

Investigating the Translation of Selected Semantic Devices in Relation to the Sociocultural Context between Arabic and English Business and Economic Texts

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Abstract

This paper aims to investigate the translation of conjunctions as semantic devices in relation to the context of situation and culture. A discourse analysis approach is adopted using Halliday's (1985) model. The sample is collected from two websites, 'Finance and Development Journal' and 'International Bank Blogs', where 20 texts were manually drawn from each website. After the analysis of additive, adversative, causal, temporal, and continuative conjunctions from both Arabic and English business and economic texts, it is found that literal translation is the most dominant case in the translation of the translated conjunctions and, though unit shifts occur few times only in the causal conjunctions, and abstract occurrences are also found in the adversative and continuative conjunctions; yet meaning is still retained. The findings showed that the relationship between macrostructures and conjunctions enhanced the field in that mostly these conjunctions were surfaced equally and no meaning loss has occurred, which proves the formality tenor that is established between the authors and translators and their audience.

Keywords: Conjunctions, Macrostructures, Business and Economic language, Literal translation

INTRODUCTION

According to Baker (1991, p. 190), a conjunction "involves the use of former markers to relate sentences, clauses and paragraphs to each other". Baker (1991) puts it that conjunction is different from reference, substitution and ellipsis in that it does not direct the reader to look for missing information elsewhere in the text or by filling structural slots. Instead, conjunction relates to the way through which the readership link what is about to be said to what has already said in the text. Halliday and Hasan (1967) argue that this cohesive relation is different from the other previous three in virtue of not achieving anaphoric relation. They point out that conjunctive elements are cohesive devices, which have specific meanings and do not refer primarily to a preceding (or following) text; they only express certain meanings which presuppose the presence of other components in the discourse.

Studies on the translation of economic and business texts between Arabic and English, inter alia, have focused on the semantic problems and the choice of procedures, yet many gaps in the literature prove that the textual realm is not studied sufficiently (Mohammad, 2024). To the best of the researcher's knowledge, the studies that dealt with economic text translation between Arabic and English are limited to the problems of translating metaphors in the economic texts whose findings assert the non-uniformity of the procedures adopted by the translators such as the calque translation which was found in the studies of Nader (2014) and Nazzal (2017). Another bulk of studies by Harahap et al. (2019), Abdihakim (2019), and Al Obaidani (2018) focused specifically on the economic terminologies that are represented in the frequent use of metaphoric expressions and collocations in addition to the high level of formality which left little to interpretations. Another set of studies was specified to pinpoint the problems of translations which focus on lexical, cultural, metaphorical aspects, cohesion, and omission errors, which are found in the studies done by Abdul-Fattah and Al-Saleh (2004), Mohamed (2022), Al-Obaidani (2015), Al Buloshi (2008), Awawdeh (1990) and Olteanu (2012). However, the

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literature review of this study reveals that no textual analysis has ever been done in this genre relating to the sociocultural context that surrounds it such as field, tenor or, mode. This study aims at giving a full account of the characteristics of the languages used in this study by investigating the translation of conjunctions in relation to the context of situation and culture. The study hence poses these questions:

What are the semantic differences between English & Arabic in terms of cohesion (conjunctives in particular)?

How do the conjunctions (coordination, subordination, logical connectives) affect the sociocultural context in the translation of business and economic texts?

LITERATURE REVIEW

A conjunction is defined by Bullions (1866) as "a word which connects words, phrases, or sentences" (p. 149) such as in the sentence " He and I must go, but you may stay ...etc.". Arabic conjunctions (حروف العطف) such as و (and), are used to coordinate, subordinate and link sentences semantically and syntactically. It is a pervasive phenomenon in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) which results in a high degree of textual cohesion in the discourse (Ryding, 2005). Ryding (2005) calls them the discourse markers whose their subtle characteristics are being syndetic as well as formulaic, depending on fixed words to make semantic and syntactic links.

Abu-Chaqra (2007) mentions that the three commonly used coordinative conjunctives are وَ (and), ف (then) and, ثم (then). Firstly, the conjunction وَ should be joined to the following word and repeated before every constituent in a series of linked words as in the following sentence: خرج المديرُ والأستاذُ والطالبُ معاً (The rector, the professor and a student went out together). Secondly, the conjunction ف is conjoined to the following word, and it indicates an order or succession between actions or states as in the next following example: خرج المديرُ فالأستاذُ فالطالبُ (The rector went out, the professor and then the student). Besides, ف is also used to indicate a casual sense between two or more verbs in a sentence. In this case, it is preferred to be rendered into so or therefore in English as in the following example: وقع في النهر فغرق (He fell in the river and so he drowned). The last one which is ثم (and then) which indicates a succession with a break in time between the action as is the case in the sentence خرج الوزير ثم السفير ثم الشرطي (The minister went out, the ambassador and then the policeman). It is found also in Arabic that paragraphs are introduced by connectives that connect them to the text as a whole. For example, the connector ف may come at the initial position in the sentence, as in: فهم ما زالوا مهتمين بالانتفاضة (Yet, they are still interested in the events of the uprising).

