

Academic materials titles at Qassim University: A study of differences in Arabic - English Translations across departments at Qassim University

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Objectives: Given the rapid pace of globalization and the emergent geopolitical dynamics, communication has taken a new dimension. Translation is also one aspect of this. Today, world of translation has come a long way from the grammar-translation approach to machine-assisted translation and the human interface that lies somewhere between these two extremes. For Saudi Arabia, translation in academic and research fields is a relatively new entrant and, therefore, one that calls for continuous evaluation and examination in terms of quality and shortcomings. In institutions of higher education, outstanding academic and research titles and works are frequently being recommended for translation to English. However, the titles are a big casualty in this exercise as the same title(s) is/ are translated twice at College and Deanship levels, bringing about discrepancies of style, form, and content which cause ambiguity in the classification of the work. Working with forty such titles approved by the Qassim University, the study rates the translations and identifies the loopholes in the translations. Overall, it is concluded that the translations at the Deanships are almost perfect while those at the Colleges, being word for word translations, are erroneous, misleading, and poor in the target language. The study concludes with some pertinent recommendations.

Key words: Titles; Academic materials; Qassim University; Translations.

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Introduction

In a broad definition of the term, Colina (2015) defines translation as referring to an activity, a product, and the scholarly field that encompasses both these. Jakobson (2013) divided translation into three parts, known as the Tripartite Division of Translation. This is constituted of intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. Modern translation theories recognize that it is not merely a process of

matching surface forms by rules of correspondence but a truly complex procedure. It is, to be precise, a multidimensional semantic operation. This sentiment is also voiced by American linguist Nida (1969, p.12) in the following words “Translating is reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent in the message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and second, in terms of style.” Thus, the basic function of translation is the flow of information across

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languages (Al-Ahdal et al., 2017; Dijkstra et al., 2019; Jiménez-Fernández, 2020). However, there is another catch here: The procedure and product of translation in oral and written communication can be achieved by following different translation methods because the mode of assimilation of information in these is different. Apart from this, the purpose of translation and the original work's nature cause translation differences (Mohammed et al., 2018; Al-Ahdal, 2020; Sevilla-Morales & Chaves, 2021). For example, translation of historical material will essentially be different from that of scientific or research material as the latter will naturally involve the translation of technical terms. Moreover, the aim of translation, in this case, will be to accommodate the concept very clearly and precisely without any scope for ambiguity in the target language because the scope of scientific terms is well defined, even if they are complex. Sometimes, this may call for creating new technical terms if the target language is relatively younger and does not have accurate terms of equivalence. Hence the need for different translational strategies. That semantic equivalence is of primacy in translation is stated in most definitions of translation. According to Nida and Taber (2004), "Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly, in terms of style".

While the translation was limited to largely religious and some literary works before the use of computers and the internet gained massive popularity, in our times, this discipline has grown exponentially, creating a dedicated industry in the field. So much so that even computer-based software have now taken a firm place in the world of translation. Today we can identify as many as twelve practical fields with their translational process and specific requirements. These are briefly discussed here:

1. Literary translation: It is characterized by the role of culture

and subtle elements in translation and is often dubbed the highest form of translation.

2. Localized software translation: It is a recent phenomenon and field that is still developing for many languages. Its focus is on making content available in different, local languages to the users accessing the information on their computers.

3. Technical translation: A complicated procedure calls for the translator to be diligent in focusing on the content. The application of this field is in user manuals, user videos, guides, etc., translated into the target language(s).

4. Commercial translation: This necessitates specialized translation skills for commercial documents like tenders, memos, etc.

5. Legal translation: This is the field of translation of legal documents and, therefore, calls for sensitivity to socio-cultural and politico-legal aspects of language.

6. Medical translation: This involves translating medical content and is, therefore a particularly challenging field.

7. Judicial translation: This comprises translating court documents but is different in nature from legal translation.

8. Electronic content translation: This is somewhat like localized translation but is explicitly focused on website content.

9. Multimedia content translation: Given the deep inroads that technology has made into our lives, it is very essential for multimedia content to be translated and made suitable to local culture. One example of this type of content is the GIFs in Android devices.

10. Entertainment modes translation: International entertainment content such as movies and TV shows face popular demand for translation.

