# العدد الثالث والعشرون/ شباط 2024

## Translator's Techniques in Translating Military Acronyms

**عمر قصي علي الشوبكي _ طالب ماجستير في قسم الترجمة والتعريب _ جامعة الجنان, طرابلس, لبنان.**

**إشراف الاستاذ الدكتور أحمد شعبو _ قسم الترجمة والتعريب _ جامعة الجنان, طرابلس, لبنان.**

## Abstract

This research paper delves into the intricate realm of translating military acronyms from English to Arabic, shedding light on the techniques employed by translators to navigate the complexities of this specialized field.

With the growing importance of cross-cultural communication in military contexts, the accurate translation of acronyms plays a pivotal role in ensuring effective communication and operational success. Drawing upon a comprehensive literature review and empirical analysis, this study identifies and analyzes the key techniques utilized by translators when confronted with the task of rendering military acronyms into Arabic.

The preliminary investigation explores the unique challenges posed by military acronyms, including their ambiguity, variability, and context-dependency. Building upon this foundation, the research proceeds to examine the diverse techniques employed by translators to overcome these challenges and achieve accurate and contextually appropriate translations. Techniques such as understanding the context, glossaries and reference, and consultation with experts are

scrutinized in detail, highlighting their efficacy in preserving the intended meaning and functionality of military acronyms within Arabic-speaking contexts.

Furthermore, the study investigates the role of cultural and linguistic factors in shaping translators' decisions when translating military acronyms. It explores the impact of linguistic structures, cultural connotations, and audience expectations on the translation process, underscoring the need for translators to navigate these complexities with sensitivity and precision.

Through an analysis of real-world translation examples and interviews with experienced military translators, this paper offers valuable insights into the practical strategies employed in the field. It identifies common pitfalls and challenges faced by translators and provides recommendations for enhancing the quality and accuracy of military acronym translations.

In conclusion, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the translator's techniques in translating military acronyms from English to Arabic. By elucidating the strategies and challenges inherent in this specialized domain, it aims to inform and empower translators, policymakers, and stakeholders involved in military communication and cross-cultural exchange.

المجلة العربية للعلوم الإنسانية والاجتماعية
# Arab Journal for Humanities and Social Sciences
**Table of Contents**

## 1.1 Preliminaries

The importance of translation in a global context, "The growth of international relationships has given translation a special prominence in the communication between nations" (Whorf, 1956 p. 251). The paramount significance of translation emerges prominently in its function as a conduit for bridging linguistic and cultural divides inherent among nations. Facilitating mutual comprehension and collaboration stands as a primary objective within the purview of translation, thereby underscoring its pivotal role in fostering cross-cultural communication and understanding. The evolution of international relations has precipitated an increasing need for adept translators and interpreters, thereby elevating translation to a pivotal position within the realm of international communication and diplomacy.

Military translation, particularly in the context of rendering texts from English to Arabic, occupies a complex and nuanced terrain, demanding a profound mastery of language intricacies and cultural sensitivities. At the heart of this challenge lies the pervasive use of acronyms and abbreviations within military discourse, constituting a formidable obstacle for translators aiming to convey accurate and meaningful interpretations.

The multifaceted nature of military translation is compounded by the inherent differences in linguistic structures and morphological conventions between English and Arabic. These linguistic disparities necessitate not only a deep understanding of both languages but also a keen awareness of the cultural contexts in which they are embedded. Translators must navigate the divergent syntactic patterns, grammatical constructs, and lexical nuances inherent in each

language, striving to maintain fidelity to the original text while ensuring clarity and coherence in the translated rendition.

Furthermore, the landscape of military acronyms and abbreviations presents a unique set of challenges for translators. Across various military branches, organizations, and international coalitions, a plethora of specialized terms, codes, and shorthand expressions are employed to facilitate communication and streamline discourse. For translators tasked with converting English military texts into Arabic, this diversity of terminology poses significant hurdles, requiring comprehensive knowledge of military jargon and terminology in both languages.

In the specific case of Iraq, translators face the additional complexity of navigating the distinct acronyms and abbreviations utilized by the Iraqi armed forces, as well as those adopted by international entities collaborating with Iraq, such as NATO and allied coalition forces. The dynamic nature of military terminology, characterized by evolving standards, changing conventions, and context-specific variations, underscores the importance of continuous professional development and ongoing engagement with subject matter experts to stay abreast of emerging trends and developments in the field.

