

Using Purpose-Based Approach of Translation as a Means for Safe and Smooth Lifelong Learning

Dr.Nehad Rabe'a El-Beheri

Assistant professor, translation and English lecturer

Department of Foreign Languages, Taif University ,Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

*E-mail: rana_saad2002@hotmail.com

Abstract

Skopostheorie of translation, or the translation purpose theory, is considered one of the most modern translation theories. It is based mainly on translation for a certain purpose and for a specific audience. In other words, a specific piece of writing may be translated in a variety of ways depending on the purpose of translation previously designed and the audience to whom the translation is to be addressed. This approach of translation can effectively be used by Arab professional translators in order to translate modern foreign knowledge for our Muslim generations without any passive effect on our Islamic religion and eastern traditions. That is to say, it is a useful application of the skopostheorie or the purpose theory. For example, valuable health or lifestyle articles being translated using such approach are to be filtered from any reference to any taboos , such as drinking alcohol or eating forbidden foods as well as the reference to illegal relationships. It is also useful in filtering Western literature for example. The second issue in benefitting from the skopostheorie is its benefit in filtering the difficulties of English texts by removing technical and unneeded details or by paraphrasing ST in the TT language.

Keywords: Skopostheorie, lifelong learning.

1.Introduction:

Lifelong learning is simply defined at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lifelong_learning as the continuous building of skills and knowledge throughout the life of an individual. It occurs through experiences encountered in the course of a lifetime. These experiences could be formal (training, counseling, tutoring, mentorship, apprenticeship, higher education, etc.) or informal (experiences, situations, etc.) in. It is also defined by Harper Collins Dictionary: (Social Science / Education) as the provision or use of both formal and informal learning opportunities throughout people's lives in order to foster the continuous development and improvement of the knowledge and skills needed for employment and personal fulfillment.

In this sense, Lifelong learning is essential for everybody, at any time and at any place. Distance learning for example is considered a form of lifelong learning because it makes learning process available for those who are incapable of moving to the learning premises such as housewives, the handicapped as well as those who live far from schools or Universities. It starts also at the time of birth when the child learns everything around himself in the surrounding environment whether formally from schools or informally from his family or his wider society. Lifelong learning is continuous then until the end of our life. It is useful also in developing the quality of our characters in the society and makes us more effective in our tasks and duties.

The present study is not designed mainly to discuss the types and benefits of lifelong learning. It is rather designed to study the way to achieve a kind of lifelong learning which is smooth and safe by means of applying the purpose-based translation theory on certain source texts which carry inappropriate elements. Translation in general is useful in transferring modern forms of knowledge in all domains. This in turn intensifies the process of lifelong learning. However; pure translation from foreign culture, who own the most modern developments in all domains, may result in a degree of risk to our Islamic culture. Western culture is loaded with good knowledge which is accompanied with dangerous elements for our culture. Therefore, a translation approach which is based on filtering the STs from its inappropriate elements prior to submitting the knowledge to the learners is considered a prerequisite these days.

2. An approach to the skopostheorie of translation

2.1. The skopostheorie and determining the purpose of translation

Nord (1992) developed the skopostheorie, which is the only purpose-based theory in translation. The skopostheorie first developed (1978-83) by Hans Vermeer. He explained it as; each text is produced for a given purpose and should serve this purpose. It was developed then by Christian Nord as a translation theory when she wrote about it and concentrated on the “purpose or function” of translation in her books, *Text analysis in Translation* (1991) and *Translation as a purposeful activity* (1997). It is considered as one of the most modern theories in translation because it was useful in finding out a solution for the eternal problem of the equivalence between source text and target text. It tries to liberate the translation from the confinement of the source text. The aim is to explain the translation activity from the point of view of the target language. Nord’s aim was to come up with a methodology which will provide students with a tool for preparing translations not only for classroom in their professional life. It is considered special among translation theories because it is the only purpose-based translation theory. To understand the basis on which the skopostheorie is based we should view translation specifically as an “intentional” activity means that the translation itself must be judged according to how well it fulfilled its purpose.