11. Financial translation: Multinational banking operations across linguistic boundaries have made it pertinent for financial content to be translated.

12. Administrative translation: A subset of commercial translation, this deals with the translation of management texts and documents.

Challenges in Translation

Given such a vast variety of content for translation poses unique translational challenges. Techniques used in the translation are deciding factors in carrying syntactic and semantic information. Though, broadly, the aim of translation is semantic equivalence between source and target language, the question of fixing standards of equivalence remains open to debate. In any circumstance, achieving exactness between languages is not possible as perfect parallels rarely exist between languages. However, the quality of the translation may be judged by its pragmatic success by evaluating if it serves the purpose that it was intended for. One of the most popular practices in translation is the lexical approach, a highly controlled process in which each item in the lexis of the source language text is rendered by its counterpart in the target language lexis without disturbing the grammar of the source language. In this study too, the data reflects lexical translation in a large part, this will be evident in the sections to follow. This process is made up of lexical enrichment, and language development. In lexical enrichment concepts from the source language are transferred to the target language via one or more of the following steps:

- i. Direct or nativized borrowing through transliteration which allows phonemes and their associated graphemes into the target language.
- ii. Development of hybrid forms either to express a new concept from the source language, or a combination of source and target forms to fill gaps in the target language.
- iii. Revival of archaic forms with new meaning.

Translation Strategies

In a significant contribution to the world of translation, Toury (1980) identified two translation strategies: Source-oriented, and Target-oriented. As can be seen from the terms, while the former aims to reproduce the forms and structures of the source language, the latter shifts this focus by adapting the text to the structures and cultural context of the target language. This, as we understand, is an important distinction to guide the translation procedure. Broadly, however, translation strategies can be classified into two categories: Direct Translation and Oblique Translation. These are discussed here briefly:

1. Direct Translation. There are three procedures followed under Direct translation, viz. Borrowing, Calque, and Literal Translation.

1.1 Borrowing: This process does not recognize linguistic boundaries and takes words across languages because good equivalents are not to be found for the source terms in the target language.

1.2 Calque: This process translates a phrase from the source language to the target language, word for word. However, this needs discretion on the translator's part as some calques may appear obscure.

1.3 Literal Translation: This is a word-for-word translation but one which can work only when sentence structure is the same between the source and target languages. Further, sometimes some structures can be translated in this manner across two languages, yet others may not make sense when so translated.

2. Oblique Translation. There are a relatively larger number of options under oblique translation strategies. These include the following.

2.1 Modulation: This consists in using a phrase in the target language that closely conveys the intended meaning of the source text and is suitable in the context of the target culture. In other words, the translator brings about a change in the point of view of the message without altering the meaning

and making the outcome awkward or unnatural for the reader. This strategy, however, is more effective within the same language.

2.2 Equivalence: This is also called Reformulation as it is a creative (not easy), idiomatic translation of language. It is called equivalence precisely because it aims to achieve **equivalence** and **not sameness**.

2.3 Transposition: Word order is changed under this strategy to accommodate the correctness of grammatical structures across languages.

2.4 Compensation: Compensation here refers to expressing elsewhere in the text the meaning that is lost in translation.

2.5 Adaptation: This refers to culture-specific content being included in the target text to accommodate content from the source text that is specific to the source language. In other words, it is a shift in the cultural environment.

Review of Literature

Martiniuk et al., (2011) reached a significant conclusion about translation of research knowledge: That knowledge translation should be started at the beginning rather than at the end of a research project if that knowledge is to retain its usability in the target language as well. The value of translation and its tools is well expressed by Keyes et al.,(2014) who state that collaboration and multilingual literacy are 21st century skills, thus firmly establishing the place of translation on the globe. Even so, Petrocchi (2014) points out the vital difference between translation as a tool and translation as a goal, a factor which must be kept in mind before embarking upon translational procedures. Horner and Tetreault (2016) explore the importance of teaching writing as a translation strategy to language learners. They argue that doing so can help engage both teachers and learners with the idea that language difference falls within the purview of communicative practice. Baer (2016) shines light on a new dimension in translation studies in the Russian and Eastern European

