفغانية.
وأكدت وزارة الدفاع الأمريكية "البنتاغون" استهدافها زعيم حركة طالبان في غاراتها الجوية.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Believed = have been believed
   killed = have been killed
   carried out = have been carried out
   targeted = have been targeted
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Says = has said
   Believes = has believed
2-Using of acronyms as: 'U S' for (United States).
3-Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun ‘officials’ and
   the noun ‘leader’ in the utterance ('Taliban,' 'Leader', Mullah'), This shows
   the reader the significant of the person which has been targeted by the US.
   Also reflects the great loss of Taliban Afghanistan due to their leader death.
   The utterance has been translated into: (زعيم طالبان الملة عمر)
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation is presented by using the passive forms (killed, strike carried out, targeted).
   To show the reader that the processes of (killing, carrying out, targeting) are more essential aspects than the agents.
   These verbs have respectively been translated into their equivalents in the target language:
   however, regarding the passive forms (carried out) in the expression (a strike carried out) the verbal
   sentence in the source language has been changed into a nominal sentence
   when translating it into the target language without mentioning the passive
   form 'carried out', as the noun 'strike' denotes the action . In addition to that
   using of the passive verb 'believed' in the expression (believed killed), as it
   has been translated considering these factors:
   (من المرجح مقتل)، changing of
   the verbal form into nominal form has been supported by Nida (200:136),
   as he states that ‘a natural translation involves two principle areas of
adaptation, grammar and lexicon.’ That is to say, one obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word order and using verbs in place of nouns and vice versa due to structural , and lexical differences between the source and the target languages.

Secondly: hyperbole is presented in the headline by writing the full name of Taliban leader( Taliban Leader Mullah Omer Akhtar Mansoor). This headline will attract the reader especially those who are opposed to Afghanistan regime. Hyperbole usage always reflects the paper’s policy.

Thirdly: metonym is presented by using the expression: (US believes), here people (officials) are replaced by the country in which they are working, despite of mentioning the omitted noun in the target translation( رجح مستنلون امريكيون), as the noun 'officials' has been used as substitute for 'people'. The translation process is achieved with regard to noun 'officials' and according to the general context, so the translation of the noun will be (مستشارون).

3.50 Economic news:
Gorge Osborne's post Brexit economy is a fantasy land:
With one month to go to referendum, Gorge Osborne is pulling out all the stops: the chancellor has a clear message: a vote to leave the EU is the vote for recession, A house price slump, soaring food prices, and hundreds of thousands lost jobs.

Arabic Translation:
يعتبر الاقتصاد البريطاني بالنسبة لجورج اسبرون فيما بعد بريطاً ضرباً من الأوهام. لقد تبقى من الزمن شهر واحد وسيذهب البريطانيون لتصاديق الاستفتاء للتصويت أما لبقاء أو مغادرة بريطانيا للاتحاد الأوروبي. وبهذا الحرص جورج اسبرون موضوعاً كل الموائع التي تمنع البريطانيون من التصويت لمغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي حيث أن: التصويت لمغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي يمثل فترة ركود اقتصادي يؤدي إلى هبوط مفاجئ في أسعار المنازل مع ارتفاع أسعار المواد الغذائية وقد ينتج عن ذلك فقدان مئات الآلاف من الوظائف.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present (meaning) =Continuous Participle (form)
Are soaring = soaring
2-Using of the noun 'chancellor' (وزير المالية) represents the referential strategy.
3-Deletion of some items as the preposition ' for' and substituting it by the possessive 's' in the expression(Gorge Osborne’s post Brexit economy is a
fantasy land) as it has been translated regarding the general context of the headline into: (يعتبر الاقتصاد البريطاني فيما بعد بريكتست ضربا من الأوهام)

4- Using **acronyms** as 'EU' instead of (European Union).

5- **Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjectives:

'post' is translated into: (ما بعد), and the adjective 'clear' in the expression (the chancellor has a **clear** message), the word has been translated according to the general context of the Arabic language: (حذر جورج إسبرورون 2028) in addition to the adjective 'lost' in the utterance (hundreds of thousands of lost jobs), which has been translated into: (فقدان مئات الآلاف من الوظائف).

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: using of the **categorical assertion** which has been applied In the utterance (economy 'is' a fantasy land). This categorical assertion like 'you are', 'he or she is' or 'something was' Simpson (1993:49). ‘*In such cases adding a modal verb –even a categorical one like 'must’ –actually results in an epistemically weaker claim than if the journalist chose not to modalise the verb. Simply put, while it may seem a little counter –intuitive 'you are right' is stronger claim than 'you must be right.’* (ibid) even though 'must' is a categorical modal verb. So the writer has chosen the verb 'is' to assert his claims. And the utterance (post Brexit economy is a fantasy land) has been translated with regard to the general context into: (يعتبر الاقتصاد البريطاني فيما بعد بريكتست ضربا من الأوهام)

Secondly: this headline will confuse the translation student, as he could not understand it due to apply **neologism** by using the word 'Brexit’, consequently he couldn't understand the whole report, thus he needs to know the meaning of 'Brexit'*, to tackle the problem of **ambiguity**.

Secondly: **metaphor** is present in the utterance (post Brexit economy is a **fantasy land**), as the word 'fantasy' which comes as a noun means (situation that is not true, that you just imagine) Oxford Dictionary. In this headline the writer's text describes (the economy of Britons after voting to leave the EU as a flawed economy which has worse affections on all sectors in the country.). So for him (it represents a situations that are not true or as an imagination). And it has been translated regarding the general context into: (يعتبر الاقتصاد البريطاني فيما بعد بريكتست ضربا من الأوهام)

Thirdly: **hyperbole** is applied by using the utterance (fantasy land). Applying more than one technique in the word ‘fantasy’ create **ambiguity**.
Definition of Brexit: origin 2012 as Brexit blend of British (or Britain) and exit, probably on the pattern of 'Grexit'. (coined earlier in the same year) Oxford Dictionary. Also, Brexit is an abbreviation of British exit, that mirrors the term 'Grexit', it refers to possibility that Britain will withdraw from European Union. The country will hold an in-out referendum on its UE membership on June 23. (Investopedia).

3.51 Social News:
Sri Lanka Landslides Kill At Least 73 with Scores More Missing:
Landslides and heavy flooding have killed at least 73 people in Sri Lanka, with scores more missing and hundreds of thousands forced to flee their homes.

Arabic Translation:
أدت الانزلاقات الأرضية في سيرلانكا الي قتل 73 شخصاً مع ازدياد أعداد المفقودين:
فسببت الانزلاقات الأرضية والسيول في سيرلانكا في قتل 73 شخصاً مع أعداد أعداد المفقودين
إضافة إلى إرغام مئات الآلاف للهرب وترك منازلهم.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Kill = have killed
Scores = have scored
Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
Were missing = missing
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Forced = have been forced

2-Omission of some items as: the noun 'people', preposition 'of' and auxiliary verb 'were' from the utterance (with scores more missing) instead of (with scores of more people were missing), translation process is achieved regarding the omitted items in addition to consider the structural and lexical differences between the source and the target languages

3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives: 'heavy' in the utterance (heavy flooding), this has been translated into the target equivalent: (السيول الغزيرة), and 'missing' in the utterance (with scores more missing), also, has been translated into: (مع ازدياد أعداد المفقودين).
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation 'transitivity' has been presented in the passive form 'Forced'. This show the reader that the process of 'forcing' is more important than the agent, its translation will be: (ارغم).
Secondly: the reader may be confused by the utterance: (with scores more missing) as it participates in the creation of ambiguity. The word 'missing' in this example comes as an adjective which means (lost, or not in the sight or usual place) Oxford Dictionary. But with consideration of the omitted items that mentioned in the lexical analysis above the utterance must be (with scores of more people were missing), the expression (more missing) or (were missing) initially appears as a verb clause due to the usage of the auxiliary verb 'were', bearing in mind it has been applied as a (linking verb) in the suggested expression to form the adjective clause (were missing). Therefore, Translator must look back at the text’s news to understand the report correctly and accurately.

3.52 Sport News:
Louis Van Gaal Defiant After Manchester United United'sFA Cup Wins:
Manchester United's Manager, Louis Van Gaal, gave nothing about his future following the 2-1 Cup against Crystal Palace, despite news that the club to replace him with Jose Mourino.

Arabic Translation:
ظهور لويس فان قال متحداً عقب فوز مانشستر يونايتد بكأس الاتحاد الأوروبي على كريستال
بالإضافة:
لم يصرح المدير الفني لفريق مانشستر يونايتد لويس فان قال بأي معلومات بخصوص مستقبله بعد مغادرته للفريق وذلك بعد فوز مانشستر على كريستال 2-1. على الرغم من الأنباء التي تفيد بأن فريق مانشستر ينوي استبداله بالمدرب خوسيه مارينو.

Analysis and Illustration:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
Is following = following
Infinitive (form) = Future (meaning)
To replace = will replace
2-Using the acronym (FA) instead of (Football Association)
3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective 'defiant' (متحداً)
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the adjective 'defiant' which is mentioned in the expression (Louis Van Gaal defiant) appears initially as a verb in this headline, and this results in ambiguity which causes confusion for student’s translation due to its complexity. Thus the translation process will be done regarding the general context.

Secondly: using of the utterance (after Manchester United’s FA Cup wins) also creates ambiguity that results in a great confusion for translator, as this utterance initially appears as (the FA Cup itself wins the match), so the ('FA' appears as the agent who has done the action). And it has been translated into: (بعد فوز فريق مانشستر يونايتيد بكأس الاتحاد الأوروبي).

Thirdly: the writer has used the trope hyperbole by applying the adjective 'defiant', for attracting the readers.

Monday 23/5/2016
3.53 Political News:
Scores Dead in ISIS Attacks on Syrian Coastal Cities:
Islamic States has claimed responsibility for a series of blasts that killed more than 120 people in a loyalist coastal enclave that has remained the most tightly controlled parts of Syria through-out the civil war.

Arabic Translation:
مقتل العشرات في هجمات تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية على المدن السورية الساحلية:
تيني تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية الهجمات الدامية التي أسفرت عن مقتل العشرات في اثنين من معاقل الحكومة السورية الساحلية على ساحل البحر الأبيض المتوسط.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexica Analysis:
1-Using acronyms as (ISIS) instead of (Islamic State).

2-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives: 'costal', which has been rendered into: (الساحلية),('Islamic') (الإسلامية) in the noun(Islamic state) beside 'dead',Which is translated into: (مقتول).

3-Deletion of some items as: the noun 'people', auxiliary verb 'were' and the preposition 'of' from the utterance (scores dead in ISIS attack), which must be(scores of people were dead), the translation of the expression will be done considering the omitted items:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: translator will exert a lot of effort and time to tackle the problem of ambiguity and figure out the utterance (scores dead) due to the deletion technique that has been used in writing the news text. The word 'dead' (مقتول)
comes as an adjective which means (no longer alive), and the word 'scores' comes as a noun and means (very many) Oxford Dictionary, and it is translated into (العشرات). Therefore the utterance in accurate form must be (scores of people were dead).

Secondly: using of the homographic pun on the word 'attack' in the utterance (ISIS attacks) creates ambiguity because the word 'attack' can either be a verb or a noun. As a noun it means (an act of trying to hurt or defeat, by using force) and as verb, it means (to try to hurt or defeat, by using force). Oxford Dictionary. In this utterance the word 'attack' initially appears as a verb, although it is 'a plural noun'. Therefore translator needs 'to refer to the text report as a reference, because context is usually central in deciding which meaning the writer meant them to read' John E. Richardson (2007:25). Consequently, performing the translation process will be done according to the general context:

3.54 Economic News:

IMF Tells EU It Must Give Greece Unconditional Debt Relief:
The international Monetary Fund has called for "up front" and "unconditional" debt relief for Greece as it warned that without immediate action the financial plight of the recession-ravaged country would deteriorate dramatically over the coming decades.

Arabic Translation:

طالب صندوق النقد الدولي دول الاتحاد الأوروبي بتقديم قرض غير مشروط ومريح السداد لليونان:
طالب صندوق النقد الدولي دول الاتحاد الأوروبي باعفاء أثينا من دعوة أولي من الديون وذلك بتسهيلات غير مشروطة وحذر من أنه إذا لم تكون هناك إجراءات فورية للإنقاذ المالي في اليونان فان الركود الاقتصادي سيكون سبباً في تدهور تدريجيًا خلال العقود المقبلة.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
    Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
    Tells = has told
    Give = has given
2-Using of acronyms as (IMF) instead of (International Monetary Fund) and (EU) for (European Union).
3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives:
'unconditional' in the utterance (unconditional debt relief), which is translated into: (دين غير مشروط ومريح السداد).beside the adjective 'financial' in the expression (financial plight). And it is translated into: (للانقاذ المالي).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of metonym in (IMF) and (EU);
1-'International Monetary Fund tells’, people are replaced by a place in which these people (officials) are working. (طالب صندوق النقد الدولي).
2-'European Union give', people (officials) are replaced by a place in which they are working or staying. (دول الاتحاد الأوروبي بتقديم).
Secondly: using of metaphor which is presented in the word 'relief' in the utterance (debt relief), the word 'relief' comes as a noun and means (the feeling that you have when something unpleasant stops) Oxford Dictionary, thus this word is employed to understand financial affairs in terms of something else. And it has been translated into: (دين مريح السداد).

3.55 Social News:
Sudan: Top Humanitarian Official Effectively Expelled from Country, Says UN:
Sudan has "de facto expelled" a senior UN humanitarian affairs after refusing to renew his "stay" permit for another year, a UN statement said on Sunday.

Arabic Translation:
ذكرت الأمم المتحدة بأن مسؤول كبير تابع لها قد تم طرده من السودان:
ذكرت الأمم المتحدة في بيان صادر لها أن السودان قد استخدم أسلوب "الطرد الفعلي" مع مدير مكتب تنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية التابع للأمم المتحدة وذلك بعد تجديد تصريح إقامته لعام آخر.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
 Says =has said
Present (meaning) = Continuous (form)
Is refusing = refusing
Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)
Expelled =has been expelled
2-Using acronyms as (UN) for (United Nations).
3- **Predicational strategy** is presented by using adjective 'top' in the utterance (顶 humanitarian official), this is translated into: (مسنون كبير), also using of the adjective 'senior' which has the same meaning as 'top'.

4- **Referential strategy** is applied by using the noun 'official' in the utterance (顶 official), and it is translated into: (مسنول).

5- **Space-saving punctuation** has been presented in the headline in the expression(Sudan: top humanitarian....), which results in the omission of the acronym 'UN', verb clause 'has revealed', relative clause 'that', and infinite article 'a', instead of: (UN has revealed that a top humanitarian official effectively expelled from Sudan).

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: transformation 'transitivity' has been presented by using the passive form 'expelled' in the expression (顶 humanitarian official effectively expelled), to show the reader that the process of 'expulsion' is more important than who was actually doing the action, the passive form 'expelled'' has been translated into its target equivalent: (مسنون كبير تم طرده).

Secondly: using of **metonym** in the utterance (says UN) here people (officials) are replaced by the place in which these people are working. Thus the process of translation will be done regarding the general context:

Thirdly: **ambiguity** is resulted from using deletion technique in addition to the usage of foreign expressios as (de facto expelled) in the expression (Sudan has de facto* expelled a senior UN....), which means(exercising power as if legally constituted or authorized), and it has been translated into: (الطرد الفعلي).

*Origin and Etymology of de facto:

- Medieval Latin, literally from the fact.
- First known use: 1601
- Definition of de facto: being such in effect though not formally recognized<de facto state of war.
- Exercising power as if legally constituted. (Merriam Webster)

**3.56 Sport News:**

**Louis Van Gaal Sacked by Manchester United as Jose Mourino Waits:**

Jose Mourino is set to be announced as Manchester United manager on Tuesday after the club finally confirmed the sacking of Louis Van Gaal on Monday night, with Dutchman admitting to being "very disappointed" at not being granted the final year of his contract.
Arabic Translation:

مانشستر يونايتد يقيل مدربه فان قال بينما 'خوسيه مارينو ينتظر قرار التعيين':
أكد نادي مانشستر يونايتد إقالة مدربه لويس فان قال. ومن المنظور أن يعين مدرب تشلسي السابق البرتغالى خوسيه مارينو لقيادة الفريق الموسم المقبل يوم الثلاثاء.
ويغادر المدرب الهولندي الفريق مع اعترافه (بأنها خيبة أمل كبيرة) في عدم منحه إكمال السنة المتبقية له في العقد.

Analysis and Illustrations

Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
waits =has waited
Present (meaning) =Present Continuous (form)
is admitting = admitting
Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)
sacked =has been sacked
announced =has been announced
confirmed =has been confirmed

2-Referential strategy is presented by using the nouns:
'manger' in the expression (is set to be Manchester United manager) has been translated into:
besides, the noun 'Dutchman' in the expression(with Dutchman admitting)
this is translated into:

3-Deletion of the noun 'announcing' and the abstract noun 'appointment', a definite article 'the', preposition 'for' from the expression (Jose Mourino waits),as this must be (Jose Mourino waits for announcing his appointment), which has been translated regarding the omitted items into:

But while performing the translation process the nominal sentence in the source language has been altered into verbal form in the target language due to grammatical structural requirements. This is supported by Nida (2000:136) as he contends that 'a natural translation involves two principle areas of adaptation, Grammar and lexicon.' In general, the grammatical modification can be made more readily, since many grammatical changes are dictated by the obligation structures of the receptor language (RL). These adjustments as shifting word order and replace the verb by a noun
and vice versa must be done due to grammatical and lexical structures differences between the two languages.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: *transformation* 'transitivity' has been presented in the passive forms 'confirmed' is translated into: (كُتِبَ) (أكملت الإباضة) in addition to the passive form 'announced' in the utterance (Jose Mourino is set to be announced), is translated into: (من المتوقع أن يعين). Transitivity shows the reader that the processes of (sacking, announcement, confirmation) are more significant aspects in the report news than who were actually doing these actions.

Secondly: translator needs to refer to text's news to understand the headline and the report due to the utterance (as Jose Mourinho waits), as *ambiguity* has been created considering the usage of journalistic strategies and tools as *deletion* technique.

**Tuesday 24/5/2016**

**3.57 Political News:**

**Syrian Airbase Used by Russia Damaged in ISIS Attack-Report**
An entire Russian helicopter unit base in Syria was wiped out in an Islamic State attack, satellite images appear to suggest.

**Arabic Translation:**
ذكر تقرير بأن قاعدة سورية تستخدمها القوات الروسية قد تم تطهيرها بالكامل في هجوم لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية.

أظهرت صورا نقلت عن طريق الأقمار الصناعية أن وحدة كاملة لطائرات هليكوبتر روسية متمركزة في قاعدة سورية قد تم تدميرها بالكامل في هجوم لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**
**Lexical Analysis:**
1-Using *shortened verb forms*:
   Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)
   Used =has been used
   Damaged =has been damaged
   Wiped out =has been wiped out

2-Using *acronyms* as (ISIS) for (Islamic State)

3-*Predicational strategy* has been presented by using the adjective 'Islamic' in the noun (Islamic State),

4-*Space-save punctuation* is presented in the utterance (……..ISIS attack-report), which results in the *deletion* of the noun 'report', the verb 'revealed',

136
and the relative pronoun 'that,' finite article 'a'. So the utterance will be translated into: \((a \text{ report revealed that a Syrian unit base used by Russia})\), so the headline is translated with regard to the omitted items beside considering the structural and lexical differences between the source and target languages into: \(\text{لذكر تقرير بان قاعدة سوريا تستخدمها القوات الروسية}....\)

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: *transformation* is presented by using the passive forms as 'used' in the utterance *(Syrian airbase used by Russia)*, translated into: *(قاعدة سورية تستخدمها القوات الروسية)* however, in this example the passive form in the source language has been changed into active form, this shifting due to the grammatical differences is supported by Ali Darwish (1983:45) who states that: a) no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic features, b) languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement, c) a translator is forced to front or move backword certain items. , also there is the passive form 'damaged' in the utterance *(airbase used by Russia damaged)*, and it is translated into: *(تم تحطيمها)*, in addition to the form 'whipped out' in the expression *(unit base in Syria was whipped out)*, which has the same meaning as 'damaged'.  
Secondly: *metonym* is presented in the utterance *(airbase used by Russia)*, here people 'forces' are replaced by the country, thus the utterance has been translated regarding the metonymic trope and the general context of the target language into: *(قاعدة سورية تستخدمها القوات الروسية)*
Thirdly: *hyperbole* is presented in describing the *(attack of the unit based in Syria)* by the passive form 'wiped out', which means *(to destroy something completely, and this passive form gives the same meaning of the form 'damaged' as it has been illustrated above, thus the translation will be performed with regard to the whole mentioned elements: *(تم تدميرها بالكامل)*. Using of more than one technique in one word 'wiped out', cause ambiguity.

3.58 Economic News:
**Google Office Raided in Paris as Persecutors Announce Fraud Probe:**
French investigators have raided Google's Paris headquarters, saying the company is now under investigation for aggravated financial fraud and organized money laundering.

**Arabic Translation:**
داهمت السلطات الفرنسية مكتب قوقل في العاصمة باريس في إطار تحقيق بشأن مخالفات ضريبية:
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Announce = has announced
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Raided = have been raided
Aggravated = have been aggravated
Organized = have been organized

2-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns:'French', and 'investigators', these have respectively been translated into: (محقون فرنسيون)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: transformation is presented by using the passive forms: 'raided', and is translated into: (دآمت)، and the passive form 'aggravated' in the expression (for aggravated financial fraud), which has been translated into its target equivalent: (ارتكابه تجاوزات مالية فادحة)، in addition to passive form 'organized' in the utterance (organized money laundering) also, the translator has determined its target equivalent: (العمليات المنظمة لغسيل الأموال).

Secondly: neologism is presented in the word 'Google'. Definition of the word neologism is 'a recently created or (coined) word, or an existing word or phrase that has been assigned a new meaning. Neologism are created in a number of ways (Jasinski, 2001:551), ‘but in relation to journalism three are of particular relevance: Frist, through the addition of prefixes and suffixes to create new words. The most prevalent example of this in journalistic discourse the use of 'gate' as a suffix to designate a scandal, since the Watergate scandal in the US there has been Irangate, Lewinskygate , etc. Second, neologism can be created through 'blending two existing words (e.g smog=smoke+fog, brunch=breakfast+lunch). Third, neologism can be created by shifting word meaning either through changing grammatical function (e.g 'Google' and 'abay' used as verbs rather than nouns) or by developing a new euphemistic meaning. Examples of this type of neologism are legion, particularly regarding the reporting of wars such as 'engage'(kill), 'take out’ (kill), neutralise’ (kill), theatre'(battlefield), 'friendly fire’ (being killed by your own army) and
others, are consciously used during wartime to background the uncomfortable reality that wars involve killing people’. So the word 'Google' which is mentioned in this headline is an example of neologism. Using of neologism in journalism writing is supported by Darwish (2005) as he argues that: ‘the introduction of neologies into news media language has more to do with the lack of a systemic approach to translation, and that such neologies one not just confined to terms and expressions of limited confined impact. They extend to thought and logical patterns as well as argumentation patterns and paradigms’.

Thirdly: hyperbole is presented in this headline due to the fame of the company and using of the verbs 'raided' and 'aggravated'.

3.59 Social News:
Campaigners Celebrate Slavery Prosecutions in Mauritania:
Mauritania hits at progress on civil rights with convictions of two slave-owners and release of two anti-slavery activists campaigners in Mauritania say two court victories last week could be significant in the fight against the practice.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Celebrate = have celebrated
   Hits =has hit

2-Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'activists' in the utterance (anti-slavery activists), and it has been translated into:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: hyperbole is presented by using the noun 'slavery'. This headline attracts the reader, because there is no slavery in this era. The noun is translated into:

Secondly: using of modal verb 'could'. This is an example of truth modality 'that varies along a scale of options from absolutely categorical
which include 'will' (This war will be stopped if people intervene in the political process) through varying degree of hedging (this war can be stopped if the people intervene in political process) and reduced certainty (This war could be stopped if only people intervene in the political process) John E. Richardson (2007:60), in this example the text's writer has expressed his uncertainty by using 'could', as the modal verbs are used not to describe the event but also the writer's view of the event. The translation of the modal verb 'could' regarding the expression (two court victories could be significant in the fight against the practice) will be:

(يمكن/اعتبار الخصوم الذين أصدرتهم المحكمة).

3.60 Sport News:
Jose Mourinho Just the Man to Shake Manchester United Out of Their Torpor:
The former Chelsea manager is sure to make sweeping changes at Old Trafford, but like his predecessor Louis Van Gaal, he emphasizes discipline and analysis.

