

الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها المترجمون الفلسطينيون المحترفون عند ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية السياسية في المواقع الإخبارية البريطانية

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Palestinian Professional Translators' Strategies when Rendering Political Collocations in British News Websites Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the translation strategies used by the Palestinian professional translators when rendering the political collocations taken from four British news websites and news channels. The translators are working for the Ministry of Information and Althorayya for Communication and Media in Gaza. The translation test used in the study consisted of 58 English collocations taken from 55 random extracts from four well-known British newspapers and Broadcasting websites. The extracts selected for the study focused on the coverage of Palestinian news, particularly the current events of the Great Marches of Return (2018), the Deal of the Century and AlAqsa Intifada (2017). Following the test, the five participants responded to an interview to elicit the difficulties they encountered in translating the collocations and the translation strategies they used. The analysis of the participants' translations was based on a translation model provided by two professors of translation at the Islamic University of Gaza. The results showed that the participants encountered problems while rendering the collocations which were attributed to cultural reasons and lack of knowledge of the collocations and their patternings. The results show that the translators used the synonymy strategy as the first strategy (43.4%), followed by literal translation (27.7%), approximation (10.1%), omission (7.1%), paraphrasing (6.7%), and elaboration and explication (4.8%). The researchers recommend more research to be done in the field of translating collocations in general and translating political collocations in particular.

Key words: Palestinians , Political Collocations, Professional Translators, Translation Problems, Translation Strategies.

الملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة التجريبية إلى تحديد الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها المترجمون الفلسطينيون المحترفون عند ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية السياسية المقتطفة من الصحف الإلكترونية و المواقع الإخبارية البريطانية وقد تم اختيار مجموعة من المترجمين العاملين لدى وزارة الإعلام ومؤسسة الثريا للإعلام و التواصل في غزة. ولتحقيق هذا الغرض، أعد الباحثان اختباراً يتكون من ٥٥ فقرة مقتطفة من أربع مواقع إخبارية بريطانية مشهورة، وهي، صحيفة الإندبندنت وصحيفة الجارديان وقاتا البي بي سي نيوز وقناة فور الإخبارية، حيث احتوت هذه المقتطفات على ٥٨ متلازمة لفظية، وركزت هذه الفقرات على تغطية الأخبار الفلسطينية الخاصة بالأحداث الأخيرة لمسيرات العودة الكبرى (2018) وصفقة القرن وأحداث انتفاضة الأقصى (2017). ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، أجرى الباحثان مقابلات شخصية مع المترجمين بعد نهاية الاختبار لاستيضاح الصعوبات التي واجهتهم أثناء ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية بالإضافة إلى الاستراتيجيات التي استخدموها. واعتمد الباحثان في التحليل على نموذج للترجمة من اعداد اساتذة في الترجمة من الجامعة الإسلامية بالإضافة الى استراتيجيات الترجمة التي يعتمدها المترجمون في ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية السياسية.

* قسم اللغة الانجليزية، كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة الإسلامية، غزة، فلسطين.

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وقد أظهرت النتائج أن المترجمين الفلسطينيين المحترفين واجهوا بعض الصعوبات عند ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية السياسية، تعزى تلك الصعوبات لأسباب ثقافية وعدم إلمام المترجمين بالمصطلحات والمتلازمات اللفظية السياسية. وقد أظهرت النتائج أن نسبة استراتيجيات المترادفات التي استخدمها المترجمون قد بلغت ٤٣.٤٪ وتبعتها استراتيجية الترجمة الحرفية بنسبة ٢٧.٧٪. أما استراتيجية التقريب فقد بلغت نسبتها ١٠.١٪ فقط، وتبعتها استراتيجية الحذف بنسبة ٧.١٪ ثم استراتيجية إعادة الصياغة بنسبة ٦.٧٪ و استراتيجية التوضيح بما نسبته ٤.٨٪. وبناءً على نتائج الاختبار والمقابلة، يوصى الباحثان بإجراء المزيد من الأبحاث في مجال ترجمة المتلازمات اللفظية بشكل عام والمتلازمات اللفظية السياسية بشكل خاص.

كلمات مفتاحية: استراتيجيات الترجمة، الفلسطينيون، المترجمون المحترفون، المتلازمات اللفظية السياسية، مشكلات الترجمة

1. Introduction

Since translation is a means of cross-cultural communication that contributes to the use of language as a device of understanding and transferring of thoughts, beliefs, ideas and traditions, it is no longer deemed just as a simple act of linguistic rendering of what is said in the source text (SL) into the target language (TL). Rather it is a complex act through which translators convey cultural messages. Hatim and Mason (2014) emphasise that translation activity can never be separated from its socio-cultural context. Accordingly, translators need to develop certain translation strategies that would help them to convey the message properly.

Scholars confirm the vital role of globalization and its effect on connectedness along with translation. Gambier and Van Doorslaer (2010), for example, confirm that globalization and Translation Studies (henceforth TS) have expanded enormously in the twenty-first century, in an age when intercultural communication has become increasingly significant. While TS has tended to focus on the nature of linguistic equivalence, culture-oriented studies tended to disregard such language issues with more focus on social, political issues known as 'the cultural turn' of the early 1990s (Bassnett and Lefevere, 1998). According to Bánhegyi (2014), following the 'cultural turn', TS has become more interested in analyzing the

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translation of political texts, the ideology of both the translator and the agency and the power relations involved in the translation of such texts. Gambier and Van Doorslaer (2010) expand on this point by introducing the major implication for translation that is the worldwide transmission of news from 'news agencies' .

Collocations, being the main focus of the present study, are one of the most problematic areas that have significant implications for translation. Collocations are one example of culture-bound expressions that can be problematic and difficult to translate. In this context, Hatim and Mason (2014,p.204) say that "there is always a danger that, even for experienced translators, SL interference will occasionally escape unnoticed and an unnatural collocation will flaw the TT". It follows that, in translation, as they perceive, a collocation should in general be neither less unexpected nor more unexpected than in the ST. However, a collocation is not purely mechanical, but provides powerful evidence of intentionality and text type focus.

Due to their fairly complex and vague nature, collocations pose a problem for Arab translators and interpreters that it is challenging for them to translate or interpret such items properly. Consequently, they tend to translate collocations literally or sometimes omit some expressions to get rid of the burden they encounter. Other translators tend to add clarifications or footnotes to explain what is meant by these collocations. The translator follows these techniques when he/she does not find the exact collocation equivalent. It is also important to note that such techniques may result in poor or incomprehensible translation that has a

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totally different connotation from the intended or target meaning of the collocation. Hatim and Mason (2014: p.11) clearly point out that "achieving proper collocations in the TL text has constantly been one of the major problems a translator faces".

1.2 Justification of the Study

The present study sheds light on the problem of translating political collocations from a translator's perspective rather than from pedagogical perspectives. The beneficiaries from this study are professional translators, novice translators and student translators who usually lack experience to deal with these translation issues.

The researchers are trying to focus on the different strategies usually used in translating those collocations. In the present study, ready collocations in extracts taken from British newspapers and news websites are expected to be translated and also expected to get genuine results since they are inseparable from their contexts.

The study is supposed to be different in the way it tackles the topic of translating political collocations with reference to extracts containing collocations of regular use in British newspapers and news websites . Choosing the extracts is different in this study; they are of current issues dealing with Palestinian topics ranging from the Great Marches of Return in 2018 to AlAqsa Intifada incidents in 2017. In addition, the subjects chosen for the study are professionals working in the field of translation with varying years of experience . In addition to translating the extracts containing the collocations, these translators were interviewed to enrich the study with their opinions in the way they dealt with the collocations and the

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reasons behind choosing certain strategies besides the difficulties they encountered in translating the collocations.

