Problems Encountering MA Students when Translating the Headlines of Newspapers from English into Standard Arabic

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Abstracts: *News headline writing has it's own lexical, rhetorical, grammatical, and type of written discourse features different from other types of text. Because of their lexical, stylistic, special grammar, and cultural specificity students find them difficult to translate. The objective of this paper is to study the difficulties that encounter M.A. students when translating newspaper headlines from English into Arabic. To achieve the goal of the study a group of 40 M.A. students was selected. The students were enrolled in M.A. programs in three Jordanian Universities. The researchers designed a translation test that contained 30 news headlines to be translated from English into Arabic. The results revealed that the students encountered many difficulties in translating news headlines. These difficulties were attributed to the use of literal translation, inability to choose the correct equivalences, and unawareness of the structure, style, and features of news headlines. Engaging students in training courses as well as expanding their knowledge of the target culture was highly recommended.*

Keywords: Newspaper Headlines, Equivalence, Target Culture.

1. INTRODUCTION

Headlines are short statements located at the beginning of an article, framing the information that is to follow. (Zhang 2013, 396) states that "headlines are a kind of Para texts which occupy a privileged place of pragmatics and strategy in news". They have become increasingly important in today's society; people tend to look only at headlines rather than reading complete stories. It is the gate through which readers get into the heart of the events. They encapsulate a portion of the story, presenting a snapshot of reality, and concisely state or summarize the main idea of the story. In addition to those headlines also direct readers' attention to certain facts over others, motivate their concern, and encourage them to take the time to read the article. Mozūraitytė (2015, 17) believes that they are used "to catch the reader's attention and save space, journalists tend to use unusual characteristics and grammar when writing headlines. This abnormality of style may cause a sort of ambiguity or difficulty in understanding the headline".

Journalists use headlines as means of conveying story information in a short, concise manner therefore headlines are viewed as a riveting short-cut to the contents of newspapers (Bowles and Borden, 2000; Ellis, 2001; Saxena, 2006). "The meanings of words are frequently pragmatically adjusted and fine-tuned in context so that their contribution to the proposition expressed is, different from their lexically encoded sense'' (Wilson and Carston, 2007, Abstract).

Due to their significance as a special text type, translation of headlines has particularly attracted translation scholars, and researchers (cf. Nord 1995; Rasul 2015; Sidiropoulou 1995; Valdeón 2007; Zhang 2013).

The translation of headlines requires journalistic talent, the highest degree of compatibility accuracy, credibility, and a necessity for journalistic translators to present honesty regardless of their own opinion. Ghazala (1995,76) supports this idea by stating "objective journalistic translation of headlines needs to remain neutral and unbiased regardless of the writer's opinion or personal beliefs".

Many difficulties may arise during the process of translating headlines. This study attempts to investigate the difficulties that MA students face while translating journalistic headlines and tries to suggest solutions to solve these difficulties. It will also shed light on the semantic changes that take place during the translation process.

To achieve the aim of this study, the researchers will first analyze the methods and techniques in terms of the terminology employed during the translation process of headlines, then investigate the challenges, problems that translators encountered during the translation process, and lastly determine the most appropriate translation methods or techniques used by the translators.

The definition of translation strategy adopted in this research is as posited by (Lörscher 2005, 600), namely "translation strategies are procedures for solving translation problems. They range from the realization of translational problems to its solution or the realization of its unsuitability by a subject at a given moment." The application of a translation strategy starts with identifying translation problems and finding the best solution for the problems Lörscher (1991).

The population of the current study consists of M.A. students studying in three Jordanian universities. A sample of forty M.A. students was randomly selected to take the translation test. The headlines used in the test were taken from different famous newspapers locally and internationally namely, The Jordan Times, New York Times, and the Guardian. The translations of the Assistant Editor of Jordan Times were taken as reference translations.

Four options were used in evaluating the test:
1. Correct translations if the news headlines are translated correctly in relation to reference translation.
2. Incorrect translation if the news headlines are not totally translated, or by making linguistic errors that affect the meaning of the news headlines.

3. Acceptable translations if the news headlines are translated by using explanation or paraphrasing techniques.
4. No translation if the headline is not translated at all.
The collected data from the test were presented in tables. They display percentages and frequencies of correct, incorrect, acceptable, and no translation. Frequencies, as well as percentages of the participants, were mentioned in form of tables.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

News headlines in English newspapers are prepared to be brief, short, dramatic, interesting, and informative to attract the audience and, to transmit various kinds of information. (Khodabandeh 2007,67) stated that "news in general, and headlines appearing in the newspapers, in particular, have the highest readership".

