

Translation and Politics:

A Case of the Deal of the century in Al-Mezan

*A graduation Project submitted in partial fulfillment for the bachelor's
degree in English and Translation at Gaza University*



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Dedication

This project wholeheartedly dedicated to our beloved parents, who have been our source of inspiration and gave us strength when we thought of giving up, who continually provide their moral, spiritual, emotional, and financial support.

To our brothers, sisters, friends and teachers who shared their words of advice and encouragement to finish this project.

*And lastly, we dedicated this study to the Almighty God, thank you for the guidance, strength, power of mind, protection and giving us healthy life.
All of these, we offer to you.*

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The translation of a Source Text (SL) is taken from a 2019-published book called صفقة القرن في الميزان. ¹It is translated as *The Deal of the Century hangs in the Balance* which is part of "The Path to Independence" series issued by the "Palestinian Center for Documentation and Information." This book is written after the first part of the "Palestinian Files" which address the Palestinian refugee issues in Lebanon and the outcomes of the two sessions (29 & 30) of the Central Council, while second part completes the coverage of the most important stations of the Palestinian arena in the period between the second half-year of 2018 to the Autumn of 2019, by two files. The first file is about "Deal of the Century in Al-Mezan", an extension of the previous book entitled "In Opposing Deal of the Century" which looks at the repercussions after Washington's recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the transference of the US embassy to Jerusalem. These works paint a picture of the United States continued quest to deny Palestinian national rights: including the right of return, the recognition of the legitimacy of settlements and Israel's supreme security control over all mandated Palestinian territories, etc. This is in addition to the loss of the Palestinian political rights, which contravene their right to self-determination by a civil autonomy over the population, with unlimited boundaries that can only be extended to the extent that doesn't pose a threat to the security of Israel. The second file: «*Post-dependency Economy in the Shadow of settler colonialism* », highlights the deterioration of the Palestinian economic situation, as a consequence of the implementation of Paris Economic Protocol. This Protocol, revolves around providing conditions for annexation of the occupied Palestinian territories in the Six-Day War of 1967 to Israel out of the portal of a single custom. Hence the assertion to break this cycle, is to withdraw from this agreement, as the only way to be liberated of its restrictions. This file discusses the economic and social dire consequences, which effect the living conditions of Gazans, in addition to a concerted affection of the siege imposed and the three large-scale military operations (December 2008, November 2012, and July 2014) on the helpless people of the Gaza Strip. Conversely, the US proposal, which is dubbed the "Deal of the Century", regardless of its name, is a pro-Israel Middle East plan. This book is divided into three chapters; the first chapter is going to be translated from page 15 to 31.

1.2 TARGET READERSHIP

It is important to draw an attention to the target readership, as a central part of the translation process. Thus, I am to make a translation of the text for a UK-based, English-speaking newspaper (*The Guardian*); it was founded in 1821. The main reason for choosing *The Guardian* is because it is the most trusted and reliable source in the UK as well as being the most read quality news outlet, and the most popular quality news outlet among younger reader. Thus, the intended readership is native speakers of English in the UK who support any production of a pro-Palestinian translation, and it is expected to

¹ The authors of the book are four: Qais Abdul Karim, a member of the Palestinian Legislative Council (PLC) and of the political bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Tayseer Khaled, is a member and politburo, member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Ramzi Rabah, a senior member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

Samir Mustafa Abu Mdallalah, an Associate Professor, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Science, Al-Azhar University – Gaza.

possess a sound knowledge of the Arab-Israeli conflict in general and the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in particular; yet, it does not have any specialist expertise in the issues being explored.

1.3STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

The study consists of three chapters: Chapter One outlines the title of the project, introduction and target readership. Chapter Two reviews the relevant literature with an emphasis on the following points: What is a translation? Strategies of translation; What is a political translation? What are the characteristics of political translation? What are the problems in political Arabic-English translation?

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 WHAT IS TRANSLATION?

Translation is no longer considered to be rendering a text from a language into another. On the contrary, it has taken the limelight as a mean of political resistance. According to Dubois et al (1973:22) says 'translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source, language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.'²In Catford's book, *A linguistic theory of translation*, translation is defined as "*the replacement of textual material in one language; source language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language; target language (TL).*"³Translation studies have examined the role of translation in bilingual and multilingual context. In fact, translators are no longer channels between the source and target text and the audience. They are agents of shaping our knowledge, politics and believes. Furthermore, they are means of influencing social, cultural, ideological, and political patterns among readerships. The target language text, whether it is literary, religious or political, may be judged positively by most publishers, reviewers, and readers when it is fluently read, and the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem transparent and give the appearance that it reflects the foreign writer's personality, identity or other essential meanings of the foreign text, as if it were not a translated piece of work. The illusion of transparency is an effect of the fluent speech of the translator's effort to ensure easy readability by abiding well-structured sentences, accurate clear meaning of words, phrases and sentences. This illusion can conceal the numerous conditions in which the translation is 'mad.' Translation has been thoroughly defined in many theories, such as the following:

- A Replacement of a textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) The term "*textual material*" underlines the fact that sometimes it's not the entirety of SLT which is translated, at one or more levels.
- A Transfer of the meaning of a text, from one language to another, taking care mainly of the functional relevant meaning.
- A craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or a statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language.
- A Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.
- An activity performed or process made pertaining the change the words of one language into the words in another language that have the same meaning.
- An activity with an aim of conveying meaning or meanings of a given linguistic discourse from one language to another.