2.2. The components of the skopostheorie

The skopostheorie has three components; The first is the skopos or the purpose of translation, the second is thecoherence, which includes intertextual coherence (functioning between ST and TT situations) and intratextual coherence (fidelity or loyalty between the two languages), and the third component is the culture since the skopostheorie deals with two settings; The first is the source text setting which is designed especially for its original audience that owns a certain culture, and the second is the target text setting with its target audience that has a completely different culture. In this context, the skopostheorie aims at transferring the effects of a the source text, designed for a certain audience having a certain culture in a certain situation, to another audience in a different situation with a completely different culture. (it has both intercultural and interpersonal aims). A translator should produce a TT which is functioning with TT situations. He should transfer the same effect of the ST on its receivers to the TT receivers. The skopos of translation sometimes requires a change in the function of translation in order to achieve appropriateness between the ST and TT situations (i.e. instrumental translation). On the other hand, if the skopos of translation requires no change of the TT function, then the skopos is assigned zero, an exception to the rule of skopos. (i.e. documentary translation, semantic translation, etc...)

2.3. Objections to the skopostheorie

In spite of the value and the importance of the skopostheorie, as a modern theory in the field of translation, it was encountered by some objections. JONATHAN DOWNIE, introduced these objections in his essay “the end of an era?, Does the skopostheorie spell the end of the “FREE VS. LITERAL paradigm?; the first objection is summarized in the objectors’ belief that the Skopostheorie adds nothing new. But the novelty of skopostheorie is not located so much in the information it contains but in how this information is organized. The centre of analysis moves from being semantic equivalence or equivalence in terms of linguistic forms to the purpose of the translation including its intended audience. The second objection is summarized in the objectors’ belief that The skopostheorie suffers from lack of ethics. But Nord replied that “Normally, since authors are not experts in translation, they are likely to insist on a faithful rendering of the source text’s surface structures. Only if they trust the translator’s loyalty will they consent to any changes of adaptations needed to make the translation work in the target culture. And this confidence would again strengthen the translator’s prestige as a responsible and trustworthy partner. (Nord [1997] 2007: 125). The third objection is summarized in the objectors’ belief that Skopos reduces the status of the source text too far and this may lead to lack of ethics. But Nord ([1997] 2007: 62) sees three main reasons for detailed source text analysis. Analysis of the source text guides the translation process in that it provides the basis for decision about; (a) the feasibility of the translation assignment, (b) which source-text units are relevant to functional translation, and (c) which translation strategy will lead to a target text meeting the requirements of the translation brief.

The fourth objection to the skopostheorie is summarized in the objectors’ belief that Skopostheorie is skewed towards “functionally equivalent “translation. But Nord replied that in theory, there should be no question of skopos theorie favouring one translation strategy over another as the central tenet of skopostheorie is that

translators will choose their translation strategies and techniques according to the purpose of the translation, Nord (2002: 33). Nord's schema of possible textwide translation strategies. (Nord [1997] 2007: 48, 51) comes close to confirming this assumption. She lists four strategies that prioritize the documentation of features of the source culture and three that prioritize the function of the text as an "instrument for target-culture communicative interaction" (ibid :p. 51). We can conclude then that the skopostheorie is valuable in the field of translation and its importance can be summarized in a number of points which can be summarized as ; first.it introduces a solution for the problem of equivalence between ST and TT. Second, the skopostheorie suggests that the skopos, the purpose, of translation controls the translator's degree of fidelity to the ST. It represents also the aim of translation, the intention of the sender of translation. Third, the skopoktheorie recommends appropriateness between ST and TT situations rather than equivalence between the two texts. - The skopostheorie liberates the translator from the confines of the source text. Finally, the skopostheorie opens new avenues for research and study in the domain of translation.

3. Useful applications on the skopostheorie

3.1. In formal education

Skopostheorie of translation, according to its principles explained above, can be useful in simplifying what students learn in their formal education. In schools, Universities as well as in any institutions designed for formal learning for example, a great deal of information in any domain can be simplified and filtered by the translator. The translator is to determine the purpose of the translation and the requirements of his audience, who are the learners in a formal learning situation, and then he decides the elements of the ST to be dropped and the elements to be elaborated.

In this orientation of translation, the translator follows communicative methods of translation in order to achieve the purpose previously determined. However; a translator therefore, is not going to work alone. In other words, he does not tackle the responsibility of formulating the teaching materials alone. He rather follows a plan designed by teamwork of educational experts in all domains. These experts, each in his domain, are to design a plan in which they determine the final outline of the curriculum. In this plan, they should determine such details to be dropped from the source text and such elements to be elaborated in the target text for the benefit of learners. The translator then follows their plan which they have already designed according to the skopos or purpose of education and the requirements of learners. Finally, he formulates a target text that is appropriate to the requirements of the addressees, the learners.