1.3 Significance of the Study

The outcomes of the study are expected to contribute significantly to the field of translation in general and translating collocations in particular. The study seeks to benefit student translators who intend to study translation at university level. It is also of benefit for new researchers in translation as it would be one of the first recent studies to discuss political collocations related to Palestinian issues. The results will also familiarize those new researchers with strategies and techniques used in translating collocations based on the experiences of professional translators.

1.4 Research Questions

The study aims to answer the following three questions:

1. What are the strategies used by Palestinian professional translators when rendering political collocations?
2. What are the main problems encountered by Palestinian professional translators when translating political collocations from English into Arabic?
3. What are the main causes behind such problems?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Political Discourse and Translation of Political Texts

First political discourse, according to Chilton and Schaffner (1997, p. 207), is described as “a complex form of human activity”. Politics depends heavily on the professional use of language. According to

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Schaffner (1996, p.201), "Any political action is prepared, accompanied, controlled and influenced by language." In discussing the political discourse one should go beyond the linguistic analysis to include social, political and other cultural dimensions prevailing in the society. In this regard Schaffner (1996, p.201) points out that

" A more narrow linguistic analysis of political discourse cannot ignore the broader societal and political framework in which such discourse is embedded." Van Dijk (in Schaffner 1996, p.201) agrees with what Schaffner has gone for by saying

" Despite some studies on 'political language', discourse and conversation analysis has thus far had little to offer to political science, and he has called for discourse analysis to be a genuine social, or cultural analysis ".

One of the main problems of political discourse is that more and more people are exposed to discourse that may be characterized as political in nature. (Schaffner (1996,p. 201). The existence of more people in a political discourse is causing huge challenges for the translator to understand the role each person plays in the discourse. For example, in translating Israeli political news the Palestinian translator should be aware of the roles played by news editors or source text authors as political discourse is loaded with connotations and perspectives not noticeably apprehended by laymen. They also need to use critical discourse analysis to enable the translators to identify the lexical, grammatical, and discursive structures source text authors use to shape the meaning of the news. (Shabana, 2018).

The authors of the present study think that the translation of political texts poses a huge challenge for the translator as he/she is

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dealing with a text full of cultural specific items pertaining to a particular culture with a completely different political system. In this regard Shraideh and Mahadin (2015) state that politics is considered to be one of the most problematic aspects in translation because it is an important part of human daily life, especially in recent years. It plays a fundamental role in forming people's economic, social, philosophical and ideological thinking. Therefore, owing to cultural differences between languages, translating political texts from one language into another is not an easy task. Consequently, to achieve a successful translation, translators should be familiar with the cultures of the SL and TL.

Politically, Hatim and Mason (2014, p.56) enhance that context and the relationship between the sender and the receiver play an important role in translation. Newmark (1991) also states that political language contains many abstract concepts which may result in difficulties that seem to be easy to be translated at the first glance. The words '*democracy*' and '*communism*' that exist in many languages can be translated differently. Newmark says that a direct translation of these words could end up to be tough because conveying the intended meaning may not be straightforward. The reason for this is that such notions often have various meanings in different countries. They can be strongly influenced by the political tradition of their countries.

In translating political texts translators will come across a number of collocations specific to a particular culture. Therefore, the translator should pay considerable attention to the collocational differences between the two languages in order to choose the appropriate collocation in the

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target language. As Newmark (1988:180) maintains “ The translator will be caught every time, not by his grammar, which is probably suspiciously ‘better’ than an educated native’s, not by his vocabulary, which may well be wider, but by his unacceptable or improbable collocations”. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to analyze the collocation problems encountered by Palestinian professional translators as well as the translation strategies they used when rendering the political collocations.

2.2 Collocations in Political Contexts

Al Ghazali (2006) conducted a discourse analysis study on a text written by George Jones and Graeme Wilson in *The Daily Telegraph*. Al Ghazali highlighted about 16 collocations included in two short paragraphs, e.g. "police investigation", "beyond belief" and "fresh question". He concluded that the collocation difficulties facing learners came as a result of lack of exposure to such expressions. Another result of his study is that not all word-combinations can easily be justified, adding that collocations vary among English users around the world as they contain metaphorical language.

Since a collocation refers to a relationship between words that frequently occur together, political collocations are extensively used in media and speeches of officials and agencies. "*Carry out*", for example, was used by the CNN describing the attacks done by ISIS, e.g. "the FBI has been increasing training for police departments around the country to get ready for what type of *attacks* ISIS likes to *carry out*." In the same report, which was talking about the coverage of the Paris Terrorist Attacks in 2015, the lexical collocation, "*attack*", and its companies were used many times as part of political collocations, e.g. "*terrorist attacks*", "*attack sites*", "*recent*

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attacks'. In a speech by Obama talking about the attacks in Orlando in 2016, he said, "This is a *devastating attack* on all Americans. It is one that is particularly painful for the people of Orlando", and "in some cases, going to make a difference as to whether they're able to *carry out attacks* like this or not".

In the several wars waged against the Gaza Strip in recent years, the same collocation has been used several times. In a report relating to the Israeli Warplanes Strikes on Gaza city in 2002, the CNN mentioned the air strikes done on the civilians and the governmental places there, e.g. "the Israeli F-16 warplanes *carry out* air strikes on a location inside Gaza". On the other hand, the same collocation was used to describe how Hamas responded, "the brigade that is responsible for *carrying out* Hamas suicide attacks and shooting attacks against Israeli citizens". In another report published by Al Jazeera in 2013 regarding the Peace Process, the semantic collocations for the word "peace" were extensively used referring to how officials handle and comment on the Peace Process between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Many collocates were cited, i.e. "to revive the peace process", "a peace deal", "peace process", "peace initiative", "peace negotiations", "peace talks", "peacemaker", "peace formula", and "peacemaking".

During his election campaign and while addressing the most pro-Israel lobbying group in the AIPAC on March 21, 2016, Trump, the republican presidential candidate, devoted most of his speech to support the Israelis. More than once he expressed his intimate relationship with the Israeli people. Through his use of several collocations, Trump's language seems

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to be natural and spontaneous. For example, he said; "have a beautiful Jewish baby", "have great relationship" and "have rampant incitement and children being taught to hate Israel. According to Gallo (2016), in contexts where collocation-related concepts are implemented, especially, in political speeches, politicians use this to give the impression of having an intimate conversation with individual voters rather than giving a prepared speech to a mass audience.

3. Methodology

To accomplish the purpose of the study and obtain a precise and pertinent conclusion, the researchers used the descriptive-analytical approach in addition to the quantitative approach in which the results are tabled and diagrammed in order to provide the reader with a quick access to the results. This section discusses the population and sampling of the study, data collection techniques, reliability and validity of the study and ends up with rater's assessment and professional translator's assessment.

3.1 The Population and Sampling of the Study

The researchers' main concern is to investigate how Palestinian professional translators can produce different results when they translate various collocations taken from different British newspapers and news websites. Those newspapers and news websites are supposed to publish and discuss Palestinian political issues, since the extracts are thoroughly discussing current Palestinian affairs. The translators are tested in the core of their experience and knowledge of translation strategies, mainly, the strategies they used when translating the collocations taken from these political texts. Therefore, the researchers consulted five professional translators from the Ministry of Information and Althorayya for

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Communication and Media in Gaza. The translators have been working in these institutions where they translate and publish their work locally, regionally or internationally.

