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Exploring the Integration of Jakobson's Theory of the Function of the Language into Newmark's Translation Theory

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Abstract: *This study aimed at investigating the impact of integrating Jakobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory on student's journalistic translation and to determine the most appropriate method of translation to translate journalistic texts. The focus of this study was on identifying the problems of translating journalistic texts that faced students. Data analysis was collected by using a Likert scale questionnaire to identify student's problems and a content analysis to measure the quality of student's journalistic translation. This study was applied to level five female undergraduate students in the English Translation Department, at the College of Languages and Translation, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. The results of data analysis showed that applying the integration of Jakobson's theory of the functions of the language into Newmark's translation theory to solve journalistic translation problems was effective. The recommendations of this research included that integrating Jakobson's theory of the functions of the language into Newmark's translation theory was necessary for improving student's performance and quality of translation.*

Keywords: *journalistic translation, translation problems, Jakobson's functions of the language, Newmark's translation theory*

Introduction

Study Background

Journalistic translation is the method of sharing international news among countries. For this reason, journalistic translation has become very important. Translating journalistic texts requires a special effort from translators and translation students. Some of the problems that students face in translating journalistic texts include translating conjunctions, prepositions, articles, and word order. Another problem in journalistic translation is translating headings, because headings are usually written in a way that differs from the normal language.

Journalistic texts are often written in a particular style and have their own rules, so students need special knowledge for translating journalistic texts (Hendar, 1988;1991). Translating journalistic texts requires students to reformulate the text to conform to the culture of the target audience. According to Bassnett (Brook, 2012) "news translation is not strictly the interlingual transfer of text A into text B, but also necessitates the radical rewriting and synthesizing of text A to accommodate a completely different set of audience expectations (p.6)." Rendering the exact meaning of a journalistic text by students is not an easy task.

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Students face many difficulties during this process. To facilitate journalistic translation and solve these problems, the researcher explored the possibility of integrating Jakobson's theory of the functions of the language into Newmark's translation theory as a means to solve student's problems and make appropriate suggestions.

Problem Statement

This qualitative content analysis research aimed at identifying the problems of translating journalistic texts. Students at the College of Languages and Translation, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University often complained about the difficulty of translating journalistic texts. In a journalistic text, there is often an unusual usage of some words and rules. Translating the headlines of newspapers, for example, from English into Arabic or from Arabic into English is a difficult task, because some words cannot be translated into another language while communicating the same meaning. One of the most common problems that students at the College of Languages and Translation, at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University faced when translating journalistic texts is the misunderstanding of the function of the language identified by Jakobson (1956).

Data analysis was collected by using two tools: the first tool was using a Likert scale questionnaire to identify student's journalistic translation problems; the second tool was conducting a content analysis to measure the quality of student's journalistic translations. The sample of this research study consisted of a group of level 5 female undergraduate students in the English Translation Department, at the College of Languages and Translation, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used to analyze the questionnaire responses. The content analysis of student's journalistic translations depended on using a translation rubric.

Purpose Statement

The purpose of this qualitative content analysis research was to examine the effectiveness of integrating Jakobson's theory of the function of language into Newmark's translation theory to solve the problems of student's of the College of Languages and Translation, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University when translating journalistic texts. The students of the College of Languages and Translation reported that they found the journalistic text to be the most difficult type of texts in translation. The focus of this study was on the problems of translating journalistic texts such as the difficulty of rendering the lexical meaning, untranslatable words and the difficulty of translating headlines. To improve the performance of students in journalistic translation and to solve the problems that students face, this study provided the integration of Jakobson's theory of the function of language into Newmark's translation theory. Journalistic translation problems that students face were identified by collecting and analyzing data. The data of this research was collected from Level 5 female undergraduate students at the College of Languages and Translation, at Al-Imam Muhammad

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Ibn Saud Islamic University to identify the problems that students faced. This research data was used to examine the effectiveness of integrating Jakobson and Newmark's theories.

There are two methods of translation identified by Newmark (1998) in his theory of translation: semantic and communicative. The semantic method is used to render the exact meaning of the original text, while the communicative method is used to create the same effect on the target audience as on the original audience. Students needed to know the appropriate method of translation that should be used when translating journalistic texts. Students need to recognize and apply Jakobson's theory of the function of language to be able to determine the most appropriate method for translating journalistic texts, but they did not understand the relationship between the functions of language and the appropriate translation method. To provide solutions to journalistic translation problems facing students, the researcher integrated Jakobson's theory of the function of language into Newmark's translation theory.

Significance of the Study

This study is significant because it presents solutions to the problems that were faced by students of level 5 at the College of Languages and Translation, at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University when translating journalistic texts by suggesting appropriate translation theories, strategies, and procedures . This study is also important for students because it provides suitable methods to teach students how to avoid problems and difficulties in translating journalistic texts. This study can help students to deal with the difficulty of translating journalistic texts. The solutions suggested in this study to solve problems of translating journalistic texts can be easy to understand and apply by students. Moreover, this study can serve as a base for future studies that discuss journalistic translation problems where it states problems and suggests solutions.

Research Questions

1. What are the problems that students face when translating journalistic texts?
2. How can the integration of Jakobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory help students to solve the problems of journalistic translation?
3. What is the effectiveness of the integration of Jakobson's and Newmark's theories in improving the quality of student's journalistic translations?

Theoretical Framework

This research applied two theories. The first one is Newmark's (1998) translation theory, and the second one is Jakobson's (1956) theory of the functions of the language. According to Newmark, the main purpose of translation is to identify the appropriate method for translating texts (Newmark, 1998). Translation theory tries to help the translator to improve his writing and

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overcome translation problems by providing standards for analyzing the text. To bridge the gap between the source and target languages, Newmark replaced the ancient terms of free and literal translation with semantic and communicative translation. Communicative translation is oriented towards the reader of the target text while semantic translation remains faithful to the culture of the original text. The aim of communicative translation is to produce the same effect on the target text reader as on the original text reader. The semantic translation, on the other hand, aims at transferring the meaning of the original text to the target text (Newmark, 1998). In his theory of translation, Newmark applied Buhler's (1934) theory of the functions of the language. Functions of texts, according to Buhler, are divided into three types: expressive, informative, and vocative. The importance of each type differs from one text to another. The expressive function is directed to the author, the informative function is directed to the message, and the vocative function is directed to the reader (Shakernia, 2014).