² Dubois, M. J., (1999) *Literature Review and Theoretical Framework*. New York: Academic Press

³ Catford, J., (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation. An essay in applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press.

As summarised by Bell, translation is defined as *'the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences'*. (1991: 13).

2.2 STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATION

The word strategy is used in many contexts. In translation studies many theorists have used the term translation strategies widely but with some big differences stressed in the meaning, as follows:

-Borrowing: it is a word or idea adopted from a language and incorporated into another language without making any changes. It involves using the same word or expression in original text in the target text. The word or expression borrowed is usually written in italics. This is about reproducing an expression in the original text as is. In this sense, it is a translation technique that does not actually translate...

-Transposition: it is considered to be the very first step or technique of oblique translation. However, oblique translation is the term used for free translation in which the translators have complete freedom of exercising to attain the equivalence. It is actually operating on the grammatical level consisting of the replacement of the word by another word without changing the meaning of that word. It has been elaborated from a stylistic point of view, fact, the transposed expression.

-Equivalence: a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording. Therefore, this is the ideal strategy when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idiomatic expressions, clichés, nominal, adjectival phrases or the onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

-Paraphrasing: it reproduces the gist of the original but changes the structure and grammar. When a source is paraphrased, the wording is changed, and the meaning is both 'the same' and 'different'. Which is often exactly what is needed in translation; it is not that a translator cannot come up with a translation; it is more often an urge to find a better sounding way of expressing the statement.

-Omission: it means dropping a word or words from the SLT while translating. This procedure can be the outcome of the cultural clashes that exist between the SL and the TL. In fact, it is in subtitling translations where omission attains its peak in use.

-Adaptation: it refers to those situations when cultural differences occur between the source language and the target language. Thus, translation can be considered as a special kind of equivalence which is situational equivalence.

-Foreignization: it is the strategy of retaining information from the source text, and involves deliberately breaking the conventions of the target language to preserve its meaning.

-Domestication: is the strategy of making text closely conform to the culture of the language being translated to, which may involve the loss of information from the source text.

2.3 WHAT IS A POLITICAL TRANSLATION?

Political translation is the translation of political texts, which requires a great deal of persuasion and communication, it relies on employing all the grammatical and rhetorical capabilities in tingling the public feelings to gain support and sympathy. Many people think that language and policy are too integral parts since language is a path to deliver a politicians' thoughts, ideologies and widely and beliefs.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF POLITICAL TRANSLATION

- ❖ The use of simple declarative sentences.
- ❖ The wide use of gestures, metaphors, and similes.
- ❖ The use of Collective Pronominal References.
- ❖ The use of Intensification Methods, such as:
 - a) Repetition: To keep repeating the same words and sentences mixed with literary devices, like; (Rhyme, Alliteration and Anaphora). The repetition of slogans is another effective technique.
 - b) The association of ideas with believes and thoughts.
 - c) Delivering confusing speeches: politicians tend to deliver confusing and complicated speeches trying to hide the basic subjects of matter.
 - d) Testimony: Politicians use this technique by summoning the previous good deeds.

For example, the protestors across the Arab world have firmly rejected the Trump-led initiative, holding up placards that read, "*This [pro-Israel] US deal won't pass*" and "*No to normalisation*". "*The people want criminalisation of the normalisation with the Israeli state*".

2.5 PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL ARABIC-ENGLISH TRANSLATION

2.5.1 IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

Ideologies are the characteristic of how and an individual, group, or culture think. In this regard, translators are not channeling between the source language and target language anymore; they are required to convey culture, believes and ideology. When we translate to foreign audience, they may not know anything about Arab issues, so we are required to convey our points of view in a culturally and ideologically neutral way.

صفقة القرن is translated as a pro-US and Israel Middle East plan, therefore.

2.5.2 THE POLITICAL TEXTS AS SPECIFIC EXPRESSION OF POLITICS

If we want to specify the nature of the terminology of political language it is useful to examine what constitutes the core of political text. The scope of political text can be: Persuasion, reasoning, deceit or even hustling, all of which require a specific language use. The purpose speech is to convince the audience to agree with an idea or opinion that the speaker puts forth.