3.2 Data Collection Techniques

To fulfill the purpose of this study, the researchers selected original short extracts from well-known British newspapers, TV News channels and Websites, namely, *The Independent*, *The Guardian*, *BBC News* and *Channel 4 News*.

In selecting the texts the following criteria were taken into consideration:

- a. The newspapers and news websites would cover the kind of topics that Palestinian translators would be dealing with most frequently. In addition, Palestinian professional translators are on a daily-basis contact with international news agencies to cover the news of Palestinians living under the occupation.
- b. The newspapers and news channels quite often deal with Palestinian issues and cover the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- c. Based on the coverage of the Arab-Israeli conflict in these news outlets, Palestinian translators are often asked by their local employers to translate articles that discuss the current Palestinian issues.
- d. The texts were written in authentic news language.

The selection of these extracts was randomly provided that each selected text must contain at least one collocation which is regularly used in British newspapers. According to the expert raters consulted by the researchers, the collocations chosen for the study were suitable to be used as the data

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in the study as they satisfy the conditions of being collocations and meet the criterion of being Palestinian. The choice fell onto 55 extracts containing 58 collocations that discuss extensively and exclusively events and issues related to the Palestinian affairs.

The result of the translated material was analyzed in light of the strategies used in the translation process. Finally, a semi-structured interview was conducted with the translators to add more clarification to the analysis method and to enrich the discussion of the results. The interview investigated the most problematic areas encountered by the translators while rendering the collocations in addition to an attempt to understanding why translators tend to choose one strategy rather than the other.

3.3 Reliability and Validity of the Study

In order to ensure the validity and reliability of the study tools, the researchers consulted two experts from the English Department, Islamic university of Gaza (IUG) and Al Quds Open University- Rafah Branch. After two weeks of thoroughly investigating the selected collocations, the experts advised the researchers to replace the questionnaire with a semi-structured interview since the number of the participants is limited and due to the easy access of these translators. They also called for increasing the number of collocations and adding two more online newspapers, bringing to four the total number of British newspapers.

3.4 The Rater's Assessment

The rater involved in the assessment of collocations in the translated texts has a PhD in translation from the University of Salford in the UK. The rater has long experience in teaching translation and linguistics at the English Department at the IUG, and he has also supervised a considerable number

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of MA students at Gaza universities. The rater and researchers met on a weekly basis to discuss collocation errors identified by the researchers. The discussion focused on issues related to the identification and causes of collocation errors. In most cases there was unanimous agreement on all issues raised in the discussion.

3.5 The Professional Translator's Assessment

The professional translator provided a model translation which was used as a yardstick against which students' translations were assessed (Lauscher 2000: 163). The professional translator is an assistant professor of translation with long experience in teaching translation at the IUG. He has also worked as a professional translator in some local and international organizations.

In assessing the acceptability of collocations in the translated texts, the researchers used the professional translator's model translation to check the appropriateness of the collocations in addition to taking the rater's assessment into consideration. This two-way evaluation process adopted by the researchers has minimized subjectivity while providing a more objectively acceptable assessment in terms of finding the right political collocations for ST collocations.

4. The Results of the Study

The translators who participated in the study used different translation strategies while rendering the chosen collocations. Table (4.1) below shows these translation strategies as well as the frequencies of the responses for each of the five participants. It also shows that translators tended to use the strategy of synonymy most of the time with a percentage

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of 43.4%, followed by literal translation with 27.7%. The strategy of approximation came third followed by the strategy of omission with percentages of 10.1%, and 7.1% respectively. The least two common strategies used by the translators were paraphrase, and elaboration and explication with percentages of 6.7% and 4.8% respectively. However, being unable to find the appropriate correspondence for some SL collocations were the case for all translators as they mistakenly rendered some collocations into irrelevant TL correspondence.

Table (1.1): Frequency and Percentage of the Utilization of the Translation Strategies (خطأ! لا يوجد نص من النمط المعين في المستند).

No. of T.	Frequency of The Utilization of Translation Strategies						
	Synonymy	Literal Trans.	Approximation	Omission	Paraphrase	Elaobr& Explic.	Inaccurate Translation
A	21	21	6	1	6	0	2
B	28	17	2	1	2	3	5
C	15	16	5	7	4	2	9
D	28	11	7	6	1	2	3
E	24	9	7	4	5	6	3
Tot. 267	116	74	27	19	18	13	22
%	43.4	27.7	10.1	7.1	6.7	4.8	8.2

4.1 The Translation Strategies

The following section is investigating the strategies used by the five translators beginning with the translation strategy of synonymy, as shown in figure (4.2).

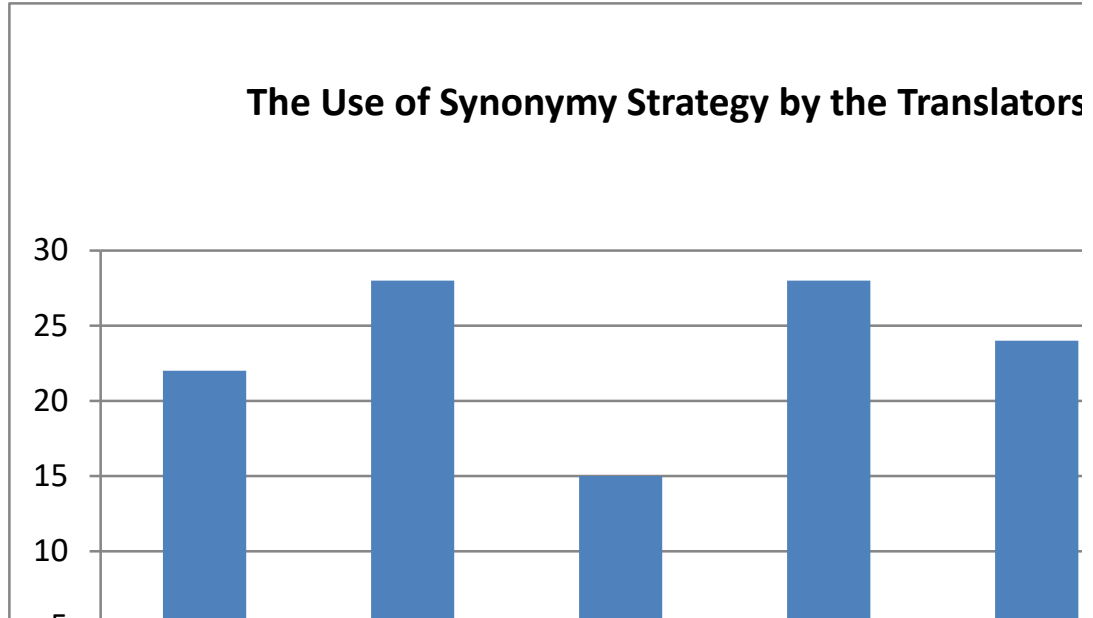


Figure (2. خطأ! لا يوجد نص من النمط المعين في المستند.) The Use of Synonymy Strategy by the Translators

4.1.1 The Use of Synonymy Strategy

Through displaying the results of the translation process and the translation strategies used by the five translators, the strategy of synonymy (finding the right equivalent) gained the highest rank in this study and was applied extensively by all participants. It was used 116 times with a percentage of 43.4%. Such a result indicates the translators' good knowledge with the proper Arabic equivalent of the SL and TL collocations. The result of the analysis shows that all the participants have realized to some extent how to deal with collocations and how to use different translation strategies. They expressed a good reaction towards using the appropriate TL equivalent. For example, Translator A used the strategy of synonymy 21

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times in this study accounting for 36.8% of his choice of the translation strategies. Translator A came in fourth place in applying this strategy. He rendered "*throw his weight*" into "يلقي بكامل ثقله", which seems to be a roughly denotative meaning. Another collocation, "*reached a boiling point*", was rendered as "وصل الى عنق الزجاجة", which seems to be a roughly connotative meaning, as both SL and TL collocations are widely used in media discourse. However, the denotative and connotative translations have succeeded in reaching and delivering the message of the SL collocations. Translator A rendered "*without a shadow of doubt*", "*independent inquiry*", and "*plunged the peace process into crisis*" into "دون ادنى شك", "تحقيق مستقل", and "أوقعت عملية السلام في ازمة" respectively.