Roman Jakobson, in his theory of the function of language, joins the theory of language with translation theory. Based on Buhler's theory of the three functions of language which was applied by Newmark, Jakobson expanded the concept to include six functions of the language. The first function is the emotive function, which is oriented towards the addresser. The second function is the conative function, which concentrates on the addressee, intending to make the reader think, feel or react in a certain way. The third function is the poetic function, which focuses on the message. The poetic function is concerned with selecting words carefully and decorating the language (Vilceanu, 1982). Moreover, there are other minor functions of the language which include the rules of conversation. The phatic function which focuses on the interaction between the addressee and the addresser. The rules of conversation are important in this function, as the speaker must know how to capture and maintain the attention of the addressee. The metalingual function, is concerned with ensuring that the codes and language used between the addresser and the addressee convey the same meaning, while the referential function focuses on the context and explanation of the information (Jackobson, 2011).

Definitions

Translation: the process of transferring the meaning of the text from one language to another, as closely as possible, focusing on the meaning of the functional relevant. (Newmark, 1998).

Translation Methods: the semantic method used to render the exact meaning of the original text, and the communicative method used to create the same effect on the target audience as on the original audience (Newmark, 1998).

Functions of the Language: the informative function focuses on the information and the content. It oriented towards a particular substance. The vocative function emphasizes on the reader and the reaction of the addressee. The expressive function focuses on the author or speaker who expresses his feelings by utterance regardless of the reaction (Jackobson,1956).

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Assumptions

This study was based on three assumptions. It was assumed that by integrating Jakobson's theory into Newmark's theory, students would be able to solve the problems of translating journalistic texts. Secondly, it was assumed that the identification of the function of the language of the texts would help students choose the most appropriate strategies to analyze the texts linguistically, this, produce high quality translation. Thirdly, it was assumed that by identifying the functions of the language and through implementing Newmark's theory students would select the most appropriate translation method.

Limitations of the Research

This research was limited to female students at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. Male students were not included in this study due to the difficulty in contacting them at this university. The study was limited to fifth-level students in the language and translation department of this university. The study is also limited to journalistic texts and not any other types of texts. The study dealt with the problems and difficulties of translating journalistic texts from English to Arabic and vice versa, and was limited to discuss Newmark's translation theory and Jakobson's theory of the functions of the language. The sample of the questionnaire was limited to 20 students 17 students responded to the questionnaire, while 3 did not participate.

Review of Literature

Many previous studies (Esfandiari, 2012) and (Hendar, 1988; 1991) conducted to determine the problems of translating journalistic texts because of the difficulty of translating these types of text. These studies displayed the difficulties that students faced when translating journalistic texts and the reasons that caused these difficulties. On the other hand, there were other studies (Liu, 2015), (Shi, 2014) and (Miaomiao, 2014) examined the effectiveness of applying Newmark's translation theory on journalistic translation. Other study (AL- Iyah, 2015) conducted to examine the impact of applying Jacobson's theory of the function of the language on translating journalistic texts. All these studies indicated the effectiveness of using Jacobson's theory of the functions of the language and Newmark's translation theory as solutions to the problems of translation in different fields, not only in journalistic translation.

Journalistic Translation

Hendar (1988;1991) conducted a study on the translation of newspaper headlines and said they are usually written in a special way, so they have a special grammar rules. The words used in writing headlines are sometimes differ from the ordinary usage of these words. English language students found it difficult to translate newspaper headlines from the source language to the target language, especially if they did not know the rules of grammar that were followed to write the headlines. According to Sanderson (1999), "This genre of language is not one that

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people actually use in normal, everyday speech. There is, however, a clear pattern in this special genre; once the rules and tactics are understood a lot of difficulties may disappear (p. 29)." The study showed that some students took a long time to translate one headline. Other students translated headlines with grammatical mistakes. Hendar (1988;1991) said that it was necessary for students to understand the grammatical rules used in writing newspapers to avoid mistakes, since these rules differ from the rules used in other texts.

Another study, conducted by Esfandiari (2012) to examine the textual features of Persian translational and non-translational journalistic news, indicated that "Translators should have the knowledge of journalistic style, language, grammar, vocabularies, and ideology used in journalism (p.345)." This knowledge enables the translator to produce meaningful translated text. AL-Harahsheh and Obeidat (2014) conducted a study on the challenges that master translation students in Jordan faced in translating political news from English to Arabic and vice versa. The study showed that students faced difficulties in finding the appropriate equivalence to translate political news. Students did not use the right lexical equivalence in translating the text, which lead to incorrect translation. Students also faced grammatical problems such as subject and verb agreement, and the use of tenses. Students used literary translation for political news which made grammatical mistakes. The lack of proficiency of the English language is another challenge that students faced, leading them to select the wrong propositions and pronouns in translation.

Newmark's Translation Theory

Liu (2015) conducted a study discussing the translation of Chinese films under the translation theory of Newmark. Liu applied semantic translation and communicative translation to preserve the manner and characteristics of the original text. In this study, the researcher found that using semantic translation preserved the cultural transmission. The study showed that the semantic translation could reflect the language that was used to express love and feelings, and communicative translation was required for the audience to understand and accept the target language. The study proved that the translator can achieve communication with the target audience by using communicative translation. According to Liu, there is an agreement between the two methods of translation, and a combination of semantic and communicative methods can produce a proper translation. Liu found that applying Newmark's translation theory when translating films produced a good translation.

Another study, conducted by Shi (2014) examined whether the semantic or communicative method was better for translating advertisements. The study showed that there are two functions of advertisements: persuasive and informative. The communicative method served the persuasive function, while the semantic method served the informative function. A study conducted on translating the magical things in *Harry Potter* by Miaomiao (2014) proved that Newmark's semantic and communicative translation methods are the best methods for translating magical and fantasy works. In this regard, the study showed that the role of semantic

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translation is to maintain the cultural characteristics of the source language text when transferring context and forms into the target language. The communicative method, on the other hand, makes the translation clear and comprehension to the target reader. The semantic and communicative methods complement each other to convey the feelings of the original audience regarding magical things to the target audience.

Jakobson's Theory of the Functions of Language

There is a study conducted by AL-Iyah (2015) about the use of the functions of the language in translating the headlines in Toyota advertisements. The study shows that the messages of these headlines can be transferred only by applying the functions of language. The use of integrations falls into six categories. The first category integrates referential, conative and emotive functions, while the second category integrates referential, phatic and conative functions. Phatic, conative and emotive functions form the third category. The fourth category is formed by integrating referential, conative, phatic and emotive functions. The fifth integration includes referential, conative, poetic, and phatic functions. The final category is formed by referential, conative, poetic, phatic and emotive functions. The study also showed that the conative function is used in all advertisement headlines, due to its ability to persuade customers to buy a product, which served the goal of Toyota.

