

**English Passive Structure Translation Techniques into
Arabic at the United Nations
A Contrastive Analysis Study**

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Abstract:

This paper aims at exploring the techniques and strategies employed in translating passive structure from English into Arabic at the United Nations, adopting a contrastive analysis technique. The study focuses on the passive structure. It sheds light on the techniques employed by the Language Services Department (LSD) at the United Nations (UN), examining if the drafting rules of Arabic in building the voice of the sentence are observed. The study employs a quantitative approach. Thus, the current paper aspires to highlight the techniques used at one of the best employers for translators as a step towards building syllabuses based on best practices in institutional translations for potential translators. The paper traced 9 techniques used in translating passive into Arabic. The paper concludes with recommendations for passive structure translation strategies and implications for translator training programs.

Key words: passive voice, Modern Standard Arabic, teaching translation, Translation Studies, UN translation

طرائق ترجمة الفعل المبني لغير فاعله في الإنكليزية إلى العربية داخل منظومة

الأمم المتحدة

دراسة تقابلية

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ملخص

يهدف هذا البحث من خلال التحليل التقابلي إلى استقصاء الطرائق والاستراتيجيات المعتمدة في ترجمة الفعل المبني لغير فاعله في الإنكليزية إلى العربية وذلك في إطار ما هو معمول به داخل منظومة الأمم المتحدة. وتسعى الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على الطرائق التي يستخدمها مترجمو الأمم المتحدة، وذلك للوقوف على ما إذا كانوا يقتفون قواعد الصياغة العربية الأصيلة حقا حتى تخرج الترجمة على سنن العرب في كلامها ومعهود خطابها. وتعتمد الدراسة نهجا كميا. وعليه يهدف هذا البحث من خلال تحليل طرائق الترجمة في واحدة من أفضل جهات توظيف المترجمين إلى الوصول إلى خطوة أولى لبناء مقرر دراسي يقوم على الممارسات الفضلى المعتمدة في إنتاج الترجمة كعمل مؤسسي حتى يتسنى إعداد المترجمين وفق معايير العمل بالمؤسسات الدولية. وقد تتبعت الدراسة تسع استراتيجيات لترجمة بناء الفعل لغير فاعله في الإنكليزية إلى العربية. وتخلص الدراسة إلى توصيات بشأن استراتيجيات ترجمة الجمل الاسمية وما يعود به ذلك من نفع في برامج تدريب المترجمين.

كلمات مفتاحية: بناء الفعل لغير فاعله، العربية المعاصرة، تدريس الترجمة، دراسات الترجمة، ترجمات الأمم المتحدة

1. Introduction:

The central point of this paper is to shed light on the best practices for translating passive voice from English into Arabic at the United Nations. It seeks to collect empirical data to introduce a well-researched view of professional translation techniques. It adopts a contrastive analysis approach to give a full account of how professional translators deal with a problematic area (i.e. passive voice) on translation from English into Arabic. Passive voice is a common construction in many languages (Steven Pinker 2003, David Crystal, Johanna Nicholas, 2019). Yet, passive voice usage differs from one language to another, and here lies the translation challenge.

The problem for the Arabic translator lies in the fact that passive in Arabic is a morphological feature while it is a syntactic feature in English. This is one point of contrast between Arabic and English. Recently, due to the extensive translation processes in the field of world news, a new structure appeared in Media Arabic known as the dummy verb [تم] “tamm” (Versteegh, 1997). This is a problem for many translators as they are affected by this borrowed structure which translation revisers and editors at international organizations do not accept. As per the function of the passive voice in Arabic and English, it has one linguistic function.

Although passive voice has a similar, not the same, function in both languages, it is used according to rhetorical criteria. The problem here is how to formulate a passive voice structure according to the drafting rules of Arabic when translating from English. Moreover, in many cases, it is better not to use the passive, but rather use the active voice of the verb. To figure out the challenging areas that may face an Arabic translator there should be mapping out for the different

syntactic structures of the passive and different usages in English.

Literature is abundant on passive usage in both Arabic and English (Mohammed 1996, Shamsan 2018, Lghzeel et al. 2020). This paper tackles passive voice translation specifically into Arabic at the UN language service.

2. **Definition:**

While nouns can be categorized according to case and numbers, verbs can be categorized according to tense, mood, and voice (Bussmann, 1996). Voice refers to “the form of a verb that indicates whether the subject of a sentence *performs* the action or *receives* the action(p.5)”(Lovinger 2000). Thus, passive voice refers to a case when the subject of the sentence is the recipient of the action, while the doer of the action is deleted or backgrounded.

In Arabic, as stated earlier, the passive is a morphological feature, with this fact this linguistic phenomenon in Arabic is called “بناء الفعل لغير فاعله” (binā’ al-fi’l li-ghayr fā’ih) the word “بناء” (binā’) refers to a change in the form of the verb through a change in the internal voweling which is used to hide the doer of the action.

Thus, Arabic grammarians approached the "passive voice" from a completely different angle. However, there is a point of similarity between Arabic and English regarding the notion that actions are performed or received by the subject. In Arabic, the passive voice is agentless, meaning there is no mention of the "doer" (al-fā’il), but instead, there is a vice subject known as " nā’ib fā’il " (Abdelhameed, 1976, Ibn ‘Aqīl, 2008).

In the upcoming section, we will examine various forms of the passive voice and their respective purposes. We will explore not only the conventional "be" form of the passive voice but also more intricate structures like the "get" passive

and the "by" agent construction. The study investigates the operations and contributions of each type to the overall intention of communication. Additionally, the research delves into the functional aspects of the passive voice, such as its ability to highlight the receiver of the action, change the focus, or establish objectivity.

3. Types and Functions of Passive Voice

The passive voice is less commonly utilized compared to the active voice due to its verbosity and lack of clarity. Extensive use of passive voice could be detrimental and cumbersome, particularly in scientific language (Kirkman, 1975, Christensen et al. 2009). However, there are several situations in which the passive voice may be necessary or preferable (Ferreira, 2021). Research in systemic functional linguistics has shown how nuanced decisions regarding linguistic features can influence the meaning, emphasis, and implications of a text. It also explains why certain linguistic forms, such as the passive voice, are employed in specific types of texts, like scientific reports, to achieve particular objectives. (Unsworth 1999).

This section explores various circumstances in which the passive voice might be employed instead of the active voice.

3.1. Softening the Authoritative Tone

The passive voice can be employed to mitigate the authoritative tone of a statement. By utilizing the passive voice, according to Cutts (2020), the focus can be shifted away from the agent or doer of the action, resulting in a more impartial or objective tone.

Ex: Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible.

وينبغي استخدام البيانات والمعلومات المستقاة من آليات الإبلاغ القائمة حيثما أمكن.
(Wynbghy istikhdām al-bayānāt wa-al-Ma‘lūmāt al-mustaqāt min āliyāt al-iblāgh al-qā’imah hythmā amkana.)