societies. With the fall of Communism, the region saw renewed interest in translation with hitherto archived materials reaching the translator's desk. In a study of core Swedish feminist translated literature, Ruegg (2018) identifies clear translation strategies. The study examines as many as eleven translations of the same work, Stridsberg's novel, *Beckomberga: Ode till min familj*. The data material comprised diverse, though European, languages including Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Finnish, Estonian, German, and English. What is notable is that these fall along a common spectrum from Indo-European Germanic to North Germanic to Romance languages. Trying to trace a pattern in how the novel crossed borders and the queer themes of the novel are transferred culturally, Ruegg concludes that all the eleven translations follow unique translation strategies. Whereas the Norwegian and Danish versions consider an adequacy-oriented strategy being culturally and linguistically proximal, others applied acceptability-oriented strategies to fit in the queer themes in the local cultural contexts. Another important point is forward by Gonzales (2018) when she points out that even within distinct language speaking communities, translation differences may be found. In other words, where human translators are involved, differences in translation can be expected no matter how little the scope for varied language use. In examining the English translation of famous Japanese novelist Sōseki's *Hōjōki*, Pradhan (2019) notes that the translation was different from earlier interpretive readings of the work, which focused on its themes of Buddhism, disaster, and reclusion. However, the efficacy of translation is doubtful so far as cultural and linguistic transference are concerned. This becomes evident in the English translation which successfully captures the Romantic Victorianism of the Japanese work, which has hitherto been ignored in other translations. In the context of the translation of historical terms, Friesen et al.,(2021) warn against

searching dictionaries and electronic translators for single-word-equivalents.

Research Problem

English is taught in Saudi Arabia as a Foreign Language (compulsory) from upper primary to secondary school but is not a medium of education in the government-owned institutions. Across the level of education, Arabic is the language of teaching-learning and research in Saudi Arabia. However, with the geopolitical developments in recent years, the administrators know the importance of English to take the country forward. Consequently, scholars are encouraged to go bilingual if they have the desired level of proficiency. On the other hand, the colleges and Deanships reserve the right to translate the research and academic titles.

Consequently, frequently, discrepancies in the translation of the same are evident. Being in the public domain, this is an undesirable feature, and it is pertinent that the sensitive task of translation is handled professionally. This study, therefore, examines the differences between the translation of titles undertaken by the colleges and the Deanships to identify the nature of these differences and help establish a system of reliable and trustworthy translation of titles.

Research Objective

The study endeavors to fulfill its singular objective: Evaluation of the nature of differences in translation of academic titles by Qassim University Colleges and Deanships.

Methodology

Data for this study comprises forty academic titles that came up for publication in various forms at Qassim University, KSA. These titles were selected between 2018- 2019. It may be noted here that there are two-tier administrative orders for translating the titles into

English (to be followed by a translation of materials into English to ensure wider circulation). First, a committee was created from each department to translate the titles of the theses, projects, and articles of the students. Then these translations were presented to the concerned departments, which discuss these titles and approve them to be sent to the college council. After that, the tentative research proposal, which includes the translated title, will be sent to the university represented by the higher studies deanship. Second, the same process is followed at the higher studies deanship. The translated title into English is distributed to the council of higher studies deanship members, and if it gets approved. The title is sent to the university council to be approved. This is inevitable as any academic publication needs the approval and sometimes the funding of either or both the agencies. What is problematic is for the same intellectual product to go by two, sometimes different titles.

The study sought feedback from seventy-one faculty members on the comparative features of translations of sixty-two titles that came up for publication at the University in the academic year 2018- 2019 and isolated four criteria for analysis of data for the current study. These included but were not limited to

1. Difference in the Letters of the Vocabulary in terms of:

- 1.1 Case sensitivity
- 1.2 Differences in letters chosen
- 1.3 Difference in the addition of <ing> or not in the vocabulary

2. Difference in the Vocabulary itself:

- 2.1 Substitution ie. replacing the vocabulary with others
- 2.2 Preceding the vocabulary, and delaying it.
- 2.3 Frequency of occurrence when translating between infinitive and verb.

3. Cultural difference in Translating between Deanship & College translations in terms of Style and Words.

Analysis of data

As stated earlier, the study included all titles that came up for publication to the Qassim University Publications Department during the academic year _____. It may be noted here that out of forty titles, as many as _____ were contributions of female scholars. The committees at the college and Deanship level that translate the titles also comprise women academics and decision making on the same is collective. In the analysis phase, the researcher

identified the features that differentiate the titles given by the college and Deanships, based upon the categorizations stated above. Finally, three native speakers of English employed in senior academic positions were requested to mark the translations on a scale of one to five with five denoting 'good translation' and one denoting 'poor translation'. Table 1 below depicts the average score for each translated title.