Methodology

Research Design

This research used a content analysis to analyze some student's journalistic translations of the College of Languages and Translation, at AL-Imam Muhammed Ibn Saud Islamic University to identify their problems and suggest appropriate solutions based on the integration of Jackobson's theory of the functions of the language into Newmark's translation theory. Qualitative research seeks to address the topic from the point of view of the involved local population. The qualitative method generates words, rather than numbers, as data to be analyzed (Bricki & Green, 2015), and identifies factors such as behavior and social norms, that its role in the research may not be visible (Donalek & Soldwisch, 2004). The analytical objectives of a research included describing the change, explaining links, and describing personal experiences and group norms. The qualitative method permits reactions and responses via websites and participants in comparisons, which makes the qualitative method very flexible. The aim of qualitative method is to describe the situation in an understandable way (Ben-Eliyahu, 2014).

Population and Sampling

The data of this research was collected from Level 5 female undergraduate students at the College of Languages and Translation at AL-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. The qualitative data depended on analyzing the content of some samples of student’s translations

to measure the quality of student's journalistic translation. Moreover, a Likert scale questionnaire was used to identify student's journalistic translation problems. Out of 20 questionnaires, 17 students responded while 3 did not participate. The data was collected in two phases using the same group. In the first phase the group responded to the questionnaire without having any knowledge about the relationship between Jakobson's and Newmark's theories, or how they could be integrated to solve the problems of translating journalistic texts. In the second phase the group responded to the same questionnaire after being taught about the relationship between Jakobson's and Newmark's theories, and how they could be integrated to solve the problems of translating journalistic texts. The second phase was used to measure the effectiveness of applying Jakobson's and Newmark's theories to resolve journalistic translation problems. All participants responded to all the questions.

Data Analysis Instrument

The tools used in this study to collect data were a content analysis and a questionnaire (see appendix). The questionnaire was prepared by the researcher. The primary aim of the questionnaire was to determine the problems that students faced when translating journalistic texts. The questionnaire also measured the effectiveness of the integration of Jakobson's theory of the functions of the language into Newmark's translation theory in improving the quality of student's journalistic translation and in helping students to solve problems associated with translating journalistic texts. The questionnaire included 19 questions in 3 parts. The first part asked for demographic information. The second part collected data regarding journalistic translation problems that students may face during the written translation process. The third part of the questionnaire explored possible solutions by integrating Jakobson's theory of the functions of the language into Newmark's translation theory.

The other tool used in this study was a content analyses. Four journalistic texts were used in this section. The journalistic texts were gathered by the researcher from internet. The aim of this section was to measure the quality of student's journalistic translation at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University and to find out problems of translating journalistic texts. Two groups participated in this section and each group translated two texts, one text from English into Arabic and the other text from Arabic into English.

Validity and Reliability

The researcher applied a pilot study to ensure objectivity and reliability. By analyzing data, the research findings showed that this study is reliable and could be replaced at different colleges and universities in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The content analysis and the questionnaire presented the main problems of translating journalistic texts faced by many students and provided possible solutions to these problems by integrating Jackobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory. In the content analysis section

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four journalistic texts were used to analyze the translation of students at the College of Languages and Translation, at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. Two groups participated in this section and each group translated two journalistic texts, one English text and one Arabic text. This section was conducted to measure the quality of student's journalistic translation.

On the other hand, the questionnaire was conducted in two phases. The first phase included students who had no information about Jackobson's and Newmark's theories as potential solutions to translation problems. The second phase included students after they had learned about integrating Jackobson's and Newmark's theories. The data analysis showed progress in the second phase, after discussing and explaining theories with students. The aim of using such a step was to ensure the reliability of this research study in examining the influence of Jackobson's and Newmark's theories as suitable solutions. Moreover, this research replicated the results of similar studies at different collages in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia examining the influence of integrating Jackobson's and Newmark's translation theories.

Findings

Descriptive Data

The data of this research was obtained by using a questionnaire prepared by the researcher and a content analysis. The research data was gathered by using two tools: a Likert scale questionnaire to identify student's problems in translating journalistic texts, and a content analysis to measure the quality of student's journalistic translations. In the content analysis section four journalistic texts were used to analyze the translation of students at the College of Languages and Translation, at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. Two groups participated in this section and each group translated two journalistic texts, one English text and one Arabic text. This section was conducted to measure the quality of student's journalistic translation.

The second section is the questionnaire and was conducted on two phases using the same group. The first phase was an exploration of the problems that face students in written translation. The second phase was conducted to explore the possible solutions to the problems by integrating Jackobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory. Students in the first step filled in the questionnaire without having information on the theories of the research. The second step involved explaining the integration of Jakobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory to students. After that, students filled in the questionnaire again to measure the impact of integrating Jackobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory.

Two main goals required the collection and the analysis of this data. The first goal was to determine the main problems that face students during the written translation process of

journalistic texts. The second goal was to examine the effectiveness of integrating Jakobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory to resolve these problems. The questionnaire was answered by 17 participants and 3 others did not participate. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software was used to analyze the questionnaire responses. The statistical results were presented both statically and graphically.

Data Analysis Presentation

Findings from the questionnaire were presented as follows:

Table 1. Age Group of the Participants

Age group	Frequency	%
18- 21 years	1	5.9
22- 25 years	14	82.4
>25 years	2	11.8
Total	17	100.0

Table 1, shows that the vast majority of the participants between the age 22- 25 followed by the participants whose aged 18-21while there were only 2 participants over 25.

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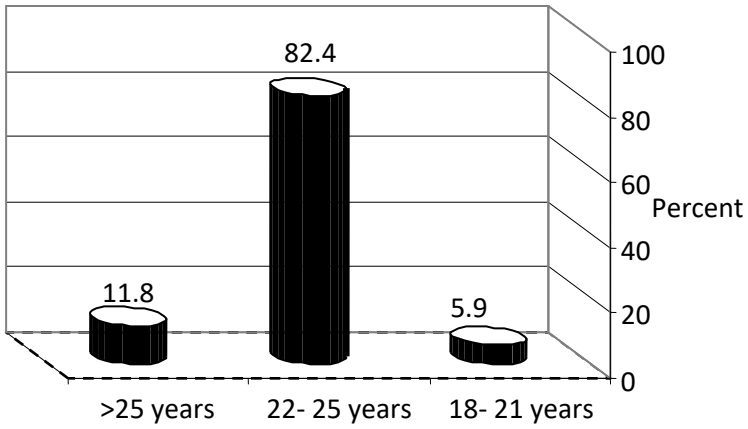


Figure 1. Distribution of the age group of the participants

Figure 1, shows that the percentage of the participant's age between 22 to 25 reached to 82.4 %, while the percentage of the participant's aged 25 and above reached to 11.8 %, and the percentage of the participant's age from 18 to 21 reached to 5.9%.