Effective military translation demands more than just linguistic proficiency; it necessitates a holistic understanding of the geopolitical, historical, and sociocultural dimensions that shape military discourse. Translators must possess a deep-seated appreciation for the intricacies of military operations, command structures, and strategic objectives, enabling them to accurately convey the intended message while preserving the integrity and authenticity of the original text.

In light of the heterogeneous linguistic environment prevalent in Iraq, characterized by Arabic as the official language alongside numerous minority languages, precise translation assumes paramount importance to facilitate effective communication and operational execution among all personnel. Furthermore, against the backdrop of foreign military presence in Iraq, the adeptness to faithfully translate instructions, plans, and reports across multiple languages emerges as indispensable for the seamless conduct of collaborative military endeavors.

## 1.2 Types of Translation

The discourse pertaining to translation modalities has traditionally revolved around the dichotomy between advocates of dynamic equivalence and adherents of formal equivalence. John Catford (1965:21-26) contributes to the discussion by examining translation through the lenses of extent, level, and rank. Extent pertains to whether the translation is full or partial. In terms of levels, Catford distinguishes between total and restricted translation, as well as phonological and geographical translation. Within the realm of rank in translation, Catford (ibid:25) identifies three principal categories: rank-bound or word-for-word translation, free or unbounded translation, and literal translation, which occupies a middle ground between the other two.

(Newmark, 1988:45). Despite the ongoing dichotomy, contemporary translation theories seek to establish a harmonious equilibrium between these two approaches. The modern classification of translation methods takes into account factors related to the nature of the source text and the intended readership

Translation is an intricate art that demands the delicate balance of linguistic fidelity and the conveyance of meaning from one language to another. Within the vast landscape of translation methods, Peter Newmark's classification system serves as a valuable guide for understanding the nuances of these techniques. One of the fundamental approaches, "Word-for-Word" translation, is a method that demands meticulous attention to the details of the source text.

### 1.2.1 Word-for-Word translation

This methodology holds its advantages, particularly when maintaining the structural integrity of the source language (SL) text is of utmost importance. It proves beneficial in situations where preserving the syntactic and grammatical components of the original text is imperative, thus serving as a suitable strategy for linguistic or philological analysis. Moreover, Word-for-Word translation can facilitate language learners' comprehension of the vocabulary and structure present in the SL text.

Nevertheless, akin to any approach, Word-for-Word translation possesses its constraints. By translating individual words in isolation, this method often compromises the coherence and natural flow of the target language (TL) text, resulting in translations that may appear rigid and unnatural. Consequently, it may not adequately convey the nuances and idiomatic expressions inherent in the SL text. Additionally, Word-for-Word translation may overlook cultural and contextual nuances, disregarding the broader meaning conveyed by phrases or idioms.

In the contemporary translation landscape, Word-for-Word translation occupies a specialized role. It finds common application in linguistic and philological inquiries, assisting scholars in analyzing the structure and morphology of languages. Furthermore, it remains valuable when a

literal, faithful rendition of the SL text is indispensable, such as in legal or technical documents where precision is paramount. However, in most scenarios, modern translation methodologies prioritize meaning and fluency in the TL, acknowledging that a strict Word-for-Word approach may not always suffice to capture the essence of the original text.

### 1.2.2 Faithful Translation

Faithful Translation, as conceptualized by Peter Newmark, endeavors to meticulously reproduce the contextual meaning of the source language (SL) text while maintaining adherence to the grammatical structures of the target language (TL). This approach prioritizes the transfer of not only words but also cultural nuances, deliberately retaining deviations from SL norms in the TL to preserve the original text's unique character. It is characterized by a steadfast commitment to remaining entirely faithful to the intentions and text-realization of the SL writer.

The advantage of faithful translation lies in its ability to uphold the authenticity of the original source text, making it particularly valuable when translating literary works where cultural nuances and artistic expression are prominent. This method allows readers in the TL to access the depth and subtleties of the SL text, providing them with a more profound and authentic reading experience.

### 1.2.3 Adaptation

Adaptation in translation aims to make the source text more relatable and understandable for the target audience by aligning it with their cultural and linguistic norms. This process involves refining the source text to enhance its relevance and trustworthiness.

Adaptation becomes indispensable when cultural references in the source text hinder comprehension for the target audience. In such cases, the translator adjusts the text, including idiomatic expressions, to match the target audience's standards. Explanatory footnotes or annotations may be added to clarify unfamiliar cultural references.