In this regard, Al-Batal (1990) indicates the seemingly connecting constraint. In MSA which requires the writer to signal continuously to the reader, through the use of connectives, which renders it as the type of link that exists between different parts of the text. Rather, it gives the connectives special importance as a text-building element and renders them essential for the reader's processing of text.

In contrast to Arabic, English sentence structure lends itself to asyndeton or the omission of the coordinate conjunctions that knit together syntactically parallel clauses, yet related semantically; such as I came, I saw, I conquered (Ibrahim et al., 2000). They (ibid.) add that there are two functions of conjunctions in English, namely; copulative and disjunctive. Copulative conjunctions are used to join two sentences together, in addition, to unifying their meanings. These conjunctions come to serve two functions; they are connective when they connect meaning of the two united sentences, such as "the sun shines, and the sky is clear.", also, they are continuative when they combine the meaning of the united sentences; such as " the sun shines because the sky is clear." On the contrary, disjunctive conjunctions come to join two sentences, yet to disconnect their meanings. This second type of functions of the English conjunctions has two functions; one is distributive and the other is adversative. The former function disconnects the meaning of the united sentences, as in 'you may go or you may stay', and, the latter contrast the meaning of the united sentences as in 'it is day, but it is not night' (ibid., p. 101).

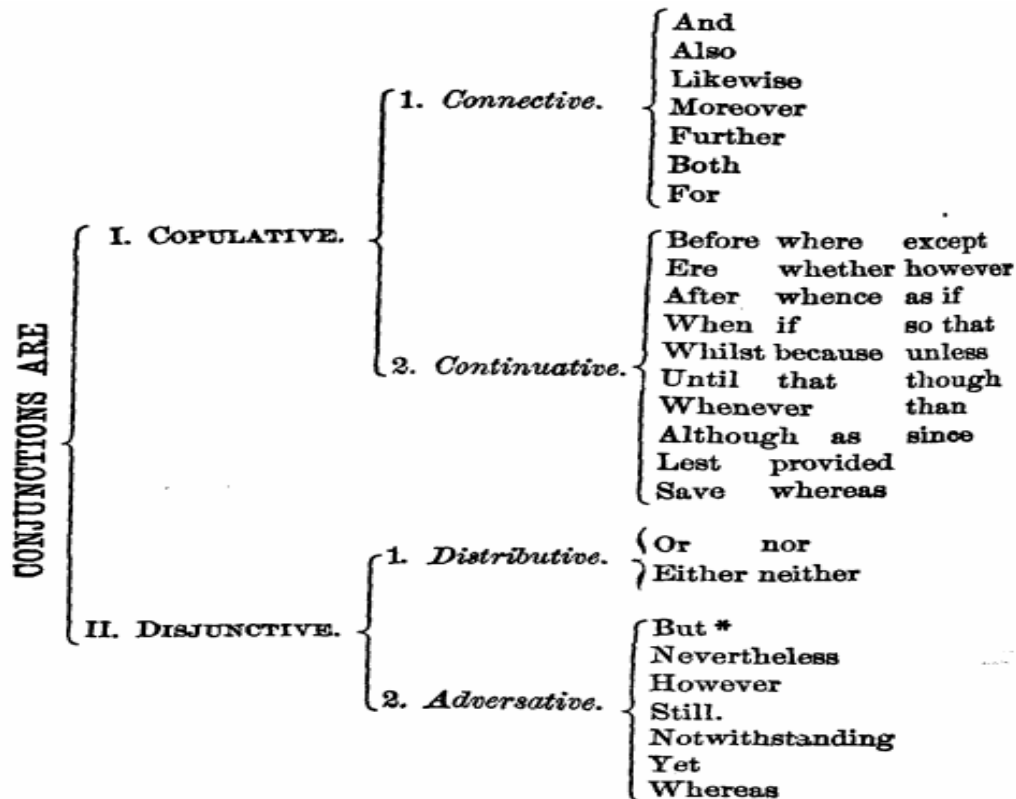


Figure 1: English Conjunctions (Bullions, 1866, p. 150)