Arabic Translation:
خوسيه موريينيو مجرد رجل لايفاظ لاعبي مانشستر يونايتد من سباتهم:
كان من المتوقع أن يعمل مدير تشلسي السابق اجراء تغييرات جذرية على ملعب اولد ترافورد
ولكنه شدد مثل سلفه السابق لويس فان قال على الانضباط والتحليل.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Referential strategy is presented by using the nouns:
'manger', 'predecessor', which have respectively been translated into: (مدير) (وسلفه).
2- Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective 'former' in the utterance (the former Chelsea manager), so it has been translated into its target equivalent: (مدير تشلسي السابق).
3- Deletion of the auxiliary verb 'is' from the utterance (Jose Mourinho) instead of (Jose Mourinho is just the man), and the noun 'players' from the headline, although it has been mentioned in the target Arabic language.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the word 'just' has been used in the headline to attract attention of the reader. So it realizes rhetorical journalistic trope hyperbole in this example. But it is also causes ambiguity because it means in this headline (only) Oxford Dictionary, so it must come after the linking verb 'is', so it must be (Jose Mhourino is just the man).
Secondly: using *presupposition* which is presented in the definite article 'the' and in the adjective 'former' in the utterance (*the, former, Chelsea manager*). This presupposes that this manager had guided the club in the past. Thirdly: a *metaphor* is presented in using the verb 'sweeping' in the utterance (to make *sweeping changes*). As the verb 'sweeping' means: (to clean by moving dust, dirt…etc with a brush or to move quickly and smoothly over area or in the direction mentioned) Oxford Dictionary. Therefore the mentioned verb 'sweeping' is metaphorically being used in this example as it employed to understand it in terms of another, and it has been translated into: (اجراء تغييرات جذرية). However, this usage participates in the creation of *ambiguity*. Translation process is performed regarding the structural and lexical differences between the two languages.

**Wednesday 25/5/2016**

**3.61 Political News:**

**Afghan Taliban Appoint New Leader to Replace Mullah Mansour:**

The Taliban in Afghanistan have confirmed the death of their former leader Mullah Akhtar Mansour in a US drone strike last week and appointed his successor.

**Arabic Translation:**

عيت طالبان أفغانستان زعما جديدا خلفا للملة اختر منصور:

اعترفت طالبان أفغانستان بمقتل الملة اختر منصور في ضربة جوية أمريكية في الأسبوع الماضي وعينت خليفته زعما جديدا لها.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:

- Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
  - Appoint = have appointed

2- Using *acronyms* as 'US' for (United States).

3- Using of *referential strategy* which is presented in the noun 'successor', in the expression (appointed *his successor*) which has been translated into: (و عينت خليفته) .This shows the reader the significant loss of Taliban by killing their leader.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: *presupposition* is presented in the words 'new' and 'former' this presupposes that Taliban have old leader, and they have respectively been translated into: (الجديد) و (السابق).

Secondly: *metonym* is presented by using the utterance:
(a US drone strike), here the creator (US soldiers) are replaced by the product (drone strike). This utterance is translated regarding the general context without mentioning the creator of the process: 

3.62 Economic News: Eurozone Reaches Breakthrough on Greek Bailout and Debt Relief-AS it Happened: 
After a marathon meeting, the Eurozone has agreed to extend bailout loans to Greece. And the IMF is on board too.

Analysis and Illustrations: 

Lexical Analysis:
1- Applying **shorten verb forms** as: 

Present simple =Past (meaning) 
Reaches =has reached 
Agreed =has agreed 

2- Using **acronyms** as 'IMF' for (International Monetary Fund).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure: 
Firstly: using **metonym** in the utterances: 

1- (Eurozone has agreed) here people (ministers) are replaced by a place in which these people are working or living. The utterance is translated regarding the omitted items and the general context into (توصول وزراء مالية دول منطقة اليورو)

2- (IMF are on board) here people (officials) are replaced by a place in which these people are working . This has been translated into: (مع الوضع في الاعتبار صندوق النقد الدولي)

Secondly: using **metaphor** is presented in this utterance (marathon meeting). The word 'marathon ' is metaphorically being used, as it has been employed in order to understand it in terms of something else. Using of metonyms in the utterances (Eurozone has agreed) and (IMF are on board), in addition to applying of metaphor makes it difficult to figure out the meaning of the headline's utterances and the news text, all these factors cause **ambiguity**.
3.63 Social News:

Police Searching for Missing Man Find Tow Bodies in Torquay:

One body is believed to belong to 39-year old David Cornwall while second is thought to have been there for some time.

Police searching for a man who has been missing since Saturday have found two bodies in woods in Torquay:

Arabic Translation:

بينما رجال البوليس البريطاني يبحثون على رجل مفقود إذا بهم يعثرون على جثته بالإضافة إلى رفاة مجهولة لشخص آخر:

وجدت جثة يعتقد أنها جثة المفقود دافيد كورنول البالغ من العمر 39 عاماً بينما الجثة الأخرى المجهولة التي عثر عليها يعتقد أنها موجودة منذ فترة من الزمن.

ولقد عثر رجال البوليس الذين كانوا يبحثون عن دافيد كورنول المفقود منذ يوم السبت على رفاة لشخص آخر في الأدغال في ترکوي.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1-Using *shortened verb forms* as:

Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)  
Are searching = searching 
Simple Present (form) =Past (meaning)  
Find =have found 
Passive (form) = Past (meaning) 
Is believed = has been believed

2-Deletion technique is applied in the headline by omitting the head noun 'men', helping verb 'are', personal pronoun 'they', verb clause 'have found', and the relative clause 'while', in addition to the finite article 'a' Thus the headline must be:

*(While the police men are searching for a missing man, they have found two bodies in Torquay). Therefore in dealing with the mentioned technique the target translation will be:

(بينما رجال البوليس البريطاني يبحثون عن رجل مفقود إذا بهم يعثرون على جثته بالإضافة إلى رقاة مجهولة لشخص آخر).

The translation process has been done with consideration to the structural, lexical, and grammatical differences between the source and target languages.
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation is presented in the passive form 'is believed' in the expression (one body is believed belong to David Cornwall), this has been translated into: (يعتقد أنها جثة)
Secondly: in this headline appears the problem of ambiguity or vagueness due to the usage of the utterance (police searching for a missing man find two bodies), as it initially appears in this example that (this man who is modified by the noun 'missing') to give a compound noun (missing man) as (he has found the two bodies). And the reader will expect that the letter 's' may wrongly be dropped from the verb 'find'. Also, the omitted items that has been mentioned above in the lexical explanations participate in the creation of ambiguity.
Thirdly: translator needs to look at assigning of reference – or what the utterance refers to, therefore he/her must read the news text to understand what the text's writer meant by this utterance. Reference is an issue which obviously cannot be looked out of context.

3.64 Sport News:

Japanese Olympic Committee Sets up Team to Investigate 'Illegal Payments':
The Japanese Olympic Committee has established a team to investigate whether any illegal payments were made during its successful bid for the 2020 Olympics.

Arabic Translation:
كونت اللجنة الأولمبية اليابانية فريقا للتحقيق في أي مدفعات غير قانونية قد تم تقديمها: 
كونت اللجنة الأولمبية اليابانية فريقا للتحقيق في أ ما كانت هناك أي مدفعات غير قانونية 
قدمت لفوزها بالعطاء الخاص لدورة الألعاب الأولمبية للعام 2020 م.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Set up = has set up
   Establish = has established
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Were made = have been made
2- Using monosyllabic verb as substitute for longer. Barry Baddock (1988:17). In this headline we find: 'set up' for 'establish'.

144
3-**Deletion** of the definite article 'the' from the utterance (Japanese Olympic) instead of *(the Japanese Olympic) the utterance has been translated into: *(لجنة الأولمبية اليابانية)* , and an infinite article 'a' from the expression (has established team) instead of *(has established a team)* . However, in dealing with English definite or infinite articles, while performing the process of translation, we find that their implicit meanings are embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance.

4-**Referential strategy** is applied by using the noun 'Japanese'

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

*Transformation* has been presented by using passive form ‘were made’ in the utterance *(any illegal payments were made)* . This shows the reader that the process of (making) is more important than who was actually doing the action, and it is translated into: *(أي مدفعات غير قانونية قدمت)* .

**Thursday 26/5/2016**

3.65 Political News:

**British Special Forces 'Blew Up ISIS Suicide Truck in Libya':**

British special forces reportedly blew up an Islamic State suicide truck in Libya earlier this month, a military commander there has said.

**Arabic Translation:**

فجرت القوات البريطانية الخاصة شاحنة لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية كانت معدة للقيام بعملية انتحارية في ليبيا:

ذكر قائد عسكري في تقرير صادر عن القوات البريطانية الخاصة بانها قد فجرت شاحنة لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية اعدت للقيام بعملية انتحارية في ليبيا في وقت مبكر من هذا الشهر.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using of *monosyllabic* verbs as 'blew', past form of 'blow'

2-**Referential strategy** is presented by using the noun: 'British'*(البريطانية)*

3-**Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjective ‘special' in the utterance (British special forces) *(القوات البريطانية الخاصة)* , and the adjective 'Islamic' in the noun: *(Islamic State)*

4-Using *acronyms* as 'ISIS' which stands for (Islamic State)

5-**Omission** of the relative pronoun 'that', the noun 'element', an infinite article 'a', the preposition 'by' in addition to the verb clause 'has driven', from the utterance(ISIS a suicide truck) instead of *(a suicide truck which has been driven by ISIS'element)*.
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using metonym as (ISIS suicide truck), which can be: (a suicide truck which has been driven by ISIS's element), here, the user of an object is replaced by the object. However, deletion of the aforesaid post modifications in addition to the usage of the metonym trope in the present example does not affect the translation process into the target language due to the meaning of the sentence could be understood without mentioning them, so it has been translated into: (شاحنة لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية كانت معدة لقيام). (للقيام بعملية انتخابية) As the Arabic equivalent signifies the (ISIS's element) who is being omitted due to the usage the trope metonym.
Secondly: hyperbole is presented by using the verb 'blew up'

3.66 Economic News:
Ticket Touts Face Licensing Threat:
Touts and others who sell large numbers of tickets to concerts and other events at inflated prices may have to be officially licensed if laws on resales continue to be flouted, a government-commissioned review has suggested.

Arabic Translation:
موجو بيع تذاكر الحفلات ووسطاء البيع يواجهون التهديد بإجراء الترخيص الرسمي لممارسة أعمالهم:
اءعت لجنة حكومية مفوضة بالمراجعة أنه يجب علي وسطاء البيع وموجو بيع تذاكر الحفلات وغيرها من تذاكر المناسبات الأخرى بأسعار باهظة أن يكون لهم ترخيص رسمي بذلك، طالما أن هنالك استهانة بالقوانين فيما يخص المرتفع.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Face = have faced
2-Referential strategy has been presented in the word 'touts'.
3-Omission of the preposition 'to', the verb 'practice', possessive pronoun 'their' beside the noun 'works from the utterance (face licensing threat), which means: (face licensing threat to practice their works), therefore the process of translation has been performed regarding these omitted items: (موجو التذاكر يواجهون التهديد بإجراء الترخيص الرسمي للممارسة (عمالتهم) (إجراء) has been mentioned in the target translation regarding the connotation meaning of the utterance (face licensing threat).
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: *metaphor* is applied by using the words 'inflated' in the expression (at *inflated* prices), inflated as an adjective means (raised or expanded to abnormal levels< an inflated economy, inflated wages) The Free Dictionary. So the word is employed to understand the economics in terms of something else, and it has been translated into: (باستخدام مجاز)
Secondly: *hyperbole* is presented by using the odd word 'touts'. This word can be either a noun or a verb, as a noun it means (pushy seller, prompter, or 'UK ticket scalper'), and as a verb it means (solicit blatantly) (Word Reference Com). So the translation of the utterance (ticket *touts* facing a licensing) has been performed regarding the general context of the target language: (مرجع بيع التذاكر ووسطاء البيع يواجهون التهديد بإجراء الترخيص الرسمي لممارسة أعمالهم)
Thirdly: applying of odd words as 'touts' and using of the deletion technique creates *ambiguity*, thus the translator must refer to the text's news as areference to figure out the meaning of the headline accurately.

3.67 Social News:
*French Gardener on Trial for Killing British Expat was"Jealous" Court Told:*
Patricia Wilson, who was killed in her rural French home in 2012, said to have had a tumultuous relationship with the accused.

Arabic Translation:
محاكمة المزارع الفرنسي علي خلفية قتله للمهاجرة البريطانية باتريشا ويلسون بدافع "الغيرة": كما صرحت المحكمة: باتريشا ويلسون التي قُتلت في منزلها الريف في عام 2012 وصفت علاقتها مع المتهم بانها كانت علاقة مضطربة.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   Present (meaning) = Present Continuous (form)
   Is killing = killing
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Said = have been said
   Was killed = has been killed
2- *Referential strategy* is presented by using the nouns 'French' , and 'gardener' in the expression (French gardener), this expression is translated
into: (المزارع الفرنسي), in addition to 'British', and 'expat' in the utterance (British expat), they have respectively been translated into: (الهجرة البريطانية).

3- **Predicational strategy** is applied by using the adjectives: 'tumultuous' (مضاوضة), and 'jealous' in the utterance (was jealous) here, in this example a shift has been performed due to the structural and lexical differences between the source and target language, as the adjective 'jealous' has been altered into a noun in the target language. This shifting due to the grammatical differences is supported by Ali Darwish (1983:45) who states that: *a) no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic features, b) languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement, c) a translator is forced to front or move backward certain items.*

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: *transformation* has been presented by using the passive forms:
1-'said' in the expression (said to have), which is translated into: (قال), this represents the same equivalent in the target language.
2-'was killed' in the utterance (Patricia Wilson who was killed) and it is translated into: (باتريسيا ويلسون التي قتلت)

Secondly: the problem of **ambiguity** appears in double meaning of the noun 'trail' which means (the process in a court where a judge listens to evidence and decides if somebody guilty of a crime or not) (محاكمة), also, it means as a noun (an act of testing something) (تجربة). Thus in dealing with this utterance (on trail) translator must read the text news accurately before performing the rendering process, so the translation will be: (محاكمة المزارع الفرنسي). Also the reader of the report is confused by the utterance (was jealous), as he wonders whether the adjective 'jealous' refers to the 'gardener' or it refers to the 'killed expat', in addition to that using of informal noun 'expat'. As the formal one is 'expatriate' (مهاجرة). Therefore the student’s translation faces a great problem due to the mentioned factors while rendering this headline. So he must refers to the text’s news as a reference to know which meaning the writer meant him/ her to read for tackling the problem of **ambiguity**.
3.68 Sport News:
Maria Sharapova Named in Russia's Olympic Team Despite Doping Ban:
Maria Sharapova is one of four Russian players named to compete in the women's singles at the Olympic Rio, even though she has been suspended from competition after testing positive for the banned substance meldonium.

Arabic Translation:
ترشيح ماريا شارابوفا ضمن الفريق الأولمبي الروسي رغم من عدم اجتيازها لاختبار المنشطات:

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb form as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Named = has been named
   Banned = has been banned
   Present (meaning) = Present Continuous (form)
   Is testing = testing

2- Using of monosyllabic verb as substitutes for longer one, here in this headline the verb 'ban' instead of 'prohibit'. As ‘monosyllabic verbs and nouns (maximum six letters) are used frequently as substitutes for longer, more colloquial expressions’. Barry Baddock (1988:17).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the verbs 'named' (ترشيح), 'banned' (رشحت) (المحظورة), to show the reader that the processes of (naming, and ban) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.
The passive form 'named' in this example has been translated into the same passive equivalent in the target language (ترشيح), or into an abstract noun (رشحت), both choices represent correct usage in the target language

Secondly: hyperbole has been presented by using the utterance (doping ban), the player has used the 'meldonium' substance which named by journalist as 'doping', so this represents an example of the trope hyperbole because it will attract the readers and the player's fans to know more information about the effect of the usage of the mentioned substance on the
player's future. This utterance (Maria Sharapova named in Russia's Olympic team despite doping ban) is translated regarding the general context of the target language into:

as the verb 'dope' means (to give a drug secretly to a person or animal), and as a noun means (a drug that is not legal). Oxford Dictionary. So the word 'doping' which comes in this example as a verb it has been rendered in the target language into (المنشطات). The verbal sentence in the source language is changed into a nominal sentence due the structural, and lexical differences between the source and target languages. This supported by Nida (2000:136) as he states that 'a natural translation involves two principle areas of adaptation, grammar and lexicon'. This means that one is obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word order and using verbs in the place of nouns and vice versa.

Friday 27/5/2016
3.69 Political News:

Dozens of ISIS Fighters Killed in Iraqi Forces Assault on Fallujah, US Says:
Military spokesman says US-led coalition supporting Iraqi forces carried out 20 strikes over the past four days leading to the death of ISIS commander there according to the US military.

Arabic Translation:

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past participle (form)
   Killed = has been killed
   Present simple = Past (meaning)
   Says = has said
   Present (meaning) = Present Continuous (form)
Are Leading = leading
Are Supporting = supporting

2-Using of space-saving punctuation as in the headline (assault on Fallujah, US says), which results in the deletion of the past form 'said', relative clause 'that', this means that (US said that dozens of.....)

3-Using acronyms as: (ISIS) which stands for (Islamic States), and (US) which stands for (United States).

4-Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun (commander) (قائد). ‘The way people are named in news discourse have significant impact on the way in which social actors are constructed or represented for example, through the creation of in-groups and out-groups. This is done through a number of categorization devices, including metaphors, metonymies, etc.’ (Reisigal and Wodak, 2001:49). Also, Blommaert (2005:11) argues that ‘A part from referential meaning, acts of communication produce indexical meaning; social meaning interpretative leads between what is said and the social occasion in which it is being produced. Thus the word ‘sir’ not only refers to a male individual, but it indexes a particular social status and the role relationship of deference and politeness entailed by this status.’

Here, in this headline the writer by naming the killed element of ISIS as 'commander' shows the reader the great loss that the group has been endured.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the verb, 'killed' (dozens of ISIS fighters killed) (مقتل العشرات من مقاتلي تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية), this shows the reader that the process of 'killing' is more important than who was actually doing the action.

Secondly: metonym is presented by using the utterance (US says), as people (officials) replaced by the place in which these people are staying or working. This utterance has been clarified by the expression (military spokesman said). Therefor the process of translation will be achieved with regard to the Arabic equivalents of the two utterances in the target language: (صرح مسؤول أمريكي) أو (ذكر الناطق الرسمي للعسكرية الأمريكية)
3.70 Economic News:
Leaving EU "Could Cause Catastrophic Worker Shortages":
Leaving EU could cause catastrophic staff shortages in some sectors, as 88% of EU workers in Britain would not qualify for a visa under the current rules, remain campaigner have warned.

Arabic Translation:
مغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي يمكن أن يؤدي إلى نتائج كارثية بسبب نقص العمال الحاد:
حذرت حملة المطالبين ببقاء بريطانيا في الاتحاد الأوروبي بأن مغادرة بريطانيا للاتحاد الأوروبي يمكن أن يؤدي إلى نتائج كارثية حيث سيكون هناك نقص حاد للعمالة في بعض القطاعات، وذكرت أن ما يعادل 88% من عمالة الاتحاد الأوروبي غير مؤهلين للحصول على فيزا للعمل في بريطانيا تحت قوانين العمل الحالية.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using acronyms as: (EU) for (European Union).
2-Using space-saving punctuation as in the headline (leaving EU "could cause catastrophic worker shortages"), which is resulted in deletion of the compound noun 'remain campaigners', relative pronoun 'that' the verb clause 'have warned', instead of (remain campaigners have warned that leaving EU could cause catastrophic worker ...). So the translation regarding the omitted items will be:
3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective 'catastrophic' (كارثية)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: ‘truth modality has been presented by using: (could, would).
Categorical modal truth claims (will, must, certainly, necessarily, etc.) appear more authoritative than hedged claims and therefore tend to be used more frequently, particularly in more sensationalized or more vigorously argued copy. However, a lower degree of commitment can also have striking effects on shaping our understanding of an event or a possible event. John E. Retchardson (2007:60).
In the aforesaid headline journalist has used the truth modal 'could' and this results in reducing certainty, as truth modality varies along a scale of options from absolutely categorical which include 'will' through to varying degrees of hedging, that include 'can', and reduced certainty by using 'could'. Therefore the translation of the modal verb 'could' in the utterance (leaving EU could cause catastrophic shortages) has been performed with
regard to this meaning, and with regard to its target equivalent: (من المحتمل أن يؤدي إلى نتائج كارثية). Secondly: using of space-saving punctuation that results in the deletion of some items causes ambiguity, thus the reader must refer to the text’s news to tackle this problem.

3.71 Social News:
Harassment Suspect "Wanted his Accuser Jailed", Trail hears:
Alexander Economou denies harassing father of woman who killed herself days before alleged false rape claim
The son of a shipping magnate has told a court he had wanted to see a woman who accused him of rape jailed and denied trying to intimidate her father after her death.

Arabic Translation:
صرح الشخص الذي أتهم بتهديد والد المرأة المنتحرة بأنه طالب المحكمة بسجن المدعي عليه، والحكمة تستمع للأقول:
نفي الأكسندر أكونومس تهديده لوالد المرأة التي انتحرت قبل أيام قليلة من انعقاد المحكمة على أثر اتهامها له بدعاءات كاذبة بالاغتصاب. ولقد اخبر ابن مالك شركة الشحن بأنه يرغب في رؤية المرأة التي سجن عليها خلفية اتهامها له بالاغتصاب، ونفي بان يكون قد هدد والدها بعد وفاتها.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using space-saving punctuation in this headline: (Harassment suspect "wanted his accuser jailed" ), that results in omission of the past form 'said', relative clause 'that', definite article 'the', the noun 'court', preposition 'to', instead of (Harassment suspect said that he wanted the court to jail his accuser)
(صرح الشخص الذي أتهم بتهديد والد المرأة المنتحرة بأنه طالب المحكمة بسجن المدعي عليه)
2-Omission of personal pronoun 'who', the verb clause 'has been accuse'
and the preposition 'of' from the utterance (harassment suspect), which must be: (suspect who has been accused of harassment).
3-Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun 'suspect'
المتهم. ‘Journalists have to provide names for people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically by choosing one social category over another, they include them within a category and exclude them from other different categories or perhaps, choose to foreground one social category over other equally accurate alternative’s. Reisigl and Wodak (2002:47) ‘have called these naming options a text's referential strategies’, and have illustrated that choosing to describe an
individual (or group) as one thing or as another 'can serve many different social, psychological, or political purposes on the side of the speakers or writers.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
In the aforesaid headline appears the problem of ambiguity due to the present of these utterances:
The first one (harassment suspect) and the second one the (Trail hears).
The first utterance (harassment suspect), the word 'suspect' can be a verb which means (to believe that somebody is guilty of something), and can be a noun which means (a person who is thought to be guilty) Oxford Dictionary. This vagueness results from the omission of personal pronoun 'who', the passive form 'accused' and omission of the preposition 'of' from it, as the utterance must be (suspect who accused of harassment).
The second utterance (trail hears), the problem of ambiguity has been resulted from using of the trope metonym. Here, the noun' trail' means (the process in a court of a low where a judge, etc. listen to evidence and decides if somebody is guilty of crime or not) Oxford Dictionary. So here by using the trope metonym people (magistrates) are replaced by the place in which these people are working. In addition to these factors there is also the problem of the deletion technique which causes vagueness.

3.72 Sport News:
WHO Urged to Consider Moving Rio Olympics Because of Zika virus
Health experts on Friday urged the World Health Organization to consider whether the Olympics in Rio de Janerio should be postponed or moved because of Zika outbreak.

Arabic Translation:
طلبت منظمة الصحة العالمية للنظر في تغيير انعقاد الألعاب الأولمبية في ريو بسبب تفشي فيروس زيكا:
طالب خبراء صحبيين من منظمة الصحة العالمية بإعادة النظر في تأجيل انعقاد الألعاب الأولمبية في ريو دو جانيرو ونقلها إلى مكان آخر لتفشي فيروس زيكا هناك.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Passive meaning = Past Participle form
Should be postponed = have been postponed
Moved = have been moved
2-Using **acronyms** as (WHO) which stands for (World Health Organization).

3-**Referential strategy** has been presented by using the noun 'experts', in the utterance (health experts), 'as the manner in which social actors are named identifies not only the group (s) they are associated with (or at least the groups that the speaker/writer wants them to be associated with) it can also signal the relationship between the namer and the named. John E.Richardson (2007:49). In this example using of the noun 'expert shows the reader the danger of the situation.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: **transformation** has been presented by using the passive forms: First, (should be postponed) (تأجيل انعقاد), while performing the process of translation the verbal sentence in the source language has been changed into a nominal sentence in the target language due to structural and lexical differences between the two languages. Second, (moved) in the utterance (should be postponed or moved) (ٗوِٜرٝ) This shows the reader that the processes of (postponement) and (moving) are more essential than who were actually doing the actions. Secondly: **metonym** is used in the utterance (WHO urged), (チュ ٓ٘ظٔرُصض رُؼ ُٔ٤) here people(health experts) are replaced by the place in which these people are working. **Ambiguity** results from the usage of metonym and acronym in one expression.

