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## Translation Strategies of English Passive Constructions into Arabic: An Analysis of Google Translation Engine Produced Translations Using House's TQA Model

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### ABSTRACT

This study explores the translation of English passive constructions into Arabic, focusing on the prevalent translation shifts and the preservation of the source functions within this process. Utilizing a qualitative methodology, it analyzes passive constructions from an English economic-political article based on House's (2015) Translation Quality Assessment model. It reviews all passive participles classifying them into verbal and adjectival ones. The research aims to understand how these translation shifts cater to the syntactic and semantic needs of the Arabic language, particularly how machine translation tools like Google Translation engine handle these transformations. Data collected include various English passive constructions and their Arabic translations, providing a foundation for assessing either their adherence to the target language's norms and preferences or to the literal approach that may lead to affect such preferences and norms. Key findings reveal how Google Translation engine tends to translate according to Arabic norms and produce a natural translation while preserving the source functions. The five translation strategies used by Google Translate when translating passive constructions from English to Arabic in economic-political texts are: 1) adjectival phrases, 2) active structures, 3) passive structures with internal vowel changes, 4) verbless structures with verbal nouns, and 5) verbal phrases with 'tamma'. However, the influence of such an approach may lead to manipulating the source function, which may lead to misunderstandings or to unbalanced power relations.

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## 1. Introduction

English as a lingua Franca has become dominant in many fields, such as economy, politics, media, etc., and translation, as a leading role in global communication, has affected the nature of many languages, including Arabic. The communication preference in Arabic and other languages has changed due to translators attempting to achieve total equivalence, syntactically and semantically (Algahtani, 2022), when translating from English, even if it would not fit the norm and preferences of the target language. The influence becomes apparent, especially when the English and the target language come from distinct language families, such as English and Arabic. These two languages differ in many aspects, such as the use of passive and active voice, which is the linguistic aspect examined in the present study. Al-Raba'a (2013) addressed the argument of the English influence on such linguistic aspects, discussing that Arabic-speaking monolinguals who learn English as a foreign language tend to use the by-phrase along with the agent in the Arabic passive constructions. This grammatical pattern clearly reflects the impact of their knowledge of English on their usage of Arabic. Another significant example of how English affected Arabic linguistically is the case of translating agentive passive; according to El-Yasin (1996), translators should render English agentive passive into active in Arabic since it is the preference and the norm in the language. Then, achieving the source text's intended meaning and a natural and native-like translation that fits the target language's preferences and norms has become an aim for human translators. Since translation engines, such as Google Translation engine use human translation data as reference for training, it is primitive to investigate the translations produced by GT, which can serve as a first step towards efficient machine produced translations. Google, which is considered to be superior to other online MT engines (Lei & Li, 2023), has adopted neural machine translation system that employed deep learning technology yielding more accurate translations (Aiken, 2019). However, these translations are only as good as the originals used to training data for the machine. Also, the quality of MT depends on the similarity between the grammars of the language pair investigated (O'Hagan, 2013). In fact, Google translate was found

to have major shortcomings regarding polysemantic expressions (Klimova et al., 2023), dialectal features and superficial grammatical fluency (Hedderich et al., 2021).

Such a move from translating literally, which may cause such influence on a language's norms, to producing a translation that appears as an original is a case that can be investigated with the help of Juliane House' (2015) covert and overt translation in her Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model. A lot of research used House's model to investigate translation between the language pair Arabic and English with varying points (Anari & Varmazyari, 2016; Al-Aizari, 2023). However, to the best of our knowledge, no previous research used House's TQA model to investigate the quality of translations produced by MT. Many studies investigated translations performed by NMT engines, e.g., Google Translate, in specific domains, such as legal domain (Moneus & Sahari, 2024), healthcare (Zappatore & Ruggieri, 2024), and language teaching (Musk & van der Meij, 2024). However, none of these studies used House's model for translation assessment. Therefore, the main objective of this paper is investigating how machine translation renders English passive voice into Arabic. There is a lot of research investigating the translation of passives within language pairs not involving Arabic (Kim, 2022; Sun, 2014; Sianipar & Sajarwa, 2021; Liu & Jin, 2012). However, the Arabic language presents certain challenges for machine translation as it is a morphologically rich language that requires reordering of words when translating from English (Och, 2006). The contribution of this research is studying translating passive constructions in the economic-political field from English into Arabic by Google Translation engine and assessing its translation by using House's (2015) TQA model. This research analyzes passive constructions in an English economic-political article by classifying the Arabic translations as covert or overt and examining the preservation of source functions based on House's (2015) TQA model. The research question is: How does machine translation tool 'Google Translation engine' convey the passive voice from English into Arabic in the economic-political field? The structure of the paper is set to provide a comprehensive understanding of the study. Section 2 provides a survey of relevant literature regarding passives in

English and Arabic. Section 3 explains the methodology used in this study and reviews the data collection process. Section 4 presents the data analysis and discussions. Finally, a conclusion is presented with a summary of the main findings.

## 1.1 Passives in English and Arabic

Passive voice is defined as a “verb form or particular syntactic construction indicating certain relationships between the subject and object of verb”. (Hartmann & Stork, 1976, p. 252) Also, according to Halliday (1970), the preference for passive over active constructions in any language is connected to the language’s textual function. There are seven functions of English passive constructions, according to Thomson and Martinet (1986), as illustrated in **Table 1** along with examples.

English passive participles are divided into two types, verbal passives as in (1) below and adjectival passives as in (2) (Wasow, 1977).

- (1) All cakes were baked by my mother.
- (2) All cakes were well baked.

The verbal passives indicate an event and therefore referred to as eventive. They are verbs with usually one and sometimes two internal arguments. The adjectival passive, on the other hand, lack external arguments (Levin & Rappaport, 1986; Kratzer 1994) can indicated two meanings and therefore further divided into two types. One type is the resultatives denoting the result of an event as in (2) above. The other type is the stative, which does not indicate a result of an event such as Cakes are baked food. This division was challenged by Sleeman (2011) who argues that the verbal-adjectival divide is more of a continuum rather than a rigid division. The results in this paper provide evidence for this fluid way of looking at types of passives. Arabic is a well-suited language to investigate the translations of English passive into as it distinguishes verbal passives from adjectival ones. In Arabic, the passive participle is a nominal form that can be used as an adjective. Therefore, the ambiguity present in English verbal vs. adjectival passives is not found in Arabic.

As for Arabic passivization, Sibawayh explains that Arabic passive verbs are formed through internal vowel change to the active form of the verb (Khafaji, 1996; Alhawary, 2016; Mahdali & Ali, 2017). For example, forming the passive from the verb *kataba* is *kutiba*. Changing the vowel can sometimes

result in no change in the written form of the verb as short vowels are not represented in writing (Ryding, 2005). Other passive forms in Arabic are the passive participle. For example, the passive participle *maktu:b* ‘written’ can refer to a state of something.

Khalil (1989) investigated the functions of passives in Arabic, these functions align with the functions of the English passive with some differences. For example, Arabic passive can be used to hide the agent deliberately or when the speaker genuinely does not know the agent. The passive in Arabic functions differently from English in that the agent cannot be mentioned. In fact, Sibawayh refers to the passive as *فاعله ما لم يسم* ‘the verb whose agent is not mentioned’ (Mahdali & Ali, 2017). So, this structure is not used for foregrounding the receiver of the action as in English because foregrounding is usually done through various word order arrangements available in Arabic.