The types of conjunctives include additive, adversative, casual, temporal, and continuative. Halliday and Hasan cited in Brown and Yule (1983) have provided a taxonomy of explicit markers of conjunctive. These markers are exemplified as follows:

a. additive:	and, or, furthermore, similarly, in addition
b. adversative:	but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless
c. causal:	so, consequently, for this reason, it follows from this
d. temporal:	then, after that, an hour later, finally, at last

Figure 2: Types of Conjunctions. (Brown & Yule, 1983, p.191)

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), the first type of conjunctions is **additive**, where they are derived from coordination, though, they are not identical. Strictly speaking, they are used to tell additional information to the preceded segment. Example on these additive relations: (1) *Perhaps she missed her train, or else she's changed her mind and isn't coming, and* (2), *Our garden didn't do very well this year, by contrast, the orchard is looking very healthy.*

The second type on the extreme is called **adversative**, these conjunctions are used to exhibit adversative relation. As shown from the above table; adversative conjunctions such as; *but, however, on the other hand, nevertheless, despite, in fact, actually* and many others are examples of this type (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). The third type is **casual** conjunctions, which are used to link clauses together and account for cause and effect relations; so, because, consequently, as a result, hence, then, etc. are some of them. Sentences like "... she felt that there was no time

to be lost, as she was shrinking rapidly; so, she got to work at once to eat: Rome of the other hit", and " she wouldn't have heard it at all, if it hadn't come quite close to her ear. The consequence of this was that it tickled her ear very much; and "quite took off her thoughts from the unhappiness of the poor little creature.", are some instances on this type (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p.256).

Further, **temporal** relations reflect the time slots for the actions. Conjunctions like *then, after that, first, lastly, previously, etc.* are some examples on the forth type conjunctions. Example on this: "At last he said, 'You're travelling the wrong way; and shut up the window and went away.'" (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 263).

Halliday and Hasan (1967, p. 267) point out to a fifth type which does not express any feature of the four above mentioned, yet they realize a cohesive force whose main relation is **continuative** as they put it. "Now, of course, well, anyway, surely, after all", are examples on these conjunctions. Examples on these:" They were going to come to the meeting. Of course, they may have changed their minds." And "Do I look very pale? said Tweedledum, coming up to have his helmet tied on, Well- yes -a little,' Alicc replied gently." (Halliday & Hasan, 1976, p. 269).

Two vital concepts must be touched under this title which are coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Coordinate conjunction is the one which connects elements of the same rank; as, 'time is short, and art is long'. Subordinate conjunctions are used to connect elements from unequal ranks; as, 'I will go, if you will'.

METHODOLOGY

This study involves a qualitative examination of conjunctions, specifically focusing on their semantic functions in both languages. The corpora utilized for this analysis comprise articles sourced from two websites, each contributing 20 translated Arabic texts. The chosen articles are extracted from 'Finance and Development' and 'World Bank Blogs' journals, both exclusively dedicated to business and economics, encompassing a wide range of related topics. These platforms serve as conduits for information and viewpoints from economic specialists. Notably, the articles are available in various languages, including French and Arabic. To elaborate further, the former is a quarterly journal published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), while the latter functions as a platform where financial analysts express their perspectives in diverse languages.

Finance and Development, a quarterly publication by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), operates with the overarching goal of promoting global monetary cooperation, ensuring financial stability, and facilitating international trade. Structurally, the journal incorporates several columns within its interface, encompassing various themes such as latest issues, people in economics, points of view, in the trenches, currency notes, back to basics, book reviews, and additional content delivered through podcasts or videos. The material from these columns is systematically organized into quarterly issues, released in March, June, September, and December each year. Each issue typically features 20 to 25 articles distributed across the aforementioned thematic columns. The selection of articles for this study is contingent upon the prevalence of four recurring themes over a three-year period, determining the sample size. These themes include issues related to donation, economic book reviews, and other subjects extending beyond the four core topics. Notably, the articles are originally crafted in English and subsequently translated into languages such as French, Spanish, Arabic, among others. For the purposes of this investigation, the focus is on the Arabic translations.