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Table 2. Social Status of the Participants

marital status	Frequency	%
Single	12	70.6
Married	5	29.4
Total	17	100.0

Table 2, shows the marital status of the participants. The single form 70.6% of the participants while 29.4% were married. As shown in the Table the largest percentage of the participants were single.

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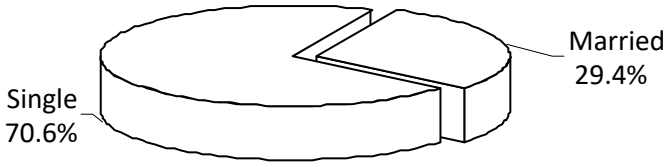


Figure 2. Distribution of the social status of the participants

Figure 2, shows that the single participants form 70.6%. Married couples of the participants form 29.4%. The largest group of the participants were single while the smallest group of participants were married.

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Table 3. Language Level of the Participants Based on Their GPA

Language Level	Frequency	%
Advanced	9	52.9
Intermediate	8	47.1
Beginner	0	0
Total	17	100.0

Table 3, displays the language level of participants based on their GPA. As appeared in the Table, there were no beginner participants. The advanced participants form the largest group 52.9% while the intermediate participants form 47.1%.

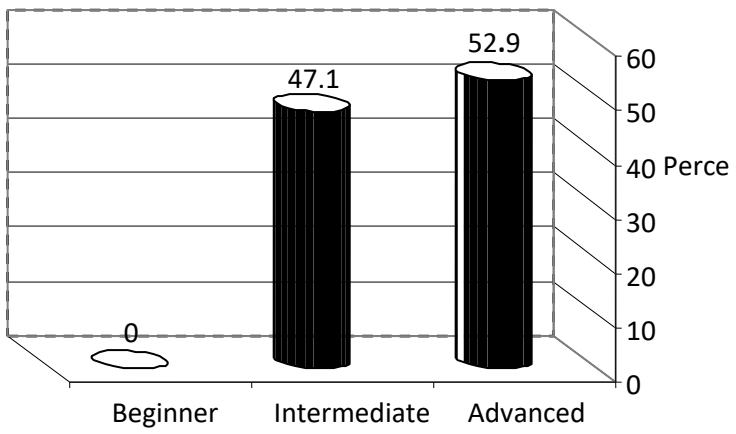


Figure 3. Distribution of the language level of participants according to their GPA

As shown in Figure 3, the language level of the participants ranged from beginner to advanced. The advanced level rose to 52.9%, while the intermediate level rose to 47.1%. The beginner level remained at 0%.

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Table 4. Student's Knowledge of Jackobson's Theory and Newmark's Theory

ID	Statement		Before giving information about the theory		After giving information about the theory	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Did you know about Jakobson's theory of the function of language	F	2	15	17	0
		%	11.8	88.2	100.0	100.0
2	Did you know about Newmark's translation theory?	F	2	15	17	0
		%	11.8	88.2	100.0	100.0

Table 4, the above table shows that the percentage of students who did not know about Jackobson's and Newmark's theories formed 88.2%, but that percentage dropped to 0% after providing information about Jackobson's and Newmark's theories.

Table 5. Journalistic Translation Problems that Face Participants

ID	Statement		Before giving information about the theory		After giving information about the theory	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Did you face problems in translating journalistic texts from English into Arabic?	F	13	4	6	11
		%	76.5	23.5	35.3	64.7
2	Did you face problems in translating journalistic texts from Arabic into English ?	F	14	3	10	7
		%	17.6	82.3	58.8	41.2

Table 5, shows the impact of applying Newmark's theory and Jakobson's theory on the performance of students. The percentage of journalistic translation problems that faced students decreased from 76.5% to 35.3% after providing information about Newmark's theory and Jakobson's theory.

Table 6. The Favorite Translation Method of the Participants

Favorite translation method	No.	%
Literal translation	6	35.3
Free translation	11	64.7
Total	17	100.0

Table 6, shows the distribution of the respondents according to their favorite translation method, where the free translation method forms the highest percentage.

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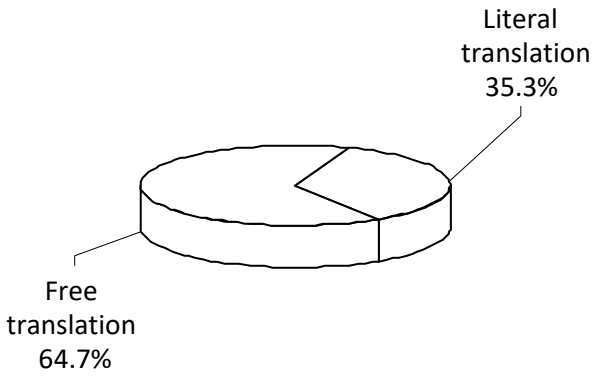


Figure 4. Participant's Favorite Method of Translation

As shown in Figure 4, 64.7% of the participants prefer free translation method, while 35.3% of the participants prefer literal translation. Free translation as appeared in the figure forms the best translation method for the vast majority of the participants.

Table 7. Perception of the Participants Toward Problems of Journalistic Translation

ID	Statement	Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T-value	Sig
1	I find it difficult to render the lexical meaning of the journalistic texts in written translation	Before	17	2.24	0.75	32	3.01	0.005
		After	17	3.24	1.15			
2	I face problems when I translate journalistic texts	Before	17	2.29	0.92	32	2.9	0.007
		After	17	3.24	0.97			
3	I understand the function of language when I translate journalistic texts	Before	17	2.88	1.41	32	3.68	0.001
		After	17	1.47	0.72			
4	Knowing Jakobson's theory of the function of language helps me to understand the difference between literary and non-literary texts.	Before	17	3.47	1.74	32	3.94	0.000
		After	17	1.65	0.79			
5	I find untranslatable words when I translate I translate	Before	17	2.06	0.97	32	2.66	0.012
		After	17	2.94	0.97			

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	journalistic texts							
6	I find some complexity when I translate newspaper headlines into in English	Before	17	2.76	1.15	32	2.54	0.016
		After	17	3.76	1.15			
7	I find some complexity when I translate Newspaper headlines into in Arabic	Before	17	3.06	1.09	32	2.94	0.006
		After	17	4.18	1.13			
8	I understand the difference between informative texts and vocative texts	Before	16	2.75	1.48	32	2.83	0.008
		After	17	1.59	0.80			
9	I understand the difference between subjective and informative texts	Before	17	2.59	1.42	32	2.29	0.029
		After	17	1.65	0.93			
	Average mean	Before	17	3.84	1.04	32	7.46	0.000
		After	17	1.72	0.54			

Table 7, shows the difference between student's perceptions toward problems of translating journalistic texts, before and after they received information. This illustrates the progress that participants made after being taught Jakobson's and Newmark's theories. The problems faced by participants before explaining to them the integration of Jakobson's theory into Newmark's theory was in high proportion, while this percentage dropped after explaining the theories to them.