**Saturday 28/5/2016**

**3.73 Political News:**

**Protests Grow as Greece Moves Refugees to Derelict Warehouses "Not Fit for Animals"**

Conditions inside a network of new permanent refugee camps in Greece have been described as so bleak and lacking in basic amenities that they are "not fit for animals." Around 3,000 refugees were last week transported to the sites after a vast makeshift camp at Idomeni, near Greece's border with Macedonia, was finally cleared by police.

**Arabic Translation:**

تزايد الاحتجاجات بسبب نقل الحكومة اليونانية اللاجئين إلى مستودعات مهجورة "غيرلائمة لعيش الحيوانات";

وصفت الأوضاع داخل الشبكة الجديدة لمعسكرات اللاجئين الدائمة في اليونان بأنها قاتمة وتفتقر للمرافق الأساسية، حيث أنها وصفت بأنها لا تصلح لعيش الحيوانات. ولقد تم ترحيل ما يقارب
ثلاثة ألف لاجئ في الأسبوع الماضي إلى تلك المواقع، وذلك بعد ما عمدت الشرطة اليونانية أخيراً على إغلاق معسكر آدموني المؤقت والذي يحتل مساحة واسعة على الحدود اليونانية مع مقدونيا.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using *shortened verb forms* as:

Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Grow = have grown
Moves = has moved

2-*Predication strategy* is presented by using the adjective 'derelict' (مهجور) in the headline. In addition to the adjectives 'new', and 'permanent' in the utterance( a network of new *permanent* refugee camps) that have been translated into their Arabic equivalents in the target language considering its general context:(الشبكة الجديدة لمعسكرات اللاجئين اليونانية), besides, bleak' (قامت) ,and ; 'basic', in the utterance(lacking in *basic* amenities), this has been translated into: (تمفتقر للموارد الأساسية). In the same text there are' vast' and 'makeshift', in the expression (after a *vast makeshift* camp at Idomeni), this is translated into: (معسكر آدموني المؤقت الذي يحتل مساحة واسعة). In this news text the choice of wards is used to represent more directly the values and characteristics of social actors. Reisigl and Wodak (2001:54) call these descriptions a text's predicational strategies, or 'the very basic process and result of linguistically assigning qualities to persons, animals, objects, events, actions, and social phenomena'.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: the use of the adjective 'new' presupposed that the refugees have experienced old or past (permanent camps). A *presupposition* 'is a taken-for-granted, implicit claim embedded within the explicit meaning of a text or utterance, as not all meanings is immediately 'there' in the text to be simply read from the manifest content ; there are also hidden or presupposed meanings in the text'. John E.Richardson (2007:63).

Secondly: *metonym* is used in the utterance (Greece moves refugees), in this example, people (officials working in the government) are replaced by the country. This metonym involves an agent (government) being replaced by the country, so the translation is performed regarding this technique without mentioning the noun (officials) in the target Arabic language because its implicit meaning is embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance: (نقل الحكومة اليونانية للاجئين). Using of metonym creates
**ambiguity** as the reader could not figure out the meaning of the utterance that has been mentioned in the headline.

### 3.74 Economic News:

**After IPhone: Apple Eyes Time Warner and TV for Its Next Act:**
Apple wants to diversify beyond its signature product, and has considered buying the owner of HBO and Warner Bros movie studio.

### Arabic Translation:

بعد ايفون ابل تضع في الاعتبار شراء شركة الأعلام تايم ورتنر في تعاقداتها المقبلة:

تعمل شركة ابل علي تنويع منتجاتها وذلك بالعمل في مجالات اخرى اضافة الي ماركتها المميزة ايفون. حيث انها وضعت في الاعتبار شراء ملكية اتش بي ايو و استوديو تايم ورتنر السينمائي.

### Analysis and Illustrations:

**Lexical Analysis:**

1. Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   - Present simple (form)= Past (meaning)
     - Eyes = has eyed
     - Wants = has wanted

2. Using *acronyms* as: (HBO) which stands for (Home Box Office).

#### Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

**Firstly:** *presupposition* has been presented by using the adjective 'next' (المقبلة)

as this presupposed that the company have experienced past or old dealings.

**Secondly:** the verb 'eyes' in the expression (apple *eyes*) has metaphorically been used as the verb 'eye' means (the power of seeing, or to look after something) Oxford Dictionary, but in this headline it means (to look at eagerly, covetously) Barry Baddock (1988:121).The verb 'eye' has been translated with consideration of the *metaphor* trope usage and the general context:(ابل تضع في الاعتبار).This usage participates in the creation of *ambiguity*.

**Thirdly:** the fame of the company Apple and its famous product iPhone realize the trope *hyperbole* in this headline.

### 3.75 Social News:

**Remains of Missing British Hiker Tom Billings Found in Canada:**
The 22-year old from Oxford disappeared while walking near Vancouver more than two years ago.
The remains of a British hiker have been found in Canada more than two years ago after he went missing.
Arabic Translation:
وجدت رفاة الطالب البريطاني توم بيلينج الذي كان يتجول في كندا:
اختفى طالب جامعة اكسفورد البالغ من العمر أربعين وعشرون عامًا أثناء تجوله بالقرب من مدينة فانكوفر قبل أكثر من سنتين.
ولقد وجدت رفاة المتحول البريطاني في كندا وذلك بعد اختفائه لأكثر من سنتين.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of shortened verb forms as:
Passive (meaning) = Past participle (form)
Found = have been found
Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
Is walking = walking

2- Deletion of the helping verb 'is', and the personal pronoun 'he' from the utterance (disappeared while walking), which must be: (disappeared while he is walking)

3- Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun 'British' in the utterance (British hiker), the writer wants to show the reader the significant of the hiker for the public opinion as he was a British civilian and an Oxford's student, in addition to express regret of his bearded family.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Transformation has been presented by using the verb (found) (وجدت) to show the reader that the of process (finding) is more important than who was actually doing the action.

3.76 Sport News:
Lionel Messi Limps Off to Give Argentina an Injury Scare Before Copa America:
Argentina star Lionel Messi gave his team a scare on Friday night by leaving the field with a back injury in the second half of his team's 1-0 victory over Honduras.

Arabic Translation:
ليونيل ميسي يخرج تاركا المباراة مسببا لفريقه زعما قبل مباراة كوبا أمريكا:
غادر النجم الأرجنتيني ليونيل ميسي الملعب بسبب إصابته في الظهر ليلة الجمعة وكانت في النصف الثاني من المباراة بعد فوز فريقه على فريق هندوراس، مما أدى إلى تخوف فريقه من عدم مشاركته في مباراة كوبا أمريكا.
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Limps = has limped
2- **Referential strategy** has been presented by using the noun 'star' in the expression (Argentina *star*).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: **hyperbole** has been presented by using the name of the famous player (Lionel Messi) in the beginning of the headline, when the paper mentions his name, that is a sufficient reason to attract all his fans for buying it. Also, Copa America events attracts the reader, therefore using of the utterance represents the trope hyperbole.
Secondly: **metaphor** is presented by using the utterance (an injury scare). The word injury which comes as a noun means (harm or hurt done to a person, animal, or part of a body) (Oxford Dictionary), also there is an (injury time) as a noun means (time that is added to the end of a sports match when there has been time lost because of injuries to players) Oxford Dictionary. Here, in this headline journalist has written the utterance (injury scare) to describe the situation of the team due to the injury of his player 'Messi' that results in leaving the field and his non participation in the Copa America. Therefore the noun 'injury' in the utterance (injury scare) has metaphorically been used and participates in the creation of **ambiguity** as the translator finds it difficult to figure out its meaning accurately, so he must refer to text news and some other related texts to overcome the problem of ambiguity.

Sunday 29/5/2016
3.77 Political News:
Tony Blair Hints He Could Refuse to Accept Chilcot's Iraq War Verdict:
Tony Blair has suggested that he will refuse to accept the Chilcot inquiry if it accuses him of committing Britain to invading Iraq before he told Parliament and public.

Arabic Translation:
المح توني بلير بامكانية رفضه للحكم الصادرياتهمه من لجنة شيكولت فيما يخص حرب العراق:
المح توني بلير بأنه يمكنه رفض قبول حكم لجنة التحقيق بقيادة شيكولت إذا ما تهمته بأنه عمل على الزام بريطانيا بغزو العراق قبل الرجوع للبرلمان و الشعب.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Hints= has hinted

2-Using *monosyllabic* verbs as (hints) instead of (suggest) (المح). They have been translated into their same equivalents in the target language.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: *modality* has been presented by using the verb 'could', and 'will' (إمكانية). These are examples of truth modality which varies along a scale of options from the absolutely categorical that include 'will' through to varying degrees of hedging that contain 'can', and reduce certainty by using 'could'. In this headline the writer has used 'could ' to show the reader the uncertainty of Tony Blair for refusing the verdict that issued against him.

Secondly: *metonymy* has been used in the utterance (told parliament) in the expression (before he told parliament and public) (قبل اخباره البرلمان والشعب), here people (officials) are replaced by the place in which these people are working. But usage of the trope metonymy in this example does not result in ambiguity because people in general know the term ‘parliament’. So it does not affect the process of translation, therefore there is no need to mention the agent (officials) for explaining and clarifying the utterance.

**3.78 Economic News:**

**Economists Overwhelmingly Reject Brexit in Boost for Cameron:**

Nine out of 10 of the country's top economist working across academia, the city, industry,small business and the public sector believe the British economy will be harmed by Brexit, according to the biggest survey of its kind ever conducted.

**Arabic Translation:**

الاقتصاديون ببريطانيا يرفضون بالاجتماع مغادرة بريطانيا للاتحاد الأوروبي ممزقين بذلك موقف

ديفيد كامبرون:

تسع من أصل عشرة من كبار الاقتصاديين في بريطانيا الذين يعملون في الأوساط الأكاديمية في المدينة. في مجال الصناعة، والأعمال الصغيرة أو في القطاع العام، يعتقدون أن خروج بريطانيا من الاتحاد الأوروبي سوف يضر بالاقتصاد الأوروبي وفقاً لأكبر دراسة من نوعها أجريت في هذا المجال.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Reject = have rejected
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Will be harmed = has been harmed
Conducted = has been conducted

2- Using abbreviation as 'Brexit which stands for (British exit), the mentioned word also represents a kind of the trope neologism as it has been mentioned before.

3- Deletion of post modifications as the noun "field, preposition 'in', and demonstrative pronoun 'this' from the utterance (biggest survey of its kind ever conducted), as it must be (biggest survey of its kind ever conducted in this field).

4- Referential strategy is presented by using the noun (economists). ‘Journalists have to provide names for the people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically, by choosing one social category over another, they include them within a category and exclude them from other different categories-or perhaps, choose to foreground one social category over other equally accurate alternatives." Reisigl and Wodak (2001:47) have calling these naming options a text's 'referential strategies', and have illustrated that choosing to describe an individual (or group) as one thing or another " can serve many different psychological, social, or political purposes on the side of the speakers or writers."

4- Predicational strategy has also been presented by using the adjectives: 'top', in the expression (the country's top economists) , 'biggest' in the expression (according to the biggest survey of its kind) . Predicational strategies are realized by attributes in the form of adjectives.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the passive form 'will be harmed', as in the expression (the British economy will be harmed), also using of the passive form, 'conducted' in the utterance( according to the biggest survey of its kind ever conducted), which has been translated with regard to grammatical requirements of the target language . This shows the reader that the processes of (harming and conducting) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.
Secondly: **hyperbole** has been presented by using the adjectives (top, and biggest) and the adverb (overwhelmingly).

**3.79 Social News:**

**Gorilla Shot and Killed After Grabbing Four-Year-Old Boy in Ohio:**
A special zoo response team has shot and killed a 17-year-old gorilla that grabbed and dragged a four-year-old boy who fell into the gorilla exhibit moat, the Cincinnati Zoo's director said.

**Arabic Translation:**
تم قتل غوريلا رميا بالرصاص عقب امساكها بطفل يبلغ من العمر أربعة أعوام:
صرح مدير حديقة الحيوان سينسيناتي في أوهايو بان فريق دفاعي متخصص عمل على قتل غوريلا تبلغ من العمر سبعة عشر عاما رميا بالرصاص وذلك بعد امساكها وسحبها لطفل يبلغ من العمر أربعة أعوام، وكان الطفل قد سقط في حظيرة الغوريلا.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   - Passive (meaning) = Past participle (form)
   - Shot = have been shot
   - Killed = have been killed
   - Continuous Participle (form) = Present (meaning)
   - Grabbing = is grabbing

2- **Omission** of personal pronoun 'it' as in the utterance (after grabbing) in the expression (gorilla shot and killed after grabbing), as it must be (after it grabbing), here the personal pronoun 'it' has been omitted .and it has been translated into:(صلح امساكها) besides, the deletion of an infinite article 'a' from the utterance (four-year-old boy) instead of (a four-year-old boy) (بطفل يبلغ من العمر أربعة أعوام), regarding the translation process the implicit meaning of an infinite article ‘a’ is embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance. Also the report’s writer has used the deletion technique In the expression (gorilla shot and killed), as he omitted the verb clause (have been).

3- **Referential strategy** has been presented by using the noun (director), which it is translated into the same equivalent (مدير). by choosing this noun, the paper shows the reader the significant of the speech due to the important of the person who has given the information.
4- Predicational strategy has also been presented by using the adjective; 'special' in the utterance (a special zoo response team), to represent more directly the values and characteristics of social actors.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of the passive forms (shot and killed) in the expression (gorilla shot and killed) represent transitivity or transformation, and they have respectively been translated into. The translation process is performed with consideration of the structural and lexical differences between the source and the target languages. Transitivity shows the reader that the process of (shooting, and killing) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: in this case using the passive forms (shot and killed) with deliberately omission of helping verbs (have been) in the aforesaid headline resulting in understanding it initially as (the gorilla itself doing the process of 'shooting' and 'killing'). Therefore this results in ambiguity. And translator can tackle it by looking at a assigning of reference-or what an utterance refers to, the text's news represents the reference in this case.

3.80 Sport News:

Arabic Translation:

دوري أبطال أوروبا:

نتويج ريال مدريد بلقب دوري أبطال أوروبا بعد فوزه على اتلتيكو مدريد بركلات الترجيح.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Win = has won

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the words (win and against) are metaphorically used, 'metaphors of war are frequently, indeed ubiquitously, employed in sports reporting. In most sports, we talk about 'attack' and 'defense', about 'counter attack'; we 'shot for a goal' or 'shot at the goal'; if one side is subject to a prolonged of pressure they can be said to be 'under siege'; a team can get 'slaughtered' by the opposition ,etc. Such a metaphorical framework shapes our understanding of sport as an extraordinary activity- an activity that allows us to abandon reason and sense of proportion. John E. Richardson

163
Also, Sontag (1990:99) states that: ‘this because war’ is one of the few activities that people are not supposed to view 'realistically': that is, with an eye to expense and practical outcome’. Thus the translation of (win, against) will be performed regarding the usage of the metaphor techniques: the Arabic verb تبويج ريال مدرّد (المبويج) has been used in the target language as equivalent of the verb 'win' in the source language.

Secondly: using of the utterance (champions League) realizes the trope hyperbole due to its events’ fame.

Monday 30/5/2016

3.81 Political News:

Australian Man Jamie Bright Reported Killed Fighting With Kurdish Forces Against ISIS:

An Australian fighting with Kurdish forces against Islamic State in Syria has reportedly been killed.

Arabic Translation:

ذكر تقرير بأنه تم قتل الاسترالي جيمي برايت أثناء قتاله في صفوف الأكراد ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية:

ذكر تقرير بأن الاسترالي الذي يقاتل في صفوف الأكراد ضد تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في سوريا قد لقى حتفه.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using shortened verb forms as:

   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Reported = have been reported
   Killed = have been killed

2- Using of acronyms as (ISIS) which stands for (Islamic State).

3- Referential strategy is applied by using the nouns: ‘Australian’ and ‘Kurdish’.

4- Omission of:

   1- The relative pronoun 'that' and the personal pronoun 'he', in addition to auxiliary verb 'was' from the utterance (reported killed) in the headline, which must be (reported that he was killed)

   2- The conjunction 'while' from the utterance (reported killed fighting with Kurdish), which must be (reported that he was killed while fighting with
Kurdish). Journalists have used the strategy of deletion to save space. The translation process is done considering these strategies:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the passive forms ‘reported’ (ذكر تقرير), and 'killed' (تم قتل) to show the reader that the processes of (reporting, killing) are more important than who were actually doing the actions. But with regard to the passive form 'reported' it has been altered into active form while translating it into the target language due to the lexical and grammatical structures differences between the two languages. This supported by Ali Darawish (1983:45) as he states that ‘no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic features, etc.’

Secondly: the omission of some items as the relative pronoun, personal pronoun, and conjunction in the aforesaid headline cause ambiguity, so translator must refer to the news text to understand the headline and the text’s news correctly.

3.82 Economic News:
Shinzo Abe Postpones Japan Tax Rise After Warning of Economic Slump:
Japan's Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe- is to postpone an unpopular tax rise in a last ditch attempt to breathe life into the economy, reports said on Monday day after he told fellow G7 leaders that the world on brink of a crisis comparable to the Lehman shock*.

Arabic Translation:

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Postpones = has postponed
2-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns: (prime minister, leaders), which have respectively been translated into (ةة٤س
by using these nouns journalist shows the reader the significant of the information.

3-Using abbreviation as 'G' which stands for (Group 7).

4-Deletion of the noun ‘country’, preposition ‘in’ and the definite article ‘the’ from the utterance (to breathe life into economy), as it must be (to breathe life into economy in the country)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metaphors have been presented by using the utterances (ditch attempt), and (to breathe life into the economy):

1- The word (ditch) which mentioned in the utterance (in a last ditch attempt) and it comes as noun means (a long narrow hole that has been dug into the ground, especially along the side of a road or a field for water to flow through) Oxford Dictionary. So the noun 'ditch' has metaphorically been used in this example, as the word 'ditch' is employed to understand it in terms of something else, and it has been translated into: في محاولة اخيرة منه (للانعاش الاقتصادي في البلاد).

2-In the utterance (to breathe life into economy) the verb (to breathe) means (to take air into your lungs and blow it out again) and the noun life which means (the quality that people, animals, or plants have when they are not dead). Oxford Dictionary. Therefore the verb 'to breathe' and the noun 'life' in the utterance (to breathe life into economy) have metaphorically been used, these words are employed in order to understand economical affairs in terms of something else. The performance of translation process is done regarding the usage of these tools and strategies.

And the translation of this utterance into the target language requires adding of the Arabic noun (البلد) into the translated text to realize context's clarity and accuracy. However, using of these strategies beside the utterance (Lehman shock) create ambiguity. Therefore translator must refer to the text's news and other authentic books as a reference for more clarification.

*Lehman shock refers to the shock 2008 filing of bankruptcy in of Lehman Brothers, one of the US and the world's largest financial services firm. In the US alone, Lehman's bankruptcy was considered the biggest in financial history with assets of the organization reported to be around 600bilinon US dollars.

It was in September 25/2008 when Lehman Brothers finally succumbed to the ongoing mortgage crisis in the US and eventually ended its reign as one of the world's largest and soundest financial firm. This particular event in
history eventually becomes known as Lehman shock because it really shocked not only the US but the whole world. Wikipedia.

3.83 Social News:
"Human Stupidity" Caused Crocodile Attack, Says Warren Entsch:
A woman is missing and feared dead after she was grabbed by a crocodile while swimming late at night in the Daintree national park in northern Australia.

Arabic Translation:
صرح وارن انتش ان "الغباء البشري" تسبب في هجوم التمساح على المرأة الاسترالية:
تترجم السلطات الاسترالية وفاة أمرأة متأثرة بهجوم تمساح عليها عندما ما كانت تسبح ليلا في بحيرة
في منتزه دانتي الوطني في شمال استراليا.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Says = has said
Passive (meaning) =Past Participle (form)
Feared = have been feared
Was grabbed = has been grabbed
Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
Is swimming = swimming

2- Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'woman'(أمرأة).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Transformation has been presented by using the verbs 'feared' in the utterance (a woman is missing and feared dead) as the passive form 'feared' is translated into the Arabic verb (متأثرة) according to the general context., in addition to the passive form 'was grabbed' in the expression (after she was grabbed by a crocodile). Also the translation process is done with consideration to the general context.Here, by using transitivity journalist shows the reader that the processes of (fearing, and grabbing) are more essential aspects than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: hyperbole has been presented by the utterance ("human stupidity" caused crocodile attack), as this utterance attracts the reader, due to its oddness. And this expression is translated into: (الغباء البشري تسبب في هجوم التمساح)
Thirdly: translator will need a reference to understand the aforesaid utterance as it causes vagueness or ambiguity, so he needs to refer to the report news to understand the headline correctly.

3.84 Sport News:
Mexican Football Star Alan Pulido Rescued After Kidnapping:
Mexican security forces have rescued football star Alan Pulido, he was found "safe and sound" hours after kidnaped in his crime-plagued home state of Tamaulipas, authorities have said.

Arabic Translation:
تم انقاذ نجم كرة القدم المكسيكي آلن بوليدو بعد اختطافه: انقذت قوات الأمن المكسيكي نجم كرة القدم آلن بوليدو، حيث صرحت السلطات المكسيكية أنه وجد (سلم ومعافى) وذلك عقب ساعات من اختطافه في بلدته التي تعاني من الجريمة في ولاية تاموليباس.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Rescued = have been rescued
Was found = have been found
Kidnapped = have been kidnapped
2-Referential strategy is presented by using the nouns: ‘Mexican’ and ‘star’ in the expression (Mexican football star) (نجم كرة القدم المكسيكي)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: hyperbole has been presented by using the noun 'star' and the player football name (Alan Pulido). The mentioned player is a famous person and all his fans follow his news in the press, when his name is specially associated with kidnapping, the readers will be attracted and eagerly pursue the news for more information about their favorable star. Also the utterance (crime plagued home) represents the usage of hyperbole, due to the using of the verb 'plagued' which means (to cause somebody something trouble or discomfort) Oxford Dictionary. The above utterance shows the readers the suffering of the people who live in that city due to spread of crimes, and this is also attract the reader.

Secondly: using of the passive forms 'rescued' (تم انقاذ), 'was found' (انه وجد), and 'kidnapped' in the utterance (hours after kidnaped) (بعد ساعات من اختطافه) represents transitivity or transformation. This explains that the processes
of (rescue, finding, and kidnapping) are more significant than who were actually doing the actions. In this example the helping verb (have been) has deliberately been omitted from the forms (kidnapped, and rescued) but it does not affect the reader's understanding of the general concept, and the course of translation.

Thirdly: metaphor is presented by using the expression (safe and sound) which means (unharmed and well). Word Reference.com, and it has been translated into (سلام ومعافى)

**Tuesday 31/5/2016**

**3.85 Political News:**

**Lava Jato*: Brazilian Anti-Corruption Minister Quits Over Secret Recording:**

The reputation of Brazil's new interim government has slipped from fragile to farcical after minister tasked with fighting corruption was forced to resign over a secret recorded conversation implicating him in a cover-up.

**Arabic Translation:**

قدّم وزير مكافحة الفساد البرازيلي استقالته على خلفية تسرب تسجيلات سرية في مذاعم وتضليل السيّارات:

أُسهمت الحكومة الانتقالية الجديدة في البرازيل بانحدارها من حكومة ضعيفة إلى حكومة لا تمتلك مقامات الحكومة الجادة وذلك بعد ارغم وزير مكافحة الفساد على الاستقالة على خلفية تسجيلات سرية تشير إلى محاولته عرقلة التحقيق بشأن مزاعم فساد في قضية تعرف بضغّة السيّارات.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   - Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Quits = has quitted
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Was forced = have been forced
   - Recorded = have been recorded

2- Using **monosyllabic verbs** as 'quit' instead of 'resign'.

3- **Referential strategy** has been presented by using the noun 'minister' (وزير)، to show the reader the important of the corruption case.

4- **Predicational strategy** has been applied by using the adjective 'secret' in the utterance (over secret recording) which has been translated into (على خلفية تسرب تسجيلات سرية), to specify and characterized the actions and events.
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: using the passive forms: 'was forced' in the utterance (minister tasked with fighting corruption was forced to resign), the passive form (was forced has been translated into (وذلك بعد ارغام وزير مكافحة الفساد على الاستقالة)), and 'recorded' in the utterance (over a secret recorded conversation), which has been translated into (على خلفية تسجيلات سرية), here the verbal sentence in the source language is changed into nominal sentence in the target language due its grammatical and lexical structural requirements. This supported by Zidan (1994:2) when he has identified six main problems in translating from Arabic to English and vice versa: ‘these are lexicon, morphology, syntax, textual differences, rhetorical differences and pragmatic factors.’ Using of the aforesaid passive forms represent transitivity or transformation, this shows the reader that the processes of (force, and recording) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: hyperbole is presented by using the odd words (Lava Jato), as these words attract the reader to read whole story to know the meaning of these terms, also using of the utterance (secret recording) represents hyperbole because describing the noun 'recording' by an adjective 'secret' gives an excessive exaggeration for rhetorical effect which represents hyperbole.