Headlines are represented in a style of language that is intensively compact, and cleverly designed to serve the major purposes of telling the news. Jorgenson. k (1989:98) stated that "news shapes the way we see the world, ourselves, and each other". He stressed that the "headline is the most important part of any piece of writing whether it is an article, newspaper, web page, business report. Without a good headline the rest will not be read".

A good headline is a principal element that can be regarded as an excellent way to attract the readers of the target language. (LaRocque 2003, 43) stated that a good headline "convinced the readers to continue and dedicate their time to reading the whole story. A such headline catches the reader's attention as well as it reflects the core of the story". He also added "It is not only about the lexical, and rhetorical stamp, but also grammatical features. That is why the form of news headline writing has its own characteristics that are different from other types of text". According to (Paper. B 2009, 107) "the best headlines both 'tell and sell', that is, they tell the reader quickly what the news is and persuade the reader that the story is worth reading".

It has its own features and characteristics. According to (Saxena 2004, 48) "headlines are typically characterized by the 5 "Ws" (who, what, where, when, and why) and an "H" (how) principle". The features and characteristics may be analyzed as a linguistic, and pragmatic approach.

As a linguistic approach (Mardh 1980, van Dijk 1988) stated that the distinctive linguistic features and strategies used in the linguistic culling which underlies headline text, are the extensive use of acronyms, and abbreviations.

Alliteration, assonance, punning, clichés, distortion of well-known catch-phrases, colloquialisms, the omission of articles, nominalization, use of present tense, use of the verb 'be', omission of conjugation, extensive use of metaphors, use of obsolete lexical items such as "bid", "toll", "pledge", "axe", "plea", "irk", "ire", "mull", etc. Discourse analysts have been attracted by the distinctive linguistic realization of headlines, a "grammatical oddity"? (Fairclough 1995, 21). They are governed by linguistic rules of their own. The language is elliptical and compressed. Many people have difficulty understanding them because they are often incomplete sentences. Very often, the fractured grammar and idiosyncratic vocabulary of English newspaper headlines challenge the understanding even of native speakers. But they are also stimulating challenges to non-native speakers.

In a pragmatic approach "the primary focus shifts from the headline as a purely linguistic phenomenon to the headline as a communicative act which seeks to "build a relational structure" by engaging with the reader through the creation of interpretive dynamics generated by deviation and retention of information" (Van Dijk 1988, 86). According to Chiluwa (2007: 70) "pragmatic analysis plays a key role in the headlines because the pragmatic meanings are based on the writer's intentions". Another scholar stated, "Language is a means of communication and presenting beliefs, but what is important is to know the way it is used to shape ideas" (Beard 2000,18). The role of pragmatics can "emerge in revealing the real intentions of text-producer that are sometimes obscured, and thus, lead to a sense of misunderstanding on the part of the text-producer" Van Dijk (1977:216). Pragmatic or rhetorical values of news headlines are "the implied or "invisible meanings', which mirror the illocutionary intention of the writer and what social goals are anticipated (Yule, 1985,65). It is viewed as an act of communication that affects all fields of life. According to (Mey 2001, 6) "Pragmatics as the study of the way human being use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determine how they effect and effectualize human language use". The use of speech acts is part of the activities of human communication. Identifying the type of speech acts used can help the readers infer something that is not expressed by the speaker explicitly. Previous studies of the language of headlines such as Prakash and Dhawan's (2017) Linguistic Divergences in Newspaper Headlines and Roya's (2017) The Rhetoric of Persian News Headlines: A Case Study of Euro news, Abba and Nasiru's (2015) Speech Act Analysis of Daily Trust and The Nation Newspapers Headline Reports on "Boko Haram" Attacks, Siposova's (2011) Headlines and Subhead lines: Tense, Modality and Register Based on Discourse Analysis of The British Tabloid The Sun, Muhammed's (2005) A Pragmatic Analysis of selected English Political Newspaper Headlines. Concentrate on the stylistic and rhetorical aspects of those that are employed in newspapers.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

It was stated earlier that the aim of this study is to investigate the difficulties that MA students face when translating news headlines, and to suggest solutions to overcome these difficulties. The methodology used in this study starts with the sample of the study and explains how the test is administered and data are analyzed. It undertakes an analytical approach whose quantitative and qualitative aspects would reveal the percentages and frequencies resulting from the analysis of the data. The population of the study consists of M.A students studying in three Jordanian universities. The sample of the study consists of forty M.A. students randomly selected to take the translation test. The translation test consists of thirty English headlines selected to fulfill the requirements of this study. Frequencies, as well as percentages, were extracted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results related to the difficulties that M.A. students face during the translation process of headlines are shown in Table 6 below. Each headline is analyzed separately to decide the sort of difficulties that students come across.