This approach is crucial in literary translation, particularly for poetry and plays deeply rooted in specific cultural contexts. Direct translations may fail to convey the author's intent, mood, or style, making adaptation necessary to preserve the original work's essence. It requires a deep understanding of both source and target cultures and a keen awareness of their contexts.

### 1.2.4 Free translation

Free translation allows for liberal interpretation and expression, prioritizing the essence of the message over strict adherence to the source text's structure. This method permits creativity, enabling the translator to convey the message in a different linguistic form while capturing its core meaning. Unlike more rigid approaches, free translation encourages artistic expression and cultural adaptation, particularly in literary contexts. However, it presents challenges in maintaining fidelity to the original message while incorporating creative elements. Translators must strike a delicate balance to ensure accurate interpretation and avoid misinterpretation.

### 1.2.5 Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation faithfully conveys the central message of the source text by incorporating colloquialisms, idiomatic expressions, and language nuances from the target language (TL). This method enhances the text's relatability and emotional impact by adding layers of meaning that

resonate with the target audience. Idiomatic translation adapts to linguistic and cultural shifts, reflecting the evolving nature of language and society. It is particularly beneficial in literary, film dialogue, and marketing contexts, where cultural resonance and reader engagement are crucial. However, achieving a balance between fidelity to the source text and the integration of idiomatic expressions requires a nuanced understanding of both languages and their cultural contexts. The risk of inadvertently altering the original message underscores the translator's responsibility to uphold the core intent of the source text.

### 1.2.6 Communicative translation

Communicative translation aims to convey the contextual material and meaning of the source text (ST) in a linguistically and culturally acceptable manner to the target audience. It strikes a balance between fidelity to the ST and ensuring readability and engagement for readers. This approach allows for some cultural adaptation to enhance comprehension and cultural resonance, particularly when transferring metaphors, idiomatic expressions, technical terminology, slang, and colloquialisms. Communicative translation is beneficial for literary works, marketing materials, and user manuals, where language nuances and cultural references are crucial. Achieving this balance requires translators to preserve the core meaning and impact of the ST while aligning language, style, and cultural references with the target audience's expectations. This equilibrium prioritizes conveying meaning over linguistic fidelity, emphasizing the translator's role in creating a comparable effect in the target language.

### 1.2.7 Semantic translation

Semantic translation, as delineated by Peter Newmark, aligns closely with the principles of Faithful Translation but diverges by placing greater emphasis on the aesthetic attributes of the source language (SL) text, encompassing elements such as its elegance and fluidity. This method is rooted in the conviction that a translation should not only faithfully convey the meaning of the original but also encapsulate its artistic essence.

Semantic Translation, akin to Faithful Translation, underscores the significance of maintaining the precise meaning of the SL text. Its distinctive feature lies in its heightened attention to the aesthetic dimension of language. Practitioners of this method meticulously endeavor to craft a target language (TL) rendition that not only mirrors the original meaning but also mirrors the beauty, grace, and organic flow of the SL text. Essentially, it endeavors to achieve a harmonious equilibrium between significance and aesthetics.

A primary advantage of Semantic Translation is its capacity to elicit comparable emotional and aesthetic responses in TL readers as the SL text does in its native audience. This attribute proves particularly valuable when translating literary works, poetry, and texts wherein the author's distinct style, wordplay, or artistic expression significantly contribute to the text's overall impact. Semantic Translation ensures that the TL rendition is not merely a conveyance of information but also an eloquent representation of the source text's aesthetic allure.

Despite its merits, Semantic Translation presents certain challenges. Striking a delicate balance between significance and aesthetics can be arduous, as it demands translators to navigate the subtleties of both the SL and TL while preserving the original's artistic qualities. Aspiring for

beauty and organic flow may sometimes necessitate straying from a literal word-for-word translation, potentially raising concerns regarding fidelity to the source. Additionally, capturing the aesthetic essence of the original text may be a subjective endeavor, as notions of beauty vary across cultures.

Semantic Translation remains a relevant approach in contemporary translation, particularly when dealing with texts of significant literary or artistic worth. It facilitates the transmission of not only the core meaning but also the emotional and aesthetic impact of the original. However, it is essential to acknowledge that not all texts necessitate or benefit from such treatment. In numerous cases, alternative methods, such as Communicative Translation, may prove more suitable for efficiently conveying meaning while adapting to the linguistic and cultural nuances of the TL

## 2.0 Translator's Techniques

### 2.1 Familiarizing with Military Terms

One key strategy identified through questionnaire responses and interviews with experienced military translators emphasizes the importance of becoming deeply acquainted with military terminology. This strategic approach is essential for accurately translating military acronyms and abbreviations from English to Arabic with precision and cultural sensitivity.