In Bahrain, the U.S. tries to promote the Middle East peace plan through prosperity; the goal of which was to persuade Palestinians to pick it up and run with it. In other words, the centerpiece of the workshop was a \$50 billion economic development in order to make the Palestinians see 50bn economic plan though rose coloured glasses

2.5.3 POLITICAL TITLES

Many political titles can be found in some countries while others can't be, or even they can be found but with different names, this forms a real obstacle for translators who are required to find a direct equivalent to those titles.

For example: the deal of the century in some western newspapers is named the long-awaited Middle East peace plan and the long awaited Israeli-Palestinian peace by *BBC* and the *Washington Post*, respectively, while the Palestinian leadership in Palestine named it (slap of the century)

2.5.4 PROVOKING ANGER OR GAINING SYMPATHY

As we have discussed previously, we are conveying issues to foreign audience, so we are required to gain sympathy in favor of oppressed people and not to provoke anger, and this is a sensitive matter requiring translators to watch their backs (be careful).

بحيث شهدت حضوراً عربياً ودولياً باهتاً ، في ظل مقاطعة أطراف أخرى كروسيا والصين ،
Prosperity 2-day workshop was held...; it is a pro-Palestinian narrative.

In the world of politics, politicians often use metaphors to compress some facts. So here the role of translator comes to render the words appropriately. Newmark (1991:124)⁴ points out that the essence of metaphor is that it "encompasses a wider range of meaning than literal language". Based on Nida's concept of 'dynamic or functional translation' the Arabic sentence ،
بحيث شهدت حضوراً عربياً ودولياً باهتاً ، في ظل مقاطعة أطراف أخرى كروسيا والصين ،
وجنوب إفريقيا وعدد من الدول العربية. is translated as *It was a low-level meeting: The Arab world, especially Jordan, Egypt, and the Gulf States, attended the meetings on the Palestinian issue largely due to U.S. pressure. The Europeans gritted their teeth and sent mostly low-level delegates. Following in some Arabs' footsteps, Russian, China, South Africa have not attended the US-led workshop.* The translation produced is stemmed from Nida's dynamic translation; it means 'thoroughly understanding not only the meaning of the source text but also the manner in which the intended receptors of a text are likely to understand it in the receptor language.' (Nida and De Waard 1986).⁵

2.5.5 TRANSLATION DECISIONS

Before I translate a text, focusing on a genre-related question is important. Because, once determining the genre of a text, I think it is of a great importance when it comes to the author's attitude to the treatment of the subject matter of the text – an attitude, explicit or implicit, to the treatment of the subject matter. The Arabic text I tend to translate in the English language is considered a "persuasive genre" – a piece of work about the Deal of the Century. The main feature of this genre is that it focuses on getting readers or listeners to take a specific course of action, and perhaps suggesting on how to take it. (Dickins 2002: 179).

I have chosen to stay away from literal translation as rendering the message of a text into another language fails to convey the intended meaning, for it goes beyond other aspects, such as the idiomatic requirements of the receptor and the purpose of the translation. In

⁴ Newmark, P., (1988b) *Approaches to Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall.

⁵ Dickins, J., Hervey, S., and Higgins, I. (2002) *Thinking Arabic Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.

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other words, it is a translation method that sticks very closely to ST lexis and syntax (Munday 2001: 44). احلام وردية is translated as a *pie in the sky*.

Translation by addition has been used. As the name suggests, it simply means adding something to the TT not present in the ST. Examples of translation by addition frequently occur where either general considerations of English usage or specific contexts require something to be added. (Dickins 2002 :24).

تعزيز التنمية الإقليمية والتكامل الإقتصادي ، وزيادة التجارة مع البلدان المجاورة ، وبما يعزز الإقتصادات الفلسطينية مع مصر وإسرائيل والأردن ولبنان ، ويقلل الحواجز بين هذه الأطراف وزيادة التعاون بينها ، بما يؤدي إلى بناء إقتصادات قوية متجاورة.

It is translated as:

The economic plan of the deal envisions large-scale investment and infrastructure work in the Palestinian territories; it calls for projects worth \$27.5bn in the West Bank and Gaza, and \$9.1bn, \$7.4bn and \$6.3bn for Palestinians in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon respectively, projects that the Palestinians could benefit from, if the core political issues are resolved. **(The underlined numbers are an example of Translation by addition)**