3.2. Expressing a Professional, Neutral, or Objective Tone

In professional or objective contexts, such as scientific or academic writing, the passive voice can be used to emphasize the action or process rather than the individual or entity performing the action. For instance, as noted by Peter (2016). "The experiment was conducted over the course of two weeks." There are many constructions in the 2030 Agenda go in the same pattern as follows:

Ex: The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators.

وستجري متابعة الأهداف والغايات واستعراضها باستخدام مجموعة من المؤشرات العالمية.

(Wstjry mutāba‘at al-ahdāf wa-al-ghāyāt wāst‘rādhā bi-istikhdām majmū‘ah min al-Mu’ashshirāt al-‘Ālamīyah.)

3.3. Get- and Have-Pseudo-Passive Constructions

Carter and McCarthy (2007) explain that in get- and have-pseudo-passive constructions, the grammatical subject is typically the recipient, rather than the agent, of the action. These constructions are more prevalent in spoken language. Examples include sentences like.

"The thief got arrested"

ألقي القبضُ على اللص. (Ulqy alqbdū ‘alá al-Liṣṣ.)

And

"Mary had her watch stolen."

سُرقت ساعةُ ماري. (Surqt sā‘tu Mārī.)

This type does not exist in the 2030 Agenda.

3.4. Causative Meanings

Causative is "a term used in grammatical description to refer to the causal relationship between alternative versions of a

sentence” (Crystal, 2008, p. 70). The passive voice can be used to express causative meanings. According to Carter and McCarthy (2007), get-pseudo-passives and have-pseudo-passives can be employed to indicate both causative and non-causative events. For example, "I think I'm going to get my ears pierced" expresses a causative meaning, while "We had our house broken into while we were at the wedding" indicates a non-causative event. Also, this type does not exist in the 2030 Agenda.

3.5. Impersonal Passive-Voice Expressions

In formal contexts, especially academic texts, impersonal passive-voice expressions are more frequently employed. Carter and McCarthy (2007) mention phrases such as "it is said (that)/it is reported (that)" and "it has been claimed/suggested/proposed (that)" as examples of impersonal passive-voice expressions commonly found in formal writing. EX: It is recommended that the Executive Board adopt the draft decision contained in section II.

ويُوصى بأن يعتمد المجلس التنفيذي مشروع المقرر الوارد في الفرع الثاني .
(Wyūṣá bi-anna ya‘tamid al-Majlis al-Tanfīdhī Mashrū‘ al-Muqarrar al-wārid fī al-far‘ al-Thānī.)

Impersonal structure, reflexive, and causative are three linguistic constructions that fall under the umbrella of voice (Crystal, 2008).

3.6. Verbs Typically Used in the Passive Voice

Certain verbs are more commonly used in the passive voice rather than the active voice. Examples provided by Carter and McCarthy (2007) include "be born, be deemed, be populated, be stranded, be strewn, be taken aback." These verbs naturally lend themselves to the passive voice construction. In Arabic,

some verbs always come in the passive voice, including but not limited:

"امْتَفَع (amtuq)، "هُرِعَ (hur)، "زُهِىَ (zuhy)، "اسْتَشْهَدَ (astushhd)، "تُوفِيَ (tūfy)"

In conclusion, the passive voice, although less frequently employed than the active voice, serves various types and functions. It can be utilized to soften the authoritative tone, express a professional or neutral tone, employ get- and have-pseudo-passive constructions, convey causative meanings, utilize impersonal passive-voice expressions, and accommodate verbs that are typically used in the passive voice.

4. Research Problem:

The translation of English passive voice constructions into Arabic presents challenges related to syntactic structural differences, verb form variations, and the treatment of agent roles. Previous studies have examined aspects of this translation process, but a comprehensive investigation is needed to understand the strategies employed by Arabic translators to address these challenges and accurately render passive voice constructions from English to Arabic. This research aims to fill these gaps by exploring the strategies adopted by UN translators in translating English passive voice sentences into Arabic, investigating the influence of language transfer and cultural factors on the translation process, and identifying the strategies used by Arabic translators to ensure accurate and contextually appropriate renditions of passive voice constructions. The findings of this research will contribute to improving the quality of English-to-Arabic translations and offer valuable insights for translators, language learners, and researchers in the field of translation studies.

5. Research Question:

How do the techniques employed by the Language Services Department (LSD) at the United Nations (UN) in translating passive structures from English into Arabic align with the drafting rules of Arabic for constructing the voice of the sentence, and what implications do these findings have for translator training programs aiming to incorporate best practices in institutional translations?

6. Research Objective:

This research paper endeavors to investigate the inherent challenges encountered when translating passive voice constructions into Arabic, and proposes a cognitive-oriented framework to guide the translation process. Furthermore, it offers valuable insights and empirical findings about pedagogical approaches that can enhance the training of translators. The study also aims to provide practical guidelines for market-oriented training, emphasizing the techniques and strategies employed by United Nations translators as a benchmark for effective translation practices.

7. Theoretical Framework and Methodology:

This paper delves into a specific microlinguistic aspect, namely the translation techniques employed to render passive voice constructions into Arabic. By examining the stylistic nuances and idiomatic considerations involved in such translations, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the linguistic and cultural factors that influence the translation of passive voice constructions between English and Arabic.

The analysis will encompass a thorough examination of the stylistic characteristics associated with conveying passive voice in Arabic. Additionally, it will investigate whether the translator has adhered to the idiomaticity of Arabic in building verbs in passive. By considering these factors, the study aims to provide a detailed and insightful exploration of the translation of passive voice constructions between these two languages. Exploring this specific microlinguistic feature entails adopting a sentence-oriented model for evaluating translation, as opposed to a text-oriented approach.

Given the microlinguistic nature of the topic, the paper will adopt a translation model that specifically addresses microlinguistic aspects. Elsherif (2016) suggests two primary evaluation methods: holistic and analytic. The holistic method examines the text as a whole, whereas the analytic method focuses on individual sentences. Many scholars have chosen to assess translation quality at the sentence level.

Eugene Nida (1964) introduced dynamic equivalence, emphasizing translating meaning instead of literal words. This principle greatly impacts discussions on translation accuracy. Peter Newmark (1988) developed a nine-category framework for classifying translation errors: omissions, additions, mistranslations, misunderstandings, and idiomatic errors. This framework helps identify and analyze errors in sentence-level translations. Juliane House (1997) proposed a comprehensive framework for evaluating translation quality, assessing accuracy, fluency, naturalness, and communicative effectiveness. It is widely used to evaluate the accuracy of sentence-level translations. The paper adopts a sentence-level contrastive approach for evaluating the quality of the translation.

7.1 Data Sources:

Arabic translators encounter a significant challenge in translating UN documents due to the frequent utilization of passive voice constructions. The use of passive voice serves

various rhetorical purposes, as discussed in Section 3. This particular structure poses a distinct difficulty for inexperienced Arabic translators who often rely on the dummy verb "تم" followed by the 'masdar' form (ElSherif, 2023), as they attempt to avoid using the Arabic passive verb form.