This strategy goes beyond simply memorizing glossaries; it involves understanding the contextual nuances that inform each term. Military language evolves alongside geopolitical shifts, technological advancements, and changes in operational doctrines.

Moreover, familiarity is closely linked to adaptability. The military domain experiences sudden changes in terminology due to technological advancements, emerging threats, and evolving strategic priorities. Translators who are well-versed in military terms are better equipped to understand and interpret these abrupt vocabulary changes. This enables them to seamlessly incorporate new terms into their existing knowledge, resulting in translations that are both up-to-date and accurate.

### 2.2 Glossaries and Reference Materials

In the dynamic realm of military communication, the complexity and ambiguity of acronyms and abbreviations require a systematic approach. Military translators develop personalized glossaries enriched with contextual meanings, nuanced interpretations, and preferred translations, serving as critical resources for consistency and precision. However, acknowledging the diversity within the field, translators recognize that no single glossary can encompass its entirety. Each glossary reflects the translator's unique experiences, affiliations, and areas of expertise. The confluence of multiple glossaries harmonizes diverse perspectives, enriching the lexicon with multifaceted meanings. Yet, combining glossaries presents challenges due to the dynamic nature of military terminology, requiring agile mechanisms for updating and verifying entries.

### 2.3 Understanding the Context

In military communication, acronyms and abbreviations serve as concise means of conveying vital information swiftly. However, their nuanced nature requires translators to adopt a contextual approach to translation. Understanding the specific environment in which these terms are used is crucial, as they can adapt their meanings accordingly.

Translators take on the role of linguistic detectives, exploring the broader context surrounding each acronym or abbreviation to discern its function and purpose. Immersion in the military environment enables them to uncover the layers of meaning hidden within these linguistic fragments.

Contextual understanding involves considering not only immediate textual surroundings but also the intended audience and the broader geopolitical stage. Military operations unfold on global platforms where terminology resonates differently depending on the actors and their objectives.

Questions about the broader mission, strategic significance, and cultural implications of terms guide the translation process, ensuring nuanced interpretation. Sudden shifts in terminology are common, but translators equipped with contextual understanding can navigate them effectively.

## 2.4 Using Internet

Military translators often rely on the internet as a key technique for decoding unfamiliar terminology. In the fast-paced world of military communication, where terminology evolves quickly, online resources offer invaluable support. These resources include official military documents, glossaries, and expert discussions, providing access to a vast repository of information. By utilizing the internet, translators can quickly grasp the meaning of new terms and adapt to changes in language usage. However, it is crucial for translators to exercise discernment when using online sources, ensuring the accuracy and relevance of the information accessed. This approach maintains the high standard of precision required in military translation.

## 2.5 Proofreading and editing

In analyzing data from interviews with skilled military translators, the importance of proofreading and editing emerges prominently. Translating military acronyms and abbreviations from English to Arabic requires more than simple lexical substitution; it demands a deep understanding of context and cultural nuances. Proofreading goes beyond error identification to meticulously scrutinize each translation for precision and coherence. Similarly, editing involves refining translations with sensitivity to cultural subtleties. Together, proofreading and editing strike a delicate balance, maintaining precision while ensuring accessibility for Arabic readers.

## 2.6 Consulting with experts

Consulting with experts is a pivotal strategy employed by translators, especially in fields as specialized and nuanced as military translation. This technique involves seeking guidance and insights from individuals who possess extensive knowledge and expertise in military affairs, including terminology, tactics, and procedures. In the realm of military translation, where accuracy and precision are paramount, leveraging the expertise of subject matter experts can significantly enhance the quality of translations and ensure effective communication across linguistic boundaries.

One of the primary benefits of consulting with experts in military translation is the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the context and nuances associated with military terminology. Military language is replete with acronyms, abbreviations, and technical terms that may not be readily comprehensible to those outside the military sphere. By consulting with experts who have firsthand experience in military operations, translators can glean valuable insights into the

intended meaning and usage of these terms, thus facilitating more accurate and contextually appropriate translations.