Thirdly: ambiguity results from using odd expressions as (Lava Jato). Translator must refers to many references in addition to the text's news to understand the whole report.

*The term Lava Jato means:
Operation Car Wash (Portuguese: Lava Jato) is an investigation carried out by the Federal Police of Brazil Curitiba Branch and judicially commanded by judge Sergio Moro since March 17/2014. Initially a money laundering investigation, it has expanded to cover allegations of corruption at the state-controlled oil company Petrobras, where it is alleged that executives accepted bribes in return of awarding contracts to construction firms of inflated prices. This criminal "system" is known as "Petrolao Operation Car Wash" the operation has included the enforcement of more than a hundred warrants for search and seizure, temporary and preventive detention and coercive measures, with the aim of ascertaining a money laundering scheme suspected of moving than more 10 billion Brazilian reals. (Wikipedia). And the expression (lava jato) is translated according to its related known expression (car wash) (عملية غسيل السيارات)
3.86 Economic News:
Gordon Ramsay Eyes First UK Restaurants outside London:
Gordon Ramsay is looking to open his first UK restaurants outside London for over a decade after celebrity chef's company measured sales and narrowed losses.

Arabic Translation:
جوردن رامي تطلع لافتتاح أول مطاعم لها خارج لندن:
ان رفعت شركة الطاهي المشهور المبيعات وقللت الخسائر.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Eyes = has eyed

2-Using acronyms as 'UK' which stands for (United Kingdom).

3-Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'celebrity chef' in the utterance (after celebrity chef's company measured sales and ……)
(بعد ان رفعت شركة الطاهي المشهور)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metaphor is applied by using the verb 'eye' which means (the power of seeing) Oxford Dictionary. But here in this headline 'eye' means (to look at eagerly, covetously) Barry Paddock (1988:121). So the verb 'eye' is metaphorically being used as it employed in order to understand it in terms of something else. Thus it has been translated regarding this usage (تطلع).

Secondly: the noun ‘celebrity’, and the fame of the ‘chef’s company’ realize the trope hyperbole.

3.87 Social News:
Four Killed in Riots in Niger Over Alleged Blasphemy:
At least four people were killed in central Nigeria in two days of violence over alleged blasphemy by a Christian trader against Prophet Mohammed, residents told AFP on Tuesday.

Arabic Translation:
مقتل أربعة أشخاص في أعمال شغب في النيجير على أثر قضية التكفير المزعومة:
ذكر سكان من نيجيريا لوكالة فرانس برس أن أربعة أشخاص على الأقل قد قتلوا في وسط نيجيريا خلال يومين من العنف على أثر قضية التكفير المزعومة للتجاهر المسيحي بسبب اساعته للرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم.
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
       Killed = have been killed
       Alleged = have been killed
2-Using acronyms as 'AFP' which stands for (Agence France-Prese).
3-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns (Prophet Mohamed) (الراز صلي الله عليه وسلم), and 'Christian' "المسيح", journalists have to provide names for people in the events they report and this naming always involves choice. And logically, by choosing one social over another, they include them within a category and and exclude them from other different categories—or perhaps, choose to foreground one social category over other equally accurate alternatives. Reisigl and Wodak (2001:47) 'have called that naming options a text's 'referential strategies', and have illustrated that choosing to describe an individual (or group) as one thing or as another "can serve many different psychological, social, or political purposes on the side of the speakers or writers". In this example by using the noun 'prophet' this indicates the Muslim groups that associated with, and the noun Christian signals the groups associated to Christianity.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the verbs 'killed' (قتل) and 'alleged' (الزعم). This shows the reader that the processes of (killing, and allegation) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.
Secondly: hyperbole is presented by using the fame noun of the prophet (Mohamed peace and blessing be upon him), in addition to the utterance (alleged blasphemy), and it is translated regarding the general context and the grammatical requirements of the target language.

3.88 Sport News:
Heather Rabbatts Considers quitting FA board After Latest Reform Failure:
The Football Association's independent director Heather Rabbatts is considering her position after being left "very frustrated" and "very disappointed" at the latest failed attempts to reform the English game's governing body.
Arabic Translation:

هيثر راباتس تعتقد بأنه يجب على مجلس اتحاد كرة القدم الاستقالة على أثر فشل محاولة الإصلاح الأخيرة في الاتحاد:

تري المديرة المستقلة لاتحاد كرة القدم هيثر راباتس أنه بعد مغادرتها موقعها الوظيفي في الاتحاد سيكون الوضع "محبط للغاية" و "سبي للغاية"، وذلك بعد محاولات الإصلاح الثلاث للهيئة الإدارية لمجلس اتحاد كرة القدم المسيطر على اللعبة الإنجليزية والتي باءت جميعها بالفشل.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Considers = has considered
2-Using acronyms as "FA" which stands for (Football Association).
3-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns (independent and director) (المديرة المستقلة).
   This shows the reader that the information has been given is very important due to significant position of the speaker.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

The word 'quitting' can either be a noun or a verb, with consideration of this headline the word 'quitting' is the part of the of the verb clause (considers quitting FA board). but it initially appears as a modifier which modifies the head noun (FA board). This is the problem of ambiguity—'and context is usually central in which meaning the writer meant us to read'. So the writer need to look at the assigning of reference-or what an utterance refers to. Reference is an issue which obviously cannot be looked at outside of context’. John E.Richardson (2007:25). The utterance is translated according to the general context of the target language so the translation will be:

Heithir Rabaisa tauta que bani jebi Malciss Aitatinga Kariyad amsaila.

Wednesday 1/6/2016
3.89 Political News

Poland Gets Official Warning from EU Over Constitutional Court Changes:

The EU executive has given Poland an official warning that changes to its constitutional court endanger the rule of law in the country. In an unprecedented decision that could lead to sanctions against the country.
Arabic Translation:
التقى بولندا اخطارا رسميا من الاتحاد الأوروبي بشأن التغييرات التي احدثتها في المحكمة الدستورية:
قدمت المفوضية الأوروبية اخطارا رسميا لبولندا بشأن التغييرات التي تم احداثها في المحكمة الدستورية في بولندا باعتبارها قرارات لم يسبق لها مثيل وقد تهدد سيادة القانون في البلاد مما يؤدي الى فرض عقوبات عليها من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Gets = has got
2-Using acronyms as 'EU' which stands for (European Union).
3-Predicational strategy has been presented by using the adjective 'official' ( رسمي).
   This shows the reader that the warrant was approved by a top authority 'EU' in this case. In addition to the adjective 'unprecedented', that has been translated into: (لم يسبق لها مثيل) , to show the reader that the unfamiliarity of these decisions.
4-Deletion of the article 'an' from the utterance (official warning (تسمى اخطارا رسميا )

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: Using of the verb 'could' represents modality, as 'could' reduced certainty 'Could' in the utterance (that could lead to sanctions against the country) has been translated into: (مما يؤدي الى فرض عقوبات عليها). The translation of the modal verb 'could' in this example has been done considering the structural and lexical differences between the source and target languages, so there is no need to mention its equivalent in the target language as it implicit meaning has been embedded within the explicit meaning of the text. This supported by Zidan (1994:2) when he has identified six main problems in translating from Arabic to English and vice versa: 'these are lexicon, morphology, syntax, textual differences, rhetorical differences and pragmatic factors.'
Secondly: metonym presented by the utterances (official warning from EU) (اخطارا رسميا من الاتحاد الأوروبي), and (Poland gets). Here people (officials) who are working in a place are replaced by that place. However, there is no need to mention the nouns in the target Arabic translation of the
3.90 Economic News:
M&S to Turn Off Music in Stores Following Customers Feedback:
Marks and Spencer is to switch off background music in stores in response to feedback from customers.

Arabic Translation:

تحتفل ماركس وسبنسر على إيقاف تشغيل الموسيقى تبعاً لآراء العملاء:
تحتفل ماركس وسبنسر على إيقاف الموسيقى في المتاجر، وذلك استجابةً لآراء العملاء والعاملين في المتاجر.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   Infinitive (form) = Future (meaning)
   To turn = will turn

2- Using **acronyms** as 'M&s', which stands for (Marks and Spencer).

3- **Deletion** of demonstrative noun ‘this’, and the noun 'procedure’, beside the helping verb 'is' from the utterance (following customers feedback), which must be (this procedure is following customers feedback), and this has been translated in the target language into: (تبعاً)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: **hyperbole** has been presented by using the famous name (M&S) (ماركس وسبنسر)
Secondly: The word 'following' which can either be a verb or a noun. In this case, however, 'following' is used as a verb in the clause (following customer feedback), but it initially appears as a modifier of the head noun 'customer', due to omission of the noun 'procedure', and the helping verb 'is'. So this results in the problem of **ambiguity**, so the context is usually central in deciding which meaning the writer meant us to read. Translator must read the whole report news to understand the headline. Thus the verb 'following' has been translated according to the general context as: (تبعاً لآراء العملاء), but the verbal sentence in the source language has been changed into a nominal sentence in the target language due to the grammatical and lexical structural differences between the two languages. This supported by Zidan (1994:2) when he has identified six main problems in translating
from Arabic to English and vice versa: ‘these are lexicon, morphology, syntax, textual differences, rhetorical differences and pragmatic factors.’

3.91 Social News:
**Birmingham Pub Bombings: Corner Orders New Inquest:**
An inquest into Birmingham pub bombings, one of the worst terrorists attacks in British history, is to be reopened 42 years after the twin blasts claimed the lives of 21 people.

**Arabic Translation:**
 إجراء تحريات جديدة لمعرفة الجناة في التفجيرات التي حدثت في بirmingham:
تم فتح التحريات مرة أخرى بعد مضي 42 عاما فيما يخص التفجيران اللذان حدثا في حادثة في بirmingham مما أدي لوفاة 21 شخصا وذلك في أسوأ هجوم شنه الإرهابيون في تاريخ بريطانيا.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**
1- Using **shortened verb forms**:
   Present Simple = Past (meaning)
   Orders = has ordered
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Is to be reopened = have been reopened

2- **Space-saving punctuation** has been used in the utterance (Birmingham pub bombings:), that results in the **deletion** of the preposition 'about', a definite article 'the', relative clause 'which' and the past verb 'happened', so the utterance will be (corner order new inquest about the pub bombings which happened in Birmingham). The translation process is done regarding the omitted items:

(إجراء تحقيقات جديدة لمعرفة الجناة في التفجيرات التي حدثت في بirmingham،)

3- **Referential strategy** has been presented by using the noun 'terrorists', in the expression (one of the worst terrorists attacks in British history)
(والذى في اسوأ هجوم شنه الإرهابيون في تاريخ بريطانيا،) in dealing with noun 'terrorists' in the target language the translator must mention the Arabic verb (شنى) as the general context requires this procedure for realizing accuracy and better understanding.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: **transformation** has been presented by using the passive form (is to be reopened) (تم فتح التحريات مرة أخرى). This shows the reader that the process of (reopening) is more important than who was actually doing the action.
Secondly: Using the adjective 'new' in the utterance (new inquest), this has been translated into: (تحريات جديدة), presupposes that there has been past inquiry before this time. 'presupposition'.

3.92 Sport News:
Professional Boxers Will Be Allowed to Compete at Rio Olympics:
Professional boxers are eligible to compete at the Rio Olympic Games after the International Boxing Association (Aiba) changed its rules.

Arabic Translation:

يمكن السماح للملاكمين المحترفين بالمشاركة في أولمبياد ريو:
يعتبر مسئول الالعاب الأولمبية أن الملاكمين المحترفين، أنهم مؤهلين للمشاركة في الألعاب الأولمبية في ريو وذلك بعد أن يعمل الاتحاد العالمي للملاكمة على تغيير قوانينه.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Will be allowed = have been allowed
2- Using acronyms as 'Aiba' which stands for (Amateur International Boxing Association).
3- The adjective 'professional' in the utterance (professional boxers), is translated into: (الملاكمين المحترفين) represents predicational strategy. As it is used to specify and describe the noun 'boxers'.
4- Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'boxers' (الملاكمين)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: Transformation has been presented by using the verb (will be allowed). This shows the reader that the process of 'allowing' is more important than who was actually doing the action.
Secondly: The utterance (the International Boxing Association changed its rules) represents using of metonym, as people who are working in this place are replaced by that place. The mentioned expression is translated into:

و ذلك بعد أن يعمل الاتحاد العالمي للملاكمة على تغيير قوانينه.
Thursday 2/6/2016

3.93 Political News:
UN Reluctant to Start Aid Airdrops in Syria Without Russian Backing:
The UN has infuriated the Syrian opposition by saying that a previous commitment to push for airdrops to deliver food aid to besieged towns cannot go ahead without the permission of the Russian government.

Arabic Translation:
الأمم المتحدة متردد في البدء في إسقاط المساعدات الغذائية جوا في سوريا من غير الدعم الروسي:
لأغضبت الأمم المتحدة المعضلة السورية بتصريحها أنه لا يمكنها تنفيذ التزامها السابق بعمليّة إسقاط المساعدات الغذائية للمحاصرين عبر الاتزان الجوي دون تصريح من الحكومة الروسية.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using *acronyms* as 'UN' which stands for (United Nations).
2- *Referential strategy* has been presented by using the noun 'Syrian', in the utterance (*Syrian opposition*) (المعارضة السورية)
3- *Predicational strategy* has been presented by using the adjectives 'previous' (السابق), and 'besieged' in the utterance (besieged towns) (المحاصرين) to specify and describe the nouns.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
*Metonym* has been presented by using:
1- The utterance (UN reluctant) (الأمم المتحدة مترددة), people are replaced by a place in which these people are working.
2- The utterance (besieged towns) (المحاصرين في المدن السورية), people are replaced by the place in which they are staying. But in this utterance the translation process requires adding the modifier noun 'Syrian' for the utterance (besieged towns) (المحاصرين في المدن السورية) in the target language to avoid *ambiguity* and for more clarification, this opposed to the above example as there is no need to do this procedure due to the fame of the international entity (UN).

3.94 Economic News:
Opec Fails to Reach Agreement on Oil Production Levels:
Lingering hopes that Saudi Arabia and Iran would put aside their regional struggle and reach a deal on oil production levels to help stabilize the volatile crude markets have been dashed.
Arabic Translation:
أوبك تُخفق في الوصول لسياسة إنتاج مشتركة:
هَدَأَ أُمِّيَّة بُنُو أَبَن تُقَبَّلُ العَالِم أَلْيِّة، إِلَى السلَّطَة الأَلْيِّية جَانِيَةً.
وتعمل على الوصول لسياسة إنتاج مشتركة للمساعدة في استقرار سوق النفط.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Fails = has failed
2- Using **acronyms** as 'Opec' which stands for (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).
3- **Predicational strategy** has been presented by using the adjective 'regional' in the expression (their *regional* struggle aside), and it has been translated into: (صراعهما على السلطة\(الإقليمية\) جانبياً)، many changes has been occurred while performing the translation process due to the grammatical and lexical structural requirements of the target language. This supported by Ali Darawish (1983:45), as he focuses on grammatical differences, that cause lexical ambiguity: *'no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and semantic features'*.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: **metonym** has been presented by using the utterances:
1- (Opic fails) (أوبك تخفق). Here people (officials who are working in Opic organization) are replaced by a place in which these people are working.
2- (Saudi Arabia and Iran would put aside)
(بان تضع المملكة العربية السعودية وايران) , this also represents using of metonym, people who are living in a country are replaced by that country.
Secondly: the verb 'would' in the utterance (that Saudi Arabia and Iran would put aside their regional struggle) represents using of **modality**. *'This an example of truth modality which include (will, must, certainly, necessarily, etc...), these appear more authoritative than hedged claims as (can, could), and therefore tend to be more frequently, particularly in more sensationalized or more vigorously argued copy’*. John E. Retchardson (2007:60). However, using of the modal verb 'would' in this text does not affect the course of the translation, and the target translation has been performed without mentioning it, as its implicit meaning has been embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance, so the translation of the utterance with regard to the modal verb 'would ' in the aforesaid utterance will be: (بان تضع المملكة العربية السعودية وايران):
3.95 Social News:
Woman on UCLA Shooter's "Kill List" Found Dead in Her Minnesota Home:
A former doctoral student with a grudge who killed a professor before
taking his own life at the University of California, Los Angeles had a "kill
list" that included a woman in Minnesota and another UCLA professor.

Arabic Translation:
وجدت المرأة التي كانت في قائمة لائحة القتل التي أعدها القاتل الذي ينتمي لجامعة كاليفورنيا
 مقتوة في منزلها في ولاية مينيسوتا:
وجد أن طالب الدكتوراه السابق الذي قام بقتل بروفيسور من جامعة كاليفورنيا بدافع الحقد قبل أن
يبادر بقتل نفسه، أنه يمتلك لائحة قتل "تشتمل على اسم المرأة التي وجدت مقتولة في منزلها في
ولاية مينيسوتا مع اسم لبروفيسور آخر من ذات الجامعة التي ينتمي إليها.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Found dead = have been found dead
2-Using acronyms as 'UCLA' which stands for (University of California, Los
Angeles).
3-Predicational strategy has been presented by using the adjective
'former')
4-Referential strategy is presented by using the nouns: 'student' (طالب), and
professor' (بروفيسور), beside the noun 'woman'(أمرأة).
'
The way people are named in news discourse can have significant impact on the way in which
they are viewed. We all simultaneously possess range of identities, roles
and characteristics that could be used to describe us equally accurately but
not with the same meaning. The manner in which social actors are named
identifies not only the group's' they are associated with (or at least the
groups that the speaker/writer wants them to be associated with) it can also
signal the relationship between the namer and the name'.John
E.Richardson (2007:49)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: hyperbole has been presented by using the utterance
'kill list', and the utterance (before taking his own life), which is translated into: (قبل ان يبادر بقتل نفسه), as these kinds of news attract the readers due to its brutality.

Secondly: using the passive verb (found dead) in the utterance (woman in UCLA 'kill list' found dead in her Minnesota home) represents transitivity or transformation. This shows the reader that the process of (finding the dead woman) is more important than who was actually doing the action.

3.96 Sport News:
French Open2016:
Serena Williams Survives Scare to Defeat Yulia Putintseva and Reach Semi-Final:
Arabic Translation:
بطولة فرنسا المفتوحة للعام 2016:
سيرينا ويليامز تكافح للتغلب على منافستها يوليا بوتينزيفا ومن ثم الوصول لمرحلة ما قبل النهائى.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Survives = has survived
2-Using space saving punctuation, as in the utterance (French Open 2016:)
   which must be (Serena Williams survives scare to defeat Yulia Putintseva and reach the French Open semis). Thus the translation will be done regarding the general context as:
   (سرينا ويليامز تكافح للتغلب على منافستها يوليا بوتينزيفا ومن ثم الوصول لمرحلة ما قبل النهائى في بطولة فرنسا المفتوحة للتنس للعام 2016)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: the verb 'defeat' has metaphorically been used, as metaphors of war are frequently employed in sports reporting. And it has been translated into its target equivalent:

Secondly: the fame of the sport event (French Open 2016), it is translated into:
(بطولة فرنسا المفتوحة للتنس للعام 2016) represents using of the trope hyperbole.
Friday 3/6/2016
3.97 Political News

Three Somali Americans Who Plotted to Join ISIS in Syria Convicted:
Three young Somali American men who plotted to join the Islamic State in Syria, have been convicted of conspiracy to commit murder overseas, following a landmark federal case in Minnesota.

Arabic Translation:

إدانة الأمرikan الثلاثة من أصول صومالية بالتخطيط للانضمام لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في سوريا:

تمت إدانة ثلاثة شباب أمريكي من أصول صومالية بالتخطيط للانضمام لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في سوريا بتهمة التآمر بارتكاب جرائم قتل عبر البحار في أعقاب دعوى قضائية اتحادية ضدهم في مينيسوتا.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1-Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Convicted = have been convicted

2-Using **acronyms** as. 'ISIS', which stands for (Islamic State).

3-**Referential strategy** has been presented by using the nouns (Somali American)

4-**Predicational strategy** is also be presented by using the adjectives (three young) in the utterance (three young Somali American men). The adjectives have been used to specify and describe the convicted men.

5-**Omission** of the helping verb (have been ) from the verb clause ,and has been written instead of that the 'main verb' in the passive form (in Syria convicted )as it must be (have been convicted).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: **transformation** has been presented by using the passive verb 'convicted' (تمت إدانة ثلاثة شباب أمريكي من أصول صومالية) to show the reader that the process of 'conviction' is more important than who was actually doing the action.

Secondly: omission of the helping verb 'have been' results in **ambiguity**, as the utterance (in Syria convicted) it initially appears as ( Syria is the actor or the agent of the verb convict), so this confuses the reader. Therefore translator must read the whole text's news to understand the headline accurately.
3.98 Economic News:

Services Firms Nervous About Having Staff Before EU Vote:

Business in Britain's services sector enjoyed a rebound in growth last month but were more nervous about having new staff before this month's EU referendum, according to survey.

Arabic Translation:

شركتات الخدمات قلقة بشأن التعاون مع موظفين جدد قبل التصويت بشأن استفتاء الاتحاد الأوروبي:

تتمتع الشركات البريطانية في قطاع الخدمات بانتشار النمو في الشهر الأخير ولكنها أكثر قلقاً بشأن تعيين موظفين جدد قبل شهر استفتاء الاتحاد الأوروبي وذلك وفقاً لدراسة أجريت فيما يخص هذا الشأن.

Analysis and illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1-Using of acronyms as 'EU', which stands for (European Union).

2-Omission of the adjective 'new' from the utterance (about hiring staff), in the headline, as it must be (about hiring 'new' staff).

3-Predicational Strategy is presented by using adjectives 'more' in the utterance (but were more nervous about), which has been translated into its equivalents:

(ولكنها أكثر قلقاً بشأن تعيين موظفين جدد), and 'new' (جدد). Adjectives have been used to specify and describe the nouns.

Analysis on the Level of The Sentence Structure:

Firstly: metonym has been presented by using (firms nervous) in the utterance (Britain's services sector enjoyed a rebound in growth last month but were more nervous), as it has been translated into:

(تتمتع الشركات البريطانية في قطاع الخدمات بانتشار النمو في الشهر الأخير ولكنها أكثر قلقاً).

As in the aforesaid translation the Arabic personal pronoun in the word (شركات) (لكنها) (شركتات) (كلها) refers to the noun (people), with the consideration of the grammatical structural of the Arabic language sentence there is no need to repeat the same word in the sentence as the pronoun will give the same function.

So using of this kind of metonym involves replacing the noun ‘people’ by the place in which these people are working.

Secondly: presupposition is presented by using the adjective 'new' in the utterance (hiring new staff), this presupposes that the service sector have experienced past or old staff.
Thirdly: using of the word ‘nervous’ in the utterance (services firms nervous) creates ambiguity.

3.99 Social News:
Norfolk Coast Watch Puts People Smuggling on Radar:
It has emerged that Dutch border police found a map of Sea Palling, a small Norfolk beach, when they seized two suspected traffickers and 24 Albanian and Vietnamese migrants after being alerted to yacht sitting unusually low in the water at the Netherlands port of Umuiden.

Arabic Translation:
حَرْسُ الشَّواطِئُ فِي نُورفُوْلْك يُعَرِّضُ تَهْرِيبَ البشْرِ بالرَّادَارِ:
اتضح بأن شرطة حرس الحدود الهولندية وجدت خريطة لبحر بولينغ، وشاطئ نورفولك الصغير عندما تمكنت الشرطة بالإمساك باثنين من المتهمين بالتجارة بالبشر، و24 ألباني، ومهاجرين من فيتنام، حيث أنه تم اخطار الشرطة وجودة يخُذ أنتز على الماء بشكل غير معتاد في ميناء نيدلاند في إميدن.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Put = has put
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Has emerged = has been emerged
   Being alerted = have been alerted
   Suspected = have been suspected
2-Referential strategy is presented by using the nouns:
   ‘traffickers’, ‘Albanian’, and ‘Vietnamese’

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metonym has been presented by using the utterance (Norfolk coast watch puts people), here people replaced by a place in which these people are working. And it has been translated into: (حَرْسُ الشَّواطِئُ فِي نُورفُوْلْك)
Secondly: transformation are presented by using the passive forms: 'has emerged' (اتضح), and 'suspected' in the utterance (when they seized two suspected) (عندما تمكنت الشرطة بالإمساك باثنين من المتهمين) , here in this example of the passive form the translation process has been performed regarding the structural and lexical differences between the source and the target languages as the verbal form 'two suspected' has been changed into a nominal sentence (باثنين من المتهمين) in the target language, also the
translation process is done considering the general context of the sentence. This supported by Nida (2000: 136) as he contends that 'a natura translation involves two principle areas of adaptation, grammar and lexicon' as one is obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word order and using verb in place of noun or vice versa. Same procedure has been done while translating the passive form 'being alerted' in the expression (after being alerted), as it has been translated into: حيث أنه تم اختطار الشرطة). Transformation shows the reader that the processes of (emerging, suspicion, and alerting) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

Thirdly: the preposition 'on' has been used metaphorically, as it has a lot of meanings (for special uses with many verbs and nouns), Oxford Dictionary. Here, in this example the preposition 'on' in the utterance (on radar) means (to watch), so 'on' has metaphorically been used. This supported by (preposition primarily represent local relations; secondarily and metaphorically, agency, etc...). 'In fact many phrasal verbs are metaphorical.' (www.macmillan dictionaries.com).