World Bank Blogs, in contrast, focuses on a wide array of development topics from various perspectives, including agriculture and food, climate change, competitiveness, debt, digital development, education, gender, investing in health, and more. This platform stands as one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. The blogs featured on this site are contributed by partners associated with five institutions: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes. The bloggers on this platform write in English, representing diverse backgrounds and nationalities, with a common specialization in economics and affiliation with any of these institutions. Both e-portals, 'Finance and Development' and 'World Bank Blogs,' present similar content and offer articles and posts in English and various other languages. In this study, we specifically have focused on investigating the Arabic translations of these articles in parallel with their English counterparts.

The researcher has selected a sample from both 'Finance and Development' journal and 'World Bank Blogs,' focusing on the shared topics of COVID-19 epidemic, digital future, work, and economic recession published between 2019 and 2021. 'Finance and Development' typically features 20 to 25 articles per issue, each around three to four pages long with approximately 500 words. In contrast, 'World Bank Blogs' posts more numerous, lengthier blogs, averaging around 700 words each. A sample of 20 materials from each portal would be sufficed for the study. The researcher has prioritized topics with significant recent attention, leading to the selection of seven documented materials annually for each topic. Data collection has involved manually reviewing source texts (ST) and target texts (TT), and has focused on specified topics from 2019 to 2021.

Discourse analysis approach has been followed because it allows for a proportional representation of the selected topics over the three years. The study aimed to delineate differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL) and observe translators' choices in terms of semantic functions after tabulating examples.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Conjunctions in the World Bank Blogs

Conjunctions include additive, adversative, casual, temporal, and continuative conjunctions. Additive conjunctions were the most frequently used in Arabic due to starting paragraphs with conjunctions as an Arabic peculiarity. Adversative conjunctions show some concrete usage in Arabic where translators are inclined to state meanings abstractly few times but no meaning sacrifice takes place. Causal, temporal and continuative conjunctions were literally translated into Arabic all the time. Based on these findings, the relationship between macrostructures and conjunctions is found that conjunctions have enhanced the field in that mostly these conjunctions were surfaced equally and no meaning loss has occurred, which proves the formality tenor that is established between the authors and translators and their audience. The following section provides explanation with examples on the different types of conjunctions and their translation from English to Arabic:

Additive Conjunctions: Under this category, it is crucial to note that Arabic uses a lot of coordinated clauses by additive conjunction in addition to initiating new paragraphs with this conjunction, leaving the reader concretely able to understand the relations between these segments. English, conversely, uses less additive conjunctions between sentences and almost no conjunctions in the initial position of new paragraph such as the case with Arabic:

<p>Today, more than a third of IDA countries—and 70 percent of fragile and conflict-affected countries—collect taxes that amount to less than 15 percent of national GDP. <i>That's</i> barely enough for governments to carry out the most basic state functions. <i>Merely</i> hiking tax rates would be counterproductive: it could aggravate poverty and slow growth. <i>It</i> takes a smarter approach to boost tax revenues in ways that are sustainable.</p>	<p>واليوم، فإن قيمة الضرائب التي يحصلها أكثر من ثلث البلدان - و70% من - المؤهلة لاقتراض من المؤسسة الدولية للتنمية من إجمالي 15% البلدان الهشة والمتأثرة بالصراعات- تقل عن الناتج المحلي الوطني، ولا يكاد ذلك يكفي أن تنفذ الحكومات أهم الوظائف الأساسية للدولة. ولا شك أن مجرد رفع معدلات الضريبة ستكون له آثار سلبية، فقد يفاقم أوضاع الفقر، ويُبطئ خطى النمو. ومن ثم، فإن زيادة العائدات الضريبية بطرق تتسم بالاستدامة تتطلب اتباع نهج أكثر ذكاء</p>
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A first glance at this sentence may indicate to the plethoric use of additive conjunctions in Arabic compared to English. It is an Arabic peculiarity through which Arabic is far more concrete language than English as long as additive conjunctions are concerned. Arabic also uses additive conjunctions between separate paragraphs. It also expresses many ideas in clauses separated by commas rather than full stops. English, on the other hand, tends to use less additive conjunctions and to express one idea in a clause that is ended with a full stop. It follows then that Arabic is more concrete than English in using additive conjunctions and that internal occurrences of conjunctions make it less cohesive in comparison with English. This outcome could be proved through all blogs and in most paragraphs and sentences in the paragraphs.