From a translational point of view, grammatical issues resulting from code-switching in the translation process between two languages from very different language families, such as Arabic and English, are closely related to the decision-making process in translating at the sentence level (Dawood & Mohammed, 2023). A crucial concept in the translation process, particularly relevant to the present article studying the translation of English passive constructions into Arabic, is translation shifts first introduced by Catford (1965). He identifies translation shifts as changes that occur when transitioning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). On the lexicogrammatical level, a shift occurs when the structure used in the translation does not match the formal equivalence usually identified with that structure. Catford (1965) categorizes these shifts into two types: level shifts and category shifts. Dawood and Mohammed (2023) elaborated by addressing the shift from English passive into Arabic active as an instance of a level shift. Also, they stated, “these shifts occur during translation to make up for the inconsistencies caused by the passive transformation of the SL into TL” (p. 192). Their study analyzed translations of passive voice constructions from English to Arabic in Obama’s presidential speeches. The collected data was not concentrated on specific discourse; it covered many areas such as politics, economy, foreign relations, social issues, and other significant events or occasions. Their findings revealed that, when translating to Arabic, 80% of the translations did not preserve the En-

**Table 1.** Functions of the English Passive Constructions.

1	When the agent who performed the action does need to be mentioned because its identity is obvious.	The thief is arrested. (By the police)
2	When uncertain of how the doer or the agent is in particular.	The wallet was stolen.
3	When ‘people’ is the subject of the active verb.	She was known for her appearance.
4	When ‘one’ is the subject.	One was chosen to represent the team at the national competition.
5	The passive could be used when the purpose is to focus attention on the action rather than the doer.	My car was bought yesterday.
6	To avoid an awkward grammatical structure of a sentence.	As she entered the restricted area, she was caught. (by security guards)
7	For psychological reasons, passive allows speakers to distance themselves from responsibility for negative comments.	The budget for next year is going to be reduced.

glish passive construction, while 20% did. Such findings indicate the preference to opt for the active voice in Arabic rather than preserving the passive voice in the English source text to align with the language’s norms and enhance clarity. This finding supports previous research done on translating passives from English to Arabic (Di Pietro, 1971; Jabak et al., 2016). Di Pietro (1971) states that Arabic limits passive sentences from indicating the agent, unlike English. Such a statement implies the preferred active voice in Arabic whenever the agent is present in the source sentence. Jabak et al. (2016) touched upon the type of translation shift related to the grammatical feature of voice. They discussed that when English passive constructions follow the ‘object + verb (passive voice) + by + subject’ formula, the translation shift often involves converting them into active voice in Arabic and affirms that translators should apply this shift to ensure the translation appears as natural, fluent, and authentic as possible (Jabak et al., 2016).

Also, in investigating the problems of translating passive sentences into Arabic, Khalil (1993) paid particular attention to English agentive sentences and their Arabic translations. His pioneering study emphasized that the agent typically does not appear in Arabic’s surface structure of passive sentences. However, Khalil (1993) found that Arab translators deal with English agentive passives in two ways. They either convert English agentive passive sentences into their active counterparts in Arabic or render them literally as passive sentences in Arabic without omitting the agent. Example (3a) shows how most translators render the agentive passive to Arabic active verbs. The literal rendering of English agentive passive into passive in Arabic, while preserving the actor

of the action, could be illustrated in the example (3b).

(3) “The story was written by Sarah.”

a . كتبت سارة القصة.

b . كُتِبَت القصة بواسطة/من قبل سارة.

Many researchers argue that this use of agentive passives in Arabic as exemplified in (3b) above is the result of literal translation from English (e.g., Holes, 2004; Al-Zumor, 2021). Khalil (1993) asserts that “the frequent use of Arabic passive sentence presence sentences in the media and modern literature has created the impression that these constructions are acceptable in CA (Classical Arabic)” (p. 179). By Classical Arabic Khalil (1993) refers to the form of Arabic as used in the Quraan, Hadith, and Arabic poems.

The different linguistic approaches used by English-Arabic translators to render English passive constructions are explored in the literature (Khafaji, 1996; Farghal & Al-shorafat’s, 1996, Al-Zumor, 2021). For example, Khafaji (1996) examined the factors that influence the choice of these strategies. His research revealed that only 25% of the verbs in the Arabic translations are passivized compared to those in the original English text. In addition, Al-Zumor (2021) found various translation shifts in the translations of research abstracts. First, English passive constructions are often rendered into Arabic active voice to maintain natural readability (e.g., ‘The report was written by the team’ becomes كتب الفريق التقرير lit. ‘Wrote the team the report’). Second, some English passives are translated using a periphrastic structure with ‘Tamma’ to convey a similar meaning (e.g., ‘The project was completed’ becomes تم اكمال المشروع lit. ‘The completeness

of the project was done.’) In this structure, a nominalization of the verb is used in a verbal phrase headed by the verb *تم* tamma. Third, certain English passives are translated into Arabic passives through internal vowel changes within the verb (e.g., ‘It was said’ becomes *قِيلَ*.) Fourth, some English passive verbs are translated into Arabic using nominal structures without a verb (e.g., ‘The task was done’ becomes *المهمة إنجاز* lit. ‘The doing of the task.’) Al-Zumor’s (2021) findings interestingly revealed that Arabic does not completely avoid passive verb forms but uses them less abundantly than English in academic discourse. However, some of the different strategies of rendering the passive in Arabic are used more frequently than others. For example, the use of *tamma* is the least frequent among these different strategies (Alhedayani, 2023). The different strategies used by translators to render the English passive reflect an important aspect about word order in Arabic. The Arabic language is more flexible than English in terms of word order. In fact, it is argued that Arabic is a topic-comment oriented language (El-Yasin, 1996; Ryding, 2005; Peled, 2008; Alhedayani, 2024). While English uses the passive construction to foreground and topicalize the receiver of the action in the sentence, Arabic uses different word order varieties to achieve the same purpose. This leads to the conclusion that English passives should be translated into Arabic verbless sentences in order to capture both form and meaning (El-Yasin, 1996). By translating English passives into topic-comment structures, translators can preserve the emphasis and focus intended in the original English sentences while maintaining the natural flow of Arabic syntax. For example, the English passive sentence ‘Japanese food is esteemed by many people’ can be translated into Arabic as *العديد من الناس إن الطعام الياباني يحظى بالتقدير عند*. In this translation, *الطعام الياباني* ‘Japanese food’ is the topic and the followed clause the comment.

## 1.2 Machine translation

The above-discussed literature investigates translations of the passive by human translators. This research revolves around investigating machine translation’s effectiveness, machine translation is considered to be the most familiar concept during the development of translation technology (Wu & Pan, 2013). Machine Translation is defined as “computerized systems responsible for the production of translation from one natural language to another, with or without human assis-

tance” (Hutchins & Somers, 1992). Being knowledgeable in multiple languages to render the vast amount of knowledge they contain across the world is not an easy task for humans, and human translators are not sufficient to meet this demand. Therefore, machine translation is needed as it helps translators minimize time and effort. However, machine translation faces several challenges in producing reliable and consistent translations (Al Shaikhli, 2022). Thus, post-editing is essential since machine translation engines which some people use are free direct ones (El-Esery, 2022). With the continuous development of machine translation, a certain type of machine translation has become the mainstream showing its strong performance, which is machine translation based on artificial intelligence. Also, by using Google Neural Machine Translation (GNMT), the quality of Google translation has been significantly improved compared to the previous phrase-based machine translation (PBMT) (Li & Chen, 2019). The current Neural Machine Translation performs well in processing complex grammatical structures with almost human-like performance (Li & Chen, 2019).

The central issue to be investigated in this study is the effectiveness of machine translation, such as Google Translation engine, in translating passive English constructions into Arabic in the economic-political discourse by using House’s (2015) covert and overt translation classification in her TQA model. While this is not the first study to follow this approach of applying House’s (2015) model on machine translation (Askari et al., 2021), it is the first to apply it on the economic-political field. To our knowledge no research has been done investigating MT of English passives to Arabic. Previous research investigating the translation of passives by MT looked at the different shifts that occur when translating the passive (e.g., Kim (2022) for Korean to English) or compared the translation produced by MT to translations produced by humans (e.g., Sun (2014) for Chinese to English and Sianipar & Sajarwa (2021) for Indonesian to English). Other research aimed at improving MT efficacy (e.g., Liu & Jin (2012) for Chinese-English translations).