This kind of headlines confuse the translation student due to its sentences' complexity, resulted from using two different kinds of compound nouns in the same headline like:

1- The utterance is (Norfolk coast watch) as the noun 'watch' define the head noun (coast), to give a compound noun (coast watch).
2- The second utterance (people smuggling), also the noun 'smuggling' is used to define the noun 'people' to give a compound noun (people smuggling) (تهريب البشر). In addition to the problem of ambiguity that results from using of the word 'smuggling' which can be either a verb and a noun. As a noun means (secretly importing prohibited goods on which duty is due) The Free Dictionary, as a verb means (to move 'someone or something' from one country to another illegally and secretly) Merriam Webster. So the translator must be aware about the meaning of the word as it has been used by journalist as a noun, referring to the whole text's news is very essential to understand the headline correctly.

3.100 Sport News:
US Women's Soccer Team Not Permitted to Strike Before Olympics, Judge Rules:
A federal judge says the world champion USwomen's soccer team does not have the right to strike to seek improved conditions and wages before the summer Olympics.
Arabic Translation:
قضت احكام قضائية بانه لا يسمح لفريق كرة القدم النسائي في الولايات المتحدة بالاضراب قبل الأولمبياد:
صرح قاضي اتحادي بأن فريق كرة القدم للنساء الحائز على بطولة العالم في الولايات المتحدة لا يحق له بالإضراب للمطالبة بتحسين وضع ظاعم أو تحسين أجورهن قبل دورة ألعاب الأولمبية الصيفية.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Permitted = have been permitted
2- Using **acronyms** as ‘US’, which stands for (United States).
3- **Predicatinal strategy** has been presented by using the adjective 'federal' 'in the utterance (a federal judge (قضي اتحادي (تحسن), beside ‘improve. (تحسين) Adjectives has been used to specify and describe the nouns.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Secondly: **transformation** has been presented by using the passive form 'permitted' in the utterance (US women's soccer team not permitted). This shows the reader that the process of the 'permission' is more important than who was actually doing the action.
Secondly: the fame of the Olympics events and the (US women’s soccer team) realize the trope **hyperbole**

Saturday 4/6/2016

3.101 Political News:
US Warns of Islamist Militants Attacks on South Africa Shopping Malls:
The United States warned its citizens on Saturday of possible attacks by Islamist militants on US facilities or shopping malls in South Africa during the coming Ramadan. The South African government, however, said the country was safe.

Arabic Translation:
حذر الامارات المتحدة من هجمات ستقوم بشنها ميليشيات إسلامية على مراكز تسوق في جنوب إفريقيا:
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Warns = has warned
2-Using acronyms as (US), which stands for (United States).
3-Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun ‘Islamist’ in the utterance 'Islamist militants' (مليوشيات إسلامية) and ‘citizen’ (مواطن).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Metonym is presented by using the utterances:
1- (US warns)
2- (The South African government, however, said), this has been translated into: (لم تتيش المبناه لفتيش البنك maxlength=505). in these two examples people are replaced by a place in which they are working, using the trope metonym in both sentences does not affect the course of translation.

3.102 Economic News:
Police Search Santander's Madrid HQ in Money-Laundering Inquiry:
Police have searched the headquarters of Santander Bank in Madrid after suspicious were raised that the bank was linked to money laundering and tax evasion on the part of some its clients.
3-Space saving-punctuation as in the utterance (in money-laundering inquiry), which results in omission of the relative clause, 'which', helping verb 'was', and the passive form ‘linked’, so the utterance will be (which was linked to inquiry about money laundering). In dealing with translation's process these omitted items will be included for more explanation and clarification:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Transformation has been presented by using the passive form 'were raised' in the utterance (after suspicious were raised), this has been translated with regard to the target equivalent (تتبعاً لتصاعد الاتهامات), beside the verb 'were’ linked’ in the utterance (the bank was linked to money laundering) (بيان البنك) (إتصلت بعملية غسيل أموال).

In these two examples the verbal sentences in the source language have been altered into nominal forms in the target language regarding the general context in addition to consideration of the lexical and grammatical structural differences between the two languages. This supported by Ali Darawish as states four main difficulties in any translation: a) no two languages have exactly identical phonological, lexical, syntactic and sementic features, b) languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement etc….). These obliged changing as using the verb in the place of noun and vice versa while performing the translation process cause ambiguity. Transformation is used in the two examples to show the reader that the processes of (raising, and linking) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

3.103 Social News:

Surge in Arrests of Alleged UK-Bound People-Smugglers

The number of people arrested by police after allegedly trying to smuggle people on ferries from Dutch ports into Britain has surged, according to the authorities in the Netherlands.

Arabic Translation:

تزايد عمليات اعتقال مهربى البشر الذين يزعم بأنهم يهربون الراغبون في الاجتياز إلى بريطانيا:
تزايدت عمليات اعتقال المهربين الذين يزعم أنهم يقومون بتهريب البشر عبر العبائر من الموانئ الهولندية إلى بريطانيا، وفقًا للسلطات في هولندا.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis

1-Using of shortened verb forms as:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Alleged = has been alleged
Arrested = have been arrested

2-Using of **acronyms** as 'UK', which stands for (United Kingdom).

3-**Space save-punctuation** (of alleged UK-pound people-) which means that (people bound for UK), or in other meaning (people who want to travel to UK), as the utterance 'bound for' means (travelling to a particular place (Oxford Dictionary. Using of this technique results in the **deletion** of the preposition 'for'.

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: **transformation** has been presented by using the passive form 'alleged' in the utterance (alleged UK-bound people) and the verb 'arrested' in the expression (the number of people are arrested by police). Also, in this example the verbal form in the source language has being changed into a nominal sentence in the target language due to the general context with regard to grammatical and lexical structural differences between the two languages, as one is obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word and using verbs in place of nouns and vice versa, this supported by Nida (2000:136) as he states that 'a natural translation involves two principle areas of adaptation, grammar, and lexicon'

Transitivity shows the reader that the processes of (allegation, and arresting) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: this kind of headlines will confuse translation's student due to their sentences' complexity, which appears in the utterance (alleged UK-bound people smugglers), as in this utterance the journalist has used the omission technique, as he deleted the preposition 'for', because the utterance must be (people bound for UK). So translator must read the news text carefully to understand the headline correctly for tackling the problem of **ambiguity**.

**3.104 Sport News:**

Mohammed Ali "The Greatest" Dies Aged 74

Mohammed Ali, the three times heavy weight champion who proclaimed himself "the greatest", defied the US government over the Vietnam war, and later became one of the most well-known- and loved- sportsmen in history has died, he was 74.
Arabic Translation:
وفاة محمد علي الذي يلقب نفسه بالآعظم" عن عمر يناهز 74 عاماً:
توفي محمد علي بطل الملاكمة للوزن الثقيل لثالث مرات وكان يطلق على نفسه لقب "الأعظم" وكان محمد علي قد اتخذ قراراً تاريخياً بالاعتراف على حرب الولايات المتحدة ضد فتنام ولقد أصبح مؤخراً من أشهر الشخصيات الرياضية المحبوبة في التاريخ، توفي عن عمر يناسب الأربعة وسبعون عاماً.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Dies = has died
2-Using of **acronyms** as 'US', which stands for (United States)
3-Using **space save-punctuation** for saving space as: (Mohammed Ali, "the greatest" dies), that causes the deletion of the relative pronoun 'who', reflexive pronoun 'himself', and the verb 'called', so the expression will be: (Mohammed Ali *who called himself* "the greatest"), to save space. Therefore translation of this utterance will be regarding the omitted items and the general context:
4-**Predicational strategy** is applied by using the adjectives: ‘the Greatest’, ‘heavy’, and ‘most’.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: **hyperbole** has been presented by using the famous name (Mohammed Ali), the utterance (the greatest’, in addition to the expression (three times heavy weight champion). Therefore his death news will attract his fans and consequently, buying the paper to follow the whole story about his illness and his death.
Secondly: using of the utterance (defied US government) realize the trope **metonym**, here people who are working in the government (officials) are replaced by the country.
Thirdly: using of metonym and deletion technique which has been applied to the utterance (the Greatest) create **ambiguity**.

Sunday 5/6/2016
3.105 Political News:
**Chilcot Review- Devastating Account of Blair Cabinet's of Iraq War Delusions:**
How the labor government drove itself to invade Iraq in 2003 is laid bare in this sharp distillation of Chilcot inquiry evidence- given added fire by damning testimony from veterans and bereaved parents.
Arabic Translation:

الاستعراض الذي قدمه شيلكوت تقرير ينسف أههام مجلس وزراء بلير فيما يتعلق بغزو العراق:

الكيفية التي تورطت بها حكومة حزب العمال فيما يتعلق بغزو العراق تضمن جلية في البيينة التي توصل إليه تشكيكوت جراء التحقيق الذي قام به، ولقد أدت الأدلة القاطعة بشهادات قدماء المحاربين وشهادت الآباء والأمهات المفاجعين إلى تأجيج الوضع.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using of *shortened verb forms* as:

Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)

Is laid = have been laid

2- *Space save punctuation* as in the utterance (Chilcot review-devastating account), which causes *deletion* of the relative clause 'that', passive form 'presented', preposition 'by', auxiliary verb 'is' and infinite article 'a', so the utterance means (review *that presented by* Chilcot is a devastating account)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: this headline and the text's news confuse the translator due to use of a lot of *metaphors* like:

1- 'devastating' in the utterance ('devastating' account)

2- In addition to the usage of the adjective 'Bare' in the utterance (laid 'bare') that means (used about a part of the body not covered by clothing), the utterance is translated into:

3- Also, there is the noun 'distillation' in the utterance (sharp distillation of Chilcot inquiry), the verb 'distill' means (to heat a liquid until it becomes a steam and then collect the liquid that forms when the steam cools), and 'distillation' as a noun in the utterance (in this sharp distillation of Chilcot inquiry evidence-given), this has been translated with regard to its target equivalent: (في البيئة التي توصل إليها تشكيكوت جراء التحقيق). In dealing with the noun 'distillation' we find that its implicit meaning is embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance (the result of Chilcot inquiry), thus it has been translated considering this embedded meaning with regard to the usage of the metaphor trope into the Arabic verb (توصل). So the nominal sentence in the source language is altered into verbal sentence in the target language, as one is obliged to make such adjustments as shifting word and using verbs in place of nouns and vice versa, this supported by Nida...
(2000:136) as he states that 'a natural translation involves two principle areas of adaptation, grammar, and lexicon'.

4- 'Fire' in the utterance (added fire), this is translated into:

(ولقد أدت الأدلة القاطعة إلى تأكيد الوضع) 'fire' as a noun means (hot bright flames produced by something that is burning), the Arabic expression has been translated into: (توصيف الوضع). Indicates the expression 'added fire' which has metaphorically been used. All the meaning of the aforesaid words are collected from Oxford Dictionary. All these words are metaphorically being used, as they employed in order to understand them in terms of something else.

Secondly: translator needs to exert a lot of effort and time to overcome the ambiguity's problem results from the usage of metaphors and deletion technique for understanding this kind of news. So he must refer to the text's news as a reference to figure out their meanings.

3.106 Economic News:

Financial Watchdogs Need More Bite to Bring Shadow Banking to Heel:

Bank of England boss Mark Carney should listen to those who fear regulators need to do more to stop continued bad practice in the financial sector.

Arabic Translation:

الرقابة المالية بحاجة لمزيد من الضغط لكشف الأعمال المصرفية الغامضة وإصلاحها:

يتعين على مارك كارني منظمة نظرة انجلترا الاستماع إلى أولئك الذين يتوجسون من أن الجهات الرقابية تحتاج إلى بذل المزيد من الجهد لمنع الممارسات السيئة في القطاع المالي.

Analysis an Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using shortened verb forms as:

Present simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Need = has needed

2- Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns 'boss' in the utterance (Bank of England boss), which has been translated into:

(محافظ بنك إنجلترا) 'watchdogs' and 'regulators', both have been translated into the same equivalent (الجهات الرقابية).

3- Predicational strategy is applied by using the adjectives: ‘more’, ‘bad’, ‘financial’ (المالية).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: **modality** is presented by using the verb 'should', as it represents one element of the components of the 'obligation modality which refers to future events and specifically, the degree to which the speaker/writer believes that a certain course of action or certain decisions ought or should be taken.' John E. Richardson (2007:60). And the aforesaid modal verb 'should' in the utterance (boss Mark Carney *should*) is translated into the same equivalent in the target language: (يتعين على محافظ بنك إنجلترا مارك كارني)

Secondly: **metaphors** have been presented in this headline by using these words:

1- 'bite' in the utterance (need more bite), as a noun it means (a painful place on the skin made by an insect). Oxford Dictionary. The mentioned noun 'bite' has been translated into: (حاجة لمزيد من الضغط)

2- 'shadow' in the utterance (need more bite to bring shadow banking to heel) (لكشف الأعمال المصرفية الغامضة واصلاحها), this word comes here as a noun which means (a dark shape on a surface that is caused by something being between the light and that surface) Oxford Dictionary.

3- 'heel' in the utterance (to heel) as a verb which means (to repair the heal of a shoe) Oxford Dictionary. And it is translated into: (إصلاحها)

All the aforesaid words have metaphorically been used, as they are employed to understand financial affairs in terms of something else. Using of metaphor techniques participate in the creation of vagueness and **ambiguity**.

3.107 Social News:

**Rock am Ring Festival in Germany Shuts as France Braces for New Storms:**

With Holland poised to declare "natural catastrophe" Paris floodwaters recede but Louvre and train stations stay closed.

Authorities in Western Germany have pulled the plug on one of the country's most popular open-air rock festivals because of the storm warning. Organizers of Rock am Ring said on Sunday they accepted the decision "out of responsibility for the welfare" of the roughly 90,000 attendants.

**Arabic Translation:**

إيقاف مهرجان روك ام رينغ في ألمانيا بينما تستعد فرنسا لعواصف جديدة:

تزامن انهيار مياه السيول من باريس "بالرغم من أنه لا يزال متحف اللوفر ومحطات القطارات مغلقة" مع إعلان هولاند "عن الكوارث الطبيعية"
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   - Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Shut = has shut
   - Braces = has braced

2- **Referential strategy** has been presented by using the noun 'organizers'.

3- **Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjective 'most' popular in the utterance (one of the country *most popular* festival).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: **presupposition** has been presented by using the adjective 'new' in the utterance (France braces for new storms), this presupposes that France has experienced past or old storms.

Secondly: the expression 'have pulled the plug' in the utterance (Germany *have pulled the plug on* one of the country most popular...), has **metaphorically** been used, as the verb 'pulled' means (to use force to move or try to move something or somebody towards yourself) Oxford Dictionary. But in this example it means (to shut), so it employed to understand it in terms of something else, and it has been translated into:

Thirdly: **metonym** has been presented by using the utterance (Rock am Ring festival in Germany shuts), here people are replaced by a place in which they are working.

Fourthly: **hyperbole** is presented by using the adjective phrase (most popular) in the expression (one of the county's *most popular*), as the superlative adjective form 'most' realizes this trope, also the usage of the utterance (Rock am Ring festival in Germany) represents this trope.

3.108 Sport News:
Paul Gozcoigne Summoned to Appear in Court Over Alleged Racist "Joke":
Paul Gazcoigne is to appear in court over an alleged racist "joke". The former England player has been summoned to appear before magistrate,
accused of racially aggravated abuse allegedly making the "joke" about a black bouncer at one of his An Evening with Gaza shows last autumn.

Arabic Translation:

تم استدعاء بول غاسكوين للمثول أمام المحكمة جراء اطلاقه "كتنة" زعم أنها تتسم بالعنصرية: يتعين على بول غاسكوين المثول أمام المحكمة جراء اتهامه بإطلاق "كتنة" زعم أنها تتسم بالعنصرية. حيث أنه يجب على لاعب إنجلترا السابق المثول أمام قضاء التحقيق. وذلك لإطلاقه "كتنة تسيئ ل السود في إحدى عروض برنامج ليلة في غزة الخريف الماضي.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Summonsed = have been summoned
   - Alleged = have been alleged
   - Accused = have been accused

2- Predicational strategy has been presented by using the adjectives 'former (السابق)', 'black' in the utterance (making the joke about a black) this has been translated into: 'النكتة تسيئ ل السود' (أطباقه نكتة تسيئ لل السود), adjectives have been used to specify and describe the nouns.

3- Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns 'player' (لاعب), and 'magistrate' in the utterance (to appear before magistrat) (المثول أمام قضاء التحقيق)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: hyperbole is presented by using the player famous name 'Paul Gazcoigne', mentioning his name in any paper represents sufficient reason to attract all his fans to buy it in order know more about him.

Secondly: using of passive forms 'summonsed' in the utterance (Paul Gazcoigne summonsed to appear in court over alleged...), and 'alleged' in the utterance (over alleged racist 'joke'): (جزاء إطلاقه نكتة تتسم بالعنصرية), beside the passive form 'accused', using of 'transitivity' transformation shows the reader that the processes of (allegation, summons, and accusation) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.
Monday 6/6/2016

3.109 Political News:
Jordon Says Intelligence Officers Killed in Refugees Camp Attack:
Government says five dead in an attack on intelligence services office at Baq'a near Amman.

Arabic Translation:
مقتل ضباط استخبارات في هجوم لمعسكر اللاجئين في الأردن:
صرحت الحكومة الأردنية بأنه قد قُتل خمسة ضباط في هجوم مسلح لمكتب الاستخبارات بمخيم البعثا للاجئين بالقرب من عمان.

Analysis and Illustrations:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Says = has said
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Killed = have been killed
2- Using of nouns 'refugees' (لاجئين) and 'intelligence officers' (استخبارات) represents using of referential strategy.
3- Using of space – saving punctuation in the headline. This results in the deletion of the noun 'government' from the aforesaid headline (Jordon says intelligence officers killed in refugees camp attack:), which means (Jordon government says intelligence officers killed in refugees camp attack), and it has been translated regarding the omitted noun into:

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the passive form 'killed' in the utterance (intelligence officers killed), to show the reader that the process of (killing) is more important than who was actually doing the action.
Secondly: using of the utterances (Jordon says, and the government says), this represents metonym as people (officials) are replaced by a place in which these people (officials) are working or staying. Both expressions refer to the same entity so it has been translated into:

3.110 Economic News:
David Cameron: Leave Vote Would Be Economic "Bomb" for UK:
Leaving the EU would detonate a bomb under the British economy, David Cameron has said as he joined with Labor, Lib Dem and Greens politicians to argue that the leave campaign was being reckless with people's future.
Arabic Translation:

ديفيد كاميرون: التصويت لمغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي يمكن أن يدمر الاقتصاد البريطاني.

صرح ديفيد كاميرون عند اجتماعه بالمسؤولين من حزب العمال والحزب الديمقراطي لمناقشة حملة مغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي أن مغادرة الاتحاد الأوروبي يعتبر تصريح طائش يضر بمستقبل الناس و يمكن أن يؤدي إلى تدمير الاقتصاد البريطاني.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1-Using of acronyms as 'UK' which stands for (United Kingdom), and 'EU' which stands for (European Union).
2-Using of abbreviation as ‘Lib’ (Liberal), and ‘Dem’ (Democratic).
3-Using of space save punctuation in the utterance (David Cameron:), which results in omission of the past verb 'said', the relative clause 'that', so the headline will be (David Cameron said that leave vote…).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: modality has been presented by using the modal verb 'would' in the utterance (leave vote would be economic bomb), this is an example of truth modality.

Secondly: metaphor is presented by using the word 'bomb' as it can be either a noun or a verb in the utterance (economic bomb). The word 'bomb' as a noun means (a container that is filled with material that will explode when it is thrown or dropped), and as a verb means (to attack city, etc., with bombs). Oxford Dictionary. So the word 'bomb' is metaphorically being used.

Thirdly: also using of this word in this example as (verb or a noun) realizes the trope homographic pun. Considering the usage of the mentioned tropes and the general context translation of this utterance word will be:

(يمكن أن يدمر الاقتصاد البريطاني أو يمكن أن يؤدي إلى تدمير الاقتصاد البريطاني)

Using more than one technique in one word 'bomb' results in the creation of ambiguity.

Fourthly: metonym is presented in the utterance (economic bomb for UK). Here people are replaced by the place (UK) in which these people are staying.
3.111 Social News:
Trail to Investigate Link Between, Weight, Fitness and Cancer Recurrence;
A large trail is being launched this summer to establish whether diet and exercise regimes should be prescribed by doctors for women who have had breast cancer in the same way that they prescribe drugs, to prevent the disease returning and potentially save lives.

Arabic Translation:
تجربة لاختبار علاقة عدم انقاص الوزن بعودة السرطان:
البدء بتجربة كبرى هذا الصيف لاختبار ما إذا كان يجب على الطبيب أن يوصف للمريضة المصابة بسرطان الثدي حمية غذائية مع ممارسة الرياضة الإقلاعية للوزن بالإضافة إلى استخدام الأدوية للتقليل من مخاطر عودة السرطان وبالتالي الحفاظ على الحياة.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Is being launched = have been launched
   Should be prescribed = have been prescribed
2- Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun 'doctor' (الطبيب), and the noun ‘women’ (مرأة)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of passive forms in:
1- 'is being launched' in the utterance (a large trail is being launched this summer) (البدء بتجربة كبرى)، with taking account of the structural and lexical differences between the source and the target languages, verbal sentence in the source language has been changed into nominal sentence in the target language as in the above translation.
2- 'should be prescribed' in the expression (should be prescribed by doctors). These uses represent transitivity, to show the reader that the processes of launching, and prescription) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: modality is presented by the verb 'should' in the utterance (should be prescribed by doctors) (يجب علي الطبيب)، this an example of obligation ‘modality which refers to future events and specifically, the degree to which the speaker/writer believes that a certain course of action
or a certain decision ought or should be taken’. John E.Richardson (2007:60).

3.112 Sport News:
Ronald Keoman Edges Closer to Becoming Everton's New Manager:
Southampton's Ronald Koeman is close to becoming Everton's new manager after the two club discussed a &5 m compensation package.

Arabic Translation:
رونالد كومان على وشك أن يصير مديرًا لنادي إفيرتون:
رونالد كومان مدير نادي ساوث أمستون السابق سيتولى إدارة نادي إفيرتون في القريب العاجل وذلك بعد مناقشة الناديين تعويضات مالية بلغت قيمتها 5 مليون جنيه إسترليني.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Edges = has edged

2- *Referential strategy* has been presented by using the noun 'manager' (مديرًا).

3- *Predicational strategy* is applied by using the adjective ‘new’.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: *presupposition* has been presented by using the adjective 'new' (جديداً), this shows the reader that Everton club had old or past manager.
Secondly: *metaphor* is presented by using the noun 'edge' in the utterance *(edge closer)*, edge as a noun means (the place were something especially a surface ends) Oxford Dictionary. So the word 'edge' has metaphorically been used to understand it in terms of something else, and translated into the target language regarding this usage: *(علي وشك أن يصير مديرًا)*

Tuesday 7/6/2016

3.113 Political News:
Clinton Clinches Democratic Nomination as Sanders Vows to Fight on:
Hilary Clinton faces the last major contest of the primary campaign on Tuesday having already been declared the Democratic presidential nominee, making her the first woman in history to lead a major party bid for the White House.

Arabic Translation:
كلينتون تحرز الرقم المطلوب لترشيح الحزب الديمقراطي لها بينما ساندرز يقسم لمواصلة السباق:
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using **shortened verb forms** as:
   - Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Clinches = has clinched
   - Vows = has vowed
   - Faces = has faced
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Declared = have been declared

2- **Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjectives:
   - 'major' (الرئيس), 'last' (الأخير), 'primary' in the utterance (primary campaign)
   - (الحملة التمهيدية), in addition to 'first' in the utterance (making her the first woman in history), this has been translated into:

3- **Referential strategy** is presented by using the noun 'woman'

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: **hyperbole** has been presented by the event itself due to its importance of the US election not only in America but in the whole world, and by the fame of the Democratic Party nominee (Hilary Clinton). Therefore there is no need to specify a verb to realize the hyperbole trope.

Secondly: **transformation** has been presented by using the passive form 'have been declared' in the utterance (have been declared the Democratic presidential nominee), this has been translated into its Arabic target equivalent: (ترشيح الحزب الديمقراطي لها في انتخابات الرئاسة الأمريكية), but while performing the translation process the verbal sentence in the source language is changed into a nominal sentence due to lexical and grammatical structural differences between the two languages. This is supported by Zidan (1994:2) as he states 'there are lexicon, morphology, syntax, textual differences, rhetorical differences and pragmatic factors'.