Table 6: Results of Participants in the English-Arabic Test

English Headline	Correct Answer		Acceptable Answer		Wrong Answer		No answer	
	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.	Freq.	Per.
Headline 1	12	30%	10	25%	18	45%	0	0%
Headline 2	26	65%	2	5%	11	27.5%	1	2.5%

Headline 3	12	30%	8	20%	20	50%	0	0%
Headline 4	9	22.5%	6	15%	21	52.5%	4	10%
Headline 5	24	60%	3	7.5%	12	30%	1	2.5%
Headline 6	16	40%	8	20%	14	35%	2	5%
Headline 7	29	72.5%	2	5%	9	22.5%	0	0%
Headline 8	32	80%	6	15%	2	5%	0	0%
Headline 9	16	40%	9	22.5%	11	27.5%	4	10%
Headline 10	5	12.5%	6	15.%	27	67.5%	2	5%
Headline 11	38	95%	2	5%	0	0%	0	0%
Headline 12	22	55%	8	20%	9	22.5%	1	2.5%
Headline 13	34	85%	2	5%	4	10%	0	0%
Headline14	5	12.5%	4	10%	29	72.5%	2	5%
Headline 15	7	17.5%	5	12.5%	24	60%	4	10%
Headline 16	8	20%	10	25%	22	55%	0	0%
Headline 17	13	32.5%	4	10%	23	57.5%	0	0%
Headline 18	4	10%	6	15%	22	55%	8	20%
Headline 19	28	70%	8	20%	4	10%	0	0%
Headline 20	27	67.5%	7	17.5%	6	15%	0	0%
Headline 21	12	30%	6	15%	12	30%	8	20%
Headline 22	17	42.5%	3	7.5%	14	35%	6	15%
Headline 23	3	7.5%	9	22.5%	26	65%	2	5%
Headline 24	11	27.5%	2	5%	21	52.5%	6	15%
Headline 25	16	40.5%	7	17.5%	12	30%	5	12.5%
Headline 26	8	20%	10	25%	18	45%	4	10%
Headline 27	7	17.5%	12	30%	13	32.5%	8	20%
Headline 28	16	40%	5	12.5%	10	25%	9	22.5%
Headline 29	9	22.5%	6	15%	22	55%	3	7.5%
Headline 30	5	12.5%	8	20%	17	42.5%	10	25%

Source: Hanaqtah

3.1. Headline 1: Women liberated from ISIS in Syria take off their face veils and burn them.

In translating this headline 30 % (12) students provided the correct translation by using its Arabic equivalent.

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عندما تحررن النساء من تنظيم الدولة الاسلامية في سوريا خلعن النقاب وحرقنه.

النساء المحررات من داعش في سوريا ينزعن أغطية وجوههن ويحرقنها.

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While the percentage of acceptable translations of the headline was 25% (10) students. On the other hand, 45% (18) students provided incorrect translations.

لقد تم الكشف عن وجوه النساء المتحررات في سوريا بحيث تم احراقهن.

نساء تنشق عن داعش وتخلع حجابها وتحرقه.

In this example, the students were able to maintain interaction with readers and arouse readers' interest in reading. For those who provided incorrect translation, this can be attributed to the lack of awareness of the nature and structures of the headlines in the source language, which can be classified into linguistics such as variations in the use of adverbs, passive-active structures, shifts from general to particular expressions, shifts referring to changes in point of view in addition to the cultural and stylistic ones.

3.2. Headline 2: Trump has not asked the FBI about wiretapping claims

The percentage of correct translations of this headline was 65% (26) students.

لم يطلب ترامب من مكتب التحقيقات الفيدرالية التحقق من مزاعم التنصت على المكالمات الهاتفية .

لم يسأل ترامب مكتب التحقيقات الفيديرالية عن الادعاءات حول التنصت على المكالمات الهاتفية.

The percentage of acceptable translations was 5% (2) students. Only 2.5% (1) student did not translate the headline. On the other hand, 27.5% (11) students incorrectly translated the headline.

التنصت على الهاتف. FBI لم يطلب ترامب من

لم تستجوب المخابرات الأمريكية ترامب حول التنصت على الهاتف.

The translation of this headline indicates that the translators provided further information about the FBI that is generally directly related to the reported events so that readers can have a basic understanding of the news.

3.3. Headline 3: Fractured Republicans face pitfalls on the road to Obama care repeal

The headline was correctly translated by 22.5% (9) students.