Adversative Conjunctions: Adversative conjunctions in English prove their equal occurrences with Arabic ones. This is due to literal translation mostly. The next example is illustrative:

- More countries are moving in this direction, although progress is uneven.	ويسير المزيد من البلدان في هذا الاتجاه، لكن ثمة تفاوتاً في مقدار التقدم المحرز.
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Both of the above versions have two clauses linked with an adversative conjunction that establishes a contradictory relation between them. This literal translation represents the most adapted procedure used for translating adversative conjunction, inter alia. However, other procedures were present in translating adversative conjunctions. For example, the next sentence Arabic conjunction does not surface. For example:

-Momentum is, however , increasing with platforms like Edraak, Skill Academy and Rwaq. Universities could embrace MOOCs (massive open online courses) and mainstream their use.	بيد أن الزخم يزداد مع إطلاق منصات مثل إدراك وأكاديمية المهارات ورواق. ويُمكن للجامعات تبني الدورات. بنظام الدراسية الموسعة عبر الإنترنت وتعميم استخدامه
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'However' is an adversative conjunction in English that shows a positive relationship between 'momentum' on one hand and 'the increase of the aforementioned platforms'. This relationship is understood abstractly in Arabic. Abstract occurrences happen in Arabic but not in English. The next example is another example:

-Achieving debt transparency faces an uphill battle because many of the incentives work against it. Not only do borrowers often shun transparency, but lenders and intermediaries may prefer less scrutiny of their contracts. If problems occur, extend and pretend is often the path of least resistance.	ويواجه هدف تحقيق الشفافية بشأن الديون معركة شاقة لأن الكثير من الحوافز تقف حائل دون بلوغه. فالمقترضون في الغالب ينفرون من الشفافية، والمقرضون والوسطاء قد يفضلون أيضاً قدراً أقل من التدقيق في تعاقداتهم. وإذا حدثت مشكلات، فإن التمديد والتظاهر هو في الغالب أيسر السبل.
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It is apparent that English uses the adversative conjunction 'but' rather than 'but also' because it occurs in the subordinate clause to a superordinate clause that starts with a 'not only' conjunction. Translators, on the other hand, prefer to use no conjunctions as the meaning can do without these two conjunctions in Arabic. Thus, it is understood abstractly that a contradictory relationship links the two clauses. These are the only cases of abstract realization of adversative conjunctions. It is observed through the samples on this category of conjunction that Arabic translators are inclined to state meanings abstractly rather than concretely as is the case with additive conjunctions. English is the other way round.

Causal Conjunctions: Unlike the above two types of conjunctions, literal translation of causal conjunction is the only procedure that falls under this category. This means that both languages use causal conjunctions at the same rate with same part of speech. The next example is illustrative:

-Governments can start by implementing and publishing a medium-term revenue strategy so that all citizens can be informed about how their tax dollars are being used.	وبإمكان الحكومات أن تبدأ بتنفيذ ونشر استراتيجية متوسطة الأجل للإيرادات حتى يتسنى إحاطة كل المواطنين علماً بكيفية استخدام ما يدفعون من ضرائب
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As can be noted from the example above that both causal conjunctions exist to express the relationship concretely between the two clauses in both versions (vis Arabic and English). The first clause indicates to the reason and the second clause indicates to the result. The next sentence is another example:

- Better public services would enhance people's trust in government, thus lowering tax evasion and increasing tax	- ومن شأن تحسّن الخدمات العامة أن يعزز ثقة المواطنين في الحكومة، ومن ثم يؤدي إلى تقليص التهرب الضريبي، وزيادة الإيرادات الضريبية،
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revenues further, which would sustain the level of government services,	
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Both the bold words are known conjunction in Arabic and English. They indicate to the cause and effect relationship that is established in the sentence. It is thus concrete occurrences of causal conjunctions that exist through the sample.

Temporal Conjunctions: Likewise, causal conjunctions, temporal succession of the events in the Blogs is indicated through conjunctions. The use of temporal conjunction has the same rate in both versions which means that the temporal relationship is concretely expressed. The next example is to explain it:

- Over a year later , what has happened to essential health services and health systems in MENA countries?	وبعد مرور أكثر من عام، ماذا حدث للخدمات الصحية الأساسية والأنظمة الصحية في بلدان المنطقة
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Continuative Conjunctions: Continuative conjunctions have surfaced all the time through English and Arabic Blogs. They appear at the same rate, which means that Bloggers alongside the translators prefer the concrete employment of them. The next example is to explain it:

-The answer is clear: A strategic transition to EVs should be one of the cornerstones of a green, resilient, inclusive and sustainable future. Now is the time for countries across MENA to look towards policies and strategies that support EVs in order to provide better and more transport options	والحل واضح: ينبغي أن يكون التحول الاستراتيجي إلى المركبات الكهربائية أحد ركائز المضي قدماً إلى مستقبل يراعي البيئية ويتسم بالقدرة على مجابهة الأخطار وشامل للجميع ومستدام. وقد حان الوقت الآن كي تتجه البلدان في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا إلى سياسات واستراتيجيات تدعم المركبات الكهربائية لإتاحة المزيد من الخيارات الأفضل في مجال النقل والمواصلات،
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As it is apparent, both continuative conjunctions are worded. They denote the affinity between the two clauses in that the second clause ensues the preceding one a meaning and completes it. Though their existence is the least among other conjunctions. To brief the behavior of conjunctions and their translations in this genre, Table 1 shows the behavior along with the frequency of occurrences.