In this respect, model medical texts are selected for comment and application. Such texts are already translated to be studied in Arabic in a formal learning environment. Some of them may result in certain misunderstanding for learning because it lacks clarification for idiomatic expressions, terminology or acronyms. When the skopostheorie is to be applied, it suggests clearer versions for smooth lifelong learning. Other translations are acceptable and approved because they follow the same principles of the skopostheorie.

3.1.1. Model applications on a group of medical texts

In the following section, medical texts are submitted and the skopostheorie is applied on them for the purpose of simplification. The resulting simplified texts are easier to be studied and understood by learners. Although medical texts are selected in this section for application to show the benefit of the skopostheorie , other texts in other domains may be submitted to the same theory to be simplified for its learners. The components of the skopostheorie are applied to the source texts given in the following way:

a-Skopos: The given STs are introduced by Egyptian physicians from medical references. Their skopos is to introduce the medical knowledge in its abstract form to specialists, in Arabic as well as in English. The TTs, on the other hand, tend to introduce the medical knowledge to patients or to medical practioners who need the medical knowledge in its simplest form, such as X-ray technicians, nurses and so on. The STs, sometimes, are composed especially for such level of medicine occupations. If the ST is composed for this purpose, then both ST and TT are considered to have the same skopoi.

b-Coherence :

1-Intertextual coherence:

If the ST is addressed generally to specialists and the TT is addressed to patients, the ST and TT then will not be coherent intertextually because of the incoherent situations of ST and TT, and consequently the skopos of translation may not be carried out. The resulting TT then is presumed not to suit the TL audience. This, inevitably, reflects translation problems. On the other hand, if both of the ST and TT are addressed to specialists, the ST situation will be coherent then with the TT situation, and the skopos of translation will be fulfilled, and both texts, then, will be coherent intertextually, according to Nord's model of analysis.

a-Text type and function: Text type in both ST and TT is purely referential. Both have an informative function as well as an instructive function in the texts of (Khattar: 1989). He introduces instructions for X-ray

practitioners in a simple form. (Khattar:1989) in his introduction to his series states that it is a simple and easy-to-use reference for X-ray practitioners to help them at the beginning of their career.

(Muhammad,1983:8-9) explains, indirectly, his point of view towards **Arabicization**. Despite his care for producing an Arabic reference for specialists, he does not deny the importance of the original English terminology.

He also adds (ibid:10-11) his point of view relevant to using English terminology together with the medical TTs that he respects English terminology which paraphrase medical expressions. (Khattar,1988:12) agrees with (Muhammad, 1983) in his introduction to the fourth volume to his series. He states that it is important to include English terminology besides Arabic ones. Moreover, (El-Rakhawy,2000), in his introduction to his Atlas of Thorax and Heart.He agrees with both (Khattat, 1988) and (Muhammad,1983) in their point of view relevant to English terminology, though he attracts the reader's attention towards an essential prerequisites of Arabicization. He claims that:

(El-Rakhawy,2000:13-14) argues for the importance of producing medical references in Arabic as well . Nevertheless, he is not against using English terminology beside the Arabic TT. He states simply that medical and scientific textbooks should be bilingual. This is to maintain our native language medical and scientific terminology as well as to acknowledge them in their original language. He added that such bilingual production should be carried out by institutions and not by individuals. Therefore, in order to produce such medical texts to be studied in Arabic, it should be simplified in order to achieve a smooth formal lifelong learner.

b- Sender and receiver of the TT: The sender of the TT is a physician who translates the original text, or composes a medical ST out of his experience . The receiver is a medicine student or, a medicine practioner or a patient, who is interested in reading about syndromes in detail.(Khattar, 1988:15), in his introduction to the fourth volume of his series, states that his book is submitted as a reference for medicine students or those who are going to work in hospitals such as nurses and the like.

" The author of the books, which introduce the STs and TTs given in the present section, clearly, addresses his TTs to specialists or members who belong to medical vocations. He does not address his TTs to patients. They contain technical instructions, which are helpful to them for running certain medical appliances and which describes to them how to manage the patients' postures in order to come out with clear X-rays.

Out of the previous quotation said by the authors of the TTs given by the translators, we can say that the STs and TTs are both introduced to specialists. In other words, the coherence between ST situation and TT situation exists. Consequently, intertextual coherence exists and the skopos of translation is presumed to be fulfilled. The purpose of translation can be summarized in teaching medical texts formally in as clear and simplified form as possible.

c- Media: Both ST and TT share the same media because the ST is represented in a book, and it is introduced simultaneously with the TT, for the same purpose to be studied by medicine students , practioners in a book also . The situation of the ST audience is coherent with the situation of the TT audience then. It is concluded, then, that intertextual coherent must be fulfilled because of such coherence in situation. Consequently, the skopos of translation is presumed to be fulfilled as well. The analysis of the given TTs is to prove such presumption.