الجمهوريون المنقسمون يواجهون المصاعب في جهودهم للتخلص من برنامج اوباما للصحة.

The acceptable translations reached 20% (8) of students. While 50 % (20) students delivered incorrect translations for the same headline.

واجهت إعادة النشر المكسورة مأزق في ابطال أوباما كير.

الديمقراطيين الضعفاء يواجهون مشاكل في طريقهم الى العودة.

This headline has erroneously been translated by 50 % (20) students because they tend to provide literal translations for the headlines, which is completely inaccurate. This leads to the conclusion that headlines should not be translated literally.

3.4. Headline 4: Report: Trump-touted Caterpillar accused of tax fraud in the report to federal investigators

This headline was translated by 52.5% (21) students inappropriately into:

تقرير: كاتربيلر تتهم ترامب بالاحتيال والتهرب الضريبي في تقرير التحقيق الفيدرالي.

تقرير: ـ ترامب اتهم كاتربيلر بالتهرب الضريبي في تقرير المحققين الفيدراليين.

While 22.5% (9) students rendered it appropriately as:

تقرير: شركة الانشاءات المفضلة لدى ترامب تواجه اتهامات بالتهرب الضريبي في بلاغ للمحققين الفيدرالي.

تقرير: شركة كاتربيلر التي يدعمها ترامب متهمة بالتهرب الضريبي في تقرير للمحققين الفيدراليين.

Whereas 15% (6) students have acceptable translations, and 10 % (4) students did not translate this headline at all. Some information in the source text is relatively unfamiliar to readers due to cultural or cognitive differences. Due to the difficulties that encounter translators when translating this headline, the translators need to employ schematic knowledge and cognitive abilities to enhance the precision of the headline's translation.

3.5. Headline 5: Obama care has been a disaster for Ohio families … We're paying more for health care

A high percentage 60% (24 students) were able to translate the above-mentioned headline correctly into.

ان نظام الرعاية الصحية الذي أقامه أوباما هو كارثة لاهالي اوهايو. اننا ندفع أكثر من اجل الرعاية الصحية.

While 30% (12) students has incorrect translations.

اوهايو تسبب كارثة لأوباما لدفعة التامين الصحي.

Only 7.5% (3) students provided acceptable translations. To that 2.5% (1 student) did not translate this headline.

As can be seen in this example a high percentage of 60% (24 students) were able to translate the headline correctly. The students reconstructed, paraphrased the statement, and made it more natural. According to (Gile 1995, 207) translators usually use "such modified coping tactics observed in interpreting as reconstruction, paraphrasing, naturalization, and simplification.". Lederer (2003) states that "everything is a matter of interpretation and translation is no exception".

3.6. Headline 6: Two great bulls carved from stone and dating from the Assyrian empire have been found intact under the ground of Mosul

This headline was correctly translated by 40% (16) students. It was translated as

تم العثور على اثنين من الثيران المجنحة الكبيرة المنحوتة من الحجر والتي تعود بتاريخها الى الامبراطورية الاشورية سليمة تحت الارض في الموصل.

While 35% (14) students made incorrect translations, and 20%(8) students provided acceptable translations. Only 5% (2) students did not translate it at all.

In this example the correct translation by 40% (16) students indicates that the student's background knowledge is culturally oriented forming a further understanding of the content, therefore cultural awareness is needed when translating headlines.

3.7. Headline 7: China: North Korea could halt nuke program if south, US stop military drills

72.5% (29 students) were able to correctly translate this headline.

كوريا الشمالية بصدد التوقف عن برنامج السلاح النووي بشرط توقف كوريا الجنوبية والولايات المتحدة عن العمليات العسكرية المشتركة.

The percentage of acceptable translation was 5% (2) students. Incorrect translation was 22.5% (9 students). The majority of the students were able to translate the headline correctly while 22.5% (9) students failed to choose the exact translation because the participants were not sure of the intended meaning of the word "nuke" as the

translation is not individual words, but their meaning in the general context, which corresponds to the communicative task.

3.8. Headline 8: Snipers play cat and mouse in battle for Mosul

The headline was appropriately translated by 92.2% (37 students) by using two methods of translation literal translation and free translation.

يلعب القناصة دور القط والفأر في معركة الموصل.

القناصة يقومون بالكر والفر في معركة الموصل.

Only 5% (2) of students had incorrect translations. Acceptable translations reached 15% (6) students.

القناصة يناورون في الموصل.

3.9. Headline 9: Michelle Obama navigates limits on women in Saudi Arabia

The analysis of students' translations revealed that 40% (16) students had a correct rendition of this headline.