The present research aims to compile instances of passive voice constructions found in the 2030 Agenda document, along with their corresponding Arabic equivalents in the Arabic version. The findings of this study carry substantial implications for future translation practices, especially when translating documents that adhere to a politically correct style. By enhancing the accuracy and clarity of translations, this research endeavor can contribute to the promotion of clear phrasing and drafting in Arabic.

7.2 Data Analysis:

This section presents sentence statistics for both Arabic and English texts. In the English version, out of a total of 704 sentences, 60 sentences are in the passive voice, accounting for 8.5% of the total. This percentage is less than a tenth, which supports the observation that the passive voice is less frequently used in English.

The Arabic version is a translation that must adhere to two features: equivalence and the drafting rules of Arabic. The 60 passive English sentences are translated into different structures in an attempt to follow the drafting rules of Arabic. Arabic data collection indicates the use of 10 techniques to convey the passive voice in Arabic.

7.2.1 The first technique involves adhering to a passive voice in Arabic. In the target text, 18 sentences are introduced in the passive form, following the structure of the source text. In the first instance in the table below, a six-letter verb, 'يُسترشد', is

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3	no one is left behind	lā yustthnā minhā aḥad.	لا يُستثنى منها أحد.
4	A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.	‘Ālam qwāmh al-‘Adl wa-al- inṣāf wa-al- tasāmuḥ wa-al- infitāḥ wāl’shrāk al-ijtimā’ī lil- jamī‘, wtulbā fihi iḥtiyājāt ashadd al-Fi’āt d’fā.	عالم قوامه العدل والإنصاف والتسامح والانفتاح والإشراك الاجتماعي للجميع، وتُلبي فيه احتياجات أشد الفئات ضعفاً.
5	One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.	‘Ālam t’ysh fihi al-Insānīyah fī Wi’ām ma‘a al- ṭabī‘ah wtuḥmā fihi al-ḥayāh al- barīyah wa-sā’ir al-kā’ināt al- ḥayyah.	عالم تعيش فيه الإنسانية في وئام مع الطبيعة وتُحمى فيه الحياة البرية وسائر الكائنات الحية.
6	Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities	wyshml min turā‘ā aḥtyājāthm fī al- khiṭṭah jamī‘ al- aṭfāl wa-al- Shabāb wāl’shkhāṣ dhawī al-i‘āqah	ويشمل من تُراعى احتياجاتهم في الخطة جميع الأطفال والشباب والأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة
7	ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed Countries	wyshjja‘ Muqaddimū al- Musā‘adah al- Inmā’īyah al- Rasmīyah ‘alā al-naẓar fī imkānīyat rasm hadaf ytmthl fī takhṣīs 0, 20 fī al-mi‘ah ‘alā al-	ويشجّع مقدمو المساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية على النظر في إمكانية رسم هدف يتمثل في تخصيص ٢٠,٠ في المائة على الأقل من الناتج القومي الإجمالي للمساعدة الإنمائية الرسمية لأقل البلدان نموا

		aqall min al-nātij al-Qawmī al- ijmālī llmsā‘dh al-Inmā’īyah al- Rasmīyah li-aqal al-buldān numūwan	
8	In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law.	wn’kd min jadīd, fī s’ynā Hādihā, altzāmnā bi-al- qānūn al-dawlī, wnshdd ‘alā an al-khiṭṭah Sūf tnfdh ‘alā Naḥwa mtsqa ma‘a Ḥuqūq al-Duwal wāltzāmāthā bi- mūjib al-qānūn al-dawlī.	ونؤكد من جديد، في سعينا هذا، التزامنا بالقانون الدولي، ونشدد على أن الخطة سوف تتفد على نحو متنسق مع حقوق الدول والتزاماتها بموجب القانون الدولي.
9	Quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind.	wstkw Hunālika ḥājah lwjwd bayānāt Jīdah mwthwqh muṣannafah yumkinu al- ḥuṣūl ‘alayhā fī al-waqt almnāsb tsā‘d fī Qiyās al- Taqaddum al- muḥriz wtkfl istifādat shāmilah lā yustthnā minhā aḥad.	وستكون هنالك حاجة لوجود بيانات جيدة موثوقة مصنفة يمكن الحصول عليها في الوقت المناسب تساعد في قياس التقدم المحرز وتكفل استفادة شاملة لا يُستثنى منها أحد.
10	The online platform will be used to establish a comprehensive mapping of, and serve as a	syustkhdm al- Maḥfal al- iliktrūnī li-rasm Ṣūrat shāmilah	سيستخدم المحفل الإلكتروني لرسم صورة شاملة عن المعلومات المتعلقة بالمبادرات

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	gateway for, information on existing science, technology and innovation initiatives, mechanisms and programmes, within and beyond the United Nations.	‘an al-ma‘lūmāt al-muta‘alliqaḥ bālbādrāt wa-al-Ālīyāt wa-al-barāmij al-qā’imah allatī tu‘nā bi-al-‘ilm wa-al-Tiknūlūjiyā wa-al-ibtikār dākhil al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah wa-khārijihā, wsywfr bawwābat lil-ḥuṣūl ‘alā Hādhihi al-ma‘lūmāt.	والآليات والبرامج القائمة التي تعنى بالعلم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار داخل الأمم المتحدة وخارجها، وسيوفر بوابة للحصول على هذه المعلومات.
11	These provided an important framework for development and significant progress has been made in a number of areas.	wa-hiya Ahdāf wfrt iṭarā hāmā lil-Tanmiyah, w’hrz min khlālhā taqaddum Kabīr fi ‘adad min al-majālāt.	وهي أهداف وفرت إطارا هاما للتنمية، وأحرز من خلالها تقدم كبير في عدد من المجالات.
12	Effective linkages will be made with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences and processes, including on least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing	wstqām ‘Alāqāt f’ālh ma‘a Tartībāt al-Mutāba‘ah wālāst‘rād al-muta‘alliqaḥ bi-jamī‘ Mu’tamarāt al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah w’mlyāthā Dhāt al-ṣilah, bi-mā fihā al-Tartībāt al-muttaṣilah Bi-aqal al-buldān numūwan wa-al-duwal al-Jazariyah al-	وستقام علاقات فعالة مع ترتيبات المتابعة والاستعراض المتعلقة بجميع مؤتمرات الأمم المتحدة وعملياتها ذات الصلة، بما فيها الترتيبات المتصلة بأقل البلدان نموا والدول الجزرية الصغيرة النامية والبلدان النامية غير الساحلية.