2- Intratextual coherence: intratextual coherence is to be concluded out of the detailed contrastive analysis and evaluation of the strategies employed by the translator, using a variety of specialized and common dictionaries. Intratextual coherence is closely relevant to the concept of loyalty. Such type of texts with such function, explained above, require a considerable degree of fidelity or loyalty to the ST because they are designed primarily for educational purposes. Through the detailed analysis of the given TTs and evaluating the strategies employed by the translators, a clear vision of loyalty will be in front of us. The more loyalty a translator represents to the ST, the more he is going on towards the direction of the fulfillment of the skopos of translation. Adherence to fidelity and documentary translation in translating such texts for specialists suits the skopos of translation because again such texts are designed primarily for educational purposes. However; adding more details for explaining ambiguous parts in the source text is in favour of smooth lifelong learning. It clarifies important terminology to be easier for both learners and teachers.

Model(1)

ST	TT
Suspected swallowing of foreign body (Khattar,1988:25)	حالات بلع جسم غريب
Post-corrosive stricture (ibid.)	حالات وجود ضيق في المرئ نتيجة لبلع مواد كاوية
Achalasia (ibid:27)	حالات وجود ضيق في فتحة الفؤاد
Perforation (ibid.)	حالات وجود اشتباه ثقب في المرئ
Cold isotonic saline method (ibid:62)	دراسة الأمعاء الدقيقة باستخدام الباريوم+محلول الملح المتثلج

In the preceding table, free translation is supported by paraphrasing, i.e., (حالات ضيق في فتحة الفؤاد) for some parts of the ST as well as adding other details not found in the ST, i.e., (...باستخدام الباريوم...). Such pragmatic strategies are supportive to the skopos of translation. The resulting translation therefore is an educational text which can be understood easily and smoothly. Therefore, in these models, using the skopostheorie of translation seems to be useful as a means for a smooth lifelong learning. It can also be applied in carrying out any simplified educational materials to be taught to students smoothly. It can also be easier for the teacher to approach simplified curriculum for his students. This form of curriculum is also useful in alleviating the load on the teacher.

Model (2) The following examples also refer to rendering by paraphrasing the meaning of the ST. The translator uses a self explanatory translation by explaining a certain concept in more detail:

ST	TT
Bolus technique (Khattar, 1988:71)	جرعة واحدة (من الصبغة) و يمكن هنا عمل الفحص بطريقة مقطوع يلي الآخر
Dynamic technique (ibid.)	أى تؤخذ كل المقاطع مرة واحدة ثم يعاد بعد ذلك إعادة ترتيب الصور واحدة وراء الأخرى
Infusion technique (ibid.)	الصبغة بطريقة التنقيط طوال وقت الفحص
Combined technique (ibid.)	جزء من الصبغة يعطى مباشرة و الجزء الآخر بالتنقيط
Vesico-ureteric Reflux (Khattar,1988:37)	ارتجاع في المثانة إلى الحوالب

The preceding models represent a paraphrase of each concept of the ST. The translator compensates the translation loss and avoids any predictable misunderstanding, which may occur if he translates semantically. He paraphrases each ST in more words than is represented in the given STs. He does not introduce an equivalent for the ST concept. A paraphrase of each ST is introduced instead. Such strategy benefits the addressees because it explains and simplifies and illustrates the given STs.

3.2. In informal education

In the present section, the source texts include useful health and lifestyle information which is to be published in magazines to benefit a variety of readers; men, women, adolescents...etc. The translator therefore should be careful in transmitting such knowledge for the public. He should make sure of the authenticity of the information he is to translate. He also should understand the requirements of his audience of readers by understanding their culture`. For example, if the translator is to address his target texts to a Muslim society in an eastern environment, he should be careful especially when his source text belongs to a foreign culture which is completely different from ours.

Reading magazines by readers in all ages is a form of lifelong learning in which the readers, willingly, wish to increase their knowledge in their free time. Therefore, a translator cannot take the risk of translating a foreign text including elements contrastive to our Islamic identity in addition to our eastern culture in all its aspects. Therefore, if the skopostheorie principles are applied on such texts, the resulting target texts will show a safe form of lifelong learning. The translator who puts the purpose of translation, which is a safe lifelong learning, in mind is expected to filter the source text before translation. In other words, he determines such elements in the source text which contrast with Islam or eastern culture and drops them. He may also replace them with other details which agree with our Islamic culture.

