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**Common Errors in Translating News speech
from Arabic into English**

Analytic and Critical Study of “Echourouk” Online Translated Articles

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Dedication:

I dedicate this modest work to my family including my parents, sisters and brothers, my colleagues at “El Watan”, my teachers and my friends.

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Appendix

1. The interview with Echourouk online translator

The student: First, we would to know whether you are a journalist, a translator, an English teacher or a graduated of English language student?

The news translator: Well, I'm graduated of English language, I studied English at university for four years.

The student: Okey, how do you find the translation in general and news translation in particular ?

The news translator: Well, translation is a very wide field that requires not only the master of two or more languages but also a background knowledge. A translator should every time update his information in various matters of life. Let me tell you that for a journalist, things get more difficult. Actually, he is not a specialized translator in one given translation like other translators (I mean literary translation, medical translation and so on...).The news translator should work under time limitation. So he is always facing new texts, new fields, new specialties since there are different events and facts.

Student: Yes, speaking about time. Do you consider the factor of time as a constraint?

The journalist: Yes, in journalism the information is very speed and it is consumed very quickly. The news reader has the right to get the information as soon as possible. But this constitutes a pressure because we have to publish the translated version before it become disabled.

The student: How much time can take the translation of one article?

The news translator: One article can take from 45 minutes to an hour. It is o one hour or two hour maxi for the long article, I mean investigate article or report story. We have also to bear in mind the kind of the article and the field which belong to, articles of health for example take much time than political ones.

The student: We have noticed also that there is an interval between the publication of the source and the target version. Is it short or long?

The news translator: There is an interval of hours. In some cases, there is an interval of one or two days. Actually, it depends on the type of article. That is to say that long articles take naturally time to be translated.

The student: Let us talk now about your strategies of translation. Do you adopt any particular strategy ?

The news translator: It is very hard to answer this question (a smile).Actually I don't follow any strategy. To be honest with you, I have heard about only borrowing technique in translation. It is true that applying theories and strategies makes our work framed and much elaborated. I think that in our case this doesn't often require strategy because of time restriction. Let us be realistic, a news translator doesn't have time to lose in searching which theory to adopt to a given translation.

The student: When reading "Echourouk" English version, we have noticed that you have often recourse to omission. Would you explain us how do you proceed and give us the reason behind this?

The news translator: Yes, we are obliged many times to delete some passages of the source version. This is due mainly to the restriction of space. It is argued that in journalism, the online version is shorter than the printed version. Aside this, we sometimes omit some

sentences or passages because we encounter some difficulties in rendering the meaning. I mean by difficulties, cultural expressions and technical terminology.

The student: Do you wish to have some training in news translation in order to improve the level of news translation in Algeria?

The news translator: Unfortunately, Algeria doesn't offer such training. It would be a great project that can be fruitful for both the newspaper and the readership.

2. Glossary of news writing terminology

English terms	Arabic translation
News article	المقال الصحفي
News text	النص الصحفي
Newspapers	الصحف
News stories	الاحداث
Features stories	الاحداث
Entrprise and investigate stories	التحقيقات
drama, music literary criticism	النقد الدرامي و الفني و الادبي
online journalism	الصحافة الالكترونية
web news texts	المقالات الالكترونية
Periodicals	المجلات الدورية
Journals	المجلات العلمية
Magazines	المجلات
Reporters	مراسلون
Writers	الكاتب الصحفي
Editors	المحرر الصحفي
Story	حادث
point of view	وجهة نظر
Information	معلومة
news writing	كتابة صحفية
the public	الجمهور
the event	الحدث

breaking news	انبا الساعة
the reader	القارى
national articles	المقالات الوطنية
international news	المقالات الدولية
news coverage	التغطية الاعلامية
the cultural section	القسم الثقافي
the publication	النشر
Columns	العمود الصحفي
printed newspapers	الجراند المطبوعة
digital version	النسخة الالكترونية
Media	وسائل الاعلام
Press	الصحافة
traditional media	وسائل الاعلام التقليدية
online editions	الطبعة الالكترونية
news agencies	وكالات الاخبار
Headline	العنوان
front page	الصفحة الرىيسية
Objectivity	الحياد
Clearness	الوضوح
Conciseness	الاختصار
writing skills	مهارات الكتابة
the journalist	الصحفي
Readability	المقروءية
Writing techniques	تقنيات الكتابة