Transformation shows the reader that the process of (declaration) is more important than who was actually doing the action.
3.114 Economic News:
WTO Chief Says Post-Brexit Trade Talks Must Start from Scratch:
Negotiations about the shape of the UK’s post-Brexit trade arrangements would have to start from scratch after a leave vote in the UE referendum, the head of the World Trade Organization said as he admitted there had been no preliminary discussions with the UK government.

Arabic Translation:
صرح رئيس منظمة التجارة الدولية أنه يجب أن يبدأ المناقشات التجارية حول مرحلة ما بعد بريكست من الصفر:
صرح مدير منظمة التجارة الدولية قائلاً: أن المفاوضات حول شكل الترتيبات التجارية للمملكة المتحدة في مرحلة ما بعد بريكست يجب أن تبدأ من الصفر إذا ما تم التصويت لمغادرة في استفتاء الاتحاد الأوروبي، كما أقر بأنه لم تكن هنالك مفاوضات أولية مع الحكومة البريطانية.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Says = has said
2-Using of acronyms as 'WTO' which stands for (World Trade Organization), 'UK' which stands for (United Kingdom), and 'EU' for (European Union).
3-Using abbreviation as 'Brexit' that represents an example of neologism, which means (British exit), and it represents neologism because it is created by blending two existing words.
4-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns: (chief or head) in the utterance (WTO chief), and the noun is translated into:
مدير منظمة التجارة الدولية
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: modality is presented by using the verb 'would' in the utterance (would have start from scratch) As the verb 'would' represent an example of truth modality.
Secondly: using of the utterance (discussions with UK government) represents metonym as people are replaced by the place in which these people are working. The expression regarding the metonym usage will be (discussions with the people (officials) who are working in the UK government).Thus it has been translated with consideration of applying of this trope into: مقاوضات مع الحكومة البريطانية. But there is no need to mention
the noun 'people, or officials' in the target language, as the noun 'government' give the same meaning.

3.1.15 Social News:

Teenagers Rescued from Kent Beach After Using phones as beacons:

More than 30 teenagers trapped by the rising tide on a treacherous rocky shore when a coastal walk went dangerously wrong had to be rescued by helicopter and lifeboats after using their mobile phones as distress beacons.

Arabic Translation:

تم إنقاذ مجموعة من المراهقين من شاطئ كنت بعد استخدام هواتفهم النقالة كمنارات:

تم إنقاذ أكثر من ثلاثين مراهق بعدما حاولوا بالمرج العالي في منطقة صخرية غير أمونة على الشاطئ عند ما أصبحت منطقة المشاة الساحلية في غابة الخطرة، ولهذا تم إنقاذهم بطائرة هيلكوبتر وقوارب النجاة حيث أنهم استخدمو هواتفهم النقالة كمنارات للاستغاثة.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using of *shortened verb forms* as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Rescued = have been rescued
   Trapped = have been trapped
   Present (meaning) = Continuous Participle (form)
   Using = are using

2- *Referential strategy* has been presented by using the noun 'teenagers'.

3- *Deletion* of the noun 'group', beside preposition 'of' from the headline utterance, (teenagers rescued), as it must be (group of teenagers were rescued).

4- *Omission* of some items as: the personal pronoun 'they', the helping verb 'were', in addition to deletion of possessive pronoun 'their' from the utterance, (after using phones as beacons) which must be (after they were using their phones).

In addition to deletion of the helping verb 'have been' from the utterance (teenagers rescued), as it must be (have been rescued).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: *transformation* is presented by using the passive form 'teenagers rescued' (تم إنقاذ مجموعة من المراهقين بعدما حاولوا) and 'trapped' in the utterance (trapped by the rising tide), this translated into:
Transformation shows the reader that the processes of (rescue, and trapping) are more essential aspects than who were actually doing the action.

Secondly: the utterance (after using phones) has resulted in ambiguity, due to omission of the (personal pronoun 'they', the helping verb 'were' and the possessive pronoun 'their'. Therefore translator must read the text's news to understand the headline.

3.116 Sport News:

**Euro 2016 Fan Zones in Spotlight as France Finalizes Huge Security Operation:**

Fans were leaving Lyon's football stadium after a mock Northern Ireland - Ukraine match, when two fake suicide bombers pretended to blow themselves up in the crowd. Volunteers posing as fans played dead dozens were injured, and the crowd panicked and charged. Police rushed to secure the area while paramedics treated victims oozing fake blood.

**Arabic Translation:**

مناطق المشجعين في يورو 2016 في دائرة الضوء بينما فرنسا تنتهي عملية أمنية واسعة:

في أثناء مغادرة المشجعين لملعب ليون لكرة القدم بعد المباراة التجريبية لفريقي إيرلندا وأكرانيا، تظاهر اثنين من المشجعين بتفجير أنفسهما في عملية احتفالية وسط الحشد الجماهيري. واندفع المتطوعون لمساعدتهم لتظاهرها بأنهم قد لقيا حتفهما، اندفعت حشود المشجعين هاربة مذعورة.

هرعت الشرطة لتأمين المنطقة بينما كان المساعدين يقومون بسعاع الضحايا الذين تسيل منهم دماء مزيفة.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexica Analysis:**

1-Using **shortened verb forms** as:

- Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
- Finalizes = has finalized

2-**Referential strategy** has been presented by using the nouns 'fans' (مشجعين), 'volunteers' (متطوعين), 'bombers' in the utterance (suicide bombers) (تفجير انفسهما في عملية احتفالية), 'victims' (ضحايا), and 'paramedics' (طاقم المسعفين).

3-**Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjectives 'huge' (واسعة), 'mock'(mock match), and 'fake' in the utterance(when two fake suicide bombers).

In this example while performing the translation process of the utterance which included an adjective 'fake' that means(not real)Oxford Dictionary, the nominal sentence(fake suicide bombers) in the source language has been changed into a verbal sentence in the target language regarding its
general context beside considering the grammatical and lexical structural requirements of the target language, the implicit meaning of the adjective 'fake' has been embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterance 4- **Omission** of an infinite article 'a' from (France finalize huge security operation), as it must be (a huge security operation) 4-

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: **metonym** is presented by using the utterance (France finalize). Here people (forces) are replaced by a place in which they are working. And it has been translated regarding this omitted noun 'forces' (القوات الفرنسية تنفي). ( عملية امنية واسعة)
Secondly: **hyperbole** is presented by the fame of Euro events, in addition to the fake suicide operation, these events attract the reader to know more about them.

**Wednesday 8/6/2016**

**3.117 Political News:**

**Hilary Clinton Celebrates "milestone" Victory But Sanders Refuses to Quit:**

Hilary Clinton has cemented her status as the Democratic nominee for president with convincing primary wins in California, New Jersey and New Mexico, calling on supporters of her rival, Bernie Sanders, to unite behind her historic candidacy.

**Arabic Translation:**

هيلاري كلينتون تعلن فوزها بترشيح الحزب الديمقراطي في سباق الرئاسة الأمريكية وساندرز يرفض الانسحاب:

أعلنت هيلاري كلينتون فوزها بترشيح الحزب الديمقراطي لها في سباق الرئاسة الأمريكية بعد فوزها في الانتخابات التمهيدية بولاية كاليفورنيا، نيويورك، ونيو مكسيكو وحصولها على أغلبية أصوات متساوي المجمع الانتخابي. ودعت هيلاري كلينتون أنصار منافسها بيرني ساندرز لمساندتها في هذا الانتصار التاريخي للمرأة.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-**Using shortened verb forms** as:
Present imple (form) = Past (meaning)
Celebrates = has celebrated
Refuses = has refused

2- **Referential strategy** is presented by using the nouns: ‘president’ and the noun 'nominee' in the utterance (as a Democratic nominee) (ترشيح الحزب الديمقراطي لها). In dealing with this example the noun 'nominee' which means(a person who is suggested or chosen for a position) Oxford
Dictionary, has been changed in the target language to an abstract noun 'nomination' (ترشيح). These changes have been done due to the structural and lexical differences between the two languages. Also there is a noun 'rival' in an expression (calling supporters of her rival) (ودعت انصار منافسها).

3-Predicational strategy is applied by using the adjectives: ‘primary’ (التمهيدي) and ‘historic’ (التاريخي).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Hyperbole has been presented by the fame and the significance of the American election not only in America but in the whole world, in addition to the fame of Democrat party nominee (Hilary Clinton), so there is no need for special verbs to reflect unfamiliar actions or adjectives to realize the mentioned trope.

3.118 Economic News:

Cheap Oil Will Weigh on Global Economy Says World Bank:

Global Growth will slow this year as oil exporters in the developing world struggle to cope with lower energy prices, the World Bank has said in its half-year economic health check.

Arabic Translation:

صرح البنك الدولي: أن انخفاض أسعار النفط سيؤثر على الاقتصاد الدولي:
ذكر البنك الدولي في تقريره نصف السنوي عن الصحة الاقتصادية أن البنك الدولي قد خفض توقعاته للنمو لهذا العام حيث أن الدول النامية المصدرة للنفط تكافح من أجل التأقلم مع أسعار النفط المنخفضة.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Says = has said

2-Referential strategy is presented by using the noun 'exporters' (oil exporters) (الدول المصدرة للنفط)

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: metonym has been presented by using the utterance (the World Bank says) (ذكر البنك الدولي) (ذكر البنك الدولي), here people (officials) are replaced by the place in which these people are working.

Secondly: metaphors have been used in the utterances:
1- (economic health) which mentioned in (the World Bank said in its half-year economic health check) has metaphorically been used, as this expression employed to understand the economic affairs in terms of something else. This utterance has been translated regarding the general context into: (ذكر البنك الدولي في تقريره نصف السنوي عن الصحة الاقتصادية).

2- (oil will weigh) in the utterance (will weigh on the global economy), as the word 'weigh' which comes as a verb means (to make somebody worry) Oxford Dictionary. Thus the verb has metaphorically been used and translated regarding the general context into: (سيؤثر علي الاقتصاد الدولي).

Thirdly: usage of metaphors participate in the creation of ambiguity.

3.119 Social News:

Alleged People Smuggling Kingpin is Extradited to Italy:
Sudan has extradited to Italy Eritrean national suspected of being a kingpin in an organized crime network responsible for bringing thousands of migrants and refugees to Europe.

Arabic Translation:
تم ترحيل الشخص الذي يُدعى بالجنرال والذي زعم بأنه المسئول عن تهريب البشر إلى أوروبا إلى إيطاليا:
تم ترحيل مواطن أريتري من السودان إلى إيطاليا حيث أنه اتهم بارتباطه بشبكة للجرائم المنظمة لتهرير الآلاف من اللاجئين والمهاجرين إلى أوروبا وهو يُعرف بالجنرال.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Alleged = have been alleged
   Extradited = have been extradited
   Suspected = have been suspected

2- Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns: 'kingpin", 'migrants', (الجنرال), 'migrants', (اللاجئين), and 'refugees', (لاجئين), in addition to the noun ‘Eritrean' (أريتري).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metonymy is presented by using the utterance (Sudan has extradited), here people (government's officials) are replaced by the country in which they are working. And it has been translated into: (تم ترحيل مواطن أريتري من السودان على ترحيل مواطن أريتري). The implicit
meaning of the noun 'official' has been included in both of the target expressions as it is being embedded within the explicit meaning of the utterances.

Secondly: transformation is presented by using the passive forms: 'alleged' (تم ترحيل) and 'extradited' (تتعصَّ), in addition to 'suspected', they have been translated into: (حيث أنا أتهم). Transformation shows the reader that the processes of (allegation, extradition, and suspicious) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.

3.120 Sport News:
Jose Mourinho Makes Eric Bailly First Manchester United Signing:
Manchester United have completed the signing of Villarreal defender Eric Bailly on a four-year contract.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1- Using of shortened verb forms:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Makes = has made
2- Referential strategy has been presented by using the noun 'defender' (مدافع).
3- Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective 'first' (اول).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: hyperbole is presented by using the fame of the defender's name 'Erik Bailly'.
Secondly: this headline confuses the translator very much, due to applying the adjective 'first' as it means (before doing something else), or it means (for the first time). So when rendering this word into the target Arabic language appears the problem of ambiguity or vagueness in language, and context is usually central in deciding which meaning the writer meant us to read. Therefore the reader needs to look at the assigning of reference or what an utterance refers to, here in this case the translator must read the whole report news to understand the headline. Thus it has been translated regarding the meaning (for the first time), with consideration of the general context, beside the lexical and structural differences between the source and target languages.
Thursday 9/6/2016
3.121 Political News:
The Disappeared: Faces of Humans Rights Activists China Wants to Silence:
Chinese security forces have launched an unprecedented crackdown on the country's human rights movement. More than 300 people have been interrogated or detained. Today, almost a year since that crackdown began, more than 20 lawyers and activists remain in custody facing political subversion charges.

Arabic Translation:
وجهو لنشطاء حقوق الإنسان الذين اختفوا وترغب الحكومة الصينية في إسكاتهم:
شنت قوات الأمن الصينية حملة قمع غير مسبوقة في البلاد على نشطاء حركة حقوق الإنسان.
حيث أن أكثر من ثلاثمئة شخص تم استجوابهم أو اعتقالهم. اليوم عاماً كاملاً منذ أن بدأت حملة القمع، أكثر من عشرين محامياً وناشطاً تم حبسهم بتهم التخريب السياسي.

Analysis and Illustrations;
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
   Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   Wants = have wanted
   Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   Detained = have been detained
   Interrogated = have been interrogated

2-Using of space-save punctuations as in the utterance (the disappeared:),

which means (faces of human rights activists who are disappeared).
Here the journalist has omitted the (relative clause 'who' and the linking verb 'are') to save space. The translation process has been performed with regard to the omitted items:

3-Omission of the object pronoun 'them' from the utterance (China wants to silence), as it must be (China wants to silence them) which is translated into the Arabic equivalent: (الذين)

4-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns 'lawyers' (more than 20 lawyers), and 'activists'.

5-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives:
   'unprecedented' in the expression(launched an unprecedented crackdown)
   beside 'political' in the utterance (facing political subversion charges)
Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: **hyperbole** is presented by using the adjective 'disappeared' (المختونون) and the abstract noun 'crackdown', (since that **crackdown** began) (التخريب السياسي) in addition to the utterance (China wants to silence) (و ترغب حكومة الصين في اسكتهم) in the headline (قمع)

Secondly: **metonym** is presented by using the utterance (China wants to silence) (و ترغب حكومة الصين في اسكتهم) , here people(government's officials) are replaced by a place in which those people are working, translation of the utterance has been achieved with consideration of this trope's usage.

Thirdly: **transformation** is applied by using the passive forms (interrogated, and detained) (استجوابهم واعتقالهم). transitivity shows the reader the processes of (interrogation and detention) are more essential than who were actually doing the actions.

Fourthly: the word 'silence' in the expression (China wants to **silence**) which can either be noun or a verb, as a noun means (no sound or complete quietness) and as a verb means (to make somebody or something be quite). Oxford Dictionary. Causes vagueness and **ambiguity** in this headline is due to omission of the object pronoun 'them', as translator finds it difficult to understand the headline because of deletion of some items from this utterance. So he must read the whole text's news as a reference.

3.122 Economic News:

**Poorer UK Families to Shoulder Heavier Burden of Brexit Costs, Warns NIESR:**

Low-income household are likely to shoulder a disproportionate share of the costs if the UK votes to leave the EU in this month's referendum, a respected think tank has warned.

**Arabic Translation:**

حذر المعهد القومي للدراسات الاقتصادية والاجتماعية من أن الأسر الفقيرة في بريطانيا ستتحمل عبء أكثر ثقلاً من التكاليف في فترة ما بعد بريكتز:

حذر مركز أبحاث محترم في المملكة المتحدة أنه من المرجح أن الأسر ذات الدخل المنخفض ستتحمل عبء حصة من التكاليف غير متناسبة مع دخلها في حالة التصويت لمغادرة بريطانيا للاتحاد الأوروبي في شهر الاستفتاء الحالي.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**

**Lexical Analysis:**

1-Using **shortened verb forms** as:

Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Warns = has warned
Infinitive (form) = Future (meaning)
To shoulder = will shoulder

2- Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjective 'poorer', in the utterance (poorer UK families to shoulder), it is translated into: (الأسر الفقيرة من عائلات بريطانيا) in addition to 'heavier' (heavier burden of costs).

3- Using of acronyms as 'NIESR', which stands for (National Institute of Economic and Social Research), 'UK', which stands for (United Kingdom), 'EU', for (European Union) and 'Brexit' for (British exit).

3- Using of space-save punctuation as in the utterance (warns NIESR:), which results in the omission of the perfect verb form 'has warned', the relative clause 'that' and the adjective 'post'. So the headline means (NIESR has warned that poorer families has to shoulder heavier burden of costs of post- Brexit).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: metonym has been presented by using the utterance (warns NIESR), here people are replaced by the place in which these people are working. However, using of this trope does not affect the translation process as there is no need to mention the noun.
Secondly: in this headline appears the problem of ambiguity due to the utterance (families to shoulder heavier burden of Brexit costs), as it has been subjected to deletion of many items, as the journalist means by the mentioned expression (families to shoulder burden of costs in the period after people of UK voting to leave EU), the adjective ‘post’ means (existing or happening in the period after something). Oxford Dictionary. With respect to general context and the deleted items, the utterance has been translated into: (الأسر الفقيرة ستتحمل عبء أكثر ثقلًا من التكاليف في فترة ما بعد بريكرت).

3.123 Social News:
Anti-abortion Activists Plan Online Push in Britain:
Anti-abortion activists are preparing to launch a major campaign in Britain, using an increased online presence to compete with established services providers such as Marie Stopes and the British Pregnancy Advisory Service (BPAS).

Arabic Translation:
يخطط النشطاء المناهضين للإجهاض للاستفادة من شبكة الإنترنت في تعزي حملاتهم:
Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:

1- Using **Shortened verb forms** as:
   - Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
   - Plan = has planned

2- **Referential strategy** is presented by using the noun *activists* (اطلاع الآلي)
   - (anti-abortion activists plan)

3- **Predicational Strategy** has been presented by using the adjective 'major'
   - (حملة كبيرة)

4- Using **acronyms** as 'BPA' which stands for British Pregnancy Services.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

Firstly: the word 'push' can either be a noun or a verb, but in this example it has been used as a noun which means (an act of pushing or an act of using force to move something or somebody forward or away)Oxford Dictionary. In this case the noun 'push' is used to modify the head noun 'online', but it initially appears as (a verb) in the utterance (online push) that (the online does that push by itself), so this results in **ambiguity**, and translator must reads the whole report carefully to understand the headline and figure out its meaning.

Secondly: the noun 'push' in the utterance (activists plan on line push in Britain) has metaphorically been used as employed to understand it in terms of something else. Thus it has been translated regarding the aforesaid usages bearing in mind, the structural and lexical differences between the source and the target languages. Also, using of the trope metaphor in same word ‘push’ participate in the creation of **ambiguity**.

3.124 Sport News:

**Iranian Footballer Suspended for Wearing SpongeBob Trousers:**
A professional footballer who has represented Iran's national team has been suspended for six months from domestic competition after a picture surfaced online showing him wearing what has been described as pair of SpongeBob Square Pants Trousers.
Arabic Translation:
تم إيقاف أحد لاعبي كرة القدم الإيرانية بسبب ارتدائه بنطال أسبنجبوب:
تم إيقاف لاعب كرة القدم المحترف الذي يمثل إيران في المنافسات الدولية لمدة ستة أشهر من المشاركة في المنافسات المحلية بسبب صورة له انتشرت عبر الإنترنت وهو يلبس ما يعرف بنطال أسبنجبوب.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Suspended = have been suspended
Described = have been described
2-Referential strategy is presented by using the nouns: ‘Iranian and footballer’ (لاعب كرة القدم الإيرانية).
3-Predicational strategy is presented by using the adjectives: 'domestic' (منافسات محلية) in addition to, 'professional' (المحترف).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the passive forms 'suspended' (تم إيقاف) and 'what has been described' (ما يعرف). Transformation is used to show the reader that the processes of (suspension, and description) are more essential than who were actually doing the actions.
Secondly: using of the adjective 'professional' and the fame of the player, in addition to the American fictional character 'Sponge Bob' realize the trope hyperbole.

Friday 10/6/2016
3.125 Political News:
Palestinians Barred from Entering Israel After Tel Aviv Killings:
The Israel army said on Friday that it was temporarily barring all Palestinians from entering Israel, stepping up already tough restrictions announced after Palestinian gunman shot dead four Israelis in Tel Aviv.

Arabic Translation:
تم حظر الفلسطينيين من دخول إسرائيل بعد حوادث القتل التي حدثت في تل أبيب:
Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using *shortened verb forms* as:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Barred = have been barred
Announced = have been announced
Shot dead = have been shot dead
2-*Deletion* of the relative pronoun 'that' and the past form 'happened' from the utterance *(Tell Aviv killings)*, this must be *(after killings that happened in Tell Aviv)*. Therefore the headline is translated regarding the omitted items in the source language *(بعد حوادث القتل التي حدثت في تل أبيب)*.
3-Also, *deletion* of the helping verb 'have been' from the passive forms:
*(Palestinians barred)*
*(tough restrictions announced)*
*(shot dead)*
4-*Predicational strategy* has been presented by using the adjectives 'temporarily' *(مؤقتاً)* and 'tough' *(قاسِم صارِمة)* , to specify and describe the nouns.
5-*Referential strategy* is applied by using the nouns: ‘Palestinians’ *(الفلسطينيين)* and ‘gunman’ *(مسلح)*.

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: using of the passive form 'barred (Palestinians barred from entering Israel)' *(تم حظر الفلسطينيين من دخول إسرائيل)*, in addition to the passive forms (announced, and shot dead) represent transitivity or *transformation*, to show the reader that the process of (barring, announcing, and shooting) are more important than who were actually doing the actions.
Secondly: *metonym* is presented in the utterance *(Tell Aviv killings)*, here the event has been replaced by people who have been killed in that event. The utterance *(tell Aviv killings)*, has been translated with the consideration to the usage of metonym: *(بعد حوادث القتل التي حدثت في تل أبيب)*. *Ambiguity* due to the usage of metonym in addition to the strategy of deletion.
3.126 Economic News:

Boots UK Boss Simon Roberts Quits:
Departure of president follows Guardian report that staff were allegedly pressured to milk NHS scheme.
Boots has parted company with boss of its UK operation
Weeks after a Guardian investigation revealed concerns about its business practices. The pharmacy chain's US parent company, Walgreen Boots Alliance, said Simons would be leaving in July "to pursue new opportunities" he has been with the company for 13 years, the last three as president of Boots.

Arabic Translation:

قدم رئيس شركة بوتس سيمون روبرتز استقالته:
وكانت هذه الاستقالة تبعا لتقريير قدمته صحيفة الغارديان زعم أن فريق العمل المذكور قد مارس ضغوط لاستنزاف مشروع الخدمة الصحية الوطنية.
ومن ثم عملت الشركة على فرض شريكتها مع القائم بأعمالها في بريطانيا بعد عدة أسابيع تبعا لما أظهرته تحققات الغارديان بشأن ممارساته في العمل. وذكر متحدث باسم الشركة الأم في الولايات المتحدة لسلسلة الصيدليات، ولقرر بوتس اليابان، بأن سيمون روبرتز الذي كان يعمل لدى الشركة بوتس لمدة ثلاثة عشرة عاماً حيث أنه تولى رئاسة الشركة في الثلاث سنوات الأخيرة، وأنه سيغادر في شهر يوليو للبحث عن فرص جديدة للعمل.

Analysis and Illustrations:
Lexical Analysis:
1-Using shortened verb forms as:
Present Simple (form) = Past (meaning)
Quits = has quitted
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Allegedly = have been allegedly
2-Using acronyms as 'NHS', which stands for (National Health Service), 'UK' for (United Kingdom'), and 'US' for (United States).
3-Referential strategy has been presented by using the nouns (president, boss (Boots UK boss).Both words have the same meaning, and translated into (رئيس شركة بوتس (Boss (Boots UK boss)).

Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:
Firstly: transformation has been presented by using the passive form 'allegedly' (زعم), to show the reader that the process of 'allegation' is more important than who was actually doing the action.
Secondly: the verb 'milk' means (to get as much money or information, etc. as you can from somebody/ something). Oxford Dictionary. This word has metaphorically been used in the utterance (to milk NHS scheme), as it employed to understand it in terms of something else. Thus the translation of the verb has been performed regarding the usage of this trope and the general context: (لاستندرف مشروع الخدمة الصحية الوطنية)

4. Thirdly: the trope homographic bun has been presented by using the word 'boss' as (a verb or noun), as a verb it means (to give orders to somebody especially in an annoying way), an as a noun it means (a person whose job is to give orders to others at work). Oxford Dictionary. Using of metaphor and applying of more than one technique in the headline participate in the creation of ambiguity.