A translator also may do his best in simplifying the source text also from such technical details. In other words, he may determine the requirements of the readers and reasons for which they read his articles. The

readers of magazines and newspaper articles are those who want to benefit in their leisure time. Their requirement is to get safe and simple information which adds to their knowledge. Parents on the other hand, wish to introduce such safe knowledge for their sons and daughters. Therefore, they may not care about technical details, proper names, dates, percentages,...etc.

Therefore, models of health and lifestyle articles are selected. It was translated in a method which puts an emphasis on the skopostheorie in order to achieve a safe and smooth understanding of the knowledge submitted by the article. The following model shows a clear application to this theory. A **general analysis of the given TTs according to Nord's model of analysis is given as follow:**

- a- **Skopos:** Both the given STs and TTs have the same skopoi. They share the purpose of addressing the medical knowledge in a simple form to a wide audience of patients and common people who are careful to lead a healthy lifestyle.
- b- **Coherence** : As we know that coherence is divided into intertextual coherence and intratextual coherence. Each of them is going to be discussed in detail in the following sections.

1- Intertextual coherence:

a- Text type and function: Text type in both ST and TT is referential with an informative function as well as instructive function in many parts of the text. The persuasive function, is felt sometimes especially in the TTs addressed to the readership of magazines and newspapers. The articles in such media introduce the medical knowledge in a more attractive and persuasive style to the reader than the books. The reason lies in the skopos of short articles. Magazines use such informative texts as a tool to attract a wide range of readership to the magazine in general.

b-Sender and receiver of the TT: The sender of the ST is a physician who addresses his medical knowledge and lifestyle instructions to an audience of common non-specialist readership who are willing to lead a healthy lifestyle for themselves and their families by means of simple medical information. The audience of the TT who constitute the situation of the TT is common non-specialist readership as well. The ST situation then seems to be coherent with the TT situation up till now.

c-Media: The STs and TTs are introduced in different media. The ST is introduced in a book for common readership whereas the TTs are introduced in weekly or monthly magazines. This variety in media creates a slight incoherence in the skopos of translation since the type of reader differs according to the media. The reader of a book has certain expectations, which differ from those expectations of a magazine reader.

2.-Intratextual coherence : It will be discovered out of the detailed contrastive analysis and evaluation of the strategies employed by the translator. The evaluation of such intratextual analysis will be helpful in estimating the degree of the translator's fidelity or loyalty to the ST which may cause pragmatic problems. In the present case, extreme loyalty to the ST retrieved in a book, and to be published in a magazine may result in a degree of incoherence between the ST situation and the TT situation. Consequently the translation skopos may not be carried out , and vice versa, if the translator does not conform typically to fidelity, and resorts to pragmatic strategies of translation, between the ST and TT , the result may be coherence between the situations of the ST and TT and consequently achieving the skopos of translation. Adherence to fidelity, then, may be against the skopos of translation. The translator benefits better from pragmatic or instrumental translation especially in such TTs addressed to the public.

Model (1)

ST: Varicose veins are the price we pay for standing upright. Because veins are a part of a low- pressure system for returning stale blood to the heart, they are not very sturdy. Nonetheless, they have to cope with a much greater pressure of blood than those of an animal that walks on all fours. As a result, their walls become stretched and distorted, forming the familiar wormlike varicosities of the legs. Anything that interferes with the return of blood through the veins, such as prolonged standing, pregnancy, constipation and excess weight, will tend to increase the pressure and therefore the predisposition to varicose veins. Varicose veins also tend to run in families , or may happen some years after a deep-vein thrombosis. (Hill& Rowsell (eds.),2002:20)