4.1.2 Literal translation

The five translators chose literal translation to be the second rank strategy used in their translation for the collocations, as shown in Figure (4.3) below.

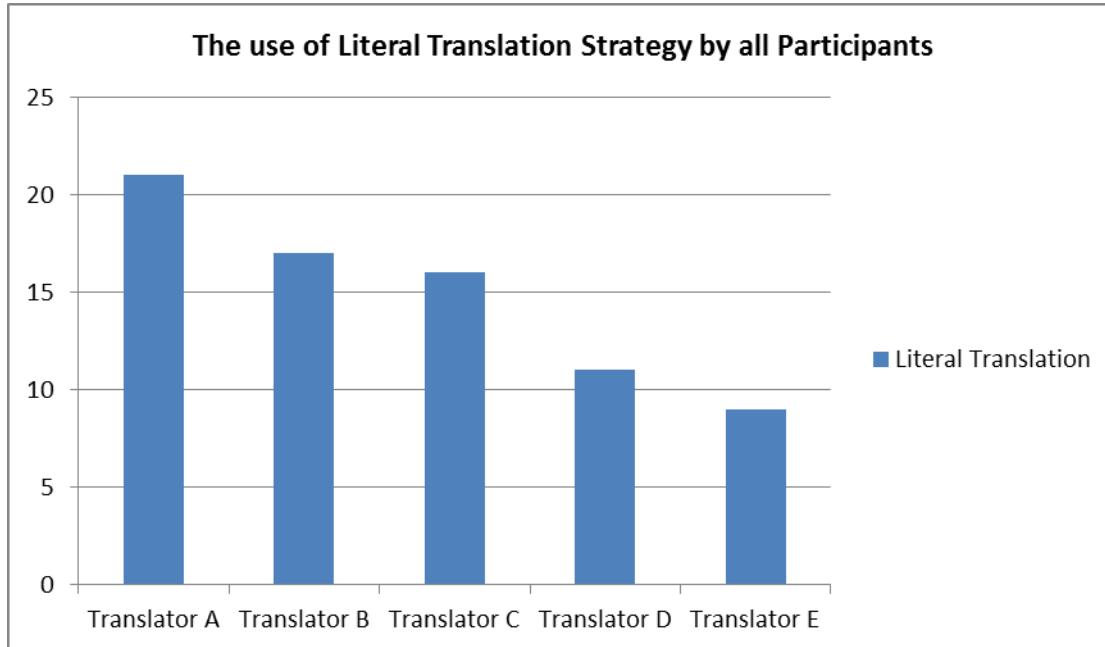


Figure (3.خطأ! لا يوجد نص من النمط المعين في المستند.): The Use of Literal Translation Strategy by all Participants

The results of the translations indicate that literal translation gained the second rank among the other translation strategies. It was used 74 times accounting for 27.7% of the translation strategies in total. This result indicates that participant translators show lack of knowledge in this section. Generally, literal translation can provide the meaning of the linguistic items; however, in most cases, it deviates from the sense and the message of the items. For example, Translator B utilized the strategy of literal translation 17 times with a percentage of 10.7% of her choice of the translation strategies. Translator B is ranked second in selecting such a strategy. For

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example, she translated "*brink of collapse*" as "على حافة الدمار" instead of "الحرب", "*escalating war of words*" was rendered as "على وشك السقوط/الانهيار", "*escalating war of words*" was rendered as "الحرب". The translator translated "*growing international criticism*" into "الانتقاد العالمي المتزايد" instead of "تزايد الانتقادات الدولية", while "*behind the attack*" was rendered into "تقف خلف الاعتداء" which is a very direct, word for word translation that has conveyed the meaning literally to the target reader. Instead the translator could replace this by "مسؤولة عن الهجوم", a translation that can provide a functional and a more idiomatic rendering of the STmessage.

In addition, the renderings provided by the five translators showed traces of ideological errors due to their use of literal translation. For example, Translator B rendered "*lone wolf attacks*" as "الهجمات الفردية" and "*changed its terrorist stripes*" into "خطتها الارهابية" as an example of deletion and literal translation strategies respectively, in addition to performing the same strategy in translating the "Israeli positions" as "المواقع". Applying such a strategy in translating collocations from ST into TT is producing a poor result and producing a TT void of any collocational sense or cultural awareness. She also translated "*spate of murders*" literally as "موجة عمليات القتل" carried out by Palestinians. Moreover, she produced "يمكن ان تنفجر عنفا" for "*could spill over into violence*" and translated "*have traded bards over deadly clashes*" as "تبادلوا الانتقادات اللاذعة حول الاشتباكات الدامية". Finally, the translator rendered "*some violent demonstrators*" using the literal strategy as "على بعض المتظاهرين غير السلميين".

4.1.3 Approximation

Figure (4.4) shows the results of using the approximation strategy through translating the collocations. The use of approximation indicates lack of

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knowledge of the translation strategies and theories of translation in addition to lack of awareness of collocational patternings concerning translating collocations especially the ones used in news and media. That is why it is less used than the strategies of synonymy and literal translation. This strategy is deemed to be a moderate strategy used in translating collocations compared with the other strategies. The overall use of this strategy is 27 times with a general percentage of 10.1%.

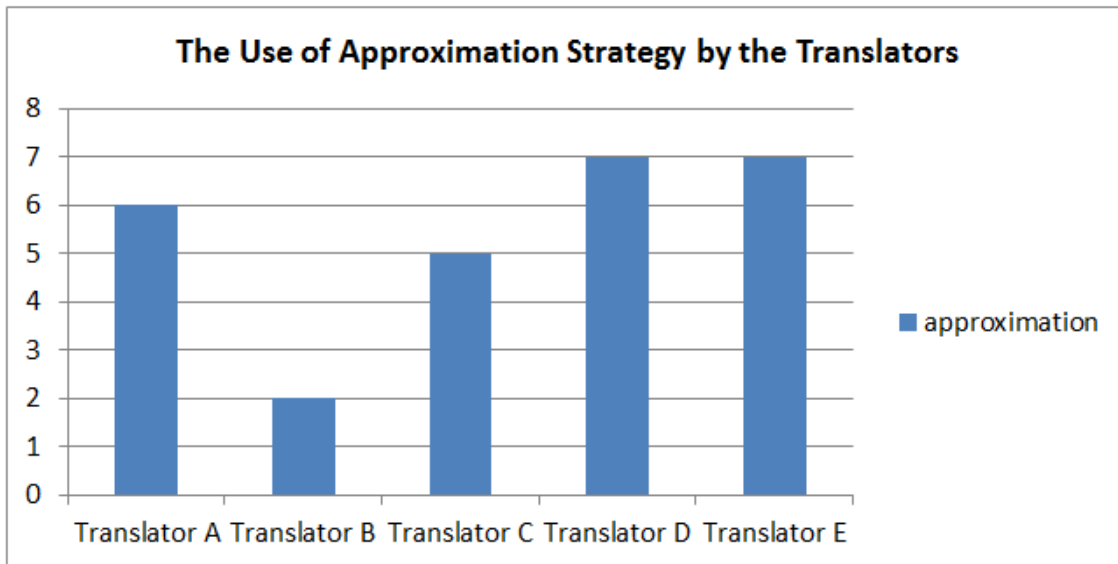


Figure (4.4): The Use of Approximation Strategy by the Translators

For example, Translator C used the strategy of approximation very moderately. She performed this strategy 5 times accounting for 8.6% of her use of the rest of strategies. She came in the third rank among all translators in their use of the translation strategies. For example, she used this strategy in rendering "*standing ovation*" into "ترحيب حار"، "*the blockade remains in place*" which she rendered as "بقي الحصار على ما هو عليه".