	countries.	ṣaghīrah al-Nāmiyah wa-al-buldān al-Nāmiyah ghayr alsāhlyh.	
13	the outcome of which should be reflected in the ministerial declaration of the session of the high-level political forum in 2016.	‘alā an tudraja natā’ij al-‘amaliyah ḍimna al-I‘lān al-wizārī lil-muntadā al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-mustawá fī dawratihī li-‘ām 2016.	على أن تُدرج نتائج العملية ضمن الإعلان الوزاري للمنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى في دورته لعام ٢٠١٦.
14	The intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations of the annual Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development <u>will be fed</u> into the overall follow-up and review of the implementation of this Agenda in the high-level political forum.	ammā alāstntājāt wa-al-tawṣiyāt al-muttafiq ‘Alayhā ‘alā al-Ṣa‘īd al-ḥukūmī al-dawī allatī tmkhd ‘anhā al-Muntadā al-Sanawī al-Ma‘nī bitamwīl al-tanmiyah al-tābi‘ lil-Majlis al-iqtisādī wa-al-ijtimā‘ī, fstdrj ḍimna ‘amalīyat mutāba‘at Tanfidh Hādhihi al-khiṭṭah wāst‘rādhā bi-shakl ‘ām fī iṭār al-Muntadā al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-mustawá.	أما الاستنتاجات والتوصيات المتفق عليها على الصعيد الحكومي الدولي التي تمخض عنها المنتدى السنوي المعني بتمويل التنمية التابع للمجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، فستدرج ضمن عملية متابعة تنفيذ هذه الخطة واستعراضها بشكل عام في إطار المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى.
15	The next high-level political forum under the auspices of the General Assembly will be held in 2019, with the cycle of meetings thus reset, in order to maximize coherence with the quadrennial comprehensive policy review process.	wsyu‘qd al-ijtimā‘ al-Muqbil lil-muntadā al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-mustawá tahta Ri‘āyat al-Jam‘īyah al-‘Āmmah, fī ‘ām 2019, wbdhlc ysthll Dawrat jadīdah lājtmā‘āth, taḥqīqan l’qṣá qadr min al-ittisāq ma‘a ‘amalīyat alāst‘rādāt al-shāmilah lil-	وسيعقد الاجتماع المقبل للمنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى تحت رعاية الجمعية العامة، في عام ٢٠١٩، وبذلك يستهل دورة جديدة لاجتماعاته، تحقيقاً لأقصى قدر من الاتساق مع عملية الاستعراضات الشاملة

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		Siyāsāt allatī tajrī kull arba‘ sanawāt.	للسياسات التي تجري كل أربع سنوات.
16	We resolve to build a better future for all people, including the millions who have been denied the chance to lead decent , dignified and rewarding lives	faqd ‘qdnā al-‘Azm ‘alā binā’ Mustaqbal afḍal li-jamī‘ Banī al-bashar, bi-man fīhim al-Malāyīn mimman lam tth la-hum al-furṣah Li-anna y‘yshwā ḥayāt lā’qh Karīmah mwfwrh,	فقد عقدنا العزم على بناء مستقبل أفضل لجميع بني البشر، بمن فيهم الملايين ممن لم تتح لهم الفرصة لأن يعيشوا حياة لائقة كريمة موفورة،
17	A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed.	‘Ālam yutāḥ fīhi li-kull al-nisā’ wa-al-fatayāt al-Tamattu‘ bi-al-musāwāh al-kāmilah bayna al-jinsayn, wtzāḥ ‘anhu jamī‘ al‘wā’q al-qānūnīyah wa-al-İjtimā‘īyah wa-al-iqtiṣādīyah allatī taḥawwul Dawwin tmkynhn.	عالم يُتاح فيه لكل النساء والفتيات التمتع بالمساواة الكاملة بين الجنسين، وتزاح عنه جميع العوائق القانونية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية التي تحول دون تمكينهن.
18	Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges.	Faqd aḥrz taqaddum Kabīr fī muwājahat al-kathīr min al-taḥaddiyāt al-Inmā’īyah.	فقد أحرز تقدم كبير في مواجهة الكثير من التحديات الإنمائية.

Table 7.2.1

7.2.2 The third technique involves transforming the verb into a noun, known as "مصدر" (maṣdar) in Arabic. Through the use of this technique five times in 2030 Agenda shifting the verb into a noun, the Arabic version shows concepts and observations in a more abstract and compressed manner. For

example, in sample 2 in the table below, the English verb ‘denied’ is shifted to a noun ‘الحرمان’ (al-Ḥirmān), and becomes a subject that leaves a lasting impact on the part of the reader, reflecting the expressive capabilities of the Arabic.

1	In ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda <u>is realized</u> .	fī ḍamān taḥqīq alghrd min Hādhihi al-khiṭṭah al-Jadīdah.	في ضمان تحقيق الغرض من هذه الخطة الجديدة.
2	Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and <u>are denied</u> a life of dignity	fālbāyyn min mwāṭnynā lā yzālwn y‘ānwn al-faqr wa-al-ḥirmān min al-ḥayāh al-karīmah.	فالبلايين من مواطنينا لا يزالون يعانون الفقر والحرمان من الحياة الكريمة.
3	We underline the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recall that States must ensure that their returning nationals <u>are duly received</u> .	wnshdd ‘alā Ḥaqq al-muhājirīn fī al-‘Awdah ilā al-buldān allatī yḥmlwn jnsythā, wndhkk bi-anna min Wājib al-Duwal an tkfl murā‘āt al-uṣūl fī istiḡbāl r‘āyāhā al-‘ā‘idīn.	ونشدد على حق المهاجرين في العودة إلى البلدان التي يحملون جنسيتها، ونذكر بأن من واجب الدول أن تكفل مراعاة الأصول في استقبال رعاياها العائدين.
4	To address them effectively, a new approach <u>is needed</u> .	wa-lā budda fī sabīl al-taṣaddī la-hā bf‘ālyh min atbā‘ Nahj jadīd.	ولا بد في سبيل التصدي لها بفعالية من اتباع نهج جديد.
5, 6	This will only be possible if wealth <u>is shared</u> and income inequality <u>is addressed</u> .	wln yataḥaqqaq dhālika illā bt‘mym al-intifā‘ bālthrw wa-al-taṣaddī li-mushkilat al-tafāwut fī al-dakhl.	ولن يتحقق ذلك إلا بتعميم الانتفاع بالثروة والتصدي لمشكلة التفاوت في الدخل.

Table: 7.2.2

7.2.3. The third technique is resorting to the standard order of the Arabic sentence in translating the agent passive. This technique is used eight times. The English sentences in the

source text are in the traditional passive voice, resulting in the typical prepositional phrase starting with 'by'. In the Arabic version, these eight sentences are typically converted into the active voice, as Arabic does not recognize the agent passive. Some may claim that it does exist in Arabic, citing the Qur'anic verse (فأما ثمود فأهلكوا بالطاغية) (The translation reads: As for Thamood, they were destroyed by the Screamer; (Arberry)). However, in this case, the doer of the action is not the real doer, but rather the tool, while according to Islamic theology, Allah or His angels are the true doers.