The US-led Economic Workshop in Bahrain, June 25-26 2019.⁶	ورشة البحرين الاقتصادية المنامة ، 25-26/6/2019
Introduction	مقدمة:
Jared Kushner's Economic Plan: An Economic Planning and Businessman Fallacy by Masterminded by A New York Real Estate Developer.	خطة كوشنر: التخطيط الاقتصادي بعقلية تاجر العقارات: المقاطعة ومقاومة التطبيع . . .
Boycotting and Anti-Normalization efforts ... Two faces of One Coin: Opposition to the Israeli Occupation	وجهان متلازمان لمقاومة الاحتلال: صفقة القرن ليست قدراً محتوماً:
The Deal of the Century Plan Can Be Opposed.	قراءة في مصطلحات كوشنر الإقتصادية.
An In-depth Analysis of Kushner's Economic Plan Terminologies	
The 2-day US-sponsored Middle East economic workshop, set for June 25-26 was organised in Bahrain. President Donald Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner and the White House's special Mideast envoy Jason Greenblatt have spent more than two years working on the deal for resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The "Deal of the Century" ⁷ is intended to eradicate the seven-decade-long Israeli-Palestinian issue. It tends to ignore the Palestinian people's political aspirations for	انعقدت ، في العاصمة البحرينية المنامة يومي 25 و26/6/2019 الورشة الاقتصادية التي دعا لها الثنائي الأميركي جاريد كوشنر ، وجيسون غرينبلات ، في إطار تقديم « صفقة القرن » لتصفية المسألة الفلسطينية» . انعقدت الورشة تحت شعار « السلام من أجل الإزدهار » ،

⁶ On June 22, 2019, the Trump administration released the economic portion of the plan, titled "Peace to Prosperity". The political portion was released in late January 2020.

⁷ Put between brackets to distance myself from this pro-US term.

<p>an independent state. The Palestinian cause is being liquidated – no Jerusalem, no right of return for refugees, no sovereign state, in other words. The so-called Peace to Prosperity workshop in Manama on Tuesday and Wednesday was held amid heavy skepticism about its viability, and vehement opposition from Palestinians. The economic framework of Trump's deal envisions large-scale investment and infrastructure work in the Palestinian territories; it calls for projects worth \$27.5bn in the West Bank and Gaza, and \$9.1bn, \$7.4bn and \$6.3bn for Palestinians in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon respectively, projects that the Palestinians could benefit from, if the core political issues are resolved.</p>	<p>باعتبارها الشق الإقتصادي «صفقة القرن» ، لتظهير حجم المكاسب والإيجابيات الإقتصادية والمالية التي ستعود على الفلسطينيين ، إن هم إنخرطوا في التسوية الأميركية للمنطقة</p>
<p>From the start, the Palestinian leadership has roundly rejected Donald Trump's long-awaited 'peace' plan for the Middle East calling it "the slap of the century". Palestinians have also boycotted Trump's US government and Trump's son-in-law and peace envoy for Palestine and Israel Jason Greenblatt. In particular, the Palestinians have refused to attend the workshop. It was a low-level meeting: The Arab world, especially Jordan, Egypt, and the Gulf States, attended the meetings on the Palestinian issue largely due to U.S. pressure. The Europeans gritted their teeth and sent mostly low-level delegates. Following in some Arabs' footsteps, Russia, China, South Africa have not attended the US-led workshop.</p>	<p>قاطع الفلسطينيون، رسمياً وشعبياً، الورشة، في إطار رفضهم لـ «صفقة القرن»، ومقاطعتهم للإدارة الأميركية ومبعوثيها الرسميين المعنيين بالقضية الفلسطينية، وانعكس الموقف الفلسطيني سلباً على الورشة، بحيث شهدت حضوراً عربياً ودولياً باهتاً، في ظل مقاطعة أطراف أخرى كروسيا والصين، وجنوب إفريقيا وعدد من الدول العربية.</p>
<p>The Palestinians have overwhelmingly backed the PA's rejection of the \$50bn, ten-year economic plan. Since 2011, having braved the cold weather, rain and even sleet, hundreds of protestors have rallied across the Arab World in protest against the US-led plans for a workshop on their economy in Bahrain. The protestors have firmly rejected the Trump-led initiative, holding up placards that read, "<i>This [pro-Israel] US deal won't pass</i>" and "<i>No to normalisation</i>". "<i>The people want criminalisation of the normalisation with the Israeli state</i>".</p>	<p>كما لقي الموقف الفلسطيني تأييداً شعبياً عربياً واسعاً، نهض خلاله الشارع العربي، ربما للمرة الأولى، منذ العام ٢٠١١، في مساندته لشعب فلسطين، ورفضه للمشروع الأميركي، وإدانتته لكل مظاهر التطبيع أو ترسيم العلاقات العربية مع دولة الاحتلال.</p>
<p>The US-sponsored Middle East economic workshop has failed to buy off the Palestinians; it has been an attempt to smother Palestinians' call for justice, freedom and dignity. In other words, it is a cynical effort to buy off their national aspirations and unnegotiable rights like the right of return and an establishment of an independent Palestinian state. The slick promotional publication, titled "Peace to Prosperity," described a \$50 billion investment to jump start the economy in the Palestinian areas was born dead. The reason is simple: The Palestinian leadership believe that nothing tangible would come out of it, declaring that the plan is dead on arrival. Simply put,</p>	<p>ولم تفلح الورشة في إغراء الفلسطينيين في التراجع عن موقفهم الراض لـ «صفقة القرن» وتمسكهم بحقوقهم الوطنية المشروعة غير القابلة للتصرف، في تقرير المصير، والعودة والاستقلال، رغم أنها حملت في طياتها الكثير من الوعود، لكنها بدت خلبية ومزيفة ولا تستند إلى أرضية ثابتة ، توفر لها عناصر النهوض وتحقيق ما تضمنته من مشاريع .</p>