Moreover, experts in military affairs can provide invaluable guidance on the cultural and operational contexts in which military terminology is employed. Military operations are often shaped by unique cultural, geopolitical, and strategic factors, which can influence the interpretation and usage of certain terms. By consulting with experts who are well-versed in these contexts, translators can ensure that their translations accurately reflect the intended meaning and convey the appropriate connotations to the target audience.

Additionally, experts in military affairs can offer valuable feedback and validation on translated materials, helping to identify and correct any inaccuracies or inconsistencies. This iterative process of consultation and review ensures that the final translations meet the highest standards of accuracy and reliability, thereby instilling confidence in both the translators and the end users of the translated materials.

In the military field, where clear and precise communication is essential for mission success, the role of expert consultation in translation cannot be overstated. By tapping into the expertise of military professionals, translators can navigate the complexities of military terminology with confidence and precision, ultimately contributing to the effectiveness of communication within military organizations and across international borders.

## 2.7 Translation software and CAT tools

The pragmatic approach of utilizing "Translation software and CAT tools" has become increasingly prominent among Iraqi military translators. This method involves employing specialized software, such as computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools, to automate the translation of repetitive elements, particularly focusing on military acronyms and abbreviations.

The adoption of translation software and CAT tools represents a significant advancement in military translation practices. These tools are designed to simplify the translator's work by streamlining the translation process, especially when dealing with the frequent occurrence of acronyms and abbreviations prevalent in military texts. By recognizing established terminology and consistent patterns, these tools optimize the translation of commonly encountered elements like military acronyms and abbreviations. This automation is especially valuable in military contexts where standardized terminology is widespread.

However, it is essential to acknowledge that the effectiveness of these tools depends on several factors. Successful utilization of translation software and CAT tools requires the translator to be familiar with their operation and functionality. Moreover, the quality of the translations produced is contingent upon the accuracy and completeness of the input data, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a comprehensive database of military terminology. Given the intricate nuances and contextual variations inherent in these terms, human intervention remains crucial to ensure precise translations that accurately capture the intended meaning.

While some translators may embrace these technologies fully, others may prefer traditional methods based on their individual preferences and the nature of the text being translated.

Nevertheless, the strategy of employing "Translation software and CAT tools" represents a technologically advanced approach for Iraqi military translators to address the challenges posed by military acronyms and abbreviations. By integrating automation into the translation process, efficiency and consistency are optimized, yet the human translator remains essential for ensuring the accurate contextual rendition of these specialized terms.

**2.8 Adaptation for Target Audience**

Adapting translations to suit the linguistic and cultural preferences of the target audience is a fundamental principle in the field of translation. In the context of translating military acronyms from English to Arabic in Iraq, this principle becomes even more crucial due to the unique linguistic and cultural landscape of the region. Iraqi society is characterized by its rich cultural heritage, diverse ethnic groups, and multilingual population, which necessitates a tailored approach to translation to ensure effective communication.

Translating military acronyms from English to Arabic requires careful consideration of linguistic nuances and cultural sensitivities. The Arabic language, like any language, has its own set of linguistic structures, expressions, and idiomatic phrases that may not have direct equivalents in English. Therefore, translators must possess a deep understanding of both languages to accurately convey the intended meaning of military acronyms.

Furthermore, the cultural context in which the translation is intended to be used plays a significant role in determining the appropriate language and tone. In the Iraqi context, where military operations often intersect with complex geopolitical dynamics and historical sensitivities, translators must navigate cultural nuances with finesse. They must be mindful of

religious, social, and political sensitivities that may influence the interpretation of military terminology.

For example, translating a military acronym that carries connotations of power or authority may require a different approach when targeting civilian audiences versus military personnel. Civilian audiences may require a more simplified and explanatory translation to ensure comprehension, while military personnel may prefer a more authoritative tone that reflects their training and experience.

Additionally, considering the linguistic diversity within Iraq, translators must be cognizant of regional variations in Arabic dialects. What may be understood in one region may be interpreted differently in another. Therefore, translators must adapt their language and tone accordingly to ensure that the translation resonates with the intended audience.

### 3.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, this research has comprehensively examined the techniques employed by military translators when translating acronyms and abbreviations from English to Arabic. Through an exploration of various strategies, including familiarizing with military terms, utilizing glossaries and reference materials, understanding the context, using the internet, proofreading and editing, consulting with experts, employing translation software and CAT tools, and adapting for the target audience, this study has provided valuable insights into the complexities of military translation.