Table 1: Frequencies of Conjunctions Translation Procedures

English conjunction	Arabic translation	Number of occurrences	Frequency of occurrences
Abstract additive conjunctions	Concrete existence of the conjunctions	216	0.97
Concrete additive conjunction	Concrete existence of the conjunctions	5	0.02
Adversative conjunctions	Literal translation	45	0.95
	Abstract existence	2	0.04
Causal conjunctions	Literal translation	14	100%
Temporal conjunctions	Literal translation	14	100%
Continuative conjunctions	Literal translation	7	100%

Conjunctions in the Finance and Development Journal

This section is to analyze the additive, adversative, causal, temporal and continuative conjunctions for the samples taken from the Finance and Development Journal. It is found that literal translation is the most dominant case in the translation of all of these conjunctions and, though unit shifts occur few times only in the causal conjunctions, and abstract occurrences are also found in the adversative and continuative conjunctions; yet the meaning is still retained. The next sub-sections are to detail these findings.

Additive Conjunctions: The outcomes of this section could be elicited from the reference section where the additive conjunctions in Arabic surface most of the time to link two sentences and paragraphs alike. Hence, additive function is concretely expressed most of the time in Arabic than in English, as the latter prefers short sentences separated by full stops. The next example is out of many that retain this feature:

<p>- We do not know exactly what the most transformative human-friendly technologies of the future may be, but many sectors provide plenty of opportunities. These include education, where AI can be used for much more adaptive and student-centered teaching combining new technologies and better-trained teachers;</p>	<p>- ولا نعم تحديدا ما هي التكنولوجيات التحويلية الأكثر ملاءمة لاحتياجات الإنسان، ولكن العديد من القطاعات توفر الكثير من الفرص. ومن هذه القطاعات التعليم، حيث يمكن استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي في التدريس الأكثر قابلية للتكيف والمرتكز على الطالب والذي يجمع بين تكنولوجيات جديدة ومعلمين أفضل تدريبا؛</p>
<p>-This dualism classifies money spent on physical infrastructure as an investment and, therefore, worthy of public monies. On the other hand, social infrastructure is branded as expenses or operating costs, preferably the first in line to be cut.</p>	<p>- ويعني هذا التقسيم الثنائي أن البنية التحتية المادية يصنف كاستثمار، ويستحق بالتالي الأموال العامة. ومن الناحية الأخرى، تصنف البنية التحتية الإجتماعية كنفقات أو تكاليف تشغيل، ويفضل أن تكون أول البنود التي ينبغي تخفيضها.</p>

The words in bold indicate to the start of new sentences. English does not use any conjunction to start the new sentence while Arabic uses mostly the conjunction 'و' to build the addition relation between them. English readers must infer the logic. This instance is the major instance that occurs to the Arabic style of writing and English as well.

Adversative Conjunctions: These conjunctions are translated literally in all cases to build contradictory relations between sentences. The conjunctions surfaced as in these two examples:

<p>“The local content ecosystem is important,” said Couto. “As the big internet giants (Netflix and Amazon) and Disney grow within these big local geographies, their commitment to invest locally and grow the creative economy is critical because otherwise there will be a greater degree of hostility against them.”</p>	<p>-وقال كوتو : ان بيئة العمل المحلي مهمة ; فمع نمو عمالقة الإنترنت الكبار) نيتفليكس وأمازون وديزني(داخل هذه المناطق الجغرافية المحلية الكبيرة، فمن الضروري التزامها بالاستثمار محليا وتنمية الاقتصاد الإبداعي وإلا ستزداد درجة العداء ضد...</p>
<p>-The Tor browser—a free download—is all you need to unlock this hidden corner of the web where privacy is paramount. Radical anonymity, however, casts a long shadow.</p>	<p>-مجانا، هو كل ما تحتاج إليه ومتصفح تور، الذي يمكن تنزيله للكشف عن هذه الزاوية المخفية من الشبكة حيث تكون ومع ذلك، فإن إخفاء الهوية بشكلٍ الخصوصية غاية في الأهمية جذري يلقي بظلال سلبية</p>
<p>Some argue that pervasive automation is the price we pay for prosperity: new technologies will increase productivity and enrich us, even if they dislocate some workers and disrupt existing businesses and industries. The evidence does not support this interpretation.</p>	<p>-ويرى البعض أن انتشار الأتمتة هو الثمن الذي ندفعه مقابل الازدهار: حيث ستؤدي التكنولوجيات الجديدة إلى زيادة الإنتاجية وإلى ثرائنا، حتى إذا أدت إلى تسريح بعض العمالة وإرباك الشركات وقطاعات النشاط القائمة. لكن الدلائل لا تدعم هذا التفسير</p>