## 2. Materials and methods

### 2.1 Methodology

This research uses a qualitative approach to provide examples with their interpretations, employing a descriptive

and analytical method. Qualitative research often studies a small sample size because its findings are not meant to be broadly applied or generalized. This study prioritized understanding English passive constructions, their functions in the source text, and their Arabic translations. It looked closely at the translation shifts during the translation process, and examples were provided to establish the efficacy of translations produced by Google Translation engine. The Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model by Juliane House (2015), which is based on the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday (1985), was used primarily to assess the translation of English passive constructions to Arabic. This section discusses the TQA model, presents the data analysed in this study, and explains the analysis procedure followed.

## 2.2 Juliane House's model (2015)

The TQA model introduced by House (2015) is based on the SFL theory by Halliday (1985). Halliday's (1985) functional theory asserts that language can be analysed in terms of its field, tenor, and mode. Field refers to ideational property of the text, tenor is the level of formality reflected by the text which reveals its interpersonal aspect, and mode reflects how the text is produced and the relation between it and its receiver. From a translation point of view, the TT should reflect the same aspects of the ST in terms of its three components (field, tenor, and mode). In addition to applying SFL to translation assessment, House distinguishes between covert translation from overt translation, which refer to how lexicogrammatical features of the ST are translated. In covert translation, these features are adapted to the norms of the TL. In overt translation, however, these features are retained. According to TQA model, texts that have a certain function in the S-culture that the translator wants the TT's audience to be aware of, are translated overtly. Since MT is not aware of these nuances, it is important to investigate translations produced by MT in order to determine whether the translation produced is translated overtly or covertly in order to achieve a more natural translation by the machine. The present study focuses on one lexicogrammatical aspect which is the passive construction. In particular by classifying the Arabic correspondences into covert or overt translations based on the translation shifts, in addition to analyzing them based on the functional dimension in House's model (2015) to investigate the preservation of the passive functions in the translated text.

## 2.3 Data collection and analysis method

In this study, particular focus has been placed on analyzing the Arabic translations of the English passive constructions in 'The Creation of the Next Imperialism' by Jayati Ghosh through the utilization of Google Translation engine. This article is from the English economic-political website article 'The Creation of the Next Imperialism,' a persuasive opinion article written in a formal register with approximately 1,764 words. The topic is about imperialism and its history and economic impact. The content of the article has a specialist journalistic style. Jayati Ghosh is the article's writer and an economics professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, India, and serves as the executive secretary of International Development Economics Associates. This paper investigates the English passive constructions in the chosen article and their Arabic correspondences provided by Google's translation, see Appendix A.

The study's sample was initially read thoroughly multiple times during the analysis to build a comprehensive understanding of the source text. Then, both researchers analyzed it manually, separately looking for English passive constructions. The passives are categorized as verbal or adjectival based on Wasow (1977). This method provides a solid framework to establish the translation shifts in the translations. There were 32 passive participles in the text, twenty of which are eventive verbal passives, six are stative adjectival passives, and seven are resultative adjectival passives. Appendix B shows the number of passive constructions that were identified in the analysed article with their corresponding translations and types.

Based on the context of each passive construction, their functions were identified by using the passive English functions, according to Thomson and Martinet (1986), as a guide. The article was then translated using the Google Translation engine via Paralink Translation, a free translation online website, and the Arabic translations of the English passive constructions were analyzed. We looked for patterns in which the translation shifts occurred, resulting in such translations. The translation shifts were identified by providing examples of each and investigating the translation as covert or overt. Additionally, the study examines whether the functions of the source passive constructions were preserved or not. Both the English passive constructions in the source text and their Arabic translations by the machine translation engine, Google

Translation, were comparatively described and analyzed.

### 3. Results and discussion

The results and discussion section focuses on examining the translation shifts applied by Google Translation Engine in rendering English passive constructions into Arabic. This study classifies these shifts according to the type of the passive. Based on the analysis of this lexicogrammatical feature, the functional analysis is undertaken. After that, the study employs Juliane House's Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model to classify the translations as either covert or overt. The primary aim is to investigate the preservation of the original passive functions and the effectiveness of these translations in aligning with the syntactic and stylistic norms of Arabic. By analyzing specific examples, the section aims to highlight the nuances of these translation shifts and their implications on the overall coherence and readability of the translated text.

A quick look at the translations as featured in Appendices A and B certain translation strategies discussed in the literature are identified albeit with a new point of view as they are linked to the type of English passive participle which was not previously investigated when translating these structures to Arabic. For example, the paraphrastic structure with tamma is used almost exclusively with verbal passives which can be viewed as evidence of grammaticalization of the verb tamma to indicate perfective aspect (Pashova, 2020). Also, all resultative adjectival passives were translated using the active structure in Arabic, and all Arabic passive strategy was used to translate verbal passive in English. The Arabic passive participle was used only three times in the dataset, one twice to translate verbal passives and once to translate a stative adjectival passive participle. An adjective is used once in the translations to translate a stative passive participle. These results are presented in **Table 2**.

The following sections discuss each translation strategy found in the MT of the article under scrutiny.

#### 3.1 Passive verb

The use of Arabic passive verbs is a straightforward strategy for rendering English passive participles as this strategy preserves the function of the original. However, it is important to note that the agent is often implicitly understood

to be "people" or "organizations," which is why it is not explicitly mentioned in the translation to avoid awkward sentence structures (Thomson & Martinet, 1986). Therefore, the agents are implied rather than explicitly mentioned, which helps maintain the natural flow and coherence of the sentences in both English and Arabic. Examples of this strategy are listed in (4) and (5) below.

(4) *It will be argued* that there has been an endeavor to resolve this by refashioning the global institutional architecture...

و سوف يقال أنه كان هناك مسعى لحل هذه المشكلة من خلال إعادة تشكيل البنية المؤسسية العالمية...

(5) *This was seen* as quid pro quo for market access ...

وكان ينظر إلى ذلك على أنه مقايضة للوصول إلى الأسواق...

In example (4), the structure 'will be argued' is translated to a passive Arabic verb *juqa:l*<sup>1</sup>; and in example (5) the structure 'was seen' is translated to *junð<sup>s</sup>ar*. Although this strategy may seem to be the default strategy, it is not frequently used by MT to translate this text. It was found to be used five times only, and these uses were to translate the verbal passive in English. This suggests that Google Translate was successful in capturing the eventive meaning of this structure.

#### 3.2 Arabic active verb

When the English passive constructions were translated into active in Arabic by Google Translation engine in this study, there was a clear shift on the structural level (Catford, 1965). In this study, two types of passive constructions were found to be translated into two types of active in Arabic. The first one is when the actual performer of the action is present in the source sentence. In Arabic, converting the English agentive passive into active is preferred (El-Yasin 1996), resulting in a covert translation since it would appear original by fitting in the target language's preferences. Translating agentive passives to active verbs was found in two instances in the text, one is listed in (6) below.

(6) denying them some of the most important instruments that had been used by the current capitalist core

وحرمانهم من بعض أهم الأدوات التي استخدمها قلب الرأسمالية الحالية

<sup>1</sup>Transliterations of Arabic words employ standard API symbols.