Table 8. Perception of the Participants About the Integration of Jackobson's Theory Into Newmark's theory as Solutions

ID	Statement	Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	T-value	Sig
1	Applying Jackobson's theory of the function of language helps me to render the exact meaning of the text	Before	17	4.0	1.3	32	5.787	0.001
		After	17	1.8	0.8			
2	Understanding Newmark's Theory helps me to identify the problem of journalistic texts	Before	17	4.2	1.3	32	5.676	0.001
		After	17	2.1	1.0			
3	Recognize the purpose of the informative texts helps me to translate the complex words	Before	17	3.2	1.3	32	3.375	0.002
		After	17	1.9	0.8			
4	Recognize the relationship between Newmark's translation theory and Jackobson's theory of the function of language helps to resolve	Before	17	3.9	1.2	32	5.097	0.001
		After	17	1.9	1.0			

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	translation problems when translating journalistic texts.							
5	Identifying the function of the text facilitates the process of translation	Before	17	2.8	1.3	32	2.750	0.001
		After	17	1.6	1.1			
6	I understand the relationship between Jackobson's theory of the function of language and Newmark's translation theory	Before	17	4.5	0.8	32	12.191	0.010
		After	17	1.5	0.6			
7	Jackobson's theory of the function of language helps in selecting the most appropriate translation method for translating journalistic texts	Before	17	3.9	1.7	32	5.130	0.001
		After	17	1.6	0.6			
8	Applying Newmark's translation theory is helpful in translating journalistic texts	Before	17	4.1	1.5	32	5.910	0.001
		After	17	1.7	0.8			
9	I understand that there is a relationship between the function of language and the translation method that is most appropriate for translating journalistic texts	Before	17	3.5	1.2	32	7.056	0.001
		After	17	1.2	0.4			
10	I understand that integrating Jakobson's theory of the function of language into Newmark's translation theory is helpful for solving the translation problems of translating journalistic texts.	Before	17	4.3	1.3	32	7.012	0.001
		After	17	1.7	0.8			
	Average mean	Before	17	3.8	1.0	32	7.459	0.001
		After	17	1.7	0.5			

Table 8, shows that the integration of the theories is effective, because the percentage of students before using the integration of Jakobson's theory into Newmark's theory to resolve journalistic translation problems was low before receiving information on the theories, but the ratio increased after students understood the integration of these theories, thereby proving the effectiveness of integrating the theories.

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Table 9. The Questionnaire Correlation Matrix

Question	Q01	Q02	Q03	Q04	Q05	Q06	Q07	Q08	Q09
Q01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q02	.7970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q03	-.2385	-.1289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q04	-.2374	-.2174	.1846	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q05	.6495	.6580	-.2271	-.2456	-	-	-	-	-
Q06	.4601	.5407	-.2381	-.2883	.6393	-	-	-	-
Q07	.5733	.6504	-.2082	-.3840	.6438	.7360	-	-	-
Q08	-.3695	-.4087	.5163	.3270	-.2836	-.3316	-.5000	-	-
Q09	-.4292	-.4201	.3612	.3915	-.4091	-.2994	-.5346	.8473	-
Q10	-.4179	-.3907	.3235	.7699	-.4709	-.3205	-.3318	.3271	.3488
Q11	-.4492	-.4093	.4208	.6187	-.4655	-.3022	-.2821	.2100	.2198
Q12	-.2305	-.4202	.1331	.5747	-.2812	-.3572	-.3209	.2429	.2036
Q13	-.2294	-.3343	.2094	.5536	-.2738	-.1315	-.0917	.2185	.1785
Q14	-.3329	-.5521	.1993	.4436	-.3702	-.1871	-.2861	.5274	.4561
Q15	-.5116	-.5636	.4452	.6098	-.5547	-.4208	-.4938	.3669	.3656
Q16	-.3854	-.4291	.2264	.6491	-.5080	-.3470	-.3133	.1082	.1629
Q17	-.2766	-.3014	.3537	.6043	-.3396	-.2167	-.1785	.1395	.1123
Q18	-.4274	-.5306	.2292	.5750	-.5308	-.4078	-.4026	.2071	.2860
Q19	-.3844	-.5385	.2294	.5295	-.4025	-.3331	-.2862	.3767	.3470

Table 9, the items of the questionnaire, as shown in the above table, are significant statistically at the level of 0.01. This reflected the consistency of the items in the questionnaire.

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Table 10. Calculation of Cronbach's Alpha

Question	Cronbach's alpha
Q01	0.8714
Q02	0.8723
Q03	0.8514
Q04	0.8361
Q05	0.8720
Q06	0.8722
Q07	0.8721
Q08	0.8528
Q09	0.8532
Q10	0.8263
Q11	0.8281
Q12	0.8370
Q13	0.8274
Q14	0.8392
Q15	0.8285
Q16	0.8287
Q17	0.8254
Q18	0.8348
Q19	0.8313

Table 10, shows the overall Cronbach's Alpha turned out to be 0.8540, demonstrating the reliability of the questionnaire. The results reflect the reliability of the questionnaire because they were within the acceptable limit.

Qualitative content analysis

Two groups were selected to participate in this section. Each group translated two paragraphs, one paragraph from English into Arabic and the other paragraph from Arabic into English.

Table 11. Content Analysis of the Participant's Journalistic Translation From English into Arabic

Source text	Target text	Participant's translation
Pakistan suicide blast 9 policemen, 8 civilians killed in Pakistan suicide blast.	انفجار انتحاري في باكستان مقتل تسعة من رجال الشرطة وثمانية مواطنين في انفجار	انفجار في باكستان تسعة رجال شرطة وثمانية مواطنين قتلوا في باكستان،كانو قرابة 17 من

النـاس قتلـو واربعـون جرحـى فـي شـمال غـرب باكسـتان ، حـدث الانفجـار فـي مدينـة ليكـي مـاروات فـي الحـدود الشـمالية الغربية،
تسـعة مـن المـوتى كـانوا رجـال شـرطة وثمانية مواطنون.
غـردت صـحيفة باكسـتان جيـو مقـالات عـن منطقـة الانفجـار وطبقـا لمصـادر الشـرطة أن المفجـر المزعـوم صـدم بالمركبـة الموضـبه بـالمفجرات بحـائط محطـة الشـرطة بمدينـة ليكـي مـاروات مـدمرًا جـزءًا مـن المبنـى وبعـض المبـاني القريبـة شـاملة مستشـفى مدينـة ليكـي ، وبـدأت طلقـات النـار قويـة فـي بدايـة الانفجار.
حسـب مـا قالـه الشـهود ، أن أطفـال فـي طـريقهم الـى المدرسـة وبعـض المـارة بجانـب قسـم الشـرطة وكـانو ثلاثـة عشـر شخصًـا بمـا فـيهم خمسـة مـوظفين شـرطة وأربعـة فتيـات كـانوا فـي طـريقهم الـى المدرسة تم انقاذهم.