<p>the Palestinians and many others dismiss as pointless without a political solution.</p>	
<p>The new plan, entitled "Peace to Prosperity," describes itself as an ambitious title for an out of the box initiative designed to pave the way for a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.</p> <p>The workshop, which will take place in the capital of Manama, focuses on the major components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Empowering and investing in people, and governance reforms. -Transforming the economy in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. -Presenting itself as an ambitious and achievable 40-page vision and framework for a prosperous future for the Palestinian people and the region." <p>The US-sponsored economic workshop is held in Bahrain aims to:</p>	<p>حملت الوثيقة المقدمة إلى الورشة، كما أعلن عنها كوشنر، مبادرات : « تدعيم القواعد الأساسية المؤسسة للمجتمع الفلسطيني ، وهي الإقتصاد ، والشعب ، والحكومة » . وقدمت نفسها باعتبارها صاحبة « القدرة على تحويل الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة. بشكل جذري ، وفتح فصل جديد في التاريخ الفلسطيني (. .) بالحرية والكرامة». كما قدمت نفسها « الأساس لخطة قابلة للتحقيق » ؛ وفي عرضها لأهدافها ، تحدثت الوثيقة عن....</p>
<p>-Building the basic infrastructure for the Palestinians by pouring billions of dollars into sectors such as the electricity, water and telecommunications, among others.</p>	<p>بناء البنية التحتية الأساسية للشعب الفلسطيني عبر استثمار عشرات مليارات في قطاعات الكهرباء والمياه والإتصالات السلكية واللاسلكية.</p>
<p>-Promoting exceptional investments made by the private sector in entrepreneurship, small businesses, tourism, agriculture, housing, manufacturing, and natural resources.</p>	<p>رعاية إستثمارات إستثنائية من القطاع الخاص في ريادة الأعمال والشركات الصغيرة والسياحة والزراعة والإسكان والتصنيع والموارد الطبيعية .</p>
<p>-Promoting development regionally and economic integration; boosting trade with neighboring countries, in a manner that donor nations and investors would contribute about \$50bn to the region with \$28bn going to the Palestinian territories - the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip - as well as \$7.5bn to Jordan, \$9bn to Egypt and \$6bn to Lebanon; removing the obstacles in the path of an economic integration; and increasing cooperation for the purpose of reviving these states' fragile and ailing economy.</p>	<p>تعزيز التنمية الإقليمية والتكامل الإقتصادي ، وزيادة التجارة مع البلدان المجاورة ، وبما يعزز الإقتصادات الفلسطينية مع مصر وإسرائيل والأردن ولبنان ، ويقلل الحواجز بين هذه الأطراف وزيادة التعاون بينها ، بما يؤدي إلى بناء إقتصادات قوية متجاورة .</p>

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<p>-Developing the health-care projects for the purpose of producing desired and favourable outcomes throughout the Palestinian areas (the Gaza Strip and West Bank).</p>	<p>تطوير قطاع الرعاية الصحية الفلسطيني ، بما يؤدي إلى تحسين النتائج الصحية بشكل كبير في جميع أنحاء الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة .</p>
<p>-Improving the quality of life with the aim of helping the next generation to explore their creativity, cultivate their talents and turning Gaza into a bustling tourism center and the West Bank with a buoyant economy, from which the Palestinian will directly and enormously benefit.</p>	<p>تحسين نوعية الحياة، بحيث تساعد الجيل القادم من الفلسطينيين على استكشاف قدراتهم الإبداعية. وصقل مواهبهم وتحويل الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة إلى مركز ثقافي وترفيهي يستفيد منه جميع الفلسطينيين.</p>
<p>-Setting up governance projects; this includes governmental projects to ensure accountability, transparency, anti-corruption, institution building, in order to open up job opportunities; and creating prosperity for the Palestinians and for their economy.</p>	<p>تعزيز الحكم الفلسطيني الشفاف من خلال إدراك إمكانيات الحكومة والإستثمار في الشعب ، ما يؤدي إلى نمو الوظائف ويحقق الإزدهار لدى الشعب الفلسطيني واقتصاده بالشراكة بين القطاعين العام والخاص.</p>
<p>-Empowering Palestinians by stressing on the key role played by/ crucial/major/significant/ley/important/vital/essential aspects such as education, manpower development and quality of life conditions.</p>	<p>تمكين الشعب الفلسطيني ، من خلال التعليم وتطوير القوى العاملة وتحسين نوعية الحياة .</p>
<p>Improving the working environment. This will be done through: improving the property rights; offering guarantees against corruption; granting credit; learning from experiences of South Korea and Singapore, by complying with human capital requirements and innovation revolution; establishing and developing small and medium-sized companies; and attracting international investors that will seek to invest in the economy of the West Bank and Gaza strip.</p>	<p>تطوير بيئة العمل من خلال تحسين حقوق الملكية الخاصة والضمانات ضد الفساد وتوفير الائتمان ، واستعادة تجارب كوريا الجنوبية واليابان وسنغافورة ، وذلك عبر معالجة متطلبات راس المال البشري وثورة الابتكار ، وانشاء وتنمية الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة ، وجذب الشركات الدولية التي ستستثمر في الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة الإقتصادي.</p>