Table 1:

No	عنوان الرسالة بالعربي	Translation by Deanship	Rating of deanship titles	Translation by College	Rating of college titles
1	العوامل الاجتماعية وعلاقتها بتنمية وعي الفتاة السعودية للعنف الإلكتروني (دراسة تطبيقية على طالبات جامعة القصيم)	The Impact of Tribalism on Promoting the Problem of Descent-based Marriage Incompatibility: An Applied Study in Jeddah City	4.3	The Relationship Between Social Factors and Saudi Girl's Consciousness Development of Electronic Violence (An Applied study on Qassim University students)	1.2
2	اعتراضات ابن الخباز على النحاة في كتابه توجيه اللمع (جمعاً ودراسة)	A Collection and Study of Ibn al-Khabaz's Objections to Grammarians in his book: Tawjeeh al-Luma	5.0	A Collection and Study of Ibn al-Khabaz's objections to grammarians in his book: Tawjeeh al-Luma'	3.0
3	دور المواقع الإلكترونية في تعزيز الأمن الفكري في المجتمع السعودي (دراسة مطبقة على المواقع الإلكترونية)	The Role of the Websites in Reinforcing Intellectual Security in the Saudi Society	4.6	The Role of Websites in Reinforcement Intellectual Security in the Saudi Society (Applied Study on Websites)	1.3

4	أثر أفلام الرسوم المتحركة في التنشئة الاجتماعية للطفل السعودي (دراسة مقارنة بين الأفلام العربية والمصرية)	The Effect of Animated Films on the Socialization of the Saudi Child: A Comparative Study between Arabic and Arabic-dubbed Films	5	The Effect of Animated Films on the Socialization of the Saudi Child (A Comparative study between Arabic and Arabize Films)	3.3
5	المضامين التربوية المستنبطة من سورة الملك وتطبيقاتها التربوية في واقع الاسرة المعاصر	Didactic Lessons Deduced from Quranic Surah Almulk and their Pedagogical Implications in light of Contemporary Family Status Quo	4.2	the educational significances derived from 'surah almolk' and it educational applications in reality of modern family	1
6	جهود إبراهيم الشمسان اللغوية دراسة وصفية تحليلية	The Linguistic Endeavors of Ibrahim al-Shamsan: A Descriptive-Analytical Study	5	The linguistic efforts of Ibrahim al-Shamsan Analytical descriptive study	1.6
7	تفعيل إدارة التغيير نحو تحقيق متطلبات جودة التعليم والتعلم من وجهة نظر القيادات الأكاديمية والهيئة التدريسية بجامعة حائل	Fostering Change Management to Meet the Requirements of Education Quality from the Perspective of Faculty and High-Level University Administrators at Hail University	3	Activation Of Management Change In Order To Achieve The Requirements Of The Quality Of Education From Academic Leadership And Faculty Perspective, In University of Hail	3
8	موقف الشيخ محمد رشيد رضا من أشراط الساعة	The Position of Sheikh Mohammed Rashid Rida on the Portents of the Hour	5	The Position of Sheikh Mohammed Rashid Rida of the Portents of the Hour	2.5