انتحاري في باكستان.
قتل على الاقل سبعة عشر شخصا وجرح اربعون اخرون في شمال غرب باكستان. وقع الانفجار في منطقة لاكي مروات في الاقليم الحدودي الشمالي الغربي حيث قتل تسعة من رجال الشرطة وثمانية من المواطنين وقد ذكرت صحيفة باكستان جيو انباء عن منطقة الانفجار وطبقا لمصادر الشرطة ان الانتحاري صدم بالمركبة المفخخة حائط مبنى الشرطة بمدينة لاكي مدمرا جزاء من المبنى وبعض المباني القريبة بما في ذلك مستشفى مدينة لاكي. وقد كانت الطلقات النارية قوية في اعقاب الانفجار وحسب ما ذكره شهود عيان ان اطفالا كانوا في طريقهم الى المدرسة وبعض المارة اصيبوا الى جانب افراد من الشرطة حيث تم حتى الان استخراج ثلاثة عشر جثة من تحت الانقاض منهم خمسة من افراد الشرطة وأربعة طالبات كانوا في طريقهم إلى المدرسة.

At least 17 people were killed and 40 wounded in northwest Pakistan. The explosion took place in Lakki Marwat district in the North West Frontier Province. Nine of the dead were policemen , and eight were civilians. Pakistan,s Geo News has been tweeting reports from the scene of the blast. According to police sources, an alleged bomber rammed his explosive-packed vehicle into the wall of Laki City Police Station, destroying a part of the premises and some other nearby buildings including Laki City Hospital. Severe volley of gunshots were rung in the wake of blast. According to eyewitnesses, school-going kids and passers-by also were struck besides police personnel, as 13 bodies including five police personnel and four school going girls, have been retrieved from the rubble thus far.

رؤية حقيقة المصيبة السورية
صورة النظرية الواقعية من الممكن تكون مجدية بإتقان عمليا. تبعا للواقعية, روبرت جاكسون و جورج سورنسن قالوا أنه اهتمامات الناس لشيء او عن شي معين هو الاساس و المبدأ الذي ينشيء قوة داعمة لعلاقاتهم بين بعضهم البعض. هؤلاء الناس لا يرغبون بأن يكونوا منقادين لأحد او تملى عليهم الأوامر بدلا من ان يعملون ما يريدونه هم انفسهم, ولا يريدون ان يكونوا مستغلين بواسطة اي فرد او جهة. في الحالة السورية القائمة, الناس تتمرد على الحكومة وذلك لأنه يملى عليهم الامر وحريتهم تسلب مايمنعهم من عمل مايريدونه ويحرمهم مؤازرة ودعم اهتماماتهم ومبادئهم. أفعال وتصرفات الناس لتحرير وتخليص أنفسهم من طغيان وإستبداد حكومة الأسد تدل بوضوح على أن هؤلاء الناس يريدون بما يعتقد الواقعيون عن طبيعة البشر وأن الصراع يدعم فكرة وافتراض الواقعيون بأن تكون محققه في نهاية المطاف بحرب او صراع.

رؤية الازمة السورية الواقعية
حالة النظرية الواقعية من الممكن ان تشاهد كليا بشكل عملي وطبقا للواقعية يقول روبرت جاكسون و جورج سورنسن ان مصلحة الناس هي الأساس الذي ينشئ قوة تدعم العلاقات التنافسية فيما بينهم.حيث انهم لايرغبون ان تفرض عليهم الاوامر وإنما بدلا من ذلك يريدون ان يقوموا بعمل ما يريدونه هم وان لا يتم استغلالهم من قبل أي شخص. في الوضع السوري الحالي ثار الناس ضد الحكومة لأنها تفرض اوامرها عليهم وتسلبهم حريتهم لتمنعهم من عمل ما يرغبون وما يصب في مصلحتهم. افعال الناس لتحرير انفسهم من استبداد حكومة الاسد تدل بوضوح على انهم يريدون الفكر الواقعي في طبيعة البشر وان الصراع يدعم الفكر والافتراض الواقعي بان الصراع في النهاية يحل اما بحرب او قتال. وإضافة الى ذلك تعرف العلاقات والتحالفات تحت مسمى اهداف واقعية و يمكن رؤية ذلك بوضوح في طريقة تقديم الدعم

Syrian crisis-Realist view

The picture of realism theory can be perfectly seen to be at work; since according to realism "it is people's own interest is the principle driving force behind their competitive relations with each other. They do not desire to be dictated rather want to do what they wish and they do not want to be taken advantage of by anybody." [Robert Jackson and George Sorensen; (2010), page 59]. In Syria's situation people are rebelling against the government because it is dictating people and taking away their freedom to do anything they wish and captivating them in their own interest. These actions of people to liberate themselves from the tyranny of the Al-Assad's

government clearly indicates that they want what realist think is in the human nature and the conflict supports the idea and assumption of realists that conflicts are ultimately resolved by war or conflict. Moreover, under realism interests define relationships and alliances and this can be clearly seen in the manner of support for Syria. Russian interests in exporting arms as well as the Russia-China interesting in diluting the influence of other big powers in the region has not only brought them together but is also reflected in their tacit support of the Al-Assad regime. The situation also supports the idea that the progress in international politics is comparable to that in the domestic life for example Syria is not only facing internal political problems but also external because of political instability within the country; as a result of which the country is at a standstill.

لسوريا. المصالح الروسية في تصدير الاسلحة اضافة الى الاهتمام الروسي الصيني في اضعاف نفوذ القوى الكبرى في المنطقة لم تعمل فقط على اتحادهم وإنما انعكست ايضا على دعمهم الضمني لحكومة الاسد. وهذا الوضع كذلك يدعم فكرة ان التقدم في السياسة الدولية مشابه لما في الحياة الداخلية فعلى سبيل المثال لاتواجه سوريا مشاكل سياسية داخلية فقط ولكن ايضا مشاكل خارجية بسبب عدم الاستقرار داخل الدولة ونتيجة لذلك اصبحت البلاد في حالة انقطاع تام.