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Another collocation by translator C "*plunged the peace process into crisis*" was rendered into "أودى بعملية السلام الى الحضيض". The other two collocations "*reached boiling point*" and "*survived an attempt on his life*" were rendered as "وصل الذروة", and "نجا من الموت" respectively.

4.1.4 Omission

The strategy of omission was used as the fourth strategy of translating collocations in the study. It was used 19 times by the translators with a percentage of 7.1%. In some cases the difficulty of translating certain collocations forced translators to use the strategy of omission to get rid of the burden of translating the collocations. Translators also lack knowledge of the different translation strategies used in the translation of collocations. Omission was used in translating collocations either partially as deleting one part of the chunk of collocation, or completely like deleting the whole translation of the collocation in the TT and not compensating for the partial or the complete deletion. Figure (4.5) below shows the distribution of the strategy of omission among the five translators.

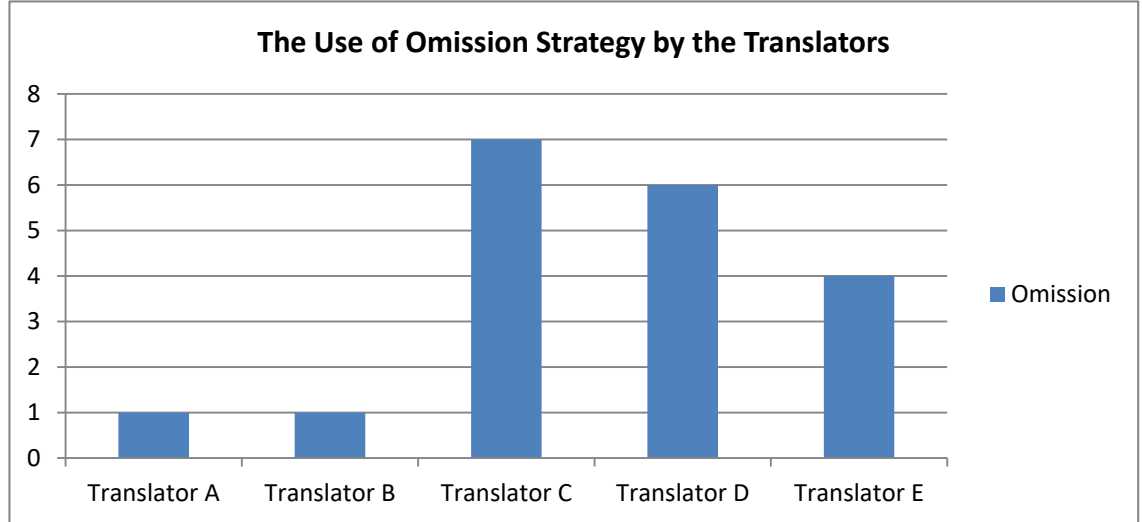


Figure (4.5): The Use of Omission Strategy by the Translators

For example, Translator D used the strategy of omission moderately. He applied it 6 times with a percentage of 10.3% of his choice of translation strategies, occupying the second position in using this strategy. For example, he applied the strategy of omission in translating the collocation "*lone wolf attacks*" into "العمليات الفردية". He also rendered "*pick-up time*" as "توصيلة", "*drift like wood smoke*" into "ينساب" which lacks the collocational pattern. The strategy of omission was also applied in rendering the collocation "*ticked down*" into "اقترب", and the collocation "*most disputatious people*" was rendered into "الاكثر ماثارا للجدل" which lacks the essence of the collocation, the noun, as the translator missed translating the linguistic item "*people*".

4.1.5 Paraphrasing

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The strategy of paraphrasing was also used moderately by the translators. This strategy is the fifth strategy used in translating the collocations of the study. Using this strategy indicates that the translators have some awareness and knowledge of the strategies and theories of translation. It also means that the translators know that if they could not get the exact equivalent in the TL, they could paraphrase the text using their own words. This choice could be better than other strategies which take the TL translation away from the ST translation. Translators applied the paraphrasing strategy 18 times with a percentage 6.7%. The distribution of the use of the paraphrasing strategy among the translators is shown in figure (4.6) below.

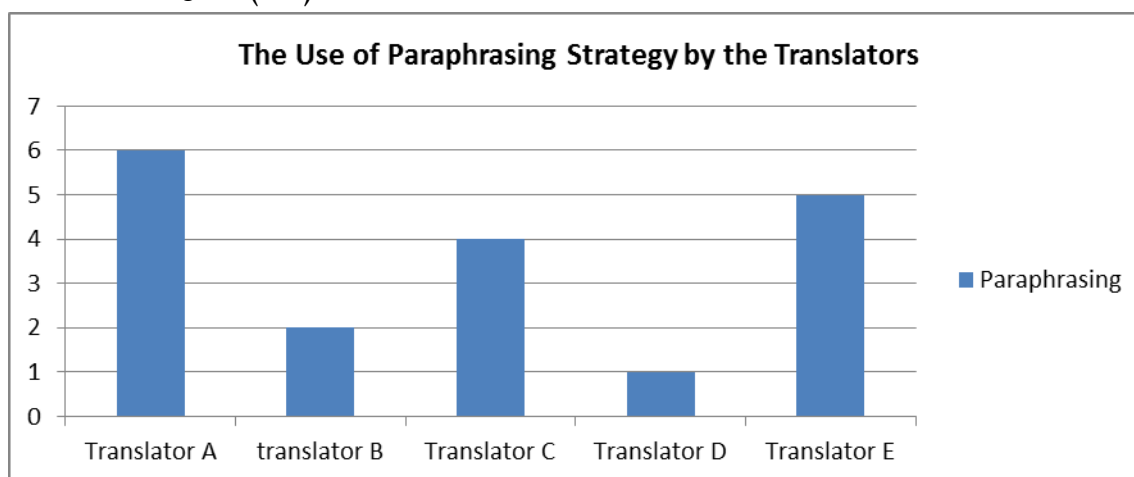


Figure (4.6): The Use of Paraphrasing Strategy by the Translators

For example, Translator E applied the strategy of paraphrasing 5 times accounting for 8.6% of his choice of the translation strategies. By this percentage, translator E came in the second rank following translator A in their use of the strategy of paraphrasing. For example, translator E used this strategy to translate "dropped off" as "سيتم اصطحابها وانزالها". In addition,

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the collocation " *some pushing and shoving*" was rendered into "التدافع والزحام". He also used this strategy in translating " *distressing images*" into "تبعث على الاسى", and " *Israeli positions*" into "التكنات الاسرائيلية".