**Table 2.** Arabic translation strategies for different passive types.

Strategy of translating English passives to Arabic	Type of passive in English
1 Arabic passive verb	Verbal passive
2 Arabic active verb	Verbal passive, adjectival resultative passive, adjectival stative passive
3 Verbal phrase with tamma	Verbal passive
4 Nominal phrase	Verbal passive, adjectival stative passive
5 Adjective	Verbal passive, adjectival stative passive

Example (6) shows an agentive passive that has been translated to an active verb in Arabic. However, to preserve the function of the English passive in the source text, which is to focus on the action rather than the actor, Google Translation engine applied a change in word order. In Arabic, the default, unmarked word order is VSO and these sentences are translated to be OVS. Such change would help achieve the intended function.

The Arabic active structure was used more frequently to translate resultative adjectival passive participles, as illustrated the examples (7), (8), and (9).

(7) ...economic rules of the game set by the hegemonic leader.

...القواعد الاقتصادية للعبة التي وضعها الزعيم المهيمن

(8) ...international financial system created by the Bretton Woods agreement...

...النظام المالي الدولي الذي أنشأه اتفاق برينتون وودز...

(9) ...and the conditionalities imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank ...

...الشروط التي فرضها صندوق النقد الدولي والبنك الدولي...

The examples above are all translated the same way. They feature resultative adjectival passive participles in English that are translated to Arabic using an active verb. This active verb is used in a relative clause modifying a noun. Looking at example (7) more closely, the modified noun is ‘economic rules of the game’, which translated to *alqawaʿid al-iqtisādiyah lil-ʿuḡba*. The passive form ‘set’ is translated using a relative clause with an active verb *allatī*: *wadaʿha*: which can be literally translated to ‘which the leader put.’

The second type of Arabic active forms has no actor in the sentence and was rendered by Google Translation engine into pseudo-active in Arabic. According to Farghal & Al-Shorafat (1996), pseudo-active refers to some Arabic verbs that are active in form but passive in meaning. These con-

structions align with Arabic stylistic and syntactic preferences while effectively conveying the meanings intended by the original English passives. For instance, in example (10), the verb ‘protected’ is rendered as ‘بِحماية تتمتع’, which syntactically appears active but conveys the passive meaning of being protected. Also, in example (11), the verb “forced” is translated as ‘اضطروا’, which is active in form but passive in meaning, indicating that the countries were compelled to turn to them.

(10) ...agriculture and textiles sectors that were highly protected in the developed countries.

...وهي القطاعات التي تتمتع بحماية عالية في البلدان المتقدمة

(11) ...severely limited the autonomy of countries that were forced to turn to them for assistance.

...حدثت بشدة من استقلال البلدان التي اضطروا للجوء إليهم للحصول على المساعدة.

However, omitting the agent as in the previous cases should not be taken lightly or coincidentally (Farghal & Al-Shorafat, 1996). According to Boilinger’s statement that says, “[t]he most useful — and dangerous — function of the passive (in English) is to enable the speaker to keep silent about who performs the action” (1980, p. 29). Thus, this translation shift is useful because it focuses the audience’s attention more on the action itself or its effects, rather than on the actor. Although, it is dangerous because such omission of the agent may manipulate the truth or shift the attention away from important matters that should not be silenced. To illustrate this point, in example (11), the passive construction “were forced” is translated via Google Translation engine as ‘اضطروا’ which is an active form. This pseudo-active construction focuses on the action of being forced without explicitly mentioning the agent. When a professional translator was asked to translate this sentence, they used ‘أضطرت’, which clearly indicates that there is someone behind the action of forcing the countries. This highlights the actor’s presence and makes the context



clearer, ensuring that the intensity and the role of forcing these countries are not downplayed. In translation (12), the presence of the idea that there is an actor behind such force came to the surface.

(12) "...من استقلال البلدان التي أُضْطِرَّت للجوء إليهم للحصول على المساعدة."

Translating the passive to an active verb with a vague agent as in the Goggle translation in (11), highlights the ideological implications that MT might miss. Humans are aware of these ideological implications that might depict one side as possessing more power over the other argument of the verb, which foregrounds the importance of editing any MT production.

### 3.3 Verbal phrase with tamma

The verb *tamma* is a lexical verb indicating the meaning of completion. This verb is believed to have grammaticalized and that it is used followed by a nominal to indicate perfective aspect of the action reflected by the verbal noun following it (Pashova, 2021; Alhedayani, 2023). Examples of this strategy are considered to be translated overtly because it is a source-oriented translation (House, 2015). Many researchers believe this structure was introduced into Arabic through translation of English passives (Holes, 2004; AlZumor, 2021). However, the function of the English passive constructions in the source text (13), which focuses on the action and its completion, is preserved in Arabic because the receiver of the action is foregrounded.

(13) ...the many Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) that *have been signed* in the past two decades...

...العديد من اتفاقيات التجارة الإقليمية التي تم توقيعها في العقد الماضيين...

### 3.4 Nominal phrase

Rendering the passive verbs into Arabic verbless structures with a verbal noun is another translation shift that results in a covert translation that could be seen as a second original. (House, 2015)

(14) ...and the resulting lack of direct political control changed the landscape in terms of how dominance *could be exercised*.

...ومنتج عن ذلك من افتقار الى السيطرة المباشرة، غيرت المشهد من حيث كيفية ممارسة الهيمنة.

(15) Insofar as imperialism is about the struggle over and capture of economic territory (which *must be broadly defined*...

اع على الأراضي الاقتصادية والاستيلاء عليها (والتي يجب تعريفها على نطاق يقدر ماتدور الامبريالية حول الصر واسع...

(16) There is also a very strong and expansive view on what constitutes 'expropriation' for which compensation *can be demanded*...

وواسعة جدًا حول ما يشكل 'مصادرة' يمكن المطالبة بالتعويض عنها... هناك أيضًا وجهة نظر قوية

(17) the GATT limit rate that cannot be exceeded without permitting retaliation)

... (المعدل الحدي الذي تحدده اتفاقية الجات والذي لا يمكن تجاوزه دون سماح بالانتقام).

The function of focusing on the process is preserved in each of the previous examples, even when the passive structure was changed into verbal nouns in Arabic. This transformation aligns with Arabic's syntactic and stylistic preferences, where the emphasis is on the action rather than the actor. The translation shift not only maintains the meaning but also ensures the translation reads naturally in Arabic. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the English passive constructions rendered as verbal nouns by the Google Translation engine often include modals in their source forms. Modals such as "could," "must," "can," and "cannot" are used to express necessity, possibility, or permission, and these nuances are preserved in Arabic through appropriate verbal nouns. This shift allows for the preservation of the intended meaning while adhering to the linguistic norms of the target language.

### 3.5 Adjective

Another shift in translating the English passive verbs is the use of adjectival phrases in Arabic. This type of shift is utilized to adapt and fit into the target language's norms and preferences. Therefore, the translation looks more natural in the target language and conveys the same intended meaning and function of the source passive construction. However, according to Farghal and Al-Shorafat (1996), such a translation shift means translating English passive verbs into adjectival forms in Arabic that do not explicitly denote an action being

performed by the subject. Therefore, the Arabic translations are typically verbless. This type of shift occurred only once with a lexical adjective and three times with the use of the Arabic passive participle, which is a nominal derived form that functions as an adjective. An example is presented in (18) below.

(18) ...and partly because *the system is designed* to provide supplementary guarantees...

...وجزئيا لأن النظام مصمم لتوفير خدمات تكميلية...

The function of the passive construction in the source text focuses on the action rather than the actor and describes the state of something. Even though the passive structure was not preserved in Google's Arabic translation the source function of the source text was preserved.

The analysis reveals that the majority of translation shifts performed by Google Translation Engine align with Arabic's syntactic and stylistic preferences, resulting in covert translations that maintain the intended meaning and function of the source text. These shifts include translating passive constructions into adjectival phrases, active structures, passive structures with internal vowel changes, and verbless structures with verbal nouns. The study also identifies the frequent use of modals in the original English text and their preservation through appropriate verbal nouns in Arabic. Additionally, translating passive constructions into passive forms using "Tamma" (تم) was identified as an overt translation due to its source-oriented approach (Holes, 2004). This alignment ensures natural and coherent translations, although the manipulation of passive structures into pseudo-active forms raises potential concerns about the transparency and clarity of certain translations, especially in sensitive contexts.