By delving into each technique, the research has highlighted the importance of linguistic mastery, cultural insight, and technological proficiency in the translation process. It has underscored the significance of familiarity with military terminology, access to reliable reference materials, and the need for contextual understanding to ensure accurate and effective translations.

Furthermore, the study has emphasized the role of collaboration and consultation with experts, as well as the integration of advanced translation technologies, in optimizing the translation process. It has also recognized the importance of adapting the language and tone of translations to suit the linguistic and cultural preferences of the target audience, thereby enhancing communication and comprehension.

Overall, this research contributes to the body of knowledge on military translation by providing practical insights and recommendations for translators navigating the challenges of translating acronyms and abbreviations in the English to Arabic context. It serves as a valuable resource for translators, researchers, and practitioners seeking to enhance their understanding and proficiency in military translation.

# References

Al Ali, F. (2018). The translatability of military expressions and texts from English into Arabic and vice versa by translation students at Jadara University in Jordan.

Al-Shehab, M. (2009). "Issues in translating military expressions and texts between English and Arabic". Unpublished Ph.d Thesis, University of Science and Technology, Malaysia.

Al-Smady, M. (1998)."Language planning and Arabicization of military expressions". Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Yarmouk University. Irbid.

Berthaud, Sarah and Sarah Mason (2018). "Embedding reflection throughout the postgraduate translation curriculum: Using communities of practice to enhance training." The Interpreter and Translator Trainer 12(4), 387-407.

Catford, J. (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation. Oxford: University Press.

Chambers, J. Wh. (1999). The Oxford companion to American military history (2nd ed.). USA: Oxford University Press.  Ilustrētā Pasaules Vēsture, August 2015 (91), 19.

Dejica, D. & Stoian, R. (2016)."Properties and qualities of technical translations in Romanian". Professional Communication and Translation Studies, 9, 130-146.

Eckert, Penelope (2006). "Communities of practice." Keith Brown (ed.) (2006). Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 680-686.

Glossary of Abbreviations, Acronyms, Terms and Definitions, ANNEX A TO BI-SCD 075-003 2 OCT 13

González-Davies, María and Vanessa Enríquez-Raído (2016). "Situated learning in translator and interpreter training: Bridging research and good practice." The Interpreter and Translator Trainer 10(1), 1-14.

Jalabneh, M. (1991). "A study in the issues of military translation". Amman, Dar-Al Khawajah. Unpublished M.A thesis, Jadara University, Irbid.

Johnson, Robert (2018). True to Their Salt: Indigenous Personnel in Western Armed Forces. London: Oxford University Press.

Kočote, I. & Smirnova, T. (2016). " Aspects of military-related text translation from English into Latvian". Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 231: 105 – 118.

Liddell Hart, Brian H. (1932). The British Way in Warfare. London: Faber & Faber.

Malmkjaer, K.(1991,2002).The linguistic Encyclopedya.2nd ed. Routledge. London. New York.

Mcmenamin, Gerald R. (2002). Forensic Linguistics: Advances in Forensic Stylistics. New York: CRC Press.

Ruiz Rosendo, Lucía (2020). "Interpreting for the Afghanistan Spanish Force." War & Society 39(1), 40-58.

Ruiz Rosendo, Lucía (2021). "The role of the affective in interpreting in conflict zones." Target 33(1), 45-70.

Savage, Jesse D. and Jonathan D. Caverley (2017). "When human capital threatens the capitol: Foreign aid in the form of military training and coups." Journal of Peace Research 54(4), 541-558.

Nida, E. A. (1964a) Toward a Science of Translation. Leiden: E. J. Bill

Nida, E. A. (1969b). Toward a Science of Translating: With Special reference to principles and procedures involved in Bible translating. Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Nida, EA. and Taber, C. R. (1969, 1974). The Theory and Practice of Translation. Leiden: E. J. Brill, p. 106

. ____, E. (2001): Contexts in Translating. Benjamin's Publishing Company. Amsterdam.

Nord, C. (1997). Translating as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist Approaches Explained. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing____. Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation-Oriented Text Analysis. Rodopi, 2006.

. ____, (2006).  Text Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation-Oriented Text Analysis. Rodopi.

Pym, Anthony. (1992).  Translation and Text Transfer: An Essay on the Principles of Intercultural Communication. Lang.

R. Brislin. (1976). Translation: Application and Research. New York: Gardner Press.