1	The 10 representatives will be appointed by the Secretary-General, for periods of two years.	wsy'yyn al-Amīn al- 'āmm almmthlyn al- 'asharah lfrāt min sanatayn.	وسيعين الأمين العام الممثلين العشرة لفترات من سنتين.
2	The meetings of the forum will be convened by the President of the Economic and Social Council	wyd'w ra'īs al-Majlis al-iqtisādī wa-al- ijtimā'ī ilá 'aqd ijtimā'āt al-Muntadā qabla ijtimā'āt al- Muntadā al-siyāsī al- Rafī' al-mustawá al- Ma'nī bi-al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah	ويدعو رئيس المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي إلى عقد اجتماعات المنتدى قبل اجتماعات المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى المعني بالتنمية المستدامة
3	We will promote transparent and accountable scaling-up of appropriate public-private cooperation to exploit the contribution to be made by a wide range of data, including earth observation and geospatial information, while ensuring national ownership in supporting and tracking progress.	wsnshj' tkthyf al- Ta'āwun almnāsb bayna al-qitā'ayn al- 'āmm wa-al-khāṣṣ 'alá Naḥwa shaffāf wkhāḍ' llmsā'lh Bughyat istighlāl mā ytyhh Hādhā al-ḍarb min al-Ta'āwun min bayānāt wāsi'ah wmtnw'h, bi-mā yashmalu ma'lūmāt 'an raṣd al-arḍ wa- ma'lūmāt jughrafīyah makānīyah, ma'a	وسنشجع تكثيف التعاون المناسب بين القطاعين العام والخاص على نحو شفاف وخاضع للمساءلة بغية استغلال ما يتجه هذا الضرب من التعاون من بيانات واسعة ومتنوعة، بما يشمل معلومات عن رصد الأرض ومعلومات جغرافية مكانية، مع ضمان السيطرة الوطنية على زمام الأمر في سياق دعم تحقيق التقدم ورصده.

		ḍamān al-sayṭarah al-Waṭanīyah ‘alā zimām al-umūr fī siyāq Da‘m taḥqīq al-Taqaddum wršdh.	
4	The meetings of the forum <u>will be co-chaired</u> by two Member States and will result in a summary of discussions elaborated by the two co-Chairs, as an input to the meetings of the high-level political forum	wyr’s ijtimā‘āt al-Muntadā dawlatān min al-Duwal al-a‘dā’, wytmkhḍ ‘anhu Mūjaz llmnāqshāt y‘dh al-ra’īsīyān almsḥārkān wyshkkl musāhamah fī ijtimā‘āt al-Muntadā al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-mustawā	ويرأس اجتماعات المنتدى دولتان من الدول الأعضاء، ويتمخض عنه موجز للمناقشات بعده الرئيس المشارك ويشكل مساهمة في اجتماعات المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى
5	These <u>will be supported</u> by reviews by the functional commissions	wstd‘mhā ast‘rādāt tujrīhā al-Lijān al-fannīyah	وستدعمها استعراضات تجريها اللجان الفنية
6	We hereby launch a Technology Facilitation Mechanism which <u>was established</u> by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda	wn‘ln fī Hādhā al-maqām inshā’ āliyat Taysīr al-tiknūlūjiyā allatī nšt ‘alayhā khitṭah ‘amal Adīs Abābā min ajl Da‘m Ahdāf al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah.	ونعلن في هذا المقام إنشاء آلية تيسير التكنولوجيا التي نصت عليها خطة عمل أديس أبابا من أجل دعم أهداف التنمية المستدامة.
7, 8	The global indicator framework, <u>to be developed</u> by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, <u>will be agreed</u> by the Statistical Commission by March 2016 and adopted thereafter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, in	ammā iṭār al-Mu‘ashshirāt al-‘Ālamīyah, alladhī sywghh farīq al-khubarā’ al-mushtarak bayna al-Wakālāt al-Ma‘nī bm’shrāt Ahdāf al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah, fstwāfq ‘alayhi al-Lajnah al-iḥṣā’iyah bhltwl Ādhār / M ars 2016, thumma y‘tmdh b‘d’dh al-Majlis al-iqtisādī wa-	أما إطار المؤشرات العالمية، الذي سيصوغه فريق الخبراء المشترك بين الوكالات المعني بمؤشرات أهداف التنمية المستدامة، فستوافق عليه اللجنة الإحصائية بحلول آذار/مارس ٢٠١٦، ثم يعتمده بعدئذ المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والجمعية العامة، وفقا لولايتيهما في هذا الصدد.

line with existing mandates.	al-ijtimā'ī wa-al-Jam'īyah al-'Āmmah, wafqan lwlāytyhmā fī Hādhā alšdd.	
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Table: 7.2.3

7.2.4 *The fourth technique conveying the meaning without adhering to an equivalent syntactic structure.* This technique is used only twice. In this technique, the essence of the meaning, rather than the literal meaning, is conveyed. In the first case, shown in the table below, the Arabic version is a nominal sentence preceded by the word 'ليس' (laysa), which is one of the tools used to modify nominal sentences in Arabic. In the second example, a dual shift occurs: the preposition 'ago' is transformed into the verb 'مر' (mrr), and the verb 'agreed' is transformed into the noun 'اتفاق' (Ittifāq). The Arabic version flows smoothly and naturally in an idiomatic style.

1	We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized.	wnkrr al-ta'kīd 'alá an kull balad yatahammal fī al-maqām al-Awwal al-Mas'ūlīyah 'an taḥqīq tanmiyatih al-iqtisādīyah wa-al-Ijtimā'īyah, wa-Innahu laysa min qubayla almghālāh altshdyd 'alá Dawr al-Siyāsāt al-Waṭanīyah wa-al-istirātijīyāt al-Inmā'īyah al-Waṭanīyah.	ونكرر التأكيد على أن كل بلد يتحمل في المقام الأول المسؤولية عن تحقيق تنميته الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، وأنه ليس من قبيل المغالاة التشديد على دور السياسات الوطنية والاستراتيجيات الإنمائية الوطنية.
2	Almost 15 years ago, the Millennium Development Goals were agreed.	wa-qad marr Ḥawālī 15 'āman 'alá al-ittifāq 'alá al-ahdāf al-Inmā'īyah lil-alfīyah.	وقد مر حوالي ١٥ عاما على الاتفاق على الأهداف الإنمائية للألفية.

Table: 7.2.4

7.2.5 *The fifth technique converts the agentless sentence into a complete sentence with a subject (the doer of the action) and an object.* In this case, the Arabic version introduces a doer of the action that is not explicitly mentioned in the original version, effectively transforming the passive structure into an active one. This linguistic transformation occurs three times, as shown in table 7.2.5. The Arabic version improvises a subject based on the context. In the first and second examples, the implied subject is the implicit pronoun 'نحن' (naḥnu), meaning 'we'. In the third example, the introduced subject is a nominal phrase, 'الركب' (al-rakb), which translates to 'the riders'. This technique of implying the subject in the Arabic version allows for a smoother and more idiomatic expression of the intended meaning.