The contrast or opposition relation that exists between the two sentences is expressed through the conjunction 'لكن' in Arabic, while this meaning is left abstract for the English reader to infer it. This is the only case in this kind of conjunctions in the chosen articles.

Causal Conjunctions: Literal translation is mostly the prevalent equivalence to causal conjunctions. Though, some shifts occur. Thus, literal procedures to casual conjunction is best exemplified in the next example:

<p>-Streaming giants like Netflix, Disney+, and Amazon are growing new audiences and overlapping markets in ways never seen before. In doing so, they've opened burgeoning film and television industries in some of the most vibrant emerging markets to new possibilities,</p>	<p>- ويعمل عمالقة البث عبر الإنترنت مثل نتفليكس، وديزني+، وأمازون على جذب جماهير جديدة وإحداث تداخل بين الأسواق بطرق لم نشهدها من قبل. وبذلك، أتاحت فرصا جديدة أمام صناعتي الأفلام والتلفزيون المزدهرتين في بعض من أكثر الأسواق الصاعدة حيوية،</p>
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In English, the causal conjunction in doing so comes to show a result that is attained in the second sentence. This conjunction plays a cohesive effect as it refers to a cause in the previous sentence. The Arabic equivalent gives the same effect as it is followed by the effect in the second example. The meaning of cause and effect is retained in both versions. Though literal translation is the dominant procedure, some shifts occurred as in the examples below:

<p>-and in engagement with minority-owned small businesses. Otherwise, pervasive inequities will be further entrenched.</p>	<p>- والتعاون مع الشركات الصغيرة المملوكة للأقليات. وسيوذوي عدم اتخاذ هذه الخطوات إلى تفاقم أوجه عدم المساواة المنتشرة بالفعل.</p>
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In the English sentence, there is an adversative conjunction to express the causal conjunction that exists between the two sentences. This is maybe ascribed to the dual relation which bears cause/effect and contradictory relation simultaneously. Arabic uses a lexical verb that means 'lead to' which directly refers to the effect in the 255 second sentence. This procedure could be subsumed under 'transposition' procedure.

Temporal Conjunctions: These conjunctions are all rendered literally. They bear a direct meaning, so no shifts occurred accordingly, as in the next example:

<p>-Previously, only national prosecutors across EU member states could tackle such criminality, but they lacked jurisdiction beyond their borders</p>	<p>وفي السابق، كانت مكافحة هذه الجرائم مسؤولية مدعي العموم في البلدان الأعضاء بالاتحاد الأوروبي، و لكن لم تكن لهم أي سلطات قضائية خارج البلاد.</p>
<p>-First, policymakers must acknowledge that relentless pursuit of economic growth will not automatically create jobs.</p>	<p>أولا، يجب على صناع السياسات الاعتراف بأن السعي الحثيث إلى تحقيق النمو الاقتصادي لن يؤدي إلى توفير وظائف جديدة تلقائيا.</p>

Though in the English example the conjunction is an adverb, it is a prepositional phrase in Arabic. The meaning is clearly transferred in the Arabic version and is never sacrificed in any other temporal conjunctions throughout the articles. The second example encodes a conjunction that interpret a sequential relationship between the sentences by the use of first and أوّال as its translation.