4.1.6 Elaboration and Explication

The five translators used the elaboration and explication strategy. The overall use of this strategy was only 13 times accounting for 4.8% of all the strategies used. It is the last strategy used according to the classification of the strategies. To avoid deletion and due to their lack of knowledge about the collocational patterns and collocational background, some translators tend to apply the strategy of elaboration and explication in translating the collocations. To some extent, translators have some knowledge about the general meaning of the collocation; however, they lack the ability to form a suitable collocation in the TL. Figure (4.7) shows the distribution of the elaboration and explication strategy among the five translators.

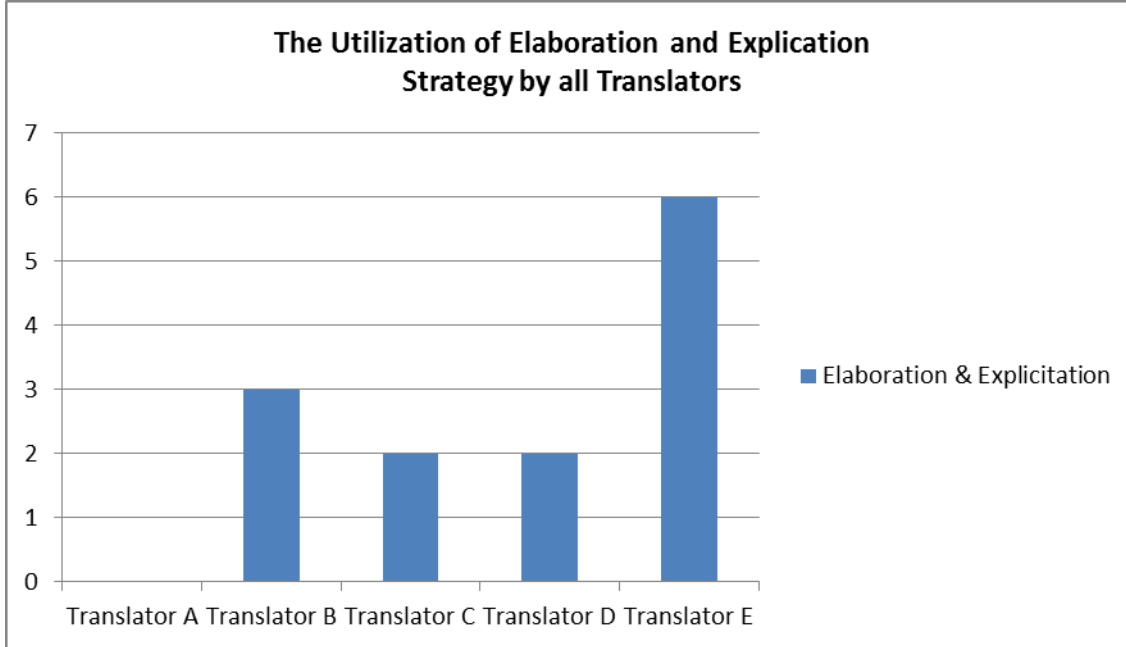


Figure (4.7): The Utilization of Elaboration and Explication Strategy by all Translators

For example, Translator B used the strategy of elaboration and explication 3 times accounting for 5.1% of her choice of the translation strategies. By this percentage, translator B ranked herself in the second position among other translators in choosing this strategy. For example, she rendered the collocation "*Israel strategically caves*" into "تتراجع فيها اسرائيل استراتيجيا". In addition, she translated "*currently at a historic low*" as "هي في الوقت الراهن في "أفتر حالاتها كقطعة" and "*a pawn in a staged provocation*" was rendered as "شطرنج في لعبة الاستفزات" الممنهجة

4.1.7 Inaccurate Translations

Irrelevant translation is not a strategy to adopt. The researchers concluded that it is a gap in the collocational pattern regarding the collocations in general. The five translators produced irrelevant forms of

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translation, though in small number compared with other correct translations. The more the professional translator produced good forms of synonyms in translating the collocations, the less the irrelevant translation forms they produced. Figure (4.8) below shows the distribution of using irrelevant translations among the five translators. They applied inaccurate translations 22 times with a percentage of 8.2%.

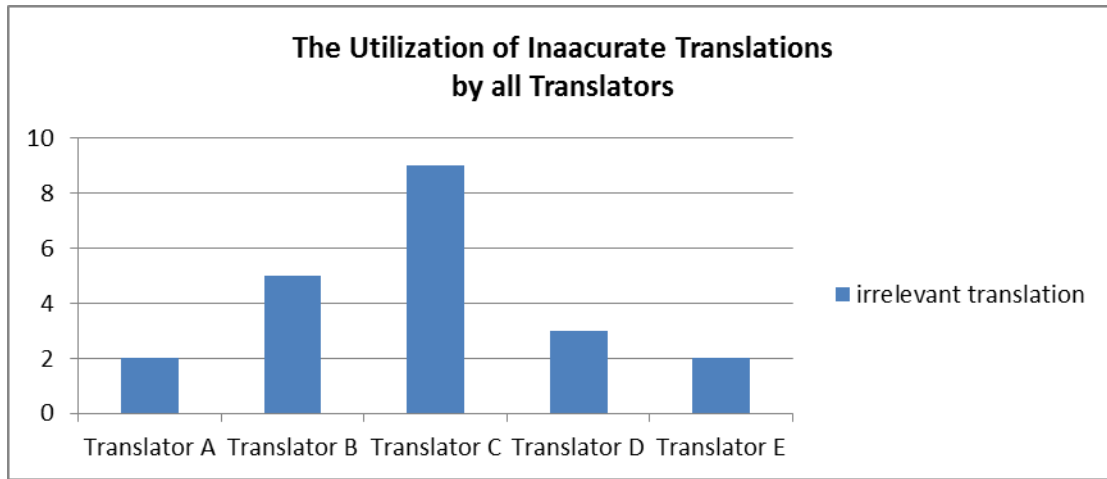


Figure (4.8): The Utilization of irrelevant translation by all Translators

For example, Translator A produced two forms of irrelevant translations which are considered to be inappropriate equivalents for the ST collocations. For example, translator A rendered "*dig into their positions*" as "يتحصن كل منهم في موقعه"، and the collocation "*muddy the water*" was translated into "يتراجع عن موقفه".

4.2 Interview analysis

This section tries to enrich the previous analysis part of the test through listening to the translators themselves and discovering the strategies and the difficulties they encountered while rendering the collocations of the

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study. It is also an attempt to find answers for the other two main questions of the study: What are the main problems encountered by Palestinian professional translators when translating political collocations from English into Arabic? And what are the main causes behind such problems?

The result of the interview conducted with the five participants indicated that the five participants encountered various problems while translating the collocations of the study. The translators provided different reasons for such problems. For example Translator A, who has been working as a translator for 9 years, said that he faced serious problems in finding the exact translation for the source collocations. He also added that before translating the collocations he thought about using different strategies to get the appropriate meaning of the collocation. When he was asked about the strategies he used, he said that he began the translation by determining the potential meaning of the collocation and identifying the correct meaning in the context, then searching for the exact translation already used in daily life. When the translator was asked about consulting any help while translating the collocations, he agreed by saying that he consulted specialists and online tools to reach the correct equivalent of the collocation, adding that he needed 3 days to finish the translation assignment. Translator A added by saying that he encountered many odd collocations in the test giving "*lightning rod*" as an example which he translated into "مصدر الهام". And the collocation "*sack of onions*" was identified as a non-previously seen collocation which he translated as "عديمي الفائدة". The translator talked about his experience in tackling the

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problems that he encountered while translating the collocations by saying that he had to use expressions from Arabic literature.