On the functional level, most source functions focused on the action rather than the actor, either with the agent's presence or absence in the sentence. All of them were preserved in the Arabic translations by applying different translation shifts. Even when shifting passives into actives, Google Translation engine changed the order of the Arabic sentences OVS to focus on the action rather than the actor and achieve the intended function.

## 4. Conclusion

Most of the translation shifts by Google Translation

engine fit Arabic as a target language, its norms and preferences, which resulted in natural and native-like translation, or as it is called in House's (2015) work 'a second original'. These translation shifts are from English passive into Arabic passive structures with verb internal vowel change, the main passive forms in Arabic when the agent is absent in the source sentence. This finding aligns with previous research such as Al-Zumor (2021) and Farghel and Al-Shorofat (1996); however, translating English passive by using a periphrastic structure with the grammaticalized verb Tamma was classified as an overt translation since it is a 'source-oriented' approach as highlighted by House (2015). It was the only translation shift to be classified as overt. The rest of the English passive constructions were translated covertly by Google Translation engine by applying translation shifts, such as translating into adjectival phrases, as found in Farghel and Al-Shorofat's (1996) study. Also, translating to verbless Arabic structures with verbal nouns aligns with Al-Zumor's (2021) findings. Additionally, passive constructions with modals such as "must," "cannot," were often translated into Arabic verbless structures with a verbal noun, preserving the function of focusing on the process rather than the actor. This transformation aligns with Arabic's syntactic and stylistic preferences, ensuring the translations read naturally and convey the intended meanings. Moreover, regarding agentive passives, Google Translation engine rendered them into active sentences in Arabic, resulting in producing natural covert translations to all the Agentive English passives in the source text.

Regarding the function of the passives, results show that the translations mostly kept the original function of the sentence. However, in the case of translating English passive constructions into Arabic pseudo-active structures, the function could be manipulated. It may lead to misunderstandings when the passivity of the action is not on the surface (Boilinger, 1980), especially in sensitive matters like economic-political fields. The results suggest that Google Translate did a good job at achieving a covert translation regarding the grammatical feature investigated in this paper. However, more training needs to be done in order to achieve natural translation because there are some translations that do not conform to TL good practice.

In this paper, we present a method not previously conducted on translation of passives from English to Arabic by in-

investigating different types of passive participles. This method can be tested for larger data sets in order to determine how feasible it is in discovering nuances of passivization cross-linguistically that were not observed using traditional methods. For example, data from large parallel corpora can be compared to data from comparable corpora from the same language pair to specify TL norms and translation specific strategies. Also, investigating different passive participles using large corpora can reveal whether resultative passive participles and eventive ones are in fact on a continuum rather than separate categories. This study regardless of its limitations, small data size, single genre, and focused approach, shows that House's TQA model (2015) can be used to assess translations produced by MT applications.

Google translated this text covertly because the norms of the TL are adhered to. This text is written to be read by people who want to follow the latest updates on political issues and therefore the original text does not carry any importance for the target text readers. However, when ideology is taken into consideration, this is where we find that Google Translation engine is lacking the most.

Because translation is considered a "linguistic-textual phenomenon" (House, 2013), evaluation of translation needs to be based on linguistic analysis of lexicogrammatical features. This analysis can be the base for determining ideational aspects of the ST and TT. Evaluation of translation needs another component, also, which is considering social relevance issues and ideological and discourse implications reflected by these lexicogrammatical items. Applying House's TQA (2015) model on translation produced by Google Translation engine revealed important issues about social relevance and ideological implications. The results suggest that MT translates lexicogrammatical features, as in the case of the passive participles, of the text covertly according to TT norms but ignores nuances that might affect ideological and discourse features of the text. This implies that even though MT is advancing rapidly, its use for professional translation needs to be done with caution, and that post editing to amend any ideological implications that might arise is essential.

## Author Contributions

N.A.-Q.: idea, conceptualization, data collection, analysis, writing up. R.A.: conceptualization, analysis, writing up.

## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## Data Availability Statement

Data is available in Appendix A in the paper.

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## Appendix A

Source text	Target text
<p>The Creation of the Next Imperialism The Institutional Architecture by Jayati Ghosh                      Topics: Imperialism                      Places: Asia , Global , India                      Jayati Ghosh is professor of economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India and executive secretary of International Development Economics Associates (<a href="http://www.networkideas.org">www.networkideas.org</a>).</p>	<p>خلق الإمبريالية القادمة العمارة المؤسسية بقلم جاياتي غوش                      المواضيع: الإمبريالية الأماكن: آسيا، عالمي، الهند                      جاياتي غوش هو أستاذ الاقتصاد في جامعة جواهر لال نهرو، نيودلهي، الهند والمكثرتير التنفيذي لشركاء اقتصاديات التنمية الدولية                      (<a href="http://www.networkideas.org">www.networkideas.org</a>).</p>
<p>The early theorists of imperialism, including V.I. Lenin and Nikolai Bukharin, took the existence of colonial structures for granted. Obviously, the national liberation movements of the twentieth century, the disintegration of colonial power in the second half of the century, and the resulting lack of direct political control changed the landscape in terms of how dominance could be exercised. Just after the Second World War, in the Bretton Woods period, the undisputed dominance of the United States in the capitalist world order played a central role in ensuring that many of the earlier requirements were met through a combination of global policing and economic rules of the game set by the hegemonic leader.                      By the closing decades of the late twentieth century and the opening decades of the twenty-first, however, the world had become much more complex geopolitically and economically. The United States had become the sole superpower, but one enfeebled by over-extension (as the wars in Iraq and the subsequent inability to control events across the Arab world showed clearly) and its own increasing economic dependence on capital inflows from across the world. Competitive threats from Western Europe</p>	<p>اعتبر المنظرون الأوائل للإمبريالية، بما في ذلك لينين ونيكولاي بوخارين، وجود الهياكل الاستعمارية أمراً مفروغاً منه.                      ومن الواضح أن حركات التحرر الوطني في القرن العشرين، وتفكك القوة الاستعمارية في النصف الثاني من القرن، وما نتج عن ذلك من افتقار إلى السيطرة السياسية المباشرة، غيرت المشهد من حيث كيفية ممارسة الهيمنة. بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية مباشرة، في فترة بريتون وودز، لعبت هيمنة الولايات المتحدة بلا منازع على النظام العالمي الرأسمالي دوراً مركزياً في ضمان تلبية العديد من المتطلبات السابقة من خلال مزيج من الشرطة العالمية والقواعد الاقتصادية للنظام العالمي. اللعبة التي وضعها الزعيم المهيمن. ولكن بحلول العقود الأخيرة من أواخر القرن العشرين والعقود الأولى من القرن الحادي والعشرين، أصبح العالم أكثر تعقيداً من الناحيتين الجيوسياسية والاقتصادية. لقد أصبحت الولايات المتحدة القوة العظمى الوحيدة، لكنها قوة أضعفها الإفراط في التوسع (كما أظهرت الحروب في العراق وما تلاها من عدم القدرة على السيطرة على الأحداث في جميع أنحاء العالم العربي بوضوح) واعتمادها الاقتصادي المتزايد على تدفقات رأس المال من جميع أنحاء العالم. لم تدم</p>

## Source text

and Japan were short-lived due to rampant internal contradictions in both, but the emergence of new powers in the developing world, and in particular the economic rise of China, created a more complex global dynamic. The growing power of multinational corporations was accompanied by the increased diversity of their countries of origin (though major multinationals—the top 200 or even the top 500—remained highly concentrated in geographic as well as economic terms). Technological changes that enabled production relocation along with the vertical disintegration of production led to the emergence of value chains in which the operating requirements of multinational corporations became somewhat different.