<p>-Building public sector institutions by preserving the independence of the judiciary; stressing on the significant contributions made by civil society organisations, in order to ensure transparency; bolstering confidence between Palestinians and foreign investors through rational and wise decisions being made; adhering to clear rules; fully implementing contracts; and making wise and sound commercial investments.</p>	<p>بناء مؤسسات القطاع العام عبر زيادة إستقلال القضاء وتنمية منظمات المجتمع المدني ، من أجل المزيد من الشفافية الحكومية وتعزيز الثقة بين الفلسطينيين والمستثمرين الأجانب في إتخاذ قرارات واحكام شفافة بصورة عادلة ومنح العقود وتنفيذها بالمائة وجعل الإستثمارات التجارية كلها آمنة.</p>
<p>Improving government services by writing off⁸ the tax arrears of the public sector; implementing a budget and tax plan that sets a long-term financial sustainability framework, without the need for donor funds; providing government services at a low cost and high efficiency, which will achieve the growth of the private sector.</p>	<p>تحسين الخدمات الحكومية عبر التخلص من متأخرات القطاع العام ، وتنفيذ خطة موازنة وضريبة تعزز الإستدامة المالية على المدى الطويل ، دون الحاجة لأموال المانحين ، وتوفير الخدمات الحكومية بتكلفة منخفضة وعالية الكفاءة ، مما سيسهل نمو القطاع الخاص.</p>
<p>Fostering workforce development programs, from which the Palestinians would benefit in order play a role in the competition with companies all over the globe.</p>	<p>تعزيز برامج تنمية القوى العاملة بما يمكن الفلسطينيين الحصول على الأدوات التي يحتاجونها للمنافسة في الإقتصاد العالمي .</p>

⁸ Cambridge Phrasal Verbs Dictionary. Write down the reference

<p>The US-led Mideast economic workshop in Bahrain has turned out to be a poisonous trap: a pie-in-the-sky project., designed to make the Palestinians see the Jared Kushner's \$50bn economic plan for Middle East through rose-coloured glasses. The \$50bn, ten-year economic plan would mainly be from Gulf countries through grants and private equity sources. Yet, it has totally failed to focus on the core political aspects of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict: the political fate of the Palestinians, represented by a Palestinian statehood seems to be decided by the US-led peace process. Theoretically, the political framework of Trump's long-awaited plan pointed out to critical issues (e.g., Jerusalem, Refugees, Prisoners, Borders, Security, International Relations, UN, Sovereignty and State). On the ground, the Bahrain economic workshop will not deal with political aspects of the plan—but will roll out its economic foundation.⁹</p>	<p>رسمت ورشة البحرين الأحلام الوردية¹⁰ للشعب الفلسطيني بكلفة 50 مليار دولار ، يفترض أن يتوفر معظمها من الدول العربية الغنية ولمدة عشر سنوات ، لكنها تجاهلت تماما المصير السياسي للشعب الفلسطيني وقضيته ، كما قفزت عن طبيعة الكيان السياسي الفلسطيني الذي ستسفر عنه التسوية الأميركية ، وإن كانت اشارت في المضمون ، وعبر سلسلة الخطوات التي سبقتها في إطار تطبيقات «الصفقة القرن»</p>
<p>The price the Palestinians will most probably pay seems heavy: buying off the Palestinians' national aspiration and finishing off their cause under, with the promise of tens of billions of dollars of new investment in the Palestinian territories; forcing the Palestinians into a total submission to Trump's long-awaited, much-delayed Middle East plan. In the workshop held in Bahrain, Trump's son-in-law Kushner said the Palestinians' decision to boycott the workshop has guaranteed its failure.</p>	<p>ان ثمن هذه الخطة هو التضحية بالمشروع الوطني ، والرضوخ للحل الأميركي - الإسرائيلي . كوشتر ، من جانبه ، إترف أن تغيب الفلسطينيين ، ومقاطعتهم لورشة المنامة ، افضل الحدث وأفرغه من الكثير من مضمونه.</p>
<p>In turn, Jason Greenblatt said that without a political foundation to build on, the plan is tantamount to putting the cart before the horse.¹¹US President Donald Trump has said he will release his Mideast plan for the Palestinians and Israel after the Israeli elections and the formation of a new Israeli government.</p>	<p>بدوره إترف جيسون غرينبلات أن لا قيمة للشق الإقتصادي من « الصفقة » ، دون ربطه بالشق السياسي ، وأعاد التأكيد بأن الرئيس الأميركي دونالد ترامب سوف يكشف عن هذا الشق بعد الإنتخابات الإسرائيلية وتشكيل حكومة جديدة في تل أبيب. 40 words</p>