Continuative Conjunctions: The translation of the continuative conjunctions asserts the universality of these meanings through the concrete presence of them in Arabic and English alike. The next example which is expressed through the concrete presence of such conjunctions, for example:

<p>-Of course there is nothing wrong with successful companies pursuing their own vision, but when this becomes the only game in town, we must be on guard.</p>	<p>بالطبع، لا توجد مشكلة في سعي الشركات الناجحة للترويج لرويتها الخاصة، ولكن علينا أن نحترز عندما لا يكون لدينا سوى هذه الرؤية</p>
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The above examples show the concrete occurrences of continuative conjunctions in Arabic and English. They come to conjoin two separate sentences to cause continuation of the preceding ideas. Still, some translations were found to be abstract in Arabic as in the next example:

Now , money launderers like Beaufort were searching for less obvious ways to scrub their cash.	- وقد كان ممارسو غسل الأموال، مثل شركة بوفورت، يبحثون عن طرق أقل وضوحا لغسل أموالهم.
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The example in the above table represents a new paragraph that shows a continuative relation to the preceding paragraph by the use of the conjunction now. The Arabic translation, on the other hand, does not show any conjunction that links the two paragraphs other than the additive conjunction و, which is mostly used in Arabic to link the separate paragraph as a style of writing in Arabic. Finally, Table2 shows the frequencies of the translation procedures undertaken of the five types of conjunctions throughout the sample

Table 2: Frequencies of the Translation Procedures of the Conjunctions

Type of Conjunction	Translation Procedure	Number of Occurrences	Frequency of Occurrences
Additive Conjunctions	Concrete occurrences	132	100%
Adversative Conjunctions	Literal translation	73	0.98
	Abstract translation	1	0.01
Causal Conjunctions	Literal	15	0.53
	Unit shift (transposition)	13	0.46
Temporal Conjunctions	Literal translation	22	100%
Continuative Conjunctions	Literal translation	44	0.93
	Abstract occurrence	3	0.06

DISCUSSION

Cohesion encompasses various categories that contribute to the cohesive force in texts. Initially, the researcher discovered that certain factors have a more pronounced impact on Arabic reference compared to English. Specifically, concreteness, asyndeton, and implicitness play a significant role in Arabic reference, whereas abstractness, asyndeton, and impersonal pronouns exert a greater influence on English reference. These findings indicate that translators and authors adhere to language norms in selecting these linguistic devices, aligning with similar conclusions drawn in studies across different genres. Consequently, it can be asserted that the language peculiarities predominantly guide both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). The second aspect, substitution, is identified as a naturally occurring phenomenon in both English and Arabic. While ellipsis is absent in the Arabic system, it is a common feature in English texts. Additionally, conjunctions in Arabic texts are occasionally abstract, implying that their meaning can be inferred rather than explicitly stated, yet this does not significantly impact the overall message. Lexical cohesion consistently appears in both English and Arabic texts, reinforcing the universality of these cohesive devices. To sum up, cohesive devices exert a normal influence on the textual functions of both SL and TL texts. The realization of textual function through cohesive devices is intricately tied to the systematic semantic relations within each language.

The analysis reveals that there is no significant semantic loss in the translation of conjunctions. However, studies such as Abdelaal and Md Rashid (2016) indicated that religious texts, particularly the Qur'anic, may experience partial or complete loss of meaning in conjunction translation, specifically concerning ف and ث, leading to message distortion and potential misguidance of the readership. While these findings are derived from Arabic to English translations, it underscores the importance for translators to prioritize the intended meaning over conforming to English stylistic preferences, which employ fewer conjunctions than Arabic. Alasmri and Kruger's (2018) noteworthy study further distinguished between conjunction usage in translated and non-translated Arabic, emphasizing variations across different registers, particularly in legal and fictional contexts. Their findings highlighted the influence of four variables—explication, normalization, levelling out, and cross-linguistic influence—on conjunctions in translated Arabic, with the observed differences being strongly

contingent on register. For instance, legal English registers exhibited fewer conjunctions compared to narrative registers, suggesting a trend towards standardization in technical language with reduced conjunction usage.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the examination of cohesive devices in both Arabic and English texts have revealed distinct patterns and influences on textual cohesion. Notably, the impact of certain factors varies between the two languages, with concreteness, asyndeton, and implicitness playing a significant role in Arabic reference, while abstractness, asyndeton, and impersonal pronouns exert a greater influence in English reference. These language-specific findings underscore the importance of considering linguistic norms and peculiarities in translation and authorship. Additionally, the absence of significant semantic loss in conjunction translation has highlighted the nuanced challenges faced by translators, as demonstrated in studies on religious texts like the Qur'anic. The emphasis on prioritizing intended meaning over stylistic conformity in translation, particularly in relation to the differing usage of conjunctions, is crucial. Overall, these insights would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the intricate dynamics of cohesive devices in cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication. Further research could extend to explore the mood, word choice translation in this genre.

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