	ومنهجه في التعامل مع أحاديثها دراسة عقديّة نقدية	of Judgment and his Method in Dealing with Related Hadiths: A Creed and Critical Study		of Judgment And his Method in dealing with Traditions Doctrine Critical Study	
9	تخريج الفروع على الأصول عند الامام أبي زيد الدبوسي في دلالات الألفاظ والتعارض والترجيح والاجتهاد من خلال كتابيه "الأسرار" و"تقويم الأدلة" دراسة تأصيلية تطبيقية	Imam Abu Zaid Al-Dubosi's Deduction of Marginal Issues from Fundamentals in the Case of Lexicosemantics, Antithesis, Preference, and Discretion in his Books, "secrets' and "Weighing Evidence": An Applied Fundamental Study	4.8	Exposition of Marginal Issues to Roots At Imam Abi Zaid Al-Dubosi In the Semantics of Words, Discordance And preferring, Discretion Through his books: "Secrets" and "Evaluation of evidence" Applied Fundamental Study	3
10	تقويم برنامج الماجستير في المناهج وطرق التدريس مسار العلوم الشرعية بجامعة القصيم في ضوء معايير مقترحة	An Evaluation of the Master's Degree Program in Curriculum and Instruction for Islamic Studies at Qassim University in Light of Some Proposed Criteria	3.6	Evaluation of the Master Degree Program of Curriculum and Instruction for Islamic Studies in Qassim University in Light of Some proposed criteria	3
11	الضغوط الاجتماعية لأسر مرضى القلب (دراسة من منظور الخدمة الاجتماعية مطبقة في مدينة حائل)	The Social Stresors of Families of Heart Patients in the City of Hail: A Social Work Study	3.8	The Social Stresors of Families of Heart Patients (A Study From The Perspective of Social	2.2

				Work Applied in The City of Hail)	
12	الأحاديث المرفوعة في كتاب غريب الحديث لأبي عبيد القاسم بن سلام ت(224هـ) من الحديث رقم (601) الى الحديث رقم (700) تخريجاً ودراسة	Hadiths Attributable to the Prophet in Abi Aobaid Al-Qassem ibn Salam's (224 AH) Book, Ghareeb Al-Hadith, Strange Hadiths, (Hadiths 601-700): Verification and Study	4.5	Tradition Attributable to the Prophet At The Book Qareeb Al-Hadith "A strange Tradition" Abi Obaid Al-Qaseen Ibn Salam (224AH) (From Tradition no(601) to Tradition (700) Verification and Study	1.8
13	أثر قواعد دفع التعارض بين النصوص على أحكام الحج "دراسة فقهية مقارنة"	The Effect of the Rules of Contradictory Text Resolution on <i>Hajj</i> Rulings: A Comparative Jurisprudence Study	5	The Effect of the Rules At Push the of Discrepancy Between the Texts on The Provisions of the Hajj "A comparative jurisprudence study"	2.3
14	المصطلحات المقاصدية النشأة والتطور، الأسباب والآثار دراسة وصفية تحليلية	Terminology of Intent of Islamic Law: Origin and Evolution, Causes and Effects A Descriptive, Analytical Study	4	Terminology Makassed Origin and Evolution, Causes and Effects Analytical Descriptive Study	2.5
15	القيادة التشاركية لقائدات المدارس الابتدائية الحكومية وعلاقتها بسلوك المواطنة التنظيمية لدى المعلمات في	The Relationship between Participative Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior among Public	5	The relationship between Participative Leadership and Organizational Citizenship Behavior among Public Elementary Schools	4.3

	منطقة القصيم التعليمية	Elementary Schools Leaders and Teachers in Qassim Educational District		leaders and teachers in Qassim Educational Region	
16	تقويم دور الاخصائي الاجتماعي في تدعيم حقوق المرضى بالمستشفيات العامة بالمدينة المنورة	An Evaluation of the Role of the Social Worker in Advocating for Patients' Rights in Public Hospitals in Madinah Al Munawarah	5	Evaluation of the Role of the Social Worker in Supporting Patients' Rights in Public Hospitals in Madinah Al Munawarah	4.2
17	دور ثقافة الحوار لدى المعلمين في حل بعض المشكلات الطلابية بالمرحلة الثانوية بمحافظة الجبيل الصناعية: دراسة ميدانية	The Role of the Culture of Dialogue in Resolving some Student Problems among Secondary School Students in Jubail Province: A Field Study	5	The role of the culture of dialogue in resolving some student problems among secondary school students in Jubail province: A field study	3.2
18	اختلاف اجتهادات الطوفي الأصولية دراسة تحليلية نقدية	At-Tufi's Fundamentalist Jurisprudence Reappraisals: A Critical Analytical Study	4.7	Difference Jurist deduction At Tufi Critical analytical study	1.1
19	إسهامات الأنشطة الطلابية في تنمية الابتكار الاجتماعي لدى طلاب جامعة القصيم	The Impact of Extracurricular Activities on the Development of Social Innovation among Qassim University Students	5	the Contributions of Students Activities in Development of Social Innovation of Qassim University Students	2.3