⁹ “Today is not about political solutions — we will get to them later,” Kushner said.

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¹⁰ I have chosen to stay away from literal translation as rendering the message of a text into another language fails to convey the intended meaning, for it goes beyond other aspects, such as the idiomatic requirements of the receptor and the purpose of the translation. In other words, it is a translation method that sticks very closely to ST lexis and syntax (Munday 2001: 44). **احلام وردية** is translated as *a pie in the sky*.

¹¹ It an example of the idiomatic translation. The idiom is taken from *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2008), 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

<p>This is a clear indication that the Palestinians are fighting a fierce battle against both the US and Israel; it is a decisive battle that has already entered its difficult stage, with a different and new rule of games and mechanisms.</p>	<p>كل هذا يشير بوضوح أن معركة الشعب الفلسطيني مع التحالف الأميركي - الإسرائيلي ، دخلت مرحلة لها قواعدها ومرتكزاتها وآلياتها الجديدة.</p> <p>21 words</p>
<p>Kushner's Plan: An Economic Planning Masterminded by A New York Real Estate Developer (1)</p> <p>A Pie-in-the-sky Plan</p> <p>Ironically, the Israeli side has opposed the plan. On the ground, many Israeli officials threw cold water on the Palestinian territories being linked by bridges and tunnels. In fact, this economic plan is considered a strong foundation which the Trump Administration Middle East plan is built on.</p> <p>The Israeli refusal can be summarised as follows: economic plan regarding growth and prosperity for the Palestinians cannot be pushed forward without addressing the political issues.</p> <p>Ironically, the Israeli refusal itself offered the Palestinians an excellent opportunity not to take part in Bahrain-hosted workshop; it turned out to be irrelevant and out of reality, which has nothing to do with economic development. Simply put, becoming a successful real estate developer does not necessarily mean a sound knowledge in economic planning.</p>	<p>خطة كوشنر : التخطيط الإقتصادي بعقلية تاجر العقارات (1)</p> <p>خطة الوعود الوهمية أول رفض عملي لأحد أبرز مشاريع خطة كوشنر الإقتصادية المزعومة . جاء من الجانب الإسرائيلي . فتصريحات أكثر من مسؤول إسرائيلي ترفض مشروع ربط الضفة الغربية بقطاع غزة عبر ممر بري . والواقع أن هذا المشروع هو الركيزة التي تقوم عليها الخطة بأكملها . إذ من دون ربط غزة بالضفة لا يمكن أن يكون هناك سوق محلية موحدة ، وبالتالي لا إقتصاد فلسطيني موحد.</p> <p>وهذا الرفض الإسرائيلي هو في الواقع تزكية لجوهر الموقف الفلسطيني الذي يقول إنه لا يمكن الحديث عن التنمية الإقتصادية والازدهار إلا بعد معرفة المعالم السياسية للحل العتيد</p> <p>ويزيد من مصداقية هذا التأكيد أنه يأتي من الجانب الإسرائيلي الذي يعلن وزراؤه أن هذا المشروع غير ذي صلة والواقع أن الخطة كلها غير ذات صلة وليس لها علاقة بعلم الإقتصاد . وهي شاهد على أن البراعة في تجارة العقارات لا تنبئ بالضرورة الحصافة في التخطيط الإقتصادي .</p>