It has previously been mentioned that Translator A applied the synonymy strategy 21 times. The interview results indicated that translator A, however, encountered serious problems in translating the collocations that affected his use of the appropriate translation strategy. He sought help from various sources though he did not get the appropriate choice of the appropriate translation strategies. Since the collocations of the present study are not the kinds of collocations that can be dealt with simply in translation due to their restricted use in political situations, the translator should have thought very carefully before using the literal translation strategy (21 times) and other strategies which in many times do not provide the correct equivalent for the collocations.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The ultimate goal of the present study is to investigate the various problems encountered by the five translators and the strategies they used while rendering the collocations. In this regard, translators have attempted to reach this goal and apply the appropriate translation strategies in order to produce the most suitable TT equivalent. They did their best in the test although there was an obvious difference in their performance. In their attempt to select the suitable translation strategy, synonymy, translators B and D achieved the most appropriate results followed by translators E, A, and C. To some extent, the findings of the test are in line with the findings of most previous studies. The five translators encountered problems while translating the collocations. These problems vary from general cultural

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problems to more specific problems such as when a translator comes across a collocation he or she has not met before. These reasons in addition to the difficulty of some collocations or one part of the collocation constituted real challenges that faced the translators. Their experiences and backgrounds in the field of translation were reflected in their work, as the more experienced the translator was, the better work he/she presented.

The present research tried to fill the gap in the field of translating collocations particularly political collocations and cast the light on the different translation strategies used in translating the collocations rather than mentioning the problems and setting some solutions. The findings are expected to add significantly to the field of translating collocations since translators confirmed that translation is a unique task for any interested person not necessarily to be a translator, while translating collocations is a sensitive field and choice.

5.1 Recommendations

Based on the results provided in the current study, the researchers would suggest important recommendations that might help in developing the learning and translation of collocations in the way that encourages professional translators as well as novice translators to build up general awareness of collocations. To maximize the benefits of these recommendations, the recommendations in this study would go gradually, first, for teachers and students, and, second, for novice and professional translators.

5.1.1 Suggestions for teachers and students:

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- Developing collocational awareness among school learners at an early age and integrating collocations in school syllabus.
- Teaching and learning collocations should be regular and organized.
- Organizing workshops that involve topics on collocations.
- Creating an interest and enhancing learners' motivation in learning collocations through conducting student-centered situations where the teacher works as a monitor and students create situations of interaction.
- Building up various exercises like matching, gap-filling, odd one out, matching to pictures, multiple choices and translation tasks to facilitate the learning of collocations in a friendly learning environment.
- Encouraging students by explaining the importance of collocations in mastering the English language.
- Explaining that collocations are an integral part of the Arabic and English languages.
- Organizing competitions and granting awards for the best applicable ideas that help students use collocations in their daily life, not only at schools.
- Using films as helpful and efficient tools for creating interest in acquiring the language from its native sources and absorbing collocational expressions.
- Holding conferences with the help of teachers and schools to open a channel between students and native-speaker students with

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previously prepared shared topics followed gradually with non-prepared topics.

- Teachers should advise students of the proper use and the applicability of using English-collocation dictionaries such as *Oxford Collocations Dictionary for Students of English*.
- At this age of intercultural communication and the vast spread of different means of communication, students should expose themselves and make use of this chance to develop themselves in all fields, specifically in learning and absorbing collocations covering different fields.
- The school library should contain different English genres and library staff should encourage students to read all these stylistic variations in special sessions under the supervision of English teachers.

5.1.2 Suggestions for novice and professional translators:

- Translators should trace collocations in Arabic to be used as appropriate equivalents for English collocations.
- In case that an identical collocation is not available in Arabic, an approximately alternative English collocation can be suggested. For example, the collocation "*reached a boiling point*" in "*none of this is likely to cool the temperature in a situation that has once more reached boiling point*" can be rendered into *وصل الى عنق الزجاجة* instead of *وصلت الى حالة من الغليان*.
- English formal collocations should be translated into formal Arabic collocations. For example, the collocation "*ground-breaking work*" in the study has only the formal rendering: *وضع حجر الأساس*

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- Literal translation can be applied as the last resort. For example, literal translation can be effective in translating some cases such as the English collocation "*independent inquiry*" which can be translated literally into *تحقيق مستقل*.
- Improving translators' awareness of the importance of collocations in learning and mastering the English language.
- More research should be conducted in the field of English–Arabic–English collocations in general and in translating political collocations in particular.
- More research relating to lexical and grammatical difficulties in translating collocations should be conducted.
- More research concerning translation strategies applied in translating collocations should be conducted.
- Dictionary lexicologists should propose specialized monolingual and bilingual collocation dictionaries.
- Developing high level of collocational competence among translators by designing specialized courses and encouraging student translators at university to study and master a wide range of collocations before leaving to work.
- Translators should be aware of the crucial role of mastering collocations which is a reflection of mastering the English language.
- Being involved in the culture is a distinctive feature for a translator; therefore, translating collocations would be much easier for them.

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- Mastering English is not a main requirement for mastering translating political collocations, but it is a preliminary step for translating collocations in general.
- Syllabus designers at universities should include political courses targeting the translators including translating political collocations.
- Workshops would be useful if regularly held for translators to discuss recent topics in translation and translation strategies.
- Skype is a wonderful technological means to hold workshops with native speakers to exchange recent topics in the field of translating political collocations.

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Appendix (1)

1. It looks like history repeating itself. A **spate of murders**, carried out by Palestinians within Israeli territory, has been met with a militarised response from Israel's authorities, which has added an estimated 30 Palestinians to the death toll of seven Israeli Jews.
2. None of this is likely to **cool the temperature** in a situation that has once more **reached boiling point**.
3. But Israel's heavy-handed response is also highly unlikely to stop "**lone wolf**" **attacks** or prevent more of Palestinian civil society joining the fray
4. The 15-hectare (37-acre) compound, known to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary and to Jews as the Temple Mount, has long been **a lightning rod** for the rival religious and national narratives of the two sides.
5. Israeli security analysts had noted that the Palestinian president, Mahmoud Abbas, had **thrown his weight** behind the movement, suspending security coordination with Israel.
6. Naftali Bennett, the education minister and a member of the security cabinet, told Army Radio that Israel had been weakened by the decision.

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“I anticipate an increase in violence soon,” he said. “Every time that **Israel strategically caves**, we get an intifada. You sort of benefit in the short term, but you cause damage in the long run.”

7. The city’s top Muslim cleric, Mohammed Hussein, told worshippers on Friday that he expected a “**long test of wills**” with Israel.

8. Among them one who was **mortally wounded** and another in serious condition. We provided initial medical treatment to the wounded.”

9. Amid a mounting toll of deaths and injuries in the crisis, Israelis and Palestinians are braced for weeks of confrontation, as both sides appeared to **dig in to their positions**.

10. Announcing the beginning of **ground-breaking work** at the new settlement, Netanyahu wrote on his Twitter feed: “Work began today on-site, as I promised, to establish the new settlement,” with a photograph of a mechanical digger working at the site north of Ramallah:

11. According to reports in the Israeli media, as the deadline for signing the waiver **ticked down**, Netanyahu intervened with the new US ambassador, David Friedman, earlier this week in an attempt to persuade Trump to stand by his campaign promise.