ميشيل أوباما تحاول تخفيف القيود على المرأة السعودية.

While 22.5% (9) students had acceptable translation.

ميشيل أوباما تنتقد الحدود في السعودية على المرأة.

27.5 %(11) students delivered incorrect translation.

حظر تجوال ميشيل أوباما على النساء في السعودية.

Whereas 10% (4) students did not translate it at all.

This indicates that the students were not aware of the essence, content, communicative function, and stylistic effect of the features of the text, and they were not able to recognize the metaphor in the word "navigates" in this headline. It is noted in the translation of this headline that to perform relevant adequate translation it is important to understand the content, communicative function, and stylistic effect of specific features of the text.

3.10. Headline 10: Wyoming judge censured for refusing to preside over same-sex marriages

The percentage of incorrect translations of this headline was 67.5% (27) students.

تعنيف على قاضي في مقاطعة وايومنج لرفضه زواج شواذ الجنس.

While the percentage of correct translations 12.5% (5) students.

تم توجيه اللوم لقاضي يمنع زواج المثليين.

رفض قاض في وايومنج الاشراف على زواج المثليين.

The percentage of acceptable translation was 15%(6) students, in addition to that only 5% (2) students had no translation at all.

The percentage of incorrect translations of this headline was extremely high 67.5% (27) students. It is obvious that this headline implemented a compression of the form and expressive capacity of the content for the students.

Difficulty in understanding headlines can be connected to a lack of profound knowledge of culture, therefore, to perform a relevant adequate translation, it is important to understand the communicative function and stylistic effect of the specific features of the text. The translation of "same-sex marriages" was culturally inappropriate to the readers that is why students failed to provide an adequate translation.

3.11. Headline 11: Trump discusses safe zones in Syria with Jordan's king: White House

Significant percentage of the students 95%(38) students translated this headline correctly as:

البيت الابيض: ترامب يناقش مع ملك الاردن موضوع المناطق الامنة في سوريا.

ملك الاردن والرئيس ترامب يناقشان الاوضاع الامنية في سوريا.

Only 5% (2) students provided acceptable translations.

3.12. Headline 12: Blowing up houses, digging up graves: Iraqis purge Islamic State

Most of the students provided agreeable translation 55% (22) as:

تفجير البيوت وتحفير القبور: العراقيون يطهرون المنطقة من تنظيم الدولة الاسلامية.

بعد تفجير بيوتهم ونبش قبورهم: العراقيون يتحررون من داعش.

The acceptable translation was 20% (8) students. The percentage of incorrect translations was 22.5%(9) students. No translation 2.5% (1) student.

تطهير الدولة الاسلامية من حفر القبور.

3.13. Headline 13: King urges strict, swift implementation of judicial reform plan

A large percentage of the students 85%(34) were able to render this statement adequately.

جاللة الملك يحث على تطبيق حازم وسريع لخطة الاصلاح القضائي.

In addition to that, 10 % (4) students had inappropriate translations. As well 5%(2) students provided acceptable translation.

3.14. Headline 14: British Airways to offer less legroom than budget carrier on short-haul flights

A substantial percentage 72.5% (29) students were unable to provide a correct translation.

تقدم الخطوط الجوية البريطانية متسع للمسافرين من ناقل الميزانية على رحلات المسافات القصيرة.

12.5% (5) students provided correct translation.

الخطوط البريطانية توفر مساحة اقل لجلوس المسافرين على رحالتها القصيرة مقارنة بالشركات واطئة الاسعار.

Only 10%(4) students had acceptable translation.

الخطوط الجوية البريطانية تعرض مساحة أقل للارجل على طيرانها.

However, 5% (2) of the participants did not translate the headline.

The problem that the students faced when translating this headline can be related to the differences in syntactic

structures in the target language, the complicated structures of the headline, and the absence of equivalent terms in the target language.

3.15. Headline 15: CIA cyber-spying toolkit now in hands of hackers worldwide: WikiLeaks

The percentage of incorrect translations of this statement was 60% (24) students.

وكالة المخابرات المركزية تتجسس على القراصنة الالكترونيين.

The percentage of correct translations was 17.5% (7) students.

ويكيليكس: أدوات التجسس الالكترونية الخاصة بوكالة المخابرات المركزية في أيدي القراصنة الالكترونيين في العالم.

The percentage of acceptable translation was 12.5 %(5) students. 10 %(4) students did not translate at all.

أصبحت في قبضة الهاكرز في العالم أجمع CIA معدات تجسس.