3.127 Social News:

British Link to "Snuff" Videos:

Britain is a key link in the biggest ever international investigation into the production and supply of pedophile "snuff" movies - in which children are murdered on film - an observer investigation can reveal, the key suspect in the inquiry a Russian who was arrested last week in Moscow for distribution of thousands of sadistic child porn videos and pictures, was traced following the seizure of his products from British pedophiles.

Arabic Translation:

 شبكة بريطانية لتتبع ومراقبة أفلام الفيديو المحظورة:

تعتبر بريطانيا حلفة الوصل الرئيسة في أكبر تحقيقات دولية من نوعها في و تتبع و مراقبة إنتاج وإمداد أفلام الأطفال المحظورة التي يتم فيها تصوير قتل الأطفال، ولقد كشف مراقب هذه التحقيقات بأنه تم اعتقال المتهم الرئيسي في الأسابيع الماضية في موسكو وهو روسي الجنسية، حيث أنه قام بتوزيع الآلاف من الصور وأفلام الأطفال التي تتسم بالوحشية، ولقد تم تتبعه بعد الإمساك بمنتجاته من أفلام الأطفال البريطانية.

Analysis and Illustrations:

Lexical Analysis:
1- Using shortened verb forms as:
Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
Are murdered = have been murdered
Was traced = have been traced

2- Deletion of the verb 'banned' from the utterance (to snuff videos), which must be (to 'snuff' banned videos), so the translation process has been performing regarding this omitted item:
3- **Predicational strategy** is presented by using the adjectives: 'key', ('الرئيسي') 'biggest' in the expression (in the biggest ever international investigations) (في أكبر تحقيقات دولية من نوعها), and 'sadistic' (for distribution of thousands of sadistic child porn videos) (يتوزيع الآلاف من الصور وأفلام الأطفال التي تتسم بالوحشية).

Adjectives have been used to specify and describe the nouns.

4- **Referential strategy** is presented by using the nouns: 'suspect', (المتهم) 'Russian' (a Russian who arrested) (русский الجنسية), and 'British' in the utterance (British link) (شبكة بريطانية), and 'observer' in the expression (an observer investigation can reveal) (مراقب).

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**

Firstly: **transformation** is presented by using the passive form: 'are murdered' in the expression (videos in which children are murdered on film) (يتيم فيها تصوير قتل الأطفال) and 'was traced' (وقد تم تتبعه). Transformation shows the reader that the process of (murdering, and tracing) are more essential than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: using of the word 'link' which either can be a verb or a noun realizes the trope **homographic pun**, as a verb it means (to join together with something) and as a noun it means (a person or a thing that connects two other people or things). Oxford Dictionary. So this headline contains an example of homographic pun on the word 'link', as ‘homographic pun exploit multiple meaning of essentially the same word. John E Retchardson (2007:70). Thus it has been translated regarding this trope into: (حلة وصل) (وقة وصل).

Thirdly: the word 'snuff' as a noun means (tobacco which people breathe into the nose in the form of a powder). Oxford Dictionary. This word has been used **metaphorically**, as it employed to understand it in terms of something else. Also it is translated with this account into: (استُنشِع و مراقبة)

Forthly: using of metaphor and homographic pun techniques in addition to the usage of deletion strategy confuse the translator due to their participation in the creation of **ambiguity**.

*Boots UK limited (formerly Boots the Chemists Limited), trading as Boots, is a pharmacy chain in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The company's former parent, The Boots company, merged with Alliance UniChem to form Alliance Boots, then it becomes a subsidiary of a new company. Walgreen Boots Alliance.
3.128 Sport News:
**Coventry Defender Handed One-Game, Ban for Posting Homophobic Tweet:**
Coventry city's defender Chris Stokes handed a one-game ban and fined £1,000 by the Football Association for posting a homophobic remark on twitter.

**Arabic Translation:**
تم إيقاف مدافع كونفنتري لمباراة واحدة على خلفية إرساله تغريدات مسيئة:
تم إيقاف مدافع كونفنتري سيتي جريش ستوك عن المشاركة في مباراة واحدة، مع دفعه لغرامة تبلغ قيمتها ألف جنيه استرليني إثر إرساله تعليقات مسيئة للأخلاق غير توبيتر.

**Analysis and Illustrations:**
**Lexical Analysis:**
1- Using *shortened verb forms* as:
   - Passive (meaning) = Past Participle (form)
   - Handed = have been handed
   - Fined = have been fined

2- *Referential strategy* is presented by using the noun: 'defender'

**Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:**
Firstly: *transformation* has been presented by using the passive form 'handed' (تم إيقاف ) and 'fined' (تم دفعه لغرامة تبلغ قيمتها) in dealing with this example the verbal sentence in the source language has been altered into nominal sentence due to its grammatical and lexical structural requirements. This supported by Zidan (1994:2) when he has identified six main problems in translating from Arabic to English and vice versa: *these are lexicon, morphology, syntax, textual differences, rhetorical differences and pragmatic factors.*

Transformation shows the reader that the processes of (handing, and fine) are more essential than who were actually doing the actions.

Secondly: *metonym* is presented by using the utterance (fined by Football Association), here people (officials working in FA) are replaced by the place in which they are working.

Thirdly: *neologism* is presented by using the word 'homophobic', as the *'definition of neologism is (a recently created (or coined) word, or an existing word or phrase that has been assigned a new meaning).'* John E.Richardson (2007:69).Here in this example using of the word 'homophobic' is an example of (blending two existing words homo +phobic= homophobic).
Fourthly: *ambiguity* results from using the utterance (homophobic tweet) due to applying neologism in the word ‘homophobic’ confuse translation’s student, therefore he needs to exert a lot of time and effort to figure out the meaning of the utterance.

3.129 Summary of the Chapter:
This chapter has attempted to shed the light on the methodology of the study, the samples has been described, how has been selected and what procedures have been used for that purpose, also, data analysis has been realized. Many examples in this chapter prove the hypothesis that hypothesized using of a lot of expressions that have two or more meanings lead to different possibilities of lexical, grammatical and pragmatic interpretations, moreover, the usage of the whole mentioned techniques are considered the major cause of the journalistic *jargon* which contribute to the creation of *ambiguity*. The next chapter will provide data analysis, results in addition to discussions.
Chapter Four
Data Analysis, Results and Discussion/s
Chapter Four
Data Analysis, Results and Discussion

4.1 Overview:

The previous chapter dealt with the description of the general methods of the study by illustrating the strategies and techniques which have been used by journalists while writing the headlines and news texts.

The degree of the news category texts’ complexity and ambiguity can be examined by calculating the frequency and the percentage of the determined linguistic and rhetorical variables.

This chapter is considered to be the practical phase of the study, in descriptive analytical study which considered as a kind of quantitative research, data are collected in a way that allows them to be analyzed in terms of statistical procedures. Samples of news are collected from the Guardian newspaper by categorizing the news into (political, economic, social, sport) categories to pursue the linguistic and rhetorical trope variables. Increasing the rate of frequency with high percentage of the lexical linguistic variables as (deletion, abbreviations/acronyms, referential strategies, predicational strategies ), beside lexical and transitivity as (modality, transitivity, presupposition), in addition to rhetorical trope variables as (metaphors, metonyms, hyperboles, homographic puns, neologism) result in increasing of the news text’s ambiguity. With consideration of the frequency of some linguistic variables such as (shorten verb forms: simple, future, continuous) as affective factors also.

This chapter includes: overview, tables and diagrams including statistics of the whole variables, beside news categories. Comparisons will be held on two levels:

Firstly, comparisons will be amongst the news categories, as the category which has obtained the highest frequency and percentage of the variables represents the most difficult one because it has included the most complicated texts that cause the journalistic jargon which resulting in ambiguity, therefore it represents the most problematic area of the research and vice versa, news category which has obtained the lowest frequency and percentage has included the least complicated texts, and the least ambiguous one.

Secondly, comparisons will be held amongst the different variables. To discover which variable has the highest frequency and percentage, as it
represents the major cause of the journalictic jargon that results in the occurrence of ambiguity, therefore it represents the most problematic area in this study. And vice versa the variable with the least frequency and percentage does not result in ambiguity and represents the least problematic area in the research.

The chapter consists of two sections. The first section, shows the tables of news categories (political, economic, social, sport) and statistics of the lexical linguistic, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes (variables) that have been used in writing the news that collected from the Guardian newspaper whereas the second one displays the tables and diagrams, in addition to frequency and the percentage of the analyzed data.
4-2 Data Analysis
Section one consists of tables which include:
1- News categories (political, economic, social, sport) Collected from Guardian Newspaper
2- Statistics of lexical linguistic, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical trope variables
Tuesday 10/5/2016

Table 4-1 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletio/omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Space save punctuation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-1 shows that: political and social categories have the highest frequency of deletion, whereas social has the highest frequency of the nomination strategy. Sport and economic categories have the lowest frequency of deletion. Acronym, shorten verb forms represent the lowest frequency. Passive form has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms.

Table 4-2 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure

Types of Techniques
Syntax transitivity and rhetorical tropes variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hype/Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonymy</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-2 shows that political, economic, and social categories have respectively obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole, metaphor, and transitivity. The table also has shown that there is no usage of homographic pun and neologism at this day. Transitivity has been used by all categories.
Table 4-3 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-3 shows that political and social categories have obtained the highest frequency of nomination strategy. Economic and political categories have respectively obtained the highest frequency of continuous verb and predicational strategy. Simple verb has the lowest frequency gained by economic, social, and sport categories.

Table 4-4 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax transitivity and rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-4 shows that political has obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole while it sharing the highest frequency of metaphor with economic category. Social and sport have shown the lowest frequency of transitivity.
Thursday 12/5/2016

Table 4-5 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-5 illustrates that economic category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, whereas there is no usage of this strategy by political and sport categories at this day. Political has the highest usage of predicational and referential strategies. The table has also shown that the lowest usage of the shorten verb forms has obtained by social and sport categories.

Table 4-6 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-6 has shown that: metaphor has been used by economic category, economic category sharing the political category for gaining the highest frequency of transitivity. Social and sport have obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole.
Table 4-7 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-7 has illustrated that: social and sport categories have obtained the highest frequency of deletion. Simple verb always shows the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms, so it represents the dominance amongst the variables.

Table 4-8 Analysis on the level of the sentence strategy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of technique</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hyp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-8 has displayed that sport category has the highest frequency of hyperbole, whereas economic and social category have obtained the lowest one. Metaphor has gained the lowest frequency which has been obtained by economic category.
Table 4-9 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational Strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Space Saving Punctuation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-9 has clarified that economic category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, while political category has obtained the highest frequency of acronym in addition to referential strategy, shorten verb forms show the lowest frequency. Simple verb has been used by economic, social, sport categories.

Table 4-10 Analysis on the level of the sentence Structure:

Types of Techniques
Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonymy</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/categorial assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-10 has explained that sport category has obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole, whereas metaphor has been obtained by economic, social and sport categories. Frequency of modality and transitivity have been obtained by political and social categories respectively.
**Sunday 15/5/2016**

Table 4-11  **Lexical Analysis:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Deletion/ omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/ abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space save punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
<th>Passive</th>
<th>Future</th>
<th>Continuous</th>
<th>Simple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-11 has clarified that sport category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, political category has obtained the lowest frequency of acronym, nomination and predicational strategies. Economic category has gained the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Usage of the simple verb represents the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms, so it represents the domain.

**Table 4-12  Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-12 has shown that economic has obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole, and sport category has gained the highest frequency of transitivity, whereas presupposition has been used by economic and political categories.
### Table 4-13  Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>pass future continu simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-13 has shown that political category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion and passive form, whereas sport category has shown the lowest frequency of deletion. Predicational strategy has been used by economic category only.

### Table 4-14 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

**Types of Techniques**

**Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hypebole</th>
<th>Metonym</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality. Categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-14 has clarified that political category has shown the highest frequency of transitivity, whereas economic category has obtained the lowest frequency of transitivity, metonym, hyperbole.
Table 4-15 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational Strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space save punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-15 has shown that economic category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, social has the highest frequency of nomination strategy and passive form. Continuous has the highest frequency amongst the whole variables of the shorten verb forms.

Table 4-16 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-16 has clarified that social category has the highest frequency regarding transitivity variable. Homographic pun has been used as journalistic style by political category, presupposition has been used by social and sport categories.
Wednesday 18/5/2016

Table 4-17 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predication</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-17 has clarified that political category has obtained the highest frequency considering deletion technique, social has shown the highest frequency of monosyllabic verbs. Simple verb has always obtained the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms, therefore it represents the domain variable.

Table 4-18 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-18 has clarified that all categories have obtained lowest frequency for different variables at this day. Metaphor has been used by political and sport categories, whereas metonym has been used by political, social and sport categories. Transitivity has been used by economic category.
Table 4-19 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion / omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Refere ntial strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/ abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pas sive, future, continuous, simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2, 1, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-19 has shown that social category has obtained the highest frequency of the deletion technique, simple verb always has represents the domain amongst other shorten verb forms as it has been used by the whole categories. All categories except sport category have used acronym technique at this day.

Table 4-20 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and trasitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hype rbole, Metonym, Metaphor, Modal ity/ categorical assertion, Transformation/transitivity, Presupp osition, Homogr aphic pun, Neologi sm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-20 has clarified that social has obtained the highest frequency regarding metonym trope, homographic pun has been used in writing the sport category’s text, whereas metaphor and modality have been used by sport and economic categories respectively.
Table 4-21  **Lexical Analysis:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational Strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-21 has illustrated that social category has the highest frequency of deletion technique, nomination, acronym beside predicational strategy which have respectively been used by political, sport and social categories, although the frequency rate of this variable represents the lowest one in this day. Simple form has the highest frequency amongst shorten verb forms, so it always represents the domain.

Table 4-22 **Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypebole</td>
<td>Metonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-22 has clarified that economic and social categories have respectively obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole and transitivity, whereas sport and political categories have realized the lowest frequency of metaphor and metonym respectively.
Table 4-23  Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/ omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/ abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-23 has illustrated that political category has gained the highest frequency of deletion in addition to highest frequency of predicational strategy. Social has obtained the lowest frequency of deletion and the highest frequency of passive form. Simple form has always obtained the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms. Therefore represents the domain.

Table 4-24  Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

| Types of Techniques
| Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hypebole</th>
<th>Metonymy</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/ categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographie pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-24 has clarified that social category has obtained the highest frequency of transitivity while economic category has realized the lowest frequency of transitivity, usage of hyperbole and presupposition has been realize only by economic category.
Table 4-25 Lexical analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion / omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-25 has illustrated that economic and social categories have obtained the highest frequency of predicational strategy and deletion respectively. And political has obtained the highest frequency of passive form, also political has the highest frequency of referential strategy while economic category has the lowest one. Passive form has the highest frequency amongst the the shorten verb forms.

Table 4-26 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax nd transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-26 has explained that political category has the highest frequency of transitivity while political, economic and sport categories have obtained the same frequency of hyperbole and metaphor. Modality have been used by economic category only.
Table 4-27 **Lexical analysis:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/ omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/ abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-27 has shown that social category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, political has the highest frequency of acronym and predicational strategy. Passive form has obtained the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms. Acronym and predicational strategy have been used by economic category.

Table 4-28 **Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonym</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/ categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-28 has clarified that economic category has obtained the highest frequency of metonym beside it represents the alone category regarding the usage of metaphor, whereas social category has the lowest frequency of metonym. Sport category has the highest frequency of transitivity.
### Table 4-29 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/ omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/ abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-29 has clarified that political category has the highest frequency of deletion and sharing the highest frequency of the passive form with economic category. Economic and sport categories have obtained the highest frequency of nomination strategy. Passive form has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms.

### Table 4-30 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

| Types of Techniques
| Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical ropes variables |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonym</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/ Categorial assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/ transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-30 has shown that economic category has obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole and shared the highest frequency of transitivity with political category. Political, social and sport categories have obtained the lowest frequency of hyperbole. Neologism has only been used by economic category.
Table 4-31 **Lexical Analysis:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-31 has shown that social category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion whereas sport has the lowest one. Simple has realized highest frequency of the rhetorical tropes usage amongst the shorten verb forms, and it has frequently representd the domain variable amongst them.

**Table 4-32 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonym</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/ Categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-32 has clarified that economic and political categories have obtained the highest frequency of metonym and presupposition respectively. Economic, social and sport categories have obtained the same frequency of metaphor and transitivity respectively.
Table 4-33 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-33 has shown that political category has the highest frequency of deletion. Social has the highest frequency of nomination strategy, whereas economic and political have shared the lowest one. Passive form has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms while simple form has the lowest one which has obtained by economic category.

Table 4-34 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-34 has shown that social and sport categories have obtained the highest frequency regarding transitivity. Economic, political and social have the same frequency considering hyperbole.
Table 4-35 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/ omission</th>
<th>Predication/strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbr/eviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space-saving</th>
<th>Punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-35 has shown that social category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, whereas political has the lowest one. Economic, political and sport has the same frequency of acronym. Passive and continuous have the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms.

Table 4-36 Analysis on the level of the sentence structure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes/variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-36 has clarified that economic and sport categories have the highest frequency of modality and transitivity respectively, whereas political, social and sport categories have obtained the same frequency of metonym.
### Table 4-37 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predication Strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>simple</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-37 has clarified that political and social categories have respectively obtained the highest frequency of nomination strategy and deletion. Simple form has gained the highest frequency amongst shorten verb forms variables.

### Table 4-28 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-38 has shown that economic and social categories have respectively obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole and transitivity. Economic and political have the same frequency of presupposition.
Table 4-39 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-39 has shown that social category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, whereas economic has the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Amongst the shorten verb forms passive form has obtained the highest frequency, while simple form has been used by all categories with exception of the social category.

Table 4-40 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-40 has explained that economic category has the highest frequency of hyperbole while sport category has obtained the lowest one. Economic category has also shared the highest frequency of transformation with social category.
Table 4-41 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/ omission</th>
<th>Predicational Strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/ abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-41 has shown that political category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, also political, economic in addition to sport categories have the same frequency of referential strategy. Passive form has the highest frequency amongst shorten verb forms.

Table 4-42 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure:

<p>| Types of Techniques Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonym</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/ categoric al assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/ transitivit y</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-42 has shown that sport category has the highest frequency of hyperbole and transitivity. Political, economic and social categories have the same frequency of metaphor and transformation respectively. Social category has the lowest frequency of hyperbole.
Tuesday 31/5/2016

Table 4-43 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosylabic</th>
<th>Space saving punctuation</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-43 has explained that political category has obtained the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Social and sport categories have the highest frequency of nomination strategy. Passive has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms. Economic, social and sport have the same frequency of acronym.

Table 4-44 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News category</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-44 has clarified that political category has obtained the highest frequency of hyperbole and has shared the same frequency of transitivity with social category. Metaphor trope has only been used by economic category.
Table 4-45 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational Strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-45 has explained that social category has obtained the highest frequency of deletion, whereas political category has obtained the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Political, economic and sport categories have the same frequency of modality. Political and social have the same frequency of simple form.

Table 4-46 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variable4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-46 has clarified that same frequency of transitivity, presupposition have been obtained by social and sport categories respectively, hyperbole has been used by economic category whereas metaphor has been used by sport category.
Thursday 2/6/2016:

Table 4-47 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-47 has explained that social category has obtained the highest frequency of nomination strategy, whereas the lowest one has obtained by political category. Same frequency of acronym has been obtained by political, economic and social categories. Simple form has been used by economic and sport categories, space saving punctuation and passive form have respectively been used by sport and social categories.

Table 4-48 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>hyperbole</th>
<th>metonymy</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/Categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic pun</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</td>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-48 has illustrated that the same frequency of metonym and mdality have been obtained by political and economic categories. Metaphor and transformoation have been used by sport and social categories respectively.
Friday 3/6/2016

Table 4-49 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-49 has shown that social category has the highest frequency of nomination strategy and passive form. Political has obtained the highest frequency of deletion and nomination strategy, whereas sport category has the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Acronym has been used by political, economic and sport categories. Passive has the highest frequency amongst the whole shorten verb forms.

Table 4-50 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-50 has shown that metonymy trope has been used by economic and social categories, whereas social category has the highest frequency of transitivity. Presupposition has been used by economic category, while hyperbole has been used by sport category.
Table 4-51 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predictional strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbr. deviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-51 has shown that economic category has the highest frequency of deletion while social has the lowest one. Sport has the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Acronym has been used by political, economic, social and sport categories. Simple form has been used by political, economic, and sport categories.

Table 4-52 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
<th>Metonym</th>
<th>Metaphor</th>
<th>Modality/categorical assertion</th>
<th>Transformation/transitivity</th>
<th>Presupposition</th>
<th>Homographic</th>
<th>Neologism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-52 has shown that political category has the highest frequency of predicational strategy while sport category has the lowest one. Economic and social have shown the same frequency of transitivity.
Table 4-53 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-53 has clarified that economic has the highest frequency of nomination strategy and has shared the highest frequency of predicational strategy with social category, passive has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms. Simple form has been used by economical and social categories.

Table 4-54 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>hype rbole metonym Metaphor Modality/ categorical assertion Transform ation/transitivity presupp osition Homograp hic pun neologism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-54 has explained that political has the highest frequency of metaphor whereas social category has the lowest one. Social has the highest frequency of hyperbole, while highest frequency of transitivity has been realized by sport category. Metaphor and modality have been used by economic category.
Table 4-55 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten verb forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-55 has shown that economic category has the highest frequency of deletion while political category has the lowest one. Social has the highest frequency of referential strategy while sport has the lowest one, simple has been used by political and sport categories whereas passive form has been used by political and social categories.

Table 4-56 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-56 has clarified that political category has the highest frequency of metonym while economic has the lowest one. Modality has been used by economical and social categories. Homographic pun has only been used by economic category, whereas presupposition has been used by sport category.
Tuesday 7/6/2016

Table 4-57 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Passive continuous future simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-57 has shown that social category has the highest frequency of deletion while sport has the lowest one. Sport has the highest frequency of nomination strategy whereas, political, economic, social have the same lowest one. Simple form has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms. Acronym has only been used by economic category.

Table 4-58 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-58 has shown that political and sport categories have the same frequency of hyperbole, metonym trope has been used by economic and sport categories. Transitivity has been used by political and social categories.
### Table 4-59 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion / omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym / abbreviation</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten Verb Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-59 has shown that social category has the highest frequency of nomination strategy, whereas economic and sport have the lowest one. Simple form has been used by political, economic, sport categories. Passive form has the highest frequency amongst the whole shorten verb forms.

### Table 4-60 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hyperbole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-60 has clarified that political has the highest frequency of hyperbole and sport has the lowest one. Metonym and metaphor have been used by economic category which has the highest frequency of metonym while social category has the lowest one, transformation has been used by social category.
Table 4-61 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predicational strategy</th>
<th>Referential strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten verb forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-61 has explained that political and economic categories have the same frequency of deletion technique, economic has the highest frequency of predicational strategy. Political and sport categories have the same frequency of nomination strategy. Acronym has been used by economic and social categories. Past simple has been used by political, economic and social categories whereas the passive form has shown the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms.

Table 4-62 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
<th>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
<td>Hypebole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-62 has shown that political has the highest frequency of hyperbole whereas sport has the lowest one, Political and sport categories have the same frequency of transitivity, while political and economic has the same frequency of metonym.
Table 4-63 Lexical Analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News Category</th>
<th>Deletion/omission</th>
<th>Predication strategy</th>
<th>Referential Strategy</th>
<th>Acronym/abbreviation</th>
<th>Monosyllabic</th>
<th>Space saving</th>
<th>Shorten verb forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-63 has shown that political category has the highest frequency of deletion while social category has the lowest one. Social category has the highest frequency of predicational and nomination strategies. Acronym has been used by economic category, whereas passive form has the highest frequency amongst the shorten verb forms.

Table 4-64 Analysis on the Level of the Sentence Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4-64 has shown that political has the highest frequency of transitivity, whereas social and economic have the lowest one, economic and social have the same frequency of metaphor, whereas political and sport have the same frequency of metonym. Homographic pun have been used by economic and social categories, while neologism has been used by sport category.
Section Two Consists of:

Tables and graphs display frequency and percentage of the lexical linguistic, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical trope variables that contribute to the creation of the text’s ambiguity.

Increasing of the frequency and the percentage of the following variables result in the occurrence of the text’s usage of the journalistic jargon that contribute to the creation of the news text’s ambiguity.

Firstly: Statistics of lexical linguistic variables:
In dealing with journalistic jargon, it has been found that these lexical variables represent essential factors of the occurrence of the journalistic jargon which causes ambiguity, this has been supported by John E. Ritchardson (2007:47) point of view as he puts that: ‘The analysis of particular words used in a newspaper is almost the first stage of a text or discourse analysis. Words convey the imprint of society and of values judgments in particular - they convey connoted as well as denoted meanings. Verbs, adverbs, carry connoted in addition to denoted meanings.’