تعد الإصابة بدوالي الساقين هي الضريبة التي ندفعها نتيجة الوقوف لفترات طويلة سواء في المنزل أو في العمل وسواء للرجال أو النساء، فلأن الأوعية الدموية هي جزء من نظام دوري منخفض الضغط، حيث عليها أن تعيد الدم غير المؤكسد إلى القلب بضخه إلى أعلى وهي في نفس الوقت غير قوية بالقدر الكافي، ومع هذا فعلياً أن تتكيف مع وضع يكون فيه ضغط الدم عالياً جداً. ونتيجة لذلك الضغط تصبح جدران هذه الأوعية الدموية في حالة شد وتشوه مكونة الشكل المعتاد للدوالي الذي تظهر فيه العروق واضحة متكورة، وتزداد شدة هذا الضغط في حالة حدوث أي شيء يتدخل في عودة الدم عبر الأوعية الدموية مثل الوقوف لفترات طويلة وحالات الإمساك والحمل وزيادة الوزن، وفي هذه الحالات بالتحديد تكون الظروف مهياة جداً ويكون هناك استعداد طبيعي لحدوث دوالي الساقين. وأحياناً ما تكون دوالي الساقين وراثية في بعض العائلات أو أنها قد تحدث بعد سنوات من الإصابة بالجلطة الدموية العميقة. ولا يمكن أن تتعرض ذوات الأربع للإصابة بمثل هذه الحالة لأن ضغط الجسم كله موزع على أربع أرجل وبالتالي حين يعود الدم من الساقين إلى القلب كأي دورة دموية لكانن حي لا تتعرض الأوعية الدموية للضغط الشديد <http://www.al-jazirah.com/magazine/30012007/saha16.htm> دوالي الساقين و أسباب كثيرة.مجلة الجزيرة.العدد 204 (كما يحدث في الإنسان

In the preceding TT, the translator employs a pragmatic strategy of translation, adaptation, in order to suit the requirements of readership and the skopos of translation designed for a common reader. The translator makes some adaptation first by adding certain details, which might make the TT more interesting to the reader, despite not being a part of the content of the ST statement. The translator adds the underlined Arabic phrase: لفترات طويلة . Another strategy of translation is a syntactic one. He makes a structural change by joining the Arabic statements using the conjunction "ف، حيث" instead. Another pragmatic strategy employed by the translator is implication in the Arabic statement مكونة الشكل المعتاد للدوالي الذي which replaces the ST: the familiar wormlike varicosities. The translator might have done such implication without describing the varicosities accurately like the ST in order not to bother the readership audience with such a hateful comparison between the appearance of the diseased leg and the worms. He uses such pragmatic strategy in order to suit the requirements of the feelings of his audience. Loyalty in such cases may not be appropriate for the skopos of translation. The translator also resorts to compensation in place for the ST: than those of an animal that walks on all fours . The translator , intentionally, misses translating this ST in its place and then compensates for it in another place, together with more paraphrasing of its meaning in a style which does not hurt the feelings of the audience or compare a human to an animal. Moreover, the translator makes an implication also for the ST animals and mentions ذوات الأربع instead. The translator uses all the possible strategies in order to suit the skopos of translation and the taste of the audience.

Model (2) ST :Weight-bearing exercise , such as running, dancing , tennis or badminton, for example, helps to build bone mass and protect you against progressive bone loss which can result in osteoporosis. (Hill& Rowsell (eds.),2002: 8)

* تساعد الرياضة التي تنقص الوزن مثل الجري والتنس مثلاً على بناء الكتلة العظمية والحماية من تدهور فقد كثافة العظام التي: TT تكون نتيجتها الحتمية هي هشاشة العظام. (الصحة الجيدة تعنى أكثر من الخلو من الأمراض مجلة الجزيرة.العدد202)

In the preceding TT, the translator again employs pragmatic strategies of translation. He employs omission for certain parts which exist in the ST. He drops both dancing and badminton from the list of sports which help in weight loss. It is clear that he drops both of them because of **cultural reasons**. For example, dancing as a sport will be against the expectations of Muslim audience, especially in a magazine published in K.S.A. On the other hand, badminton as a sport may not be famous among the same audience whereas running and tennis are well-known sports and acceptable for all cultures. The translator then translates instrumentally, not documentarily in order to produce a TT, which suits the skopos of

translation. He sacrifices equivalence and loyalty then, for appropriateness to the skopos of translation in order to be functioning with the TT situation. On the other hand, if the translator's rendering adheres to loyalty and documentary translation, his translation may be rejected by the audience and cause problems to the newspaper, the media, which includes the TT.

The same strategy, omission, is followed in rendering the ST Remember that vinegar may have a similar effect on your system to alcohol (Hill & Rowsell (eds.), 2002:22) as وينصح بالابتعاد عن الخل؛ لأن له (215 العدد) (الحلول الغذائية لمشكلة النقرس. مجلة الجزيرة. العدد 215). The translator, in his care for the culture of the Saudi society intentionally drops the ST alcohol together with its relevant tip. Therefore, we can say that the translator's adherence to fidelity in such cases may be dangerous and may cause a number of problems. A translator is not entitled to introduce health tips or pieces of advice, for granted, relevant to an idea which is considered a taboo in a certain culture.