In this example, the students faced the problem of translating the abbreviation CIA cyber-spying toolkit. The problem with translating abbreviations, which undergo certain semantic shifts, is that they often do not coincide with the meaning of terms in their full form. Therefore, their imprecise or incorrect translation can change or confuse the intended meaning. Because of that, the percentage of incorrect translations of this headline was 60% (24) students.

3.16. Headline 16: Oklahoma lawmaker wants to protect people who destroy drones flying on their property

This headline was adequately translated by 55% (22 students).

صانعوا القرار في اوكالهوما يرغبون في حماية الاشخاص الذين يحطمون الطائرات بدون طيار التي تطير فوق ممتلكاتهم.

Incorrect translations reached 20% (8) of students.

واضعي القوانين في اوكالهوما يريدون حماية الناس الذين يدمرون الطائرات الالية التي يملكونها.

The percentage of acceptable translation was 25 %(10) students.

3.17. Headline 17: New U.S. travel ban to spare green card holders: Trump official

This headline was incorrectly translated by 57.5% (23 students).

الناطق الرسمي للرئيس ترامب يصر بمنع حاملي البطاقات من السفر.

32 % (13) students had correct translations.

مسؤولون لدى ترامب: قرار منع السفر الجديد لن يمس حملة البطاقة الخضراء.

Acceptable translation was 10 %(4) students.

مسؤولون رسميون: قرار منع السفر الجديد يستثني حاملي الجرين كارد.

57.5% (23) were not able to get a complete understanding of this headline due to its structure. This led to misinterpretation of the intended message. So as to convey the intended meanings the headline must be reconstructed into the original clause structure in which each argument is presented clearly alongside its discourse function for maximum comprehension.

3.18. Headline 18: HHS secretary Price: GOP Obama replacements bill 'a work in progress

A high percentage (55%) of the students (22 students) were unable to translate the above-mentioned headline.

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قرر سكرتير الصحة والخدمة الانسانية لرعاية الحزب الجمهوري لمشروع قانون الاستبدال (التقدم في العمل).

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Only 10% (4 students) had the correct translation.

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وزير الصحة والخدمات الانسانية برايس: المشروع الجمهوري البديل لمشروع أوباما للرعاية الصحية قيد التنفيذ.

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15 % (6) students provided acceptable translation.

<div dir="rtl">

أمين عام الصحة والخدمة الانسانية: يقوم حزب أوباما الجمهوري بالعمل على مشروع استبدال قانون الرعاية.

</div>

Furthermore, 20% (8) students did not translate this headline at all.

In this example, the students faced the problem of translating abbreviations. The reason behind that is that the same abbreviations may have different meanings, depending on the context. This is problematic since the translator, as the first step, needs to interpret them and their meaning may be ambiguous when the abbreviation denotes more than one underlying phrase. In such cases, Zerkina et al. (2015:553) propose four strategies for translating abbreviations: "transference of foreign abbreviation with the equivalent abbreviation", "borrowing of a foreign abbreviation", "transliteration", "transcription" and "descriptive translation".

3.19. Headline 19: Senate unanimously calls on Trump administration to take action against threats to Jewish centers

70 % (28) students translated this headline correctly.

<div dir="rtl">

مجلس الشيوخ بالاجماع يطالب حكومة ترامب باتخاذ إجراءات ضد التهديدات على المراكز اليهودية.

</div>

20 %(8) had acceptable translation while incorrect translation reached 10% (4) students.

3.20. Headline 20: Queen calls for resisting 'easy stereotypes attached to Arab women'

67.5% (27) students had the correct translation.

<div dir="rtl">

جلالة الملكة تدعو الى مقاومة الصورة النمطية المرتبطة بالمرأة العربية.

</div>

Incorrect translation was 15% (6) students.

<div dir="rtl">

جلالة الملكة تغير الصورة النمطية للمراة العربية.

</div>

The acceptable translation was 17.5%(7) students.

3.21. Headline 21: Report: Civil rights leaders call on the attorney general to drop voter fraud probe

45 % (18 students) had incorrect translation.

<div dir="rtl">

دعوة زعماء الحقوق المدنية على النائب العام لاسقاط تزوير الانتخابات النيابية.

</div>

30 % (12) students had correct translation.

<div dir="rtl">

تقرير: رعاة حقوق الانسان يطلبون من المدعي العام تجميد التحقيق في قضية تزوير الانتخابات.

</div>

15% (6) students provided acceptable translations. 10 % (4) students did not translate it at all.