1	States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.	Nḥth al-Duwal bqwh ‘alá alāmtnā‘ ‘an sinn wa-tatbīq Ayy tadābīr iqtisādīyah aw māliyah aw tijārīyah aḥādīyat al-jānīb ttnāfā ma‘a al-qānūn al-dawī wmythāq al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah w‘rql al-tanmiyah al-iqtisādīyah wa-al-Ijtimā‘īyah al-kāmilah, wa-lā Simā fī al-buldān al-Nāmiyah.	نحن الدول بقوة على الامتناع عن سن وتطبيق أي تدابير اقتصادية أو مالية أو تجارية أحادية الجانب تتنافى مع القانون الدولي وميثاق الأمم المتحدة وتعرقل التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الكاملة، ولا سيما في البلدان النامية.
2	United Nations regional commissions are	wnshj‘ al-Lijān al-iqlīmīyah al-tābi‘ah lil-Umam al-Muttaḥidah ‘alá mwāshl d‘mhā lil-duwal	ونشجع اللجان الإقليمية التابعة للأمم المتحدة على

	encouraged to continue supporting Member States in this regard.	al-a‘dā’ fī Hādhā almdmār.	مواصلة دعمها للدول الأعضاء في هذا المضمار.
3	we pledge that no one will be left behind.	wnt‘hd b’lā Yakhlif al-rakb aḥadan warā’ihi	ونتعهد بالألا يخلف الركب أحدا وراءه

Table 7.2.5.

7.2.6. *The sixth case is resorting to reflexive verbs.* Upon careful consideration, it becomes evident that the sixth case involves the utilization of reflexive verbs. This particular case serves as a testament to Arabic's inclination towards the active voice, rather than the passive voice. Interestingly, this technique is employed a total of 13 times, highlighting the inherent genuineness of Arabic morphology and the idiomatic nature of the Arabic language.

In these instances, the Arabic verb 'استرشد' (astrshd) is employed four times as an equivalent for conveying information or providing guidance. Furthermore, the verb 'اهتدى' (ahtdá) is utilized only once. It appears that these specific equivalents have become institutionalized within the United Nations, indicating their established usage and acceptance within the organization.

This observation sheds light on the deliberate linguistic choices made in the Arabic translations, emphasizing the significance of active voice constructions in effectively conveying the intended meaning. The consistent utilization of reflexive verbs demonstrates the conscious effort to maintain clarity and precision in communication within the UN context.

1,2	the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed the better	the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed the better	ستتحسن بشدة حياة الجميع وسيتحول عالمنا إلى الأفضل
3	we look forward to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Mexico.	wnttl' fī Hādḥā alšdd ilā al-ijtimā' al-thālith 'ashar li-Mu'tamar al-aṭrāf fī Ittifāqiyat al-Tanawwu' al-Bayūlūjī, al-Muqarrar an yn'qd bālmksyk.	ونتطلع في هذا الصدد إلى الاجتماع الثالث عشر لمؤتمر الأطراف في اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي، المقرر أن ينعقد بالمكسيك.
4	Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security	wa-lā yumkinu an tataḥaqqaq al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah fī mn'ā 'an al-Salām wa-al-amn.	ولا يمكن أن تتحقق التنمية المستدامة في منأى عن السلام والأمن.
5	and will be composed of a United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals,	wstt'lf min farīq 'amal mushtarak bayna Wakālāt al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah Ma'nī btskhyr al-'Ilm wa-al-Tiknūlūjiyā wa-al-ibtikār l'ghraḍ Ahdāf al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah,	وستتألف من فريق عمل مشترك بين وكالات الأمم المتحدة معني بتسخير العلم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار لأغراض أهداف التنمية المستدامة،
6	it will initially be composed of the entities that currently integrate the informal working group on technology facilitation,	wsyt'lf fī al-Bidāyah min al-kayānāt allatī tashakkul ḥāliyan al-Farīq al-'āmil ghayr al-rasmī al-Ma'nī bitaysīr al-tiknūlūjiyā	وسيتألف في البداية من الكيانات التي تشكل حاليا الفريق العامل غير الرسمي المعني بتيسير التكنولوجيا

English Passive Structure Translation Techniques into Arabic at the United Nations A Contrastive Analysis Study

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مجلة وادي النيل للدراسات والبحوث الإنسانية والاجتماعية والتربوية (مجلة علمية محكمة)

7	The meetings of the high-level political forum will be informed by the summary of the multi-stakeholder forum.	systsrshd al-Muntadá al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-mustawá fī ajtmā‘āth bālmwjz al-Muqaddim min al-Muntadá al-Muta‘addid aṣḥāb al-maṣlahah.	سيسترشد المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى في اجتماعاته بالموجز المقدم من المنتدى المتعدد أصحاب المصلحة.
8	Follow-up and review processes at all levels will be guided by the following Principles:	. wstsrshd ‘amalīyāt al-Mutāba‘ah wālāst‘rāḍ ‘alá jamī‘ al-mustawayāt bālbād’ al-tāliyah:	وستسترشد عمليات المتابعة والاستعراض على جميع المستويات بالمبادئ التالية:
9,10	Follow-up and review at the high-level political forum will be informed by an annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system	wstsrshd ‘amalīyāt al-Mutāba‘ah wālāst‘rāḍ ‘alá mustawá al-Muntadá al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-Mustawá bāltqyr almrhly al-Sanawī ‘an Ahdāf al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah alladhī sy‘dh al-Amīn al-‘āmm bi-al-ta‘āwun ma‘a manzūmat al-Umam al-Muttaḥidah,	وستسترشد عمليات المتابعة والاستعراض على مستوى المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى بالتقرير المرحلي السنوي عن أهداف التنمية المستدامة الذي سيعدده الأمين العام بالتعاون مع منظومة الأمم المتحدة،
11	The high-level political forum will also be informed by the <i>Global Sustainable Development Report</i>	systsrshd al-Muntadá al-siyāsī al-Rafī‘ al-mustawá fī ajtmā‘āth bālmwjz al-Muqaddim min al-Muntadá al-Muta‘addid aṣḥāb al-maṣlahah.	سيسترشد المنتدى السياسي الرفيع المستوى في اجتماعاته بالموجز المقدم من المنتدى المتعدد أصحاب المصلحة.

12	It is informed by other instruments such as the Declaration on the Right to Development	wthtdy al-khiṭṭah bškWK ukhrá mathal i‘lān al- Ḥaqq fī al- tanmiyah	وتتهدي الخطة بصكوك أخرى مثل إعلان الحق في التنمية
13	Factors which give rise to violence, insecurity and injustice, such as inequality, corruption, poor governance and illicit financial and arms flows, are addressed in the Agenda.	wtnāwl al-khiṭṭah al-‘awāmil allatī tqwd ilá nushūb al- ‘unf wān‘dām al- amn āstshrā’ al- ẓulm, kān‘dām al- musāwāh wa-al- fasād wa-sū’ al- Idārah wtdfq al- amwāl wāl’slḥh bi- ṭuruq ghayr mashrū‘ah.	وتتناول الخطة العوامل التي تقود إلى نشوب العنف وانعدام الأمن واستثناء الظلم، كانعدام المساواة والفساد وسوء الإدارة وتدفق الأموال والأسلحة بطرق غير مشروعة.