Insofar as imperialism is about the struggle over and capture of economic territory (which must be broadly defined to include not just geographical territory such as land and natural resources, but also the creation of new markets, sources of labor, and forms of surplus transfer such as are reflected in intellectual property), these changes have created distant demands upon imperialist structures and processes. In the absence of a world state, and in a much more complex and constantly changing politico-economic environment, how can capital (which is increasingly global in orientation) generate the superstructures through which the transfers of value are ensured and the investment risks are moderated and contained? It will be argued that there has been an endeavor to resolve this by refashioning the global institutional architecture in ways that operate to increase the conditions of “stability” for large capital while increasing its bargaining power vis-à-vis working people and citizens, as well as nation-states and even smaller capitalist enterprises.

## International Trade Agreements

The past two decades have witnessed an explosion in the treaties, agreements, and other mechanisms whereby global capital imposes rules, regulations, and modes of behavior upon governments and their citizenry. It is true that the post-Second World War international financial system created by the Bretton Woods agreement also specified rules for member countries, and the conditionalities imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank also severely limited the autonomy of countries that were forced to turn to them for assistance. But the recent proliferation of trade agreements (multilateral, regional, and bilateral), investment treaties, and more comprehensive economic partnership agreements impose such a plethora of conditions that Bretton Woods agreements and World Bank and IMF policies almost pale in significance. What is more significant is that these rules operate even for countries that are not in the positions of debtor-suplicants to international financial institutions, and so they require all countries to restrict their policies in ways that are directly related to the possibilities of generating autonomous development in periphery countries.

Consider how the multilateral trading system has evolved. Earlier Rounds of GATT (the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) recognized Special & Differential Treatment

(S&D) for developing countries, which required less than full reciprocity and were couched in developmental terms. The Uruguay Round (signed off in 1994) moved to a single-tier system of rights and obligations, under which developing countries have to implement fully all the rules and commitments, with flexibility only in longer transition periods. This was seen as quid pro quo for market access in agriculture and textiles, sectors that were highly protected in the developed countries.

But this affected the possibilities of autonomous development in the periphery by constraining the policy choices open to them, and denying them some of the most important instruments that had been used by the current capitalist core in its own industrialization and development process. For example, the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) does not allow practices like local content specifications to increase linkages between foreign investors and local manufacturers, or foreign exchange balancing requirements or restrictions on foreign exchange use by foreign investors. The Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights

## Target text

التحديات التنافسية من أوروبا الغربية واليابان طويلا بسبب التناقضات الداخلية المتفشية في كليهما، لكن ظهور قوى جديدة في العالم النامي، وخاصة الصعود الاقتصادي للصين، خلق ديناميكية عالمية أكثر تعقيدا. كانت القوة المتنامية للشركات المتعددة الجنسيات مصحوبة بالتنوع المتزايد في بلدانها الأصلية (على الرغم من أن الشركات الكبرى المتعددة الجنسيات - أكبر 200 شركة أو حتى أعلى 500 شركة - ظلت مركزية بشكل كبير من الناحية الجغرافية والاقتصادية). دت التغيرات التكنولوجية التي مكنت من نقل الإنتاج إلى جانب التفكك الرأسي للإنتاج إلى ظهور سلاسل القيمة التي أصبحت فيها متطلبات التشغيل للشركات المتعددة الجنسيات مختلفة إلى حد ما. بقدر ما تدور الإمبريالية حول الصراع على الأراضي الاقتصادية والاستيلاء عليها (والتي يجب تعريفها على نطاق واسع بحيث لا تشمل فقط الأراضي الجغرافية مثل الأراضي والموارد الطبيعية، ولكن أيضا إنشاء أسواق جديدة ومصادر العمل وأشكال تحويل الفائض مثل هذه كما ينعكس في الملكية الفكرية)، خلقت هذه التغييرات مطالب بعيدة على الهياكل والعمليات الإمبريالية. في غياب دولة عالمية، وفي بيئة سياسية واقتصادية أكثر تعقيدا ومتغيرة باستمرار، كيف يمكن لرأس المال (الذي يتجه عالميا بشكل متزايد) أن يولد الهياكل الفوقية التي يتم من خلالها ضمان نقل القيمة والتخفيف من مخاطر الاستثمار؟ والوارد؟ وسوف يقال إنه كان هناك مسعى لحل هذه المشكلة من خلال إعادة تشكيل البنية المؤسسية العالمية بطرق تعمل على زيادة ظروف "الاستقرار" لرأس المال الكبير مع زيادة قوتها التفاوضية تجاه العمال والمواطنين، كما وكذلك الدول القومية وحتى الشركات الرأسمالية الأصغر.

اتفاقيات التجارة الدولية لقد شهد العقدان الماضيان انفجارا في المعاهدات والاتفاقيات وغير ذلك من الآليات التي بموجبها يفرض رأس المال العالمي القواعد والأنظمة وأساليب السلوك على الحكومات ومواطنيها. صحيح أن النظام المالي الدولي في فترة ما بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية، والذي أنشأه اتفاق بريتون وودز، حدد أيضا قواعد للدول الأعضاء، كما أن الشروط التي فرضها صندوق النقد الدولي والبنك الدولي حددت بشدة من استقلال البلدان واضطروا للجوء إليهم للحصول على المساعدة. ولكن الانتشار الأخير للاتفاقيات التجارية (المتعددة الأطراف والإقليمية والثنائية)، ومعاهدات الاستثمار، واتفاقيات الشراكة الاقتصادية الأكثر شمولاً، يفرض عددا كبيرا من الشروط حتى أن اتفاقيات بريتون وودز وسياسات البنك الدولي وصندوق النقد الدولي تكاد تتضاءل أهميتها. والأمر الأكثر أهمية هو أن هذه القواعد تنطبق حتى على البلدان التي ليست في وضع المدين الذي يتقدم بطلب إلى المؤسسات المالية الدولية، وبالتالي

فهي تلزم جميع البلدان بتقييد سياساتها بطرق ترتبط ارتباطا مباشرا بإمكانيات توليد تنمية مستقلة. في الدول الهامشية.

تتطلب الأمر الأكثر أهمية هو أن هذه القواعد تنطبق حتى على البلدان التي ليست في وضع المدين الذي يتقدم بطلب إلى المؤسسات المالية الدولية، وبالتالي فهي تلزم جميع البلدان بتقييد سياساتها بطرق ترتبط ارتباطا مباشرا بإمكانيات توليد تنمية مستقلة. في الدول الهامشية. وانتقلت جولة أوروغواي (التي تم التوقيع عليها في عام 1994) إلى نظام أحادي المستوى من الحقوق والالتزامات، والذي بموجبه يتعين على البلدان النامية أن تنفذ بشكل كامل كل القواعد والالتزامات، مع عدم المرونة إلا في فترات انتقالية أطول. وكان ينظر إلى ذلك على أنه مقايضة للوصول إلى الأسواق في قطاعات الزراعة والمنسوجات، وهي القطاعات التي تتمتع بحماية عالية في البلدان المتقدمة. لكن هذا أثر على إمكانيات التنمية المستقلة في الدول الطرفية من خلال تقييد خيارات السياسة المفتوحة أمامهم، وحرمانهم من بعض أهم الأدوات التي استخدمها قلب الرأسمالية الحالية في عملية التصنيع والتنمية الخاصة بها. على سبيل المثال، لا تسمح اتفاقية تدابير الاستثمار المرتبطة بالتجارة بممارسات مثل

## Source text

## Target text

(TRIPS) allows for the concentration and privatization of knowledge, and additionally severely restricts reverse engineering and other forms of imitative innovation that have historically been used for industrialization. It has forced the extension of patent life in many countries, allows patenting of life forms, and puts the burden of proof on the defendant. The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) prohibits subsidies that depend upon the use of domestic over imported goods or are conditional on export performance. Ongoing negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) on Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) are currently based on requiring much deeper tariff cuts in developing countries, which will further deprive them of a crucial trade measure that can support infant industry. The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) contained fine print that effectively allowed developed countries to continue with massive subsidization and protection of their own agriculture and agri-businesses, but it prevents developing countries from doing even a small fraction of this. Most developing countries are allowed only 10 percent de minimis support, unlike most developed countries that have to ensure only a 36 percent reduction of certain subsidies and limit some others, while maintaining and even increasing the rest. Developing countries (like India) that attempt to provide some protection to farmers to ensure food security are coming up against this constraint, because according to the AoA, even in developing countries all such subsidies are measured in relation to 1986–1988 prices, not current prices! Instead of recognizing the ridiculous nature of this clause, the developed countries are resisting any change and have only agreed to provide a Peace Clause for a limited period to certain countries.