20	أثر التتابع والتحكم في عرض المثيرات في برنامج تعليمي الكتروني على بقاء أثر التعلم في مادة اللغة الانجليزية للمرحلة المتوسطة.	The Effect of Sequence and Control of the Display of Stimuli in an English Language eLearning Program for Middle School Students on the Durability of Student Learning	5	The effect of sequence and control in the display of stimuli in an electronic learning program on retention of the effect of learning in English language for intermediate school students	3.4
21	أثر المقاصد الشرعية في الرخص الفقهية - دراسة تأصيلية تطبيقية	The Effect of Sharia Purposes in Jurisprudentially Permissible Issues : An Applied Foundational Issues	4.8	Effect of Legal objectives In the Jurisprudentially Allowance Fundamentalist Applied Study	2
22	المسائل المعاصرة عند العلامة ابن باز في غير العبادات والمعاملات المالية "جمعاً ودراسة"	Shaikh Ibn Baaz's Contemporary Fatwas (Religious Rulings) of Non-Worshipping and Non-Financial Issues	4.2	Contemporary fatwas of the scholar Ibn Baz in issues not related to worship and financial transactions	3
23	الأحاديث الواردة في الصمت والسكوت في الكتب التسعة جمعاً وتخريجاً ودراسة	Prophet's Traditions (Hadiths) on Silence Narrated in the Nine Books: A Collection and Verification Study	3.8	Traditions Contained in Silence And Quiet In The Nine Books Collecting and Verification and Study"	2.1
24	منهج الأشموني في كتابة منار الهدى في بيان الوقف والابتداء	Al-Oshmooni's Methodology in His Book " Manar Al-Huda" of the Science	4.2	Al-Ashmouni Method in his Book Manar Al-Huda In a	1

		of Stopping and Starting (in the Recitation of the Holy Quran)		Statement Stopping and Starting	
25	الرومانسي والواقعي في رواية " زينب " لمحمد حسين هيكل	Romanticism and Realism in Mohammad Husain Haikal's "Zainab"	5	Romantic and Realistic in "Zainab" Novel by Mohamad Hussein Haykil	1.3
26	المسائل الفقهية التي خولف فيها المعتمد من مذهب الحنفية في ألبانيا -قسم العبادات-	The Jurisprudential Issues Contradicting the Hanafi School of Thought in Albania: Section of Worship	5	The Jurisprudential Issues Which Contradicted of the Hanafi Doctrine in Albania Section of Worship	1.6
27	اختصار المتنون في سنن أبي داود وأثره في الراوي والمروي، دراسة نظرية تطبيقية	Summarization of the Hadith Body Text in Sunan Abi Dawood and its Effect on the Narrator and the Narrated: An Applied Theoretical Study	5	Shortcut Texts In "The Sunan Abu Dawood" And Its Impact On The Narrator And Narrated Applied Theory Study	1.5
28	الإجماع في التفسير عند الرازي في التفسير الكبير دراسة نظرية تطبيقية	Consensus in the Interpretation of the Holy Quran in Al-Razi's Book "Al-Tafsir Al-Kabeer": An Applied Theoretical Study	4.8	Consensus in the Interpretation of Razzie the Great Interpretation Applied theory study	2.2
29	(المسائل الأصولية المتعلقة بالتعارض والترجيح والاجتهاد	The Fundamental Issues on Contradiction,	4	Fundamentalist Issues Related to the Incompatibility,	1.6