Table 7.2.6

7.2.7. *The seventh technique resorts to the dummy verb ‘جرى’ (jará).* As per the guidelines set by the United Nations, the usage described above is deemed as poor style. Moreover, it represents a structural neologism that does not trace its roots back to classical Arabic. Instead, this usage emerged as a direct response to the prevalent issue of excessive and careless translation in the media.

In their work, Badawi et al. (2004) explain that the Arabic passive voice primarily serves the purpose of expressing an action in which the agent is either unknown or deliberately withheld, thereby making it theoretically impossible to mention the agent elsewhere in the sentence. However, it is noteworthy that Modern Written Arabic (MWA) is gradually moving towards a shift in this convention under the influence of European languages. It is important to recognize that while this shift in usage may be seen as a departure from classical Arabic norms, it also underscores the ongoing impact of translations on the MSA as well as the responsiveness of current writings.

1	Indicators are being developed to assist this work.	wyjry i'dād Mu'ashshirāt t'yn 'alā al-Qayyām bi-hādihā al-'amal.	ويجري إعداد مؤشرات تعين على القيام بهذا العمل.
2	The Goals and targets will be followed up and reviewed using a set of global indicators.	Wstjry mutāba'at al-ahdāf wa-al-ghāyāt wāst'rādhā bi-istikhdām majmū'ah min al-Mu'ashshirāt al-'Ālamīyah.	وستجري متابعة الأهداف والغايات واستعراضها باستخدام مجموعة من المؤشرات العالمية.

Table 7.2.7

7.2.8. *The eighth technique involves shifting the verb into a noun after an equivalent of a modal verb.* This particular approach can be employed as an alternative to the "can/to be + past participle" structure, as exemplified in the following example:

Ex1: Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible.

وينبغي استخدام البيانات والمعلومات المستقاة من آليات الإبلاغ القائمة حيثما أمكن.

(Wynbghy istikhdām al-bayānāt wa-al-Ma'lūmāt al-mustaqāt min āliyāt al-iblagh al-qā'imah hithmā amkana.)

Implementing this technique is relatively straightforward, as the Arabic equivalent of the modal verb serves as a dummy tamm, which allows the translator to convert the passive form into a noun and employ the modal verb as the main verb. It is important to note that this technique adheres to the rules of the Arabic style and does not violate them. Therefore, it is an acceptable and effective strategy for translation.

1	People who are vulnerable must be empowered.	wlābd min Tamkīn al- du'afā'.	ولابد من تمكين الضعفاء.
2	Data and information from existing reporting mechanisms should be used where possible.	(Wynbghy istikhdām al- bayānāt wa-al- Ma'lūmāt al- mustaqāt min ālīyāt al-iblāgh al- qā'imah ḥyثمā amkana.)	وينبغي استخدام البيانات والمعلومات المستقاة من آليات الإبلاغ القائمة حيثما أمكن.
3	national development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment,	yt'yn Da'm Juhūd al- tanmiyah al- Waṭanīyah 'an ṭarīq tahyi'at bī'at iqṭisādīyah dawliyah m'ātyh,	يتعين دعم جهود التنمية الوطنية عن طريق تهيئة بيئة اقتصادية دولية مؤاتية،
4	efforts to address ongoing challenges should be strengthened through the exchange of experiences,	yanbaghī ta'zīz al- Juhūd alrāmyh ilá Mu'ālahat al- taḥaddiyāt al- mustamirrah min khilāl Tabādul al- tajārib	ينبغي تعزيز الجهود الرامية إلى معالجة التحديات المستمرة من خلال تبادل التجارب
5	The achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and	fa-lā sabīl ilá taḥqīq Kāmil al- imkānāt al- bashaṛīyah wa- taḥqīq al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah idhā zīll niṣf al- bashaṛīyah	فلا سبيل إلى تحقيق كامل الإمكانات البشرية وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة إذا ظل نصف البشرية محروما من التمتع بكامل حقوق الإنسان والفرص الواجبة له.

English Passive Structure Translation Techniques into Arabic at the United Nations A Contrastive Analysis Study

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	opportunities.	mḥrwmā min al-Tamattu' Bi-kāmil Ḥuqūq al-insān wa-al-furaṣ al-wājibah la-hu.	
6	We call for further effective measures and actions to be taken,	wnd'w ilá ittikhādh al-Mazīd min al-Tadābīr wa-al-ijrā'āt al-fa'ālah,	وندعو إلى اتخاذ المزيد من التدابير والإجراءات الفعالة،
7	The Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, can be met within the framework of a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development,	wymkn injāz al-khiṭṭah, bi-mā fiḥā Ahdāf al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah, ḍimna iṭār In'āsh al-Sharākah al-'Ālamīyah min ajl al-tanmiyah al-mustadāmah	ويمكن إنجاز الخطة، بما فيها أهداف التنمية المستدامة، ضمن إطار إنعاش الشراكة العالمية من أجل التنمية المستدامة
8	Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.	wa-'alá kull Ḥukūmat an tuqarriru ayḍan Subul Idmāj Hādhihi al-ghāyāt al-'Ālamīyah al-ṭmwhh ḍimna 'amalīyāt al-Takhtī wa-al-siyāsāt wa-al-istirāṭijīyāt al-Waṭanīyah.	وعلى كل حكومة أن تقرر أيضا سبل إدماج هذه الغايات العالمية الطموحة ضمن عمليات التخطيط والسياسات والاستراتيجيات الوطنية.

Table 7.2.8

7.2.9. The ninth technique capitalizes on the reciprocal relation between certain lexical items to alter the word order within a sentence, all without resorting to the passive voice. A

specific example illustrating this technique involves the following sentence:

"The online platform will be developed on the basis of an independent technical assessment."

وسينشأ المحفل الإلكتروني على أساس تقييم تقني مستقل.

(wsynsh' al-Maḥfal al-iliktrūnī 'alá Asās Taqyīm tqny mustaqill.)

In Arabic, rather than employing the verb form 'أنشأ' (anasha'a), the verb form 'نشأ' (nasha'a) is utilized. This alteration in verb form allows for a different word order while maintaining the intended meaning of the sentence.

By utilizing the reciprocal relation between these specific verb forms, the sentence can be restructured to read:

"The online platform, on the basis of an independent technical assessment, will arise."

In this revised sentence, the verb 'نشأ' (nasha'a) is employed, which implies the emergence or arising of the online platform. This alternative verb form permits a rearrangement of the sentence's word order, placing the phrase "on the basis of an independent technical assessment" at the beginning for emphasis.

Through this technique, the sentence undergoes a transformation in terms of structure and word order, while still effectively conveying the original meaning. Such strategic utilization of the reciprocal relation between lexical items provides flexibility in sentence construction, offering translators creative options to convey the intended message without resorting to the passive voice.