Also Geoffrey Land (1988:3) considers understanding the language of the headlines and news texts as (a very heavy going, and doesn’t really understand much, it is not a question of vocabulary, but the style of the writing seems so very different {………} and everything is written in such a colloquial style, and a lot of slang expressions are used that he has never seen before.’
1-deletion

Table 4-65 Frequency and Percentage of Deletion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Deletion Frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In the above table social category has obtained the highest frequency as it gained ‘96’ of deletion technique, political category has obtained ‘81’, economic has gained ‘53’ whereas the sport category shows the lowest one’38’.

Graph 4-1 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Deletion

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport

*The sum of all frequency amount ‘260’, the news items amount 31. Using of deletion is supported by Van Dijk (1988a- 1988b) as he argues that: ‘deletion was the most common operation for news agency to undergo’. Biber et al (1999:230-440) characterize ellipsis as ‘the omission of elements which are recoverable from the linguistic context or the situation.’ The main purpose of ellipsis is to condense the same meaning into smaller number of words.’ And Christina Schaffner and Susan Bassnett (2010:8) have explained the usage of deletion technique as essential process in texts’ writing ‘whatever choices are made at the various levels in the process of producing texts, choices concerning which
information to include or to exclude ‘. Also, this supported by Schnieder (2000), and by Paraskova (2009).

2-Abbreviations/ Acronyms

Table 4-66 Frequency and Percentage of Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Abbreviation/acronym frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Economic category has the highest frequency as it gained ‘33’ of acronym strategy, whereas social and sport categories have the lowest one as they have obtained ‘9’.
*The sum of frequency 229.

Graph 4-2 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Acronyms

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above chart shows that economic category has obtained the highest frequency of acronym/abbreviation, political category comes on the second rank. Sport and social have the same ones.
3-Monosyllabic verbs:

Table 4-67 Frequency and Percentage of Monosyllabic Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sport obtained the highest frequency of monosyllabic verbs ‘5’, economic category null, as it hasn’t used this strategy throughout the whole month.

*the sum 11

Graph 4-3 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Monosyllabic Verbs

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport

The above chart shows that the sport category has the highest frequency and percentage of monosyllabic verbs while economic category doesn’t use these kind of verbs within the whole month, although it represents the domain category in the usage of the whole different variables.
4-Referential strategy:

**Table 4-68 Frequency and Percentage of Referential Strategy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Social has the highest frequency ‘50’, economic realizes the lowest frequency as it has obtained ‘17’.*

*The sum 132.*

**Graph 4-4 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Referential Strategy**

Categories: 1-Political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport

The above chart (4-4) has shown that social category has obtained the highest frequency and percentage of nomination strategy while economic category reflects the lowest category and the lowest percentage.
5-Predicational strategy:

Table 4-69 Frequency and Percentage of Predicational Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Political has the highest frequency as it has obtained ‘28’, social has the lowest one as it has gained ‘17’.

*The sum 85.

Graph 4-5 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Predicational Strategy

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport

The above chart (4-5) has shown that political category has obtained the highest frequency and percentage of predicational strategy while social category has obtained the lowest frequency and percentage.
6-Shorten verb forms:

6.1 Present simple

Table 4-70 Frequency and Percentage of Present Simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Simple frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Economic has the highest frequency, whereas social and sport categories have obtained the same frequency ‘22’, therefore they represent the lowest one.

*The sum 98.

Graph 4-6 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Present Simple Tense

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above chart (4-6) reflects that economic category has obtained the highest frequency and percentage of simple form, whereas social and sport categories have the lowest frequency and percentage considering the usage of simple form which represents the domain amongst the whole shorten verb forms.
6.2 Future

Table 4-71  Frequency and Percentage of Future Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Economic and sport have the highest frequency of the usage of future tense, while political null as it hasn’t used this tense throughout the whole month.

*The sum 5.

Graph 4-7 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Future Tense

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above chart (4-7) clarifies that economic and sport categories have the highest frequency and percentage of the future tense, while political category has not used this verb throughout the month.
6.3 Continuous  
Table 4-72 Frequency and Percentage of Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News categories</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sport has obtained the highest frequency ‘19’ of the usage of future tense, economic null, as it hasn’t used this tense within this month.
*The sum 34.

Graph 4-8 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Future Tense

The above chart (4-8) has illustrated that the highest frequency and percentage of continuous has been obtained by sport category whereas economical has not used this verb within the period of conducting this study.
*By comparing the frequency of the usage of the shorten verb forms, it has been discovered that the usage of present simple instead of past simple has the highest frequency amongst the whole shorten verb forms, so the present simple has been represent the domain. And the comparison amongst the news categories regarding the usage of this variable shows that economic news category has the highest frequency whereas, social and sport categories have the lowest ones.
Secondly: Statistics of Syntax and Transitivity
1-Modality/Assertion

Table 4-73 Frequency and Percentage of Modality/Assertion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Modality frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sport has the highest frequency and percentage of the usage of modality, social the lowest ones.

*The sum 25

Graph 4-9 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Modality/Assertion

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above graph (4-9) has clarified that sport and economic categories have realized the highest frequency and percentage of the usage of modality, whereas political and social categories have obtained the lowest frequency and percentage of this variable.
2-Transformation/ Transitivity

Table 4-74 Frequency and Percentage of Transformation/ Transitivity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Transitivity frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Social has the highest frequency and percentage regarding the usage of transitivity, while economic has gained the lowest ones.

*The sum 167.

Graph 4-10 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Transitivity

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above chart (4-10) has explained that sport category has the highest frequency and percentage of transitivity, while economic has the lowest ones.
3-Prsupposition:

Table 4-75 Frequency and Percentage of Presupposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.016%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.012%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.016%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Political and sport have the highest frequency and percentage of the usage of presupposition, while economic and social have the lowest ones regarding the usage of this variable.

*The sum 18.

Graph 4-11 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Presupposition

News categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport

The above chart (4-11) has shown that political and sport categories have the highest frequency and percentage whereas social and economic categories have the lowest one.

*Using of presupposition as a journalistic style has been confirmed by Christina Schaffner and Susan Bassnett (2010:8) as they put that: ‘in news reporting, some information can be presupposed since the author can rely on an audience to be familiar with it and thus be able to infer information which the author just implied’.
Thirdly: Statistics of Rhetorical Trope Variables:

1-Metaphor

Table 4-76 Frequency and Percentage of Metaphor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Metaphor frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Economic category has the highest frequency and percentage of the rhetorical trope ‘metaphor, while social category realize the lowest frequency and percentage.

*The sum 50

Graph 4-12 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Metaphor

News category: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport

The above chart (4-12 has shown that economic category has obtained the highest frequency and percentage of metaphor, political realize the second rank, sport category on the third rank while social has the lowest one.
2-Metonym:
Table 4-77 Frequency and Percentage of Metonym

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Metonym frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>political</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Political has the highest frequency ‘22’ and percentage regarding the usage of metonym, sport category has obtained the lowest one ‘6’.
*The sum 51.

Graph 4-13 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Metonym

News categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above graph (4-13) has illustrated that political category has the highest frequency and percentage of the usage of metonym trope, while sport category reflects the lowest ones.
3-Hyperbole

Table 4-78 Frequency and Percentage of Hyperbole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Hyperbole frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sport has gained the highest frequency and percentage considering hyperbole usage, social has obtained the lowest ones.
*The sum 103.

Graph 4-14 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Hyperbole

News categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above graph (4-14) has shown that sport category has the highest frequency and percentage of hyperbole, whereas social category has the lowest ones. Economic category on the second rank as political category on the third rank.
4-Homographic pun

Table 4-79 Frequency and Percentage of Homographic Pun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Economic has reflected the highest frequency and percentage regarding the usage of homographic pun, social has realized the lowest ones.

*The sum 8.

Graph 4-15 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Homographic Pun

Categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above chart (4-15) has clarified that economic category has the highest frequency of homographic pun which represents one of the major factor of the occurrence of journalistic jargon that results in ambiguity due to different interpretation of the one word, whereas social category has obtained the lowest frequency and percentage.
Table 4-80 Frequency and Percentage of Neologism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Economic has the highest one, political and social null.
*The sum 3

Graph 4-16 The Figure Displays the Percentage and Frequency of Neologism

News categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
The above graph (4-16) has shown that economic category has the highest frequency, while there is no usage of this rhetorical trope by political and social categories throughout the month while conductiong this study.
4.3 Results:
*Comparison of the frequency and percentage amongst the lexical variables (deletion, acronym, referential strategy, predicational strategy, shorten verb forms (present simple has been chosen as a domain) shows that deletion technique has obtained the highest frequency and percentage.
*Comparison of the frequency and percentage amongst the syntax and transitivity (transitivity, modality, presupposition), shows that transitivity has obtained the highest frequency and percentage.
*Comparison of the frequency and percentage amongst the rhetorical trope variables (metonym, metaphor, hyperbole neologism, puns), shows that hyperbole has obtained the highest ones.
*Comparison of the frequency and percentage amongst the whole lexical, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical trope variables shows that deletion technique has the highest frequency amongst the whole variables, whereas neologism has obtained the lowest ones.

Table 4-81 The table displays the repetition of the highest and lowest frequency of the variables' usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>News category</th>
<th>Repetition of the highest frequency considering the usage of the variables</th>
<th>Repetition of the lowest frequency considering the usage of the variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Highest frequency of variables signify increasing of the category’s usage of news lexical, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes variables. (In other words, the number of times of obtaining the highest frequency by the category). The above table 4-81 has clarified that economic category represents the most problematic area of the study as it has obtained the highest frequency of all lexical, syntax and rhetorical variables which result in the creation of ambiguity due to stylistic complexity of the journalistic jargon that has been used in headlines and news texts by British press (Guardian newspaper as a model of this study). So this category represents the domain category because it contains the most complex and difficult texts of all categories.
Graph 4-17 The figure displays the highest frequency of the variables' news categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
*The above graph 4-17 clarifies the comparison with respect to the whole results of all news categories regarding repetition of the highest frequency. Economic news category shows the highest repetition of frequency considering the usage of all lexical and rhetorical trope variables, whereas the social category shows the lowest repetition of frequency for the usage of the whole variables. Political and social categories shows the same number of frequency in the level of the highest frequency, and regarding the lowest frequency, political category shows lower rate of frequency than the social category.

Graph 4-18 The figure displays the lowest frequency of the variables' news categories: 1-political 2-economic 3-social 4-sport
*Lowest repetition of the variables’ frequency indicates decreasing of the category usage of the lexical, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical
trope variables. (In other words, the number of times of obtaining the lowest frequency by the category). The above graph 4-18 has illustrated that social catgory represents the least category considering the usage of the variables because it has obtained the highest repetition regarding the lowest frequency of the usage of the different variables. Therefore this category represents the least problematic area of the research.  

4.4 Verification of the Hypotheses:  
The study investigates three hypotheses:  

First Hypothesis:  
Usage of some strategies and techniques results in the headlines and news text ambiguity and these difficulties constitute obstacle for translation students'.  

Results and statistics show that, usage of some journalistic strategies and techniques result in ambiguity which cause confusion for translation students, these complexities arising mainly from the type of the style which have been used by the British pressmen, this hypothsis is supported by Reah (1998:13) point of view, as he states that: ‘Headlines can often in their attempt to attract a reader to a story, be ambiguous or confusing’. Also, Eva Praskova (2009:8) argues that ‘headlines normally deos not contain auxiliaries, pronouns, articles, or conjuctions. It means that only lexical, not grammatical words are used. The major reason for that is the space, there is only limited space provided for each headline. Then the rule of a sentence may be broken, only minor sentences are used, and such a headline can be rather difficult to understand.’  

Second Hypothesis:  
AS for the hypothesis regarding the most problematic areas which face translation students' when translating British headlines and news into Arabic language .The results indicate that economic news category has obtained the highest frequency of the usage of the lexical, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical variables that resulting in jargon which create ambiguity therefore, it represents the most problematic area. Whereas the social news category shows the lowest frequency of the usage of the variables which indicating the lowest usage of the journalistic style ‘jargon’, so results in decreasing of the creation of ambiguity.And on the level of the variables it has been found that deletion variable represents the domain as it has obtained the highest frequency and percentage.
Third Hypothesis:
To what extent do the ‘quality’ papers (Guardian newspaper has been chosen in this study as an example for them) adopt the journalistic jargon as style for writing the headlines and news texts:
Results and statistics show that 'quality' papers (Guardian newspaper as example for them) adopt this kind of style to a large extent as well as tabloid newspapers this is supported by Goffery Land (1988:3) in his book (What the papers say) as he describes the journalistic style ‘jargon’ by these words (very heavy going, unclear, colloquial, and puzzling):
‘Student-wanting to read the language that he is learning goes along to the news-stand and buys whatever he can find there; it may be a copy of THE TIMES, or THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, or perhaps a weekly like TIME or NEWSWEEK. It doesn’t really matter it is up-to-date or not. But what a disappointment! He finds it very heavy going, and doesn’t really understand much. It is not just a question of the vocabulary, because he has his faithful friend- his pocket dictionary- to hand, but the style of writing seems so very different from anything he has met so far in his English studies. ’ Perhaps he should have bought something less serious than THE TIMES, after all, he isn’t used to reading such intellectual papers even in his own language. So the next time he buys a copy of the DAILY MIRROR. Oh dear- that is even worse! Everything is written in such a colloquial style, and a lot of slang expressions are used that he has never seen before. The headlines are particularly puzzling, not only in the DAILY MIRROR but in all other papers too.’
This indicates that the broadsheet newspapers resemble the tabloid newspapers in adopting the usage of journalistic jargon as style for writing the headlines and news texts to a large extent.
4.5 Summary of the Chapter:
This chapter presents and discusses the statistics' results of the whole rhetorical trope variables, beside calculating the frequency and the percentage of the variables which in advance have been displayed by tables and graphs. Data analysis and results indicate that usage of these strategies and techniques constitute obstacle for translation students' when translating British newspapers' headlines and news texts into Arabic language. Moreover Guardian newspaper as a model of 'quality' newspapers adopts the journalistic jargon as a style for writing to a large extent.
The next chapter will provide a summary, main findings, and conclusions of the study in addition to recommendations.
Chapter (5)
Main Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations
Chapter Five
Main Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

5-1 Summary:
This study shed light on a vital and specific topic related to the translation of headlines and news texts into Arabic language with special emphasis of the usage of jargon which have been adopted in writing the headlines and news texts in the British press as a type of the journalistic style. The focus will also be on its main reasons to overcome its difficulties and complexities.

The study has investigated the difficulties of the journalistic jargon which result in ambiguity and cause confusion for the translation students' when they have translated British headlines and news texts into Arabic language. The main focus in this research has been highlighted through analyzing samples of headlines and news texts gathered from the Guardian newspaper as a model for data collection for this study. This chapter includes: the main findings, conclusions, remedial solutions, and recommendations.

5.2 Main Findings
The main findings of the study have shown that, jargon can be special terms used as ‘a special language used by journalists as a specific group’, or it can be formulated by using special lexical, syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical tropes which have also been used by journalists to create this special type of journalistic style which has been termed as jargon, this supported by George Orwell (1946) as he argues that ‘never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word or jargon word if you think of an everyday English equivalent.’ Samples of '128' headlines and news texts including four categories (political, economic, social and sport) has been analyzed and investigated to discover the most complicated and difficult category by illustrating the different variables which include the lexical ones as (deletion, referential strategy, predicational strategy, shorten verb forms acronyms,....) in addition to syntax and transitivity which consist of (modality, presupposition and transitivity), beside rhetorical tropes variables that contain (metaphors, metonym, hyperbole, pun, neologism,....)

The findings and statistics of this study have shown that economic news category has obtained the highest frequency and the highest percentage of
the usage of the lexical and rhetorical trope variables, so it represents the
the most problematic area of the research, and the domain category.

The findings and statistics of the study has also shown that social news
category has obtained the lowest frequency and the lowest percentage, this
indicates that this category represents the least one in the usage of the
aforesaid variables which causing the jargon that contribute to the creation
of ambiguity. And on the level of the variables, deletion technique reflects
the highest frequency and percentage amongst the whole variables, so
indicates the main factor that cause the journalistic jargon, while the
neologism shows the lowest frequency and percentage, therefore represents
the least factor that causes the journalistic jargon.

The findings have shown that the data and statistics of the variables
have been well collected through tables and graphs and administered
properly, which prove the validity and reliability of the results of this study
and its usefulness for translation students', where the empirical part of this
research was conducted.

The results of this research corroborate the hypotheses that has been
stated in chapter one, as the usage of some lexical and rhetorical tropes
causes jargon as a type of journalistic style so it results in ambiguity and
confusion while students’ translation conductiong translation of the British
headlines and news texts into Arabic language.In addition to that, they
prove 'quality' papers which the Guardian newspaper has been chosen as
example for them, have adopt the journalistic jargon as style for writing
their headlines and news texts to a large extent.

Moreover, after looking at the theoretical aspects and previous studies
relevant to it, it is thought that this research would seriously share in
developing teaching English language skills.

Therefore, the findings of this research, are not only useful for students’
translation, but also It will be a reference to decision-makers in universities
in order to fulfil the students' needs regarding the English syllabus, in
addition to that, they have some pedagogical implications and consequently
may be of some values to English language teachers and linguistic this
supported by Barry Badock (1988:1) as he depicted the newspapers as the
major basis for language study as he argues that: ‘For most people,
newspapers are valuable as carriers of news. They are valuable for other
reason too. With their wide variety of text-types and language styles,
newspapers are a good basis for language study. They are sources of forms
of language which will help you to be familiar with and use many different communicative skills. Newspapers also help you to share attitudes and to understand cultural values, and the great variety of information in them makes you interesting to work with them. Furthermore, if you don’t work with newspaper samples during your language studies, you will be badly prepared to deal with them when you live or travel in an English-speaking country.’

To clarify the difficulties resulting from the usage of the journalistic jargon by the British journalists, and its contribution to the creation of ambiguity of the headlines and news texts, these procedures has been conducted:

1- '128' samples of headlines and news texts has been analyzed, gathered from the Guardian newspaper as a model to pursue the usage of journalistic jargon, these samples have been accompanied with their translation into Arabic language to discover the most problematic areas while performing the translation process.

2- Statistics of the lexical variables (deletion, referential strategies, predicational strategies, acronyms, shorten verb forms…) has been calculated.

3- Statistics of the syntax and transitivity in addition to rhetorical variables (metonyms, metaphors, hyperbole, modality, presupposition, pus…) has also been calculated.

4- Frequency and percentage of the whole variables has been calculated to discover which category has obtained the highest frequency and percentage, and which has obtained the lowest ones.

In his discussion about the difficulties and complexities of the journalistic jargon Barry Baddock (1988:12) distinguishes the style of writing headlines and news texts from other written forms as he states that:

‘English newspaper headlines are governed by linguistic rules of their own. The language is elliptical and compressed, and often the fractured grammar and idiosyncratic vocabulary of English headlines will challenge the understanding even of native speakers.’ Also he puts that: ‘It is important to realize that there are lexical, structural and stylistic differences between headlines and other written forms’. His points of view echoes argumentation of Reah (1998).
5.3 Conclusions:
To sum up, the following factors represent the major cause of the journalistic jargon which result in the complexities and ambiguity of the British headlines and news texts:

1- Using of the journalistic techniques as: Deletion, this supported by Christina Schaffner and Susan Bassnett (2010:8) as they state that ‘at the various levels in the process of producing texts, choices concerning which information to include or to exclude.’ Also Van Dijk (1988:133) puts that: ‘selection and deletion were the main strategies used in dealing with texts input). Eva Praskova states that ‘ellipsis is a quite common phenomenon’ in the headlines writing.

2- Applying more than one technique in one word as the word may be acronym but also represents the trope metonym as: (WHO consider).

3- Lack of equivalent, as finding the lexical equivalent for objects and events which are not known in the receptor culture represents one of the most problematic areas of this research. This is due to the fact that, the translator has to consider not only two languages, but also the two cultures, because of the difference in culture there will be some concepts in the source language which do not have lexical equivalents in the receptor language.as Larson (1998: 179) states that ‘one of the most difficult problem facing a translator is how to find lexical equivalents for objects and events which are not known in the receptor culture’. Also (ibid:180) states that ‘a translator is confronted with words in the source language which have no equivalents in the receptor language vocabulary.’

4- Misfire results from the possibility of double meanings of some words, as the word can be either a noun or a verb. This supported by John E. Richardson as he argues that: ‘This is the problem of equivocation-or vagueness or ambiguity in language- and context is usually central in deciding which meaning the writer meant us to read.’

5- Frequent usage of odd words and expression as (lava jato, guzzlers, Lehman shock..etc.) which has been stated in the headlines and news texts.

6- Frequent usage of the acronyms and abbreviations in addition to the foreign words and expressions as (US, EU, de facto, ...).

7- All the usage of metonym rhetorical tropes result in the creation of ambiguity with limited exceptions.

8- Usage of the trope homographic puns is always result in ambiguity and complexities due to the possibility of the word can be either noun or a verb,
etc, in addition to different interpretation of the one word. This is supported
by John E. Richardson (2007:70) as he states that: ‘homographic puns that
exploit multiple meanings of essentially the same word.’ While this research
is being conducting, it has been found that the highest frequency of this
complicated strategy has been obtained by economic category, and this
approves one of the achieved results which presented this category as the
most problematic area of the research.

9- Metaphors also contribute to the creation of ambiguity. This supported by
Gorge Orwell (1946) as he states that ‘never use simile or other figure of
speech’;

10- Many scholars suggest that hyperbole is an example of excessive
exaggerations for rhetorical effect. As Van Dijk points out that: ‘disturbances are not merely described as ‘riots’ but even as ‘mob war.’’
However, the usage of the following techniques has been considered as
one of the factors that cause the journalistic jargon, journalists in the
Guardian newspaper have used the fame of (events as presidential
nomination or sport championships, and the reputable of the elite, etc….)
for realizing the same propagandistic effect of the rhetorical trope
hyperbole. Also it has been discovered that the usage of odd expression as
the word (guzzler, lava jato, etc….) realizes this trope because these
expressions attract the reader attention.

5-4 Recommendations:
Having obtained findings from the study, the following
recommendations has been recommended for the teachers of translation,
translation students' and the concerned parties:

1- Categorizing the news into categories political, economic, social, sport,
etc… help in understanding the concept of the headline and news text.

2- Reading the news texts carefully to understand the headlines as they have
been considered as their references.

3- Well- knowledge of the usage of the mentioned strategies, and techniques
help students in understanding the British headlines and news texts.
Therefore, English teachers' and teachers of translation must concentrate on
teaching these variables as essential parts of the English syllabus.

4- Regular browsing of British newspapers helps translation students' and
other students to be familiar with the newspapers language, therefore
assisting them to use many communicative skills.
5- Students must get to the habit of seeking out the main points of the news text to tackle the problem of ambiguity.

6- Taking one component of British newspaper (headline, news, lead story, etc…) and deducing it will help the translation students' and other students to understand the language features of each component, and using of this knowledge through exercises developing such skills as note-taking, report writing and so on, so students will soon be better able to deal with linguistic and cultural difficulties of the British newspapers.

7- Translation teachers have to focus on illustrating the points of similarities and differences between the two languages in order to overcome the translation differences, emphasizing the similarities and differences in question to help overcome difficulties caused by language transfer.

8- Understanding cultural values by translation students' contribute to understand the journalistic jargon for realizing translation accuracy.

9- Adding contrastive linguistics as a part of English syllabus is very necessary to help students to get rid of mistakes made due to differences between the English and Arabic linguistics systems. This supported by Zabawa (2010:219), as he states that: ‘more attention should be paid to various contrastive aspects.’
5.5 References:

**Dictionaries**
*Cambridge Dictionary
*Merriam-Webster Dictionary
*Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary
*Oxford Dictionary

**Internet Sources:**
Source: (mass5<Coursesem<www.peoi.org)
Source: www.Skwirk.Com./required skills.
Source: www/media industry,(February, 2012, posted by Bobing Rassia)
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Appendixes
IMF threatens to pull out of Greek rescue

Christine Lagarde issues warning in letter leaked three days before eurozone finance ministers discuss help for Athens

Helena Smith in Athens

Friday 6 May 2016 18:31 BST
Jesse Jackson says he 'didn't know' dinner companion Jean-Marie Le Pen

The civil rights leader, in France to commemorate the abolition of slavery, voiced 'disgust' at the far-right veteran's views after an allegedly inadvertent encounter.
Newcastle ‘devastated’ by relegation, says managing director Lee Charnley

Club’s relegation was confirmed by Sunderland’s 3-0 victory over Everton.
Charnley: ‘I am truly sorry we have not given you the outcome you deserve’
Pharmaceuticals industry

Boots UK boss Simon Roberts quits

Departure of president follows Guardian report that staff were allegedly pressured to milk NHS scheme

Zoe Wood
@zoewoodguardian

Thursday 5 June 2016 19:43 BST