In every profession, certain unique language is used. Words in one profession may be similar to those used outside the profession, yet the meaning may be quite different. In this example, the students were not able to choose the right equivalents to the "drop voter fraud probe" that stimulate the readers' feelings or reactions. There

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are many words in the English language which look or sound alike but have different senses, or connotations. In most cases, these words cause ambiguity that results in the presence of two or more meanings in an utterance due to different possibilities of lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic interpretation.

3.22. Headline 22: House Intel chairman says the press is taking Trump's tweets too literally

42.5% (17 students) were able to get the correct translation.

الصحافة تتخذ تغريدات ترامب بالحرف الواحد.

The incorrect translation was 30 %(12) students.

تغريدات ترامب لا تاخذها الصحافة جديا.

Followed by acceptable translation by 7.5% (3) students. 20 % of the students (8) left the headline without any translation.

3.23. Headline 23: After "soul searching" Hillary Clinton reemerging on national stage

The highest percentage 65 % (26) students provided incorrect translations.

بعد البحث عنها، هيالري كلينتون تعود للظهور على المسرح الوطني.

7.5 % (3) students had correct translation.

هيالري تعود للساحة المحلية بعد رحلة البحث عن الذات.

and 22.5% delivered acceptable translation.

بعد تفكير عميق، هيالري كلينتون تعود للظهور من جديد.

The percentage of no translations was 5% (2) students.

In this example 65 % (26) students provided incorrect translations due to the metaphorical expression "soul searching". English often uses metaphors, which can make the news more interesting and the language more vivid. "Metaphor causes certain difficulties for translators in translation. It has the ability to highlight some aspects of a concept while at the same time hiding others" (Lakoff & Johnson 1980,10). In order to retain the original meaning and convey the metaphor, retain the original information, and accurately convey them to readers, special skills of translating metaphors are needed.

3.24. Headline 24: Ex-U.K. spy behind alleged Trump-Russia Intel dossier emerges

This headline was incorrectly translated by .52.5% (21) students.

جاسوس بريطاني هو وراء ادعاءات ملف قضية الرئيس ترامب تظهر من جديد.

27.5% (11) students had correct translations.

جاسوس بريطاني سابق وراء كشف ملف ترامب وروسيا.

Acceptable translation 5%(2) students. While 15%(6) did not translate the headline.

In examples 24, 29, and 30 the students failed to convey the intended meaning due to the differences in structure that are to say the relations between or among elements of headlines between Arabic and English. Journalists write headlines with structure, order, point of view, and values that should be conveyed in another language. (Baker 1992,86) states: "Differences in the grammatical structure of the source and target language often

result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation". (Baker 1992, 86). She also adds "Render a passive structure by an active structure or conversely an active structure to a passive structure can affect the amount of information given in the clause, the linear arrangement of semantic elements such as agents and affected entity and the focus on the message". (Baker 1988,106)

3.25. Headline 25: Russia and China veto UN sanctions on Syria for chemical weapons attacks

40 % (16) students had the correct translation.

فيتو روسيا والصين يمنع العقوبات على النظام السوري.

30.% (12) students provided incorrect translations.

روسيا والصين توافق على عقوبات الامم المتحدة بسبب جرائم الاسلحة الكيماوية.

17.5% (7) students provided acceptable translation, and 12.5% (5) students did not translate it at all.

3.26. Headline 26: Photo of her brother's corpse popped up on her phone. Now Syrian officials could be put on trial for war crimes

Only 20% (8) students had correct translation.

صورة لجثة أخيها ظهرت على جهازها ... الان يمكن محاكمة مسؤولون سوريون لارتكابهم جرائم حرب.

Acceptable translations 25% (10) students.

برزت جثة أحد اخوتها على هاتفها ... الان يمكن وضع مسؤولين سوريين بتهمة ارتكاب مجازر.

The percentage of incorrect translations was 45% (18) students. Students with no translation 10 % (4) students.

3.27. Headline 27: Donald Trump declines Russian invite to send US delegation to Syria peace talks

The incorrect translation reached 32.5% (13) students.

ترامب يرفض ارسال وفد امريكي الى روسيا للمباحثات.

Followed by of 17.5% (7) students of correct translations.

ترامب يرفض دعوة روسيا لارسال وفد أمريكا لمحادثات سوريا.

30 % (12) students had acceptable translation.

رفض دونالد ترامب دعوة روسيا لارسال وفد الولايات المتحدة الى محادثات السلام السورية.

20 % of the students (8) left the headline without any translation.

3.28. Headline 28: Assad 'dropped 13.000-barrel bombs on Syria in 2016, watchdog claims

A good percentage (40%) of the students (16) students correctly translated the headline.

الصحافة المعارضة: ادانة الاسد بإلقاء 13000 برميل متفجر في سوريا في2016.