In the preceding section, various techniques were employed to effectively for translating passive structures. Each technique showcases the adaptability and expressiveness of the Arabic language, providing alternative ways to convey meaning without relying on passive constructions. In the following section, we will present the results and engage in a

discussion of the implications of these techniques on the translation process.

8. Results and Discussion:

Upon closer examination, it was found that in the process of translating 61 English passive structures, the Arabic translator resorted to the passive voice a mere 18 times. This indicates a conscious effort to minimize the use of passive constructions in Arabic. Notably, a significant majority of 43 passive structures were translated into Arabic without relying on an equivalent passive structure (see Figure 1).

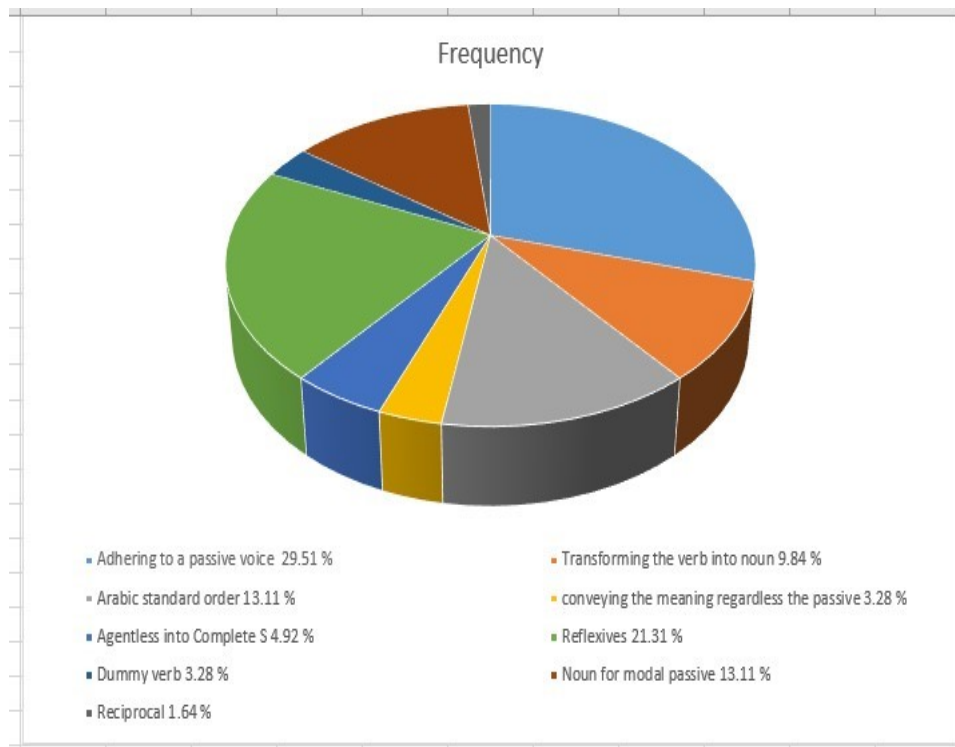


Figure 1: Frequency of strategies used in translating passive structures

In exploring alternative translation techniques, reflexive verbs emerged as a prominent choice, being employed 13 times to convey the intended meaning. The reflexive verb option proved to be effective in maintaining the active voice while still accurately reflecting the original passive structure.

Additionally, the reciprocal relationship between lexical items was utilized as a translation strategy, albeit to a lesser extent. Only one instance was observed where this technique was employed to convey the intended meaning while avoiding the use of the passive voice.

These findings highlight the translator's deliberate approach to diversify the translation repertoire and move away from relying solely on passive constructions. By employing reflexive verbs and occasionally utilizing the reciprocal relationship between lexical items, the translator was able to produce translations that retained the active voice and effectively conveyed the original meaning.

8.1. Translation Accuracy

The study examined 61 passive structures that were translated into Arabic and assessed them by comparing them to the original texts using guidelines created by the UN language service. The findings revealed a general level of accuracy in the translations, as the intended meaning was effectively conveyed. However, there were some stylistic variances from the established UN guidelines, although these deviations were not considered translation errors. Two specific instances were identified where the translations diverged from the guidelines, as they utilized the auxiliary verb 'جرى' (jará) instead of the standard auxiliary verb 'تم' (tamma). ElSherif (2023) also identified some discrepancies in the translation of the copula in the Arabic version of the 2030 Agenda.

To conclude, the analysis of various translation techniques employed in translating passive into Arabic

translations within the United Nations reveals a deliberate effort to convey meaning effectively while maintaining clarity and naturalness of expression. By employing these strategies, translators can convey convey meaning smoothly, naturally, and idiomatically, enhancing the overall quality of the translated texts. The use of these techniques reflects the expressive capabilities of the Arabic language and its inherent inclination towards the active voice. While some techniques, such as the utilization of reflexive verbs, have become institutionalized within the United Nations, others may represent departures from classical Arabic norms or responses to contemporary translation challenges.

8.2. Implications for Translation Education

These findings discussed above on translating the passive structure have significant implications for translation teaching, particularly in the context of Arabic-English translation. According to the analysis and discussion above, below are some implications suggested:

1. Emphasizing Active Voice: Translation courses should focus on teaching techniques, such as the use of reflexive verbs, that enable students to maintain active voice effectively. The study highlights the importance of training translators to prioritize the active voice in their translations.

2. Diversifying Translation Strategies: The study demonstrates the value of diversifying translation strategies beyond relying solely on passive constructions. Translation education should encourage students to explore alternative techniques, such as the reciprocal relationship between lexical items, to enhance their translation skills and expand their repertoire of translation strategies.

3. Incorporating Comparative Analysis: Comparative analysis of translations, as conducted in this study, can be a valuable tool in translation education. By comparing translations to the source texts and established guidelines, students can gain insights into the strengths and weaknesses of different translation choices. This analysis can foster critical thinking skills and help students develop a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in translation.

Incorporating these implications into translation education programs can better equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge to navigate the challenges of translating passive structures, maintaining the active voice, and producing high-quality translations that meet the needs of diverse audiences. By promoting a holistic approach to translation education, future translators can contribute to the advancement of the field and bridge linguistic and cultural gaps with greater precision and effectiveness.

9. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the analysis of the translation techniques employed in translating passive structures into Arabic within the United Nations highlights the translator's deliberate approach to diversify the translation repertoire and move away from relying solely on passive constructions. The findings underscore the effectiveness of using reflexive verbs and maintaining the active voice while accurately conveying the original meaning. Additionally, the study reveals a general level of accuracy in the translations, although some stylistic deviations from established guidelines were observed.

These findings have important implications for translation education. Emphasizing the active voice and training students to prioritize its use help enhance the naturalness of the Arabic translation. Diversifying translation strategies beyond passive constructions, such as exploring

reflexive verbs and the reciprocal relationship between lexical items, enhances students' translation skills and expands their repertoire of techniques. Developing stylistic awareness, incorporating comparative analysis, and addressing contextual factors are also crucial aspects of translation education.

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