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Appendix

Introduction:

Through history, news writing has an important impact on people, since it is the labour of the social, economic and political changes. In order to enhance this influence, newspapers should accommodate the needs imposed by the environment and society. Today, news translation has, without doubt, a great role in communication, especially in transmitting clear and efficient information. Our work, which is entitled “*Common Errors in Translating News Speech*”, will focus on the Algerian newspaper “*Echourouk*” and its online version. Despite the fact that print media and their online versions have a power to reach an immense number of readers every day, news translation has been rather neglected and marginalized by Translation Studies given the focus of scientific and technical translation in the last two decades. Indeed, news translation endures nowadays a lack of systematic work. Moreover, the experience of news translation from Arabic into English in Algeria is relatively recent. That is why, our paper have investigated the areas where problems are raised in order to give a detail analytic study. With these concerns in mind, the aim of this thesis is at first to contribute to the investigation of the factors leading to commit errors in the translated version of this newspaper. In order to achieve that, we will define the errors, present their levels, and determine the factors that lead to commit them. Later on, we have tried to propose some solutions to the translator in order to overcome these errors. So, what are errors levels in translation? What are the factors leading to errors in news translation? Does making errors constitute an obstacle for achieving the “readability” of news translation?

Errors in news translation may arise at word level. This is due likely to the lack of time and space devoted to the translation of current articles. Making errors in translation may not affect the “readability” since they are just in word level.

In order to answer these questions, we have structured our work in three chapters, the two first chapters are theoretical, the third one is a practical. In the first one entitled “ News Writing”, we have defined the news text (1.2), and the various types of newspapers (1.3) articles, including: news stories (1.3.1), feature articles (1.3.2), enterprise or investigate stories (1.3.3), editorials (1.3.4), drama, music literary criticism (1.3.5). Then we have dealt with online journalism (1.4) as a new media, the types of web news texts (1.4.1). After that, we have given the parts of news articles (1.5). In addition, we have provided the specificities of news texts (1.6) from a linguistic point of view (1.6.1) , as well as, from a journalistic one (1.6.2). Then, we have seen the role of news writing in our life (1.7). In the second chapter entitled “*News translation*” we have dealt with the nature of news translation (2.2), with focus on the feature of news translation (2.2.1) as well as the limitation of time and space (2.2.2.1, readability (2.2.2.2), and manipulation (2.2.2.3). We have stressed on common errors in news translation (2.2.3), by providing a classification by levels of errors (2.2.3.1) and some factors behind errors committed in this type of translation (2. 2. 3. 2). After that, we have presented the Skopos Theory (2.3) as a model of theory that we have adopted in news translation. We have gone inside news translation by exploring the translator’s identity (2.4) which remains one of the issues of news translation. The last chapter, entitled “*Analisis of Echouourk Articles*” is considered as an analysis with contribution to understand news translation as a product, and also an investigation of errors made by news translators. To this end, we have provided an outlook to the “Textuality” approach (3.2). Then, we have introduced the Algerian newspaper “*Echourouk*” (3.3) and the articles which have been selected for analysis (3.4). In addition, we have presented the references from which we have framed our work including Susan Bassenet (2006), Christiane Nord (2003), Mona Baker(1992), Peter Newmark (2001) and Dressler and De Beaugrande (1982). At last, we will set an appendix including

the corpora (the ST and TT) and a glossary for terminology related to news translation from English into Arabic.