However, if the WTO has created rigidities and constraints on policy space in developing countries, the many Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) that have been signed in the past two decades are often even worse on this front. There are nearly 400 such agreements in operation, and they have become more comprehensive over the past twenty years. Most (especially North-South agreements) tend to be either “WTO-plus,” i.e., they augment provisions already covered by the multilateral trading regime, or “WTO-extra,” i.e., contain provisions that go beyond current WTO agreements. Thus they often require reductions of actually applied tariffs, rather than of “bound” tariff rates (the GATT limit rate that cannot be exceeded without permitting retaliation). They demand more deregulation in services trade. They typically require more stringent enforcement requirements of intellectual property rights (IPRs) such as: reducing exemptions (e.g., allowing compulsory licensing only for emergencies); preventing parallel imports; extending IPRs to areas like life forms, counterfeiting, and piracy; extending exclusive rights to test data (e.g., in pharmaceuticals); and making IPR provisions more detailed and prescriptive. They have been known to forbid technology and knowledge transfer demands or conditions on the nationality of senior personnel, extending provisions to taxes and charges. They also enter into a range of areas that the WTO still leaves open to individual countries’ policy choices, such as competition policy, rules on investment and capital movement, government procurement, environmental standards, and even labor mobility. Further, unlike the WTO, most RTAs do not provide exceptions to countries in the case of serious balance-of-payments and external financial difficulties.

In addition, there are the Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs), of which there are more than 4,000 in operation in the world at present. These are about protecting and promoting private investment, of all types, and effectively privileging the rights of investors over the rights of citizens in the host country. There is typically a very broad, asset-based definition of investment that includes Foreign Direct Investment, some types of portfolio investment in equities, real estate, and even IPRs! There is also a very strong and expansive view on what constitutes “expropriation” for which compensation can be demanded—not just nationalization of assets but all sorts of rules and regulations (even those

مواصفات المحتوى المحلي لزيادة الروابط بين المستثمرين الأجانب والمصنعين المحليين، أو متطلبات موازنة النقد الأجنبي أو القيود المفروضة على استخدام العملات الأجنبية من قبل المستثمرين الأجانب. وتسمح اتفاقية حقوق الملكية الفكرية المرتبطة بالتجارة (تريبس) بتركيز المعرفة وخصصتها، بالإضافة إلى أنها تقيد بشدة الهندسة العكسية وغيرها من أشكال الإبداع المقلد التي استخدمت تاريخياً في التصنيع. لقد فرض إطالة عمر براءة الاختراع في العديد من البلدان، وسمح بتسجيل براءات اختراع لأشكال الحياة، ووضع عبء الإثبات على عاتق المدعي عليه. تحظر اتفاقية الدعم والإجراءات التعويضية (SCM) تقديم الدعم الذي يعتمد على استخدام السلع المحلية بدلاً من السلع المستوردة أو التي تكون مشروطة بأداء التصدير. وتستند المفاوضات الجارية في منظمة التجارة العالمية بشأن الوصول إلى الأسواق غير الزراعية (NAMA) حالياً إلى المطالبة بتخفيضات أعمق بكثير في التعريفات الجمركية في البلدان النامية، الأمر الذي سيزيد من حرمانها من التدبير التجارية الحاسمة التي يمكن أن تدعم الصناعات الوليدة. قد احتوت اتفاقية الزراعة على تفاصيل دقيقة سمحت للبلدان المتقدمة فعلياً بمواصلة تقديم الدعم والحماية على نطاق واسع لزارعها وأعمالها الزراعية، ولكنها تمنع البلدان النامية من القيام ولو بجزء صغير من هذا. ولا يسمح لأغلب البلدان النامية إلا بنسبة 10 في المائة فقط من الدعم بالحد الأدنى، على عكس معظم البلدان المتقدمة التي يتعين عليها ضمان خفض إعانات بنسبة 36 في المائة فقط والحد من بعض الإعانات الأخرى، مع الحفاظ على الباقي بل وحتى زيادته.

إن البلدان النامية (مثل الهند) التي تحاول توفير بعض الحماية للزارع عين لضمان الأمن الغذائي تواجه هذه القيود، لأنه وفقاً لاتفاقية الزراعة، حتى في البلدان النامية، يتم قياس جميع هذه الإعانات مقارنة بالأسعار في الفترة 1986-1988، وليس الأسعار الحالية. الأسعار! وبدلاً من الاعتراف بالطبيعة السخيفة لهذا البند، تقوم الدول المتقدمة أي تغيير، ولم توافق إلا على تقديم شرط السلام لفترة محدودة لدول معينة. ومع ذلك، إذا كانت منظمة التجارة العالمية قد خلقت الصعود والقيود على مساحة السياسة في البلدان النامية، فإن العديد من اتفاقيات التجارة الإقليمية (RTAs) التي تم توقيعها في العقود الماضية غالباً ما تكون أسوأ في هذه الجبهة. هناك ما يقرب من 400 اتفاقية من هذا القبيل في التشغيل، وأصبحت أكثر شمولاً على مدار العشرين عاماً الماضية. تمويل معظم (خاصة اتفاقيات من الشمال متعدد الأطراف، أو “منظمة التجارة العالمية”، على سبيل المثال، تحتوي على أحكام تتجاوز اتفاقيات منظمة التجارة العالمية الحالية. ومن ثم فهي تتطلب في كثير من الأحيان تخفيضات في التعريفات المطبقة فعلياً، بدلاً من معدلات التعريفات &quot;المقيدة&quot; (المعدل الحدي الذي تحدده اتفاقية الجات والذي لا يمكن تجاوزه دون السماح بالانتقام). ويطلبون بمزيد من التحرير في تجارة الخدمات. فهي تتطلب عادة متطلبات إنفاذ أكثر صرامة لحقوق الملكية الفكرية مثل: تقليل الإعفاءات (على سبيل المثال، السماح بالتريخيص الإجباري فقط لحالات الطوارئ)؛ ومنع الواردات الموازية؛ وتوسيع نطاق حقوق الملكية الفكرية لتشمل مجالات مثل أشكال الحياة والتقليد والقرصنة؛ وتوسيع نطاق الحقوق الحصرية لاختيار البيانات (على سبيل المثال، في مجال المستحضرات الصيدلانية)؛ وجعل أحكام حقوق الملكية الفكرية أكثر تفصيلاً وتوجيهاً. ومن المعروف أنها تمنع متطلبات نقل التكنولوجيا والمعرفة أو الشروط المتعلقة بجنسية كبار الموظفين، وتوسع الأحكام لتشمل الضرائب والرسوم. وهي تدخل أيضاً في مجموعة من المجالات التي لا تزال منظمة التجارة العالمية تتركها مفتوحة للخيارات السياسية لكل دولة على حدة، مثل سياسة المنافسة، والقواعد المتعلقة بالاستثمار وحركة رأس المال، والمشتريات الحكومية، والمعايير البيئية، بل وحتى تنقل العمالة. علاوة على ذلك، وعلى النقيض من منظمة التجارة العالمية، فإن معظم اتفاقيات التجارة الإقليمية لا توفر استثناءات للبلدان في حالة وجود ميزان مدفوعات خطير أو صعوبات مالية