أيضا تحت مسمى اهداف الواقعيه تعرف العلاقات والتحالفات كما هي واضحة وجلية للرؤية تحت شعار الدعم لسوريا. الرغبة الروسية في التدخل فيما يحصل في سوريا والتعاون الروسي الصيني في إضعاف تأثير القوى الأخرى في المنطقة ليس فقط عملت على اتحاد عملهم وتقوية شوكتهم بل انعكست ايضا على دعمهم الضمني لحكومة اللأسد. هذا الوضع ايضا يدعم فكرة السير والتقدم السياسي دوليا مشابه لما في الحياه داخليا, على سبيل المثال سوريا ليست فقط تواجه مشاكل سياسيه داخليه بل تواجه ايضا مشاكل خارجية بسبب عدم الاستقرار السياسي في البلد مما سبب التوقف التام للدولة في جميع قطاعاتها داخليا وعلاقاتها خارجيا.

As seen in Table 11, participant's translation of the journalistic texts was not professional. The translation was unclear and not coherent. There were some words and sentences that participants can not translated such as suicide, at least, frontier province, competitive, and the phrase from the rubble thus far. Moreover, some words and phrases were mistranslated such as the translation of Lakki Marwat, the dead, in the wake of blast, reports, alleged bomber, explosive-packed, crisis-realist, and people's own interest. Furthermore, the structure of some Arabic sentences were clearly wrong such as the translation of dictating people, has not only brought them, and crisis-realist view. The rules of grammar in the translation of some sentences were neglected by participants like the translation of severe volley of gunshots were rung and passers-by also were struck. Other words and sentences were translated literally like the translation of police station, including Laki city hospital, as 13 bodies, Syria's situation, not only facing, and standstill. All these mistakes make the translation prosaic.

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Table 12. Content Analysis of the Participant's Journalistic Translation From Arabic into English

Source text	Target text	Participant's translation
في الساعات الاخيره من العام, تبقي الصوره الاكثر غموضا وضبابيه هي صوره التطور الديمقراطي والاصلاح السياسي في العالم العربي. وحيث يجري تسليط الاضواء عليها من الخارج, بحجه انها لمصلحه التقدم والسلام في المنطقه, ولمصلحه محاربه الارهاب والتطرف.. فان خطي التقدم الذي تحقق هنا وهناك خلال عام لايكاد يذكر: امتلات العواصم العربيه بموتمرات وندوات تتحدث عن الديمقراطيه والمجتمع المدني وحقوق الانسان , ولم تخرج عن مناقشات وتوصيات لم تسفر عن تغير حقيقي. بعض الدول سارعت الي اعاده النظر في المناهج الدينيه والتعليميه, او فرض رقابه مشدده علي خطباء المساجد واشكال الخطاب الديني, او في اصدار الصحف والمجلات التي تتحدث عن الليبراليه والحريه. ولكن شيئا من ذلك لم يقض علي مظاهر قمع الحريات في السياسه او الفكر او الثقافه.	At the last hours of the year, The most mysterious and nebulous image remains the image of the democratic development and political reform in the Arab world where despite having been the focus of so much attention from outsiders, under the pretext of progress and peace in the region and to fight terrorism and extremism. The pace of progress that has been made here and there during the year is not remained as elusive as ever. Arab capitals were abuzz with conferences and seminars discussing democracy, civil society and human rights. Such events did not depart from discussions and recommendations that did not produce real change. Some countries hastened to reexamined religious and educational programs, strictly monitoring mosque preachers and allowing the publication of papers and magazines with liberal leanings. But none of this affected manifestations of repression of political or cultural freedom.	At the last hours of the year, the most mysterious and nebulous picture remains the picture of the democratic development and the politico we novation In the Arab world where it's spotted by the outside world as for the improvement and peace sake in the area and to avoid the terrorism and radicalism , so the progression that have been done here and there throughout the year is not to mention. Capital Cities have filled with conferences and seminars talking about democratization, civil society and human rights and do not come out of discussions and recommendations that have not been changing actually. Some countries had reconsidered the religious and educational Curricula and impose a censorship on the mosques preachers and the religious speeches kinds, or issue newspaper and magazines that mentions freedom and liberalism, but nothing from the above has worked on suppression in politics, intellect , or enlightenment.
لاشك اننا نمر بازمه, لكني احب ان اكون متفائلا دائما, هناك ازمه داخليه, وهناك ازمه اقليميه, وهناك ازمه دوليه, وكل هذه الازمات مرتبطه ببعضها بعضا, فالعالم كله يمر الان بازمه ناتجه عن نظام دولي جديد تسيطر عليه قوه عظمي واحده لاتستمع الا لصوت قوتها العسكريه	There is no doubt that we are in the throes of a crisis. But I always like to be optimistic. There is a domestic, a regional and an international crises. And all these crises are interrelated with each other. The whole world is now suffering a crisis	There is no doubt that we are facing a crisis, but I would always like to be optimistic. There are internal, regional, and international crises, and all of them are correlated with each other. The world are passing a crisis caused by a new international system which is

والسياسيه, ثم هناك اقليميا الوضع العربي الذي وصل الي اسوا حالاته, وذلك كله ينعكس بالطبع علي حاله التذمر والاحباط التي نشعر بها جميعا. لكن ما من شك في ان هناك ازمه داخليه نمر بها علي اكثر من مستوي, وهي تعبر عن نفسها بشكل واضح في الوضع الاقتصادي المتازم الذي نمر به منذ سنوات, ثم ينظر الاستاذ الي ضيفه ويقول: لكن دعني اطمئنك ان تلك ليست اسوا الازمات التي مرت علي مصر في تاريخها, لقد وصل الحال في احدي فترات الدوله الفاطميه الي ان اصبح الناس ياكل بعضهم بعضا بسبب المجاعه, ومع ذلك فقد عادت مصر بعد ذلك تنشر ضياءها من جديد من خلال مراحل النهضه التي عرفتها بعد ذلك,	resulting from a new global dispensation controlled by a single superpower that listens only to the voice of its own political and military might. Regionally, There is the Arab situation, which has reached its worst conditions and that reflects on the defeat and frustration that we all feel. But there is no doubt that we are passing through more than one level of a domestic crisis. It expresses itself most clearly in economic failure, that we are suffering several years ago . "But let me reassures you that this is not the worst crisis Egypt has faced. During a certain period in Fatimid times conditions were so lamentable that people resorted to eating each other. Yet the Egyptians lived on, and Egyptian civilization continued to radiate over different stages of the renaissance that is experienced later". The host said to his guest.	controlled by a great unique power that follows and abides its arrogance. Then, regionally, there is the Arabic case which has reached its worst conditions, and that definitely reflects on the complaining case and the bitter that we all Arab feel. However, there is no ambiguous that we are confronting different levels of an internal crisis, and it expresses itself obviously during our economic situation that we have been facing for years. “But let me assure you that that crisis was not the worst crisis that Egypt has passed throughout its history. At a time during the Fatimid Caliphate people ate each other because of a starvation. Nevertheles, Egypt has again become shining and flourishes its light over the different stages of the renaissance that it experienced later.” the host said to his guest.