	والتقليد عند الإمام البدري العيني في كتابة: عمدة القاري شرح صحيح البخار ي جمعاً ودراسة).	Preponderance, Reasoning (Ijtihad), and Imitation in Imam Al-Badr Al- Ayni's "Omdat Al- Qari" on the Explanation of Sahih Al-Bukhari: Collection Study		Chances, Discretion, And Imitatio At Imam Al-Bader Al-Aini's In his Book Omdat Al- Qari explain the SahehAl-Bukhari Collecting and studying	
30	المدرسة الحنفية الهندية: النشأة، الخصائص، الاختيارات الفقهية	The Indian Hanafi School of Thought: Origin, Characteristics and Jurisprudence Choices	4.6	Indian Hanafi School: Origin, Attributes, and Jurisprudence Choices	4.5
31	القوامة بين الفقه واتفاقية سيداو دراسة فقهية مقارنة	Guardianship between Jurisprudence and CEDAW: A Comparative and Jurisprudential Study	4.1	Guardianship Between Jurisprudence and CEDAW A Comparative Jurisprudence Study	3
32	مصطلح "ليس بالقوي" عند الإمامين البخاري وأبي حاتم الرازي، دراسة نظرية تطبيقية	The Expression "Not Strong" Used by Imam Al-Bukhari and Imam Abu Hatam Al-Razi: An Applied Theoretical Study	4	Term "Not Strong" At The Imams Bukhari And Al-Razi, Applied Theory Study	2.6
33	مأخذ القدامى على الفصاحة في شعر المتنبي بين البلاغة العربية والدراسات الأسلوبية	Eloquence Defects Old Scholars Found in the Poetry of Al- Mutanabbi between Arabic Rhetoric and Stylistic Studies	3	Standards Of Eloquence Between Arabic Rhetoric And Stylistic Studies. Al- Mutanabi Poetry Model	3.4

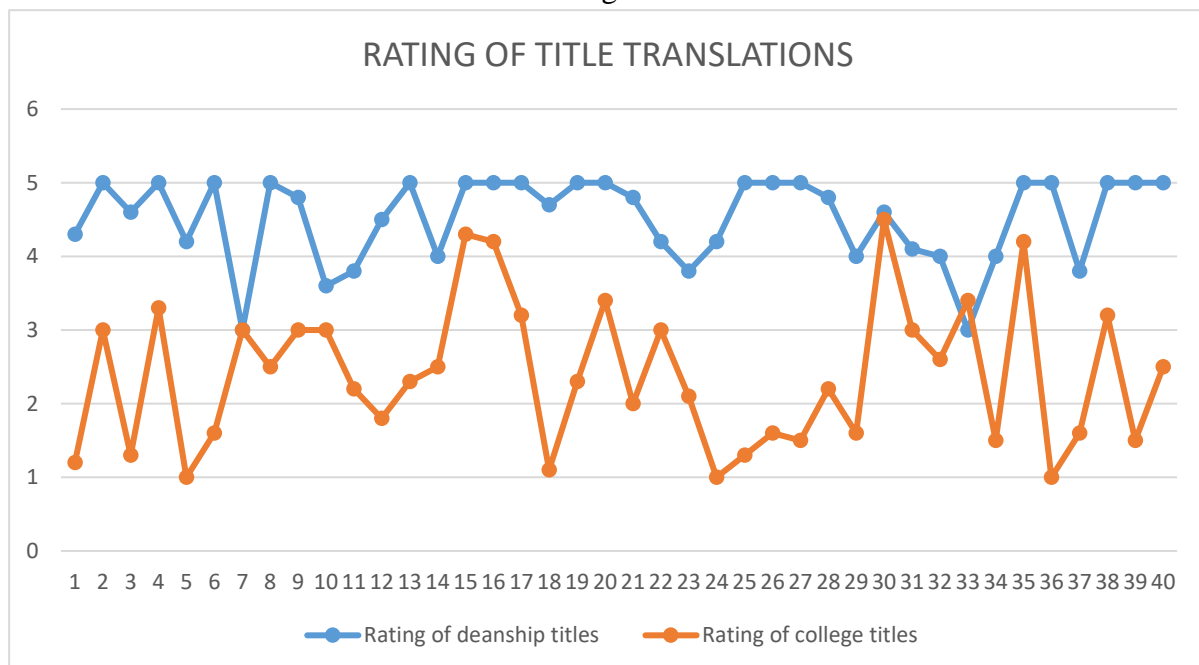
34	قوة السيطرة المعرفية وعلاقتها بالقدرة على حل المشكلات والتحصيل الدراسي لدى طلاب جامعة القصيم	The Power of Cognitive Control and Its Relationship with the Ability to Solve Problems and Academic Achievement for Qassim University students	4	Cognitive holding power and its relationship with the ability to solving problems and academic achievement among male students in Qassim University	1.5
35	توجهات أبحاث المناهج وطرق تدريس العلوم الشرعية في الدراسات العليا بجامعات المملكة العربية السعودية من عام 1429هـ إلى 1439هـ	Research Trends in Curricula and Teaching Methods of Islamic Sciences in Postgraduate Studies of Saudi Universities from 1429 to 1439 AH	5	Directions of Research for Islamic Studies Curriculum and Instructions in Postgraduate Studies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 1429 to 1439 AH	4.2
36	تنزيلات السلف للنصوص العقدية دراسة تأصيلية تطبيقية	The Applications of Doctrinal Texts by the Salaf (Predecessors): A Foundational and Applied Study	5	Enforcement Predecessor At the doctrinal Texts. Applied Fundamentalist Study	1
37	المعوقات الاجتماعية لمشاركة المرأة السعودية في المجالس البلدية دراسة تطبيقية على معلمات المرحلة الابتدائية في بريدة	Social Obstacles to the Participation of Saudi Women in Municipal Council: An Applied Study on Buraidah Primary Female Teachers	3.8	Social Obstacles to Participate of Saudi Women in Municipality Councils Applied Study on Primary Phase Women Teachers at Buraydah	1.6
38	تلقي مفهوم الحداثة لدى نقاد رابطة الأدب الإسلامي	Reception of Modernism among Critics in the	5	Reception of Modernity Concepts bythe Critics of	3.2