12. Although he had said he would move the embassy on his first day in office, since the inauguration all the indications from diplomats and officials have been that **he was backsliding on the issue** – allegedly because he does not want to **muddy the waters** in pursuit of a Middle East peace agreement that he has described as the “ultimate deal”.

13. Calling on the wider international community to “**stand shoulder to shoulder**” with Palestinians to protect the two-state solution, Saeb

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Erekat, senior Palestinian negotiator, warned that undermining the long-standing strategy was no joke.

14. But given regional instability and long-running divisions in Palestinian politics, many in his cabinet argue **the time is not ripe** for a Palestinian state to emerge.
15. While Palestinian prisoners **have mounted hunger strikes** before, it has rarely on such a large scale. The protest also comes before the 50th anniversary of the Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territories, giving added significance.
16. Speaking to the [Haaretz](#) newspaper before the trial, he said: "My daughters had names, they had faces, they had plans, they had hopes... It is a disgrace to call human beings **collateral damage.**"
17. Bara Ghaben, Ibrahim Tbeil and Mus'ab Araeer were all under the age of one and suffered from congenital heart conditions which could not be adequately treated in Gazan hospitals, where the health care system is on the **brink of collapse.**
18. Relations between Ramallah and Gaza are **currently at a historic low.** Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas has been stepping up a quiet war to try and break Hamas' hold on the Strip in recent months, strangling the electricity supply, medical aid and slashing wages for Gaza-based government employees.
19. Over the last decade, living conditions for Gazans have greatly deteriorated thanks to Israeli sea and land blockades and **sky-high unemployment rates.**

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20. This website is disgusting. Women are not a **sack of onions**,” says Lina Zein, 25, a single woman from Gaza City, explaining that Wesal felt too transactional in its approach to arranging weddings.
21. A spokesperson for Prime Minister [Benjamin Netanyahu](#)’s office said the group was just “attempting to **fool the world**” it had changed its **terrorist stripes**.
22. The US president’s vision for peace in the Middle East, however, **remains nebulous**, with the White House saying on Friday after the Abbas conversation that “the president emphasised his personal belief that peace is possible and that the time has come to make a deal”.
23. And while Trump has suggested that his son-in-law Jared Kushner – again lacking any **track record** in diplomatic negotiations – could take a lead in talks between Israelis and Palestinians, there has been little evidence of what Kushner’s vision is or what his real role might be.
24. The problem when it is slow is if there is a **pick-up time** with a car on the other side. If you miss that you have to pay for a taxi.”
25. Paramedics **mill and chat** around their vehicles. Then a pick-up truck arrives to drop off the tyres that will be burned by the youths.
26. The call of the muezzin, the bark of radio news bulletins – **drift like wood smoke** across the rooftops of an unspecified Middle Eastern town.
27. Through talking-head interviews, archive footage and **woozy dramatic recreations**, the film gives a hearing to people from both sides, unpicking their ingrained hatred and exploring the moment when they decided that enough was enough.

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28. Gaza's electricity crisis **will land on 'Israel's doorstep'**, warns UN peace envoy
29. We have encouraged the Egyptian authorities to ease the movement of **bona fide** travellers through Rafah, and in the longer term to consider expanding Rafah to passenger transit and humanitarian goods transit, which will help to ease humanitarian pressures.
30. Huda's mother joined her on stage to hand her a bouquet of flowers. As the two embraced, the audience gave them a **standing ovation**.
31. The issue strikes a **sympathetic chord** across all sections of Palestinian society; according to Palestinian estimates, disputed by Israel, 750,000 people have at one point or another in the last 50 years been imprisoned by the Israeli state, affecting seven out of ten families.
32. [Israeli](#) Prime Minister [Benjamin Netanyahu](#) **has slammed a deal** reached between rival Palestinian factions Fatah and Hamas to [end a decade-long rift](#) as "making peace much harder to achieve".
33. Ahmed has been **hailed as a hero** by Palestinians who see her as bravely standing up to Israel's occupation of the West Bank. Israelis accuse her family of using her as **a pawn in staged provocations**.
34. The 82-year-old Abbas, meanwhile, might be thinking about his legacy. The political split has been a major **stain on his rule**, particularly at a time when attempts to negotiate the terms of Palestinian statehood with Israel seem to be going nowhere.
35. Some of the most difficult issues remain, however, not least the future of Hamas's heavily armed 25,000-strong military wing, which has shown no sign of being ready **to lay down arms**, despite Hamas appearing to

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- have signalled that it is ready to withdraw from the day-to-day governance of Gaza.
36. Meshaal, who is expected to spend around 48 hours in Gaza, **survived an attempt on his life in 1997**, when Mossad agents tried to poison him in Amman during Binyamin Netanyahu's first term as Israeli prime minister.
37. Egypt's closure of the tunnels has exacerbated an already precarious situation. "Ordinary people in Gaza are struggling to find work and feed their families while **the blockade remains in place**," said Nishant Pandey, of Oxfam
38. They own all the world," mutters old Abu Nayim. But, for now, this feels like the most peaceful place you could find on this crowded coast, where there live some of the **most disputatious people** in the planet. There's not much to tell you that this is a very risky way to catch fish.
39. Isra al-Modallal, 23, began her new job this week, and is **brushing up on** human rights law and other issues she will be expected to speak about
40. "We carried out the punishment against our son Ahmad Said Barhoum after having been assured **without a shadow of a doubt** that he was implicated in the assassination [of the militants]", the family said in a statement.
41. Warnings of a **brewing humanitarian disaster** for Gaza's 2 million residents have also led to fears of an increase in violence.
42. HaMoked said the girl was told she would be **dropped off** at a checkpoint near her home but on her release on 16 January instead was taken to the Erez crossing into Gaza.

د. محمد أحمد، أ. غادة قشطه، مجلة جامعة الأقصى، المجلد الخامس والعشرون، العدد الأول،

يناير ٢٠٢١

43. The exchanges come amid rising warnings of a brewing humanitarian disaster in Gaza that Israel fears **could spill over into violence**.
44. In Jerusalem itself, midday prayers ended with marches through the Old City. While there was **some pushing and shoving** as police broke up the crowds, the protests remained largely peaceful.
45. In Gaza, protests were accompanied by loudspeakers **blaring messages** from Hamas's leaders.
46. Abbas had previously said Hamas was responsible as it controls security in the Palestinian enclave, but on Monday evening said it was **"behind the attack"**.
47. The cancellation of that last prisoner release – agreed by Israel at the beginning of the latest round of talks – **plunged the peace process into crisis** last month.
48. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan **have traded barbs over deadly clashes** on the Gaza border.
49. Sixteen Palestinians were killed on Friday after Israeli soldiers opened fire on **some violent demonstrators**.
50. Mr Erdogan had earlier labelled the Israeli response on Friday an **"inhumane attack"**.
51. The **escalating war of words** comes amid **growing international criticism** of the Israeli military response.
52. Although most protesters stayed in the encampments, some groups of youths ignored organisers' calls to stay away from the fence and headed closer to **Israeli positions**.

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53. Palestinians accused Israel of using **disproportionate force** in their response, with leader Mahmoud Abbas saying Israel bore "full responsibility" for the bloodshed.
54. The United Nations has called for an **independent inquiry** into yesterday's violence along the Gaza border, which left at least 15 Palestinian protesters dead.
55. **Distressing images** of the clashes are included in this report.