While 25% (10) students translated it incorrectly.

لجنة الرقابة تعلن عن ارسال الاسد لثلاثة عشر الفاً من انابيب التفجيرات عام 2016

The acceptable translation was 12.5%(5) students, and 22.5% (9) students left the headline without translation.

نظام الاسد يلقي 13000 برميل متفجرات في2016.

3.29. Headline 29: Syria rebels say they will consider ceasefire 'null and void' if government violations continue

Out of all students who participated in this study 55% (22) of students were unable to translate the headline.

الثوار السوريون يعتبرون أن وقف إطلاق النار إذا استمر النظام بخرقه

There was a low percentage, 22.5% of students (9) who were able to translate this statement correctly.

الثوار السوريون يقولون ان وقف إطلاق النار لاغي وغير ساري المفعول إذا استمرت الحكومة بخروقاتها

The acceptable translation was 15 %(6) students, while 7.5 %(3) students did not translate it at all.

3.30. Headline 30: Syria ceasefire backed by Russia and Turkey in doubt amid fresh clashes

The percentage of incorrect translations of this headline was 42.5% (17) students.

وقف اطالق النار في سوريا يشكك في نوايا روسيا وتركيا

While the percentage of incorrect translations was 25% (10) students.

دعم روسي وتركي لوقف إطلاق النار في سوريا في مخاوف من تجدد الاشتباكات.

20 % (8) of students provided acceptable translations. The rest of the students, 25% (10) left the headline without any translation.

هنالك تشكك بشأن وقف إطلاق النار في سوريا المدعوم من قبل التحالف الروسي وسط تجدد المناورات

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the above table, it can be noticed that most of the participants face difficulties in translating news headlines. These difficulties varied between the lack of knowledge in the other language which often results in choosing the wrong equivalence or the inability to find the appropriate equivalence to be used in a particular context. Mozūraitytė describes the vocabulary of English news headlines as "unusual, sensational and short." In other words, journalists tend to choose unfamiliar, emotional, eye-catching, and curiosity-arousal words so that people will be interested in reading the article or buying the newspaper. Brevity is required so that the headlines. "Can be produced giant-sized on the page" hence succeeding in both drawing the reader's attention and in saving place (2015, 14).

The use of literal translation is another frequent problem for many M.A. Students. The use of this type of translation does not often achieve the intended meaning and the desired goal. This type of translation does not reflect the hidden meaning of the metaphorical expressions. This result is consistent with (Shudooh 1988) who states that lexical problems in English are primarily 13 types of errors. Among these errors are word formation, literal translation, ambiguity, foreign terminology, and misunderstanding of the ST. Dealing with some words separately and out of context in many cases lead to mistranslation. Unawareness of the strategies and techniques for translating news headlines was another problem. The language of news headlines presents unique characteristics on the lexical, grammatical, rhetorical, and cultural levels. It requires a special style of translation and an accurate selection of words and synonyms that help achieve the translators' goal of creating a feeling of excitement and suspense for the readers. Incompetent knowledge and unawareness of headline translation rules, as the translations of news headlines, have their own features and characteristics that require translators to be familiar with the journalistic conventions. Many students neglected these rules in their translation. When translating news headlines there are specific rules that must be applied. These rules are relevant to the type of words, punctuation, grammar, number, and space occupied on the page. Headlines usually have a set of distinctive

grammatical rules which are totally different from the common grammar. (Swan 1995, 200: 366) stated "Headlines are the short titles above newspaper reports. The headlines in English-language newspapers can be very difficult to understand. One reason for this is that newspaper headlines are often written in a special style, which is quite different from ordinary English. In this style, there are some special rules of grammar, and words are often used in unusual ways".

To conclude translators should be aware that there is no formula for headline translation. They should always tackle each problem respectively with different translation methods. The most important thing is to transfer and convey the original sense of the source language, not every single word, phrase, and combination. Headlines translation must be based on a precise understanding of the news content. With the emphasis on the readability of the translated version, translators should not stick to the original rhetoric devices, they should be able to make any necessary changes and adopt different and proper translation techniques. Translators should also be aware of the cultural elements and dements and adopt the right translation strategy according to the distance between the source language culture and the target language culture. The cultural elements in source language text that may cause ambiguity and misunderstanding for target language readers must be clarified by the translators. Therefore, some of the cultural elements may be sacrificed for the sake of easy understanding but at the same time, they should preserve as much as possible these cultural elements such as idioms, figures of speech, and slang, and give particular explanations to the ambiguous elements. In this way, readers can get to know a foreign culture which is one of the goals that readers expect to reach through reading international news.

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