In another corner of the same article, the same strategy, omission, is carried out by the translator in rendering the ST.....rich food or too much alcohol brings on an attack (Hill & Rowsell (eds.), 2002:22) into the TT:الإكثار من تناول الوجبات التي اعتاد الأغنياء تناولها، كاللحوم الحمراء بكثرة بالطبع، قد يؤدي إلى إصابتهم بنوبة من نوبات النقرس؛. The translator follows the same strategy and drops the tip relevant to alcohol for the same reason, readership culture.

4. Results and Recommendations

- Lifelong learning is very important these days for all ages, at any time and at any place.
 - Lifelong learning is a prerequisite for everybody, so it should be carried out willingly.
 - Lifelong learning enhances the quality of everybody in our society, each in his own domain. For example, a teacher may increase his knowledge in his domain by means of available forms of lifelong learning and hence benefit his students. A physician, an accountant, an engineer,...etc may be more effective in managing more useful details of their majors.
 - Lifelong learning gives us better status among nations.
 - Translation is useful in transferring the most modern knowledge for Arabs in all domains.
 - Purpose-based approach of translation is useful in filtering the source texts before submitting them to our learners.
 - Purpose-based approach of translation can be applied then on a variety of texts in all domains in order to obtain a safe and easy-to understand teaching materials.
 - Purpose-based approach of translation saves our new generations from the risk of Western culture which may accompany useful knowledge.
 - It can be a useful tool especially in filtering English literature before submitting it to young students.
 - It is also useful in filtering any translated material before publication.
- It is also useful in alleviating the load on the teachers in trying to simplify the curriculum to the learners.

References

- عدنان تكريتي. طب الأمراض المعدية و التغذية. المنظمة العربية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم. المركز العربي للتعريب والترجمة والتأليف والنشر. دمشق. 1995.
- محمد عبد العزيز محمد. التصرف الزين في مناجرة سقم العين. الطبعة الأولى. القاهرة. مطابع الأهرام. 1403-1983.
- a. نيبيل يوسف خطار. المبادئ الأساسية للأشعة العلاجية و التشخيصية و طرق تحضير المريض. جامعة القاهرة، أكتوبر 1986
-تكنولوجيا و أوضاع التصوير بالأشعة: الجزء الأول (الفحوص الإشعاعية لعظام و مفاصل الأطراف و الفقرات). Radiology of the Bones, Joints and Spine of the القاهرة. مطبعة أطلس. 1989
-تكنولوجيا و أوضاع التصوير بالأشعة: الجزء الثاني: Radiology of the Skull and Brain القاهرة. مطبعة أطلس . 1988.

- Radiology of the Gastro – تكنولوجيا و أوضاع التصوير بالأشعة: الجزء الثالث(الفحوص الإشعاعية للجهاز الهضمي). -
Intestinal Tract .القاهرة مطبعة أطلس.1988
Radiology of the تكنولوجيا و أوضاع التصوير بالأشعة: الجزء الرابع (الفحوص الإشعاعية للجهاز البولي و التناسلي). -
Genito –Urinary Tract
Radiology of the Chest تكنولوجيا و أوضاع التصوير بالأشعة: الجزء الخامس : (الفحوص الإشعاعية للصدر و القلب). -
and Heart . مطبعة أطلس.1989
محمد توفيق الرخاوى. أطلس تشريح القلب و الصدر. The Atlas of Thorax and Heart. القاهرة, الأسكندرية. المكتب المصرى الحديث.
الطبعة الأولى,2000.
مجلة الجزيرة السعودية(تصدر أسبوعيا عن صحيفة الجزيرة). صفحة صحة و غذاء. أعداد متنوعة 2005-2008. الموقع على الإنترنت:
www.al-jazirah.com.sa/magazine
:- Baker, M. In other words. Rutledge, London.

Bassnett, and Andre Lefevere. (eds.) 1990. Translation, History& culture. London &Newyork: Piner, 1992.