		Association of Islamic Literature		Islamic Literature Association	
39	طائفة الراجنيش عرض ونقد في ضوء العقيدة الإسلامية	The Sect of Rajneesh: Introduction and Criticism in the Light of Islamic Creed	5	Sect Of Alrajnish Presentation and Criticism in the Light of Islamic faith	1.5
40	"مختلف الحديث عند ابن رشد في كتابة بداية المجتهد، دراسة ونقدا	The Disputed Hadiths in Averroes's "The Distinguished Jurist's Primer" (Bidayat Al- Mujtahid): Study and Criticism	5	Various Tradition At Ibn Roshd At his Book the Beginning of Industrious, Study And Criticism	2.5

Translations of Titles, Distinguishing features of translation, Translation Strategy used

The following figure 1 shows the findings graphically

Fig 1



Analysis and Conclusions:

The data clearly indicates that the titles translated by the deanships are rated much higher than those translated by the colleges. The aggregate mean rating for the titles set by the Deanships comes to 4.52 on a scale of 1-5 which places the tiles in the category of 'good translation'. On the other hand, the aggregate mean rating for the titles set by the colleges is 2.38, which is 52.6% lower than the former. Closer comparative analysis of the individual titles shows that the translations by the colleges are literal with no regard for syntactical or grammatical rules of the target language. For instance, titles 5 and 18 demonstrate that the colleges have substituted word for word in the English translations, whereas the Deanships have modified the language to suit the specific needs of the target language. Capitalization and punctuation, two factors that add clarity to academic titles and contents therein, are not considered in the college translations. For instance, in title 2, the content words begin in the lower case (*grammarians*, *objections*), whereas in titles 26 and 39, function words *which* and *of* respectively, begin in the upper case. Case marking, it may be noted here, is absent in Arabic. Similarly titles 25 and 26 as translated by the Colleges, lack clarity, indeed they fail to give an idea to the reader as to the contents of the research under the title. As an extension, credit due to the writers and researchers is deprived since the titles are ambiguous and even meaningless. In title 38, the equivalence achieved by the term *modernity* as opposed to *modernism* in the deanship translation is indicative of the fact that 'modernism' is a concept not found in Arabic literary culture. Hence, the literal translation. Stylistic presentation of the translate titles in the case of the deanship agrees with academic/ research conventions in addition to appropriacy of word order and selection.

Recommendations

The data included in this study and the conclusions that it has helped arrive at have raised certain pertinent points about the translation practices in the colleges and Deanships of Qassim University. These may be read as recommendations to improve the prevailing practices.

1. Highly embedded structures should be avoided in translating research topics.
2. Compounding in terms of length and frequency of occurrence should be kept at a minimum if not altogether avoided.
3. While translating research topics, the focus should be on highlighting the content areas and the principles of proximity should be strictly adhered to to ensure that coherence is maintained.
4. Attention should be paid to the grammatical conditions of English, which is the target language in the translation of research topics at the University.
5. It should be kept in mind that the translation must reflect the full content of the source text in the target language.

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