Source text	Target text
<p>for environmental protection or labor protection) as well as taxation have been interpreted as “expropriation.”</p> <p>All this matters greatly because BITs and increasingly RTAs are subject to dispute settlement mechanisms, both between states and between an investor and a state, that tend to be highly arbitrary, opaque, not open to public scrutiny, and generally pro-investor in their judgments. Since they are legally based on “equal” treatment of legal persons with no primacy for human rights, they have become known for their pro-investor bias, partly due to the incentive structure for arbitrators, and partly because the system is designed to provide supplementary guarantees to investors, rather than making them respect host countries’ laws and regulations.</p> <p>The significance of these treaties and binding legal arrangements is so important for large capital today that new agreements are being lobbied for, which further push the boundaries in terms of constraining regulation and inhibiting measures and policies that would ensure the social and economic rights of citizens. Thus the Obama administration in the United States has joined with Republicans in Congress, with whom otherwise there is great antipathy, to push for fast-track negotiating authority in order to conclude two major trade agreements: the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP). The goal is to use such forced, fast-track trade agreements to put into place rules that will ensure the continuing dominance of the economies of the triad, making it all the more difficult for emerging nations to catch up, while also securing the power of the mega-multinational corporations with their headquarters in the core economies.</p>	<p>خارجية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، هناك معاهدات الاستثمار الثنائية (BITs)، والتي يوجد منها أكثر من 4000 معاهدة عاملة في العالم في الوقت الحاضر. وتتعلق هذه الأمور بحماية وتعزيز الاستثمار الخاص بجميع أنواعه، وتفضيل حقوق المستثمرين بشكل فعال على حقوق المواطنين في البلد المضيف. عادة ما يكون هناك تعريف واسع للغاية للاستثمار قائم على الأصول ويتضمن الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر وبعض أنواع استثمارات المحافظ في الأسهم والعقارات وحتى حقوق الملكية الفكرية! هناك أيضاً وجهة نظر قوية وواسعة جداً حول ما يشكل &amp;quot;مصادرة&amp;quot;: يمكن المطالبة بالتعويض عنها - ليس فقط تأميم الأصول ولكن تم فرض جميع أنواع القواعد واللوائح (حتى تلك المتعلقة بحماية البيئة أو حماية العمال) بالإضافة إلى الضرائب. يتم تفسيرها على أنها &amp;quot;مصادرة&amp;quot;.</p> <p>كل هذا مهم إلى حد كبير لأن معاهدات الاستثمار الثنائية واتفاقيات التجارة الإقليمية بشكل متزايد تخضع لآليات تسوية المنازعات، سواء بين الدول أو بين المستثمر والدولة، والتي تميل إلى أن تكون تعسفية للغاية، ومبهمة، وغير مفتوحة للتفتيش العام، وبشكل عام مؤيدة للمستثمر في أحكامها. ونظراً لأنها تستند قانونياً إلى معاملة &amp;quot;متساوية&amp;quot; للأشخاص الاعتباريين دون أي أولوية لحقوق الإنسان، فقد أصبحت معروفة بتحيزها لصالح الاستثمار، ويرجع ذلك جزئياً إلى هيكل الحوافز للمحكّمين، وجزئياً لأن النظام مصمم لتوفير خدمات تكميلية. ضمانات للمستثمرين، بدلاً من جعلهم يحترمون قوانين وأنظمة البلدان المضيفة.</p> <p>إن أهمية هذه المعاهدات والترتيبات القانونية الملزمة مهمة للغاية بالنسبة لرأس المال الكبير اليوم، حيث يتم الضغط على اتفاقيات جديدة، مما يزيد من الحدود من حيث تقييد التنظيم وتثبيت التدابير والسياسات التي من شأنها أن تضمن الحقوق الاجتماعية والاقتصادية للمواطنين. وهكذا انضمت إدارة أوباما في الولايات المتحدة إلى الجمهوريين في الكونغرس، والذين يوجد معهم كراهية عظيمة، للدفع من أجل السلطة التفاوضية سريعة المسار من أجل إبرام اتفاقيات تجاريين رئيسيين: الشراكة عبر المحيط الهادئ (TPP) و شراكة التجارة والاستثمار عبر المحيط الأطلسي (T-TIP).</p> <p>والهدف من ذلك هو استخدام هذه الاتفاقيات التجارية القسرية وسريعة المسار لوضع قواعد من شأنها أن تضمن السيطرة المستمرة للاقتصادات الثلاثي، مما يجعل من الصعب على الدول الناشئة اللحاق بالركب، مع تأمين السلطة أيضاً الشركات الضخمة الثقافية مع مفرها الرئيسي في الاقتصادات الأساسية.</p>

## Appendix B

English passive	Type of passive	Type of translation	Translation
Could be exercised	Verbal	Nominal phrase	كيفية ممارسة
Undisputed	Adjectival (stative)	Nominal phrase	بلا منازع
Were met	Verbal	Nominal phrase	تلبية المتطلبات
Set by	Adjectival (resultative)	Active verb	وضعها
Were short-lived	Adjectival	Active verb	لم تدم
Was accompanied	Verbal	Passive participle	مصحوبة
Must be broadly defined	Verbal	Active verb	يجب تعريفها
Are reflected in	Adjectival (resultative)	Active verb	ينعكس
Through which the transfers of value are ensured	Verbal	Verbal phrase with tamma	ضمان يتم من خلالها



English passive	Type of passive	Type of translation	Translation
The investment risks are moderated and contained	Verbal	Nominal phrase	نقل القيمة والتخفيف من مخاطر الاستثمار الواردة
It will be argued	Verbal	Passive verb	سوف يقال
Created by	Adjectival (resultative)	Active verb	الذي أنشأه اتفاق
Imposed by	Adjectival (stative)	Active verb	التي فرضها
Were forced	Adjectival (resultative)	Active verb	اضطروا
Directly related to	Adjectival (stative)	Active verb	بطرق ترتبط ارتباطا مباشرا
Were couched	Verbal	Active verb	بتقييد
Signed off in	Adjectival	Verbal phrase with tamma	التي تم التوقيع عليها
This was seen	Verbal	Passive verb	وكان ينظر إلى
That were highly protected	Adjectival (resultative)	Active verb in relative clause	تتمتع بحماية عالية
Had been used	Verbal	Active verb	استخدمها
Have historically been used	Verbal	Passive verb	استخدمت تاريخيا
Imported goods	Adjectival (stative)	Passive participle	المستوردة
Are allowed	Verbal	Passive verb	ولا يُسمح
Are measured	Verbal	Verbal phrase with tamma	يتم قياس
Have been signed	Verbal	Verbal phrase with tamma	تم توقيعها
Covered	Adjectival (resultative)	Active verb	التي تغطيها
Cannot be exceeded	Verbal	Nominal phrase	لا يمكن تجاوزه
They have been known	Verbal	Prepositional phrase	من المعروف
Can be demanded	Verbal	nominal phrase	يمكن المطالبة
Have been interpreted	Verbal	Verbal phrase with tamma	يتم تفسيرها
Is designed	Verbal	Passive participle	مصمم
Are being lobbied for	Verbal	Verbal phrase with tamma	يتم الضغط
Forced	Adjectival (stative)	adjective	القسرية