<p>The political framework of Jared Kushner's 'peace to prosperity' plan is going to be discussed. A main focus will first be placed upon the 'bright side' of the economic framework. Trump's son-of-son has put forward the plan, believing the momentary incentives can buy off the Palestinians. Yet, they would in reality only perpetuate the Palestinians' captivity.</p>	<p>سنعود بعد قليل إلى الإطار السياسي للخطة. ولكن دعونا أولاً نتفحص قيمتها الاقتصادية الخطة هي سلسلة من الوعود الباهرة البراقة ، ولكن الوهمية التي تفتقر إلى أي سند واقعي</p>
<p>Its stated goals turned out to be unrealistic, in the sense that the plan talks about generating economic growth at a rate of 10%, and 8%; and 8.5% in the first two years and in the coming eight years, respectively.</p> <p>It seems clear that the goals strived for turned out to be entirely impractical. The capitalism-based economy has not succeeded in accelerating these high rates, during the past half century, with China as an exception, no matter how buoyant is its economy.</p>	<p>فأهدافها المعلنة تتناقض مع وسائلها ، تتحدث الخطة عن نمو الاقتصاد الفلسطيني بنسب تقترب من 10٪ خلال السننتين الأوليين ، وتتراوح بين 8 و 8.5 ٪ خلال السنوات الثماني اللاحقة.</p> <p>ومن الواضح أن هذه النسب غير واقعية على الإطلاق ، ولم ينجح في تحقيقها خلال نصف القرن الماضي أي اقتصاد رأسمالي باستثناء الصين مهما كان جامحا في نهوضه .</p>
<p>The second goal of the plan sounds like the first goal; in fact, it is far from reality: its stated goal will be working toward offering one million and three hundred thousand new job opportunities, in the Palestinian territories.</p> <p>The so-called ambitious plan does not put into operation the procedures through which these incentives can be created on the ground, taking into consideration the productive sectors that play a key role in job creation among the Palestinians. In fact, it will make up a small portion of the plan. \$870m will be allocated toward the industry over a period of ten years, a 3% of the total capital intended to be used to bolster the Palestinian economy. The agriculture related sector will only receive \$910m, with a rate of just over 3%. \$1bn will be allocated toward the housing sector, with a rate of 4%, and (5%) and (10%) of the total monetary incentives offered for tourism and telecommunications, respectively. More importantly, a rate of 12% of the total monetary incentives will be offered to the so-called governance, administrative and institutional reform. It will account for nearly \$330bn of the total momentary</p>	<p>والهدف الثاني للخطة لا يقل عن سابقه بعداً عن الواقعية وهو خلق مليون وثلاثمائة ألف فرصة عمل جديدة في الاقتصاد الفلسطيني.</p> <p>ليس في الخطة ما يشير إلى كيفية تحقيق هذا الهدف ، خصوصاً وأن القطاعات الإنتاجية في الاقتصاد ، وهي التي عادة تولد أكثر من غيرها فرص عمل دائمة. لا تحظى من الخطة إلا باهتمام هامشي . تُخصّص الخطة للصناعة ٨٧٠ مليون دولار على مدى عشر سنوات أي 3٪ من مجموع رأس المال المنوي تجنيده لدعم الاقتصاد الفلسطيني ؛ أما الزراعة فهي لا تحظى إلا بـ ٩١٠ مليون دولار ، أي ما يزيد قليلاً على 3٪.</p> <p>وقطاع الإسكان يُرصد له مليار دولار أي بنسبة 4 ٪ . وفي المقابل يُخصّص للسياحة 5٪ من المجموع ؛</p>

<p>incentives offered.</p> <p>The Palestinians have become victims of "governance and reform." In fact, they turned out to be a waste of time and money, with foreign experts winning the highest awards.</p>	<p>ويُخصّص التطوير خدمات الإنترنت ٪١٠ من مجموع رأس المال . والأهم من ذلك تخصص لما يُسمى بالحوكمة والإصلاح الإداري والمؤسسي نسبة ٪١٢ من المجموع أي ما يوازي ثلاثة مليارات وثلاثمئة وثلاثين مليون دولار.</p> <p>وللفلسطينيين خبرة فيما تعنيه البرامج التي تقع تحت بند « الحوكمة والإصلاح » ، التي هي في أغلبها تبذير للمال والجهد والوقت ومكافآت جزيلة للخبراء الأجانب.</p>
<p>24 %of the total momentary incentives will be offered to the transportation sector, thus having the lion's share of the incentives in question. Yet, it is a sector that does not offer a permanent job opportunity. Similarly, permanent jobs are not usually offered in the war-torn Palestinian economy, and there is no permanent instrument of export development as well. Based on the plan formulated, the exports will increase at a rate of 40%. Yet, no effective mechanism has been provided to achieve its 'ambitious' goal, in light of the limited support offered by the plan to the sectors producing goods of exportable quality.</p>	<p>القطاع الذي يحظى بالقسم الأكبر من نوايا التمويل هو قطاع المواصلات الذي يُخصّص له ٢٤٪ من مجموع التمويل. وهو قطاع معروف بأن معظم ما يخلقه من فرص عمل لا يتسم بالديمومة . وما ينطبق على فرص العمل هنا ، ينطبق أيضا على تنمية الصادرات التي تهدف الخطة إلى رفع نسبتها إلى 40 % من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي ، دون أن توضح كيف يمكن تحقيق ذلك في ظل الدعم الشحيح الذي تقترحه الخطة للقطاعات المنتجة للسلع القابلة للتصدير.</p>

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