Table 12, shows that participant's translation was not accurate. The quality of the English texts were not good. There were a lot of mistakes that can be avoided. One of these mistakes was the literal translation of some words and phrases like the word spotted, outside world, not mention, have filled, mentions freedom, the world are passing, Arabic case, complaining case, and the sentence different levels of an internal crisis. Furthermore, a few phrases and sentences were worded incorrectly such as politico we novation, as for the improvement and peace sake in the area, that follows, and the translation of abides its arrogance which was unclear and wrong translation. On the other hand, Some words and sentences were not translated in the prober sense like the word avoid, issue newspaper, facing crisis, world are passing, and Fatimid Caliphate. In this section participant's translations were better than their translations from English into Arabic in the previous section. Literal translation was avoided in this section.

Conclusion

This research discussed the journalistic translation problems that students faced at the College of Languages and Translation, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University and examined the

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effectiveness of applying the integration of Jakobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory. This research was conducted on Level 5 female undergraduate students in the College of Languages and Translation at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. Students studied a course on journalistic translation and they complained having problems in translating journalistic texts. Therefore, this qualitative content analysis research aimed at identifying problems and difficulties of translating journalistic texts that students faced. The purpose of the research was to examine the effectiveness of integrating Jakobson's theory of the function of the language into Newmark's translation theory as a solution to the problems of translating journalistic texts that students faced.

Journalistic texts often include unusual usage of some words and have special rules that make translation very difficult. Translating a journalistic text requires deep understanding by students of the context and the ability to recognize different types of text. This research provides Newmark's translation theory and Jakobson's theory of the functions of language as solutions to these problems by integrating these theories. However, applying Jakobson's theory of the functions of language to translate journalistic texts helps students to know the function of the text, and enables them to use the appropriate method of translation identified by Newmark to translate the text. The analysis of this research proved that the integration of Jakobson's theory of the functions of language into Newmark's translation theory was effective and successful. The data analysis of this research study indicated that the performance of students improved after applying the integration of Jakobson's and Newmark's theories. The importance of this research lies in facilitating the process of translating journalistic texts and finding solutions to the problems that students face during the process of translation.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Discussion on Research Findings

This study examined the effectiveness of integrating Jakobson’s theory of the functions of language into Newmark’s translation theory to resolve journalistic translation problems. The data analysis displayed varied types of problems that students at the College of Languages and Translation, at Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University face when they translate journalistic texts. The analysis of the questionnaire showed that the most difficult translation for students was to translate journalistic texts from English to Arabic, rather than from Arabic to English. The most difficult problem that students faced was using different rules in writing journalistic texts. The use of words in journalistic texts differs from the ordinary usage of these words, which in turn caused misunderstanding for students and difficulty in translating journalistic texts. Journalistic texts contain lexical meanings and the analysis showed that students find it difficult to render the exact meaning of this type of texts.

The data analysis led to another finding that students do not have sufficient knowledge about Newmark's translation theory or Jakobson's theory of the function of language. The

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ignorance of students regarding translation theory is one of the factors that caused difficulty in translating journalistic texts. Students did not know that there were two methods of translation they could use to facilitate the process of translation. Students also did not know that there are functions of language, or that each type of text requires a special function. Identifying the functions of language can help students to identify the purpose of the text and render the lexical meaning of the text. Recognizing the methods of translation and the functions of language can be helpful to students in translating journalistic texts, which require special effort and deep understanding of the function and the meaning of the text to translate it properly. The research also found that students did not recognize the types of text, making it difficult to understand or translate. Students did not recognize that journalistic texts are classified as non-literary texts and must be treated accordingly. Furthermore, students do not understand what is required for each type of texts. Students need to recognize the function of each type of texts and classify texts accordingly to help them identify the function of the text and choose the appropriate translation method for the text.

Journalistic translation requires the knowledge of special rules and words used in this type of writing. To solve the different problems associated with journalistic translation, the researcher suggested a strategy that is applying the integration of Jakobson's theory of the function of language into Newmark's translation theory. To translate soundly, students should determine the function of the text to be able to identify the appropriate translation method to translate the text accurately. Karl Buhler (1934) identified three functions of language: the informative, this function focuses on the information, the vocative, the emphasis in this function is on the reader, and the expressive, the focus in this function is on the author. Roman Jakobson applied these functions and added three additional functions which are phatic, metalingual, and poetic and referred to Buhler's functions with new terms which are referential, emotive, and conative (Helder, 2011). On the other hand, Newmark (1988) set two methods of translation; the communicative method, used to create the same effect on the target audience as on the original audience, and the semantic method used to render the exact meaning of the original text. The function of a journalistic text is an informative or referential function and the method that should be followed to translate the text of this function is the communicative method.

The strategy of integrating Jackobson's theory into Newmark's theory is consistent with the results of previous studies, such as the study by Ehineni (2014), who measured the effectiveness of applying the use of language in the Nigerian media. This study proved that applying Jakobson’s theory would be successful for helping the students at the College of Languages and Translation, Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University to translate journalistic texts. Another study conducted by Liu (2015) discussed the translation of Chinese films under the translation theory of Newmark. Liu applied semantic and communicative translation to preserve the manner and characteristics of the original text, proving that the translator can produce an accurate translation by following Newmark's methods of translation and using the communicative translation. According to Liu, the best way to translate journalistic

texts is to combine the semantic and communicative methods. Liu found that applying Newmark's translation theory in the translation of films produced a sound translation.

Recommendations

In light of this study, the researcher suggested some recommendations. Firstly, students should be trained in the unusual use of words and the special rules that specifically apply to journalistic texts. They should have sufficient knowledge about the rules of grammar that were followed to write journalistic texts such as the deletion of article the in headlines. Secondly, teachers should help students to recognize the different types of text, understand the function of each type, and their purposes. This will help them to determine the appropriate method they should use in translation. Thirdly, students should have an extensive knowledge of the most important theories of translation. This knowledge will help them to recognize different rules of translation and will facilitate the process of translation. Finally, students should be able to integrate applicable theories to find solutions to the problems they face in translating journalistic texts.

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