- Bean's ,Anita. Fitness on a Plate: Guide to Healthy Eating. London: Tien Wah Press, 2003.
- Bell, R.T. Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice. London: Longman, 1991.
- Bell, R.T. (1998) . Psychological/cognitive approaches. In M.Baker (Ed) , Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies. London & New York : Routledge.
- Catford, J.C. A linguistic Theory of Translation. Oxford University Press, 1965.
- Cohen, A.D. On taking tests: what the students report. Language testing, 11 (1) . 70-81. (1984).
- Crystal, David.A dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Blackwell Publishers Ltd: USA and UK, 1997.
- Dickens, James, Saandor Hervey & Ian Higging. Thinking Arabic Translation. London: Routledge, 2002.
- Durant, J. Silver. Silver tongues and twisting eyebrows: The Times Higher Educational Supplement, 25 March 1994
- Gentzler, Edwin. Contemporary Translation Theories. London: Routledge,1993.
- Goodman, Neville W & Martin B. Edwards. Medical Writing: A Prescription for Clarity. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- Hatim, B & I. Mason . Discourse and the Translator. Addison Wesley, Longman Ltd: England, 1997.
-Teaching and Researching Translation. England: Longman,2001.
- Hervey, S., & Higgins, I. Thinking Translation. London & New York: Routledge, 1992.
- Hill, Nicolas& Abby Rowsell (eds.). Food and Juice for Health. Great Britain: Hamlyn, Octopus Publishing group Ltd, 2002.
- Ilyas, A. Theories of Translation: Theoretical Issues and Practical Implications. Mosul: University of Mosul, 1989.
- Kelly, L. The True Interpreter. Oxford:Basil Blackhouse, 1979.
- Krings, H.P. Translation problems and translation strategies of advanced German learners of French. In J. House, & intercultural communication (pp. 263-275). Tubingen: Gunter Narr, 1986.
-
- Loescher, W. Translation performance, translation process and translation strategies. Tuebingen: Guten Narr, 1991.
- Newmark, P. (Fourth edition) Approaches to translation. Oxford: Pergamon Press Ltd, : U.K, 1986.
- Newmark, P. Approaches to Translation. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall, 1988.
- Newmark, P. About Translation: Multilingual Matters. Clevedon, Philadelphia, Adelaide: Multilingual Matters Ltd, 1991.
- Newmark, P. Approaches to Translation. New York:Pergamon Preess, 1981.
-A Textbook of Translation. Phoenix ELT. Hertfordshire, U.K, 1995.
- Nida, Eugene, P. Toward a science of Translation. Brill, Leyden, 1964.
- Nida, Eugene, P. & C.R. Taber. The Theory and Practice of Translation. Brill, Leyden, 1974.
- Nida, Eugene A. Meaning across cultures. New York: Orbi's books, 1981.
- Nida, Eugene A. Language, Culture, and Translation. Shanghai: Foreign Language Education Press,1999.
- Nord, Christiane. Translation as a Purposeful Activity: Functionalist approaches Explained. Manchester, UK: St. Jerome Publishing, 1997.
- Richard, J. et al. Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics. Longman Group. U.K. Ltd., England, 1989.
- Reiss,K., and H.J. Vermeer. Ground work for a General Theory of Translation. Tubingen: Niemeyer,1984.
- Seguinot, C. The Translation Process. Toronto: H.G. Publications,1989.

-
- Singer, Charles and E,Ashworth Underwood (1962): A short History of Medicine. New York and Oxford, Oxford University Press.
 - Skopos Theory and Source Text Loyalty: Practical Applications of the Approach Examined Sarah-Louise Nicholls, 1998.
 - Snell-Hornby, Mary. Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamin's, 1988.
 - Steiner, George. After Babel: Aspects of language and Translation.London: Oxford University Press, 1975.
 - Tawfik, Khaled M. "A Study of the translation of figurative Language in the Qur'an with reference to Arberry, Dawood, Ghali and Yusuf Ali"- PHD Thesis , Cairo University, 2003.
 - Kenneth, S. Warren&Adel.F.Mahmoud. Tropical and Geographical Medicine.McGraw-Hill,Inc.1990
 -
 - Venuti, L. (ed). Translation Across Cultures. Rethinking Translation: Discourse Subjectivity& Ideology. London: Routledge. 1992.
 - Strategies of translation. In M.Baker (Ed.), Encyclopedia of translation studies (pp. 240-244). London and New York, 1998.

This academic article was published by The International Institute for Science, Technology and Education (IISTE). The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open Access Publishing service based in the U.S. and Europe. The aim of the institute is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the publisher can be found in the IISTE's homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

CALL FOR PAPERS

The IISTE is currently hosting more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals and collaborating with academic institutions around the world. There's no deadline for submission. **Prospective authors of IISTE journals can find the submission instruction on the following page:** <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/>

The IISTE editorial team promises to review and publish all the qualified submissions in a **fast** manner. All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Printed version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