Chapter I: News text

1.1 Introduction

This chapter is of our dissertation is important for the fact that it provides a definition of the news text which plays a great role in our daily life. News article is indeed a first source of national, international, and local information with all its dimensions and several fields. In this chapter, we will try to give a definition of the news text (1.2), and the various types of newspapers (1.3) articles, including: news stories (1.3.1), feature articles (1.3.2), enterprise or investigate stories (1.3.3), editorials (1.3.4), drama, music literary criticism (1.3.5). Then we will deal with online journalism (1.4) as a new media, the parts of web news texts (1.4.1). After that, we will give the parts of news articles (1.5). In addition, we will provide the specificities of news texts (1.6) from a linguistic point of view (1.6.1), as well as, from a journalistic one (1.6.2). Then, we will see the role of news writing in our life. (1.7). Finally, we will sum up this chapter with a conclusion (1.8).

1.2 Definition of a News Text:

From local newspapers to the international one, throughout periodicals and journals to special magazines, it is obvious that newspaper is regarded as the daily companion for many people around the world. But how can we speak about the impact of the news text without giving its definition. Actually, news text is a documentary narrative that reports or analyzes facts and events firmly rooted in time (either topical or historical) which are selected and arranged by reporters, writers, and editors to tell a story from a particular point of view. Thus, a news text is a written article in a newspaper which reports to people information about events and facts that are happening and that are not often known before. Indeed, a news text which is normally an article has the aim of informing the public about “the news” in various fields of life.

1.3. Types of News Texts:

Actually, American and British (English) news papers are different from each other in term of contents. Scholars in journalism and news writing have set a classification of types of news texts according to the topic they deal with, the event, the kind of information, the contents and the field they belong to.

In his book “*Newspaper Writing and Editing*”, (2006:05) Willard Grosnover, has grouped news texts into five types:

1.3.1 News stories:

News stories, in fact, can be defined in general as breaking news. They present events of interest and significance to the reader (opcit). They are very important to him since they report the events as they happen. We can include national articles that focus on what’s happening in the country and international news articles which report an international big event. News stories are purely informative articles. As we notice, this type of news texts are mainly published in the front page of a newspaper or in the second page.

1.3.2. Special Feature articles:

Feature articles are not news stories are detailed presentation of matter of recent news that are of sufficient interest to warrant elaboration and topics not directly connected to the news of the day .This kind of stories are not meant to cover breaking news but rather an in-depth look at the subject. *They go further than simple news coverage by amplifying and explaining the most important and interesting elements of a situation or occurrence* (opcit). They may also be a profile of an important person in society or a movie preview. They are usually published in magazine sections. (ibid: 06) Feature articles may be entertaining stories.

1.3.3 Enterprise or investigate stories:

Enterprise or investigate stories are special stories that uncover information that few people know. Investigate stories are much elaborated reports that reveal some truth about a special issue in specific affairs like big law cases or corruption. This kind of stories are meant to give readers a deep look at special topics in specific fields.

1.3.4 Editorials:

“It is the interpretation of the news, current issues and the discussion of general interest, particularly with the view to convincing readers of the truth or falsify some proposition and of persuading them in accordance with the convictions created”. (Grosnover, 2006:06).

As Grosnover explains it, editorials are in fact the writer’s or the publication’s opinion. That is why they differ from both news stories and feature articles. In most newspapers, editorials are published in columns on the first page under the news story.

1.3.5. Drama, musical, and literary criticism:

Drama, musical, and literary critic is a review of the current cultural activities and performance, in drama, literary, concert, and books. It may simply give information about

the content of a recent edited book or undertake to value and criticize it by pointing out to its merits and defects. This type of articles is also called, according to Grosnover, “ a review” and are mostly published in the cultural section.

1.4 Online journalism:

Nowadays, in the Age of Information, especially with the technological progress and the speed of events, a new form of media has appeared: online journalism. People tend to read their favorite newspapers and get information about current events on the internet. So, online journalism is considered as a form of writing that tells people about events by the means of internet. By the means of internet, almost printed newspapers created their digital version. That is to say, that almost newspapers today have their online version. The reason behind this , may be the desire to extend their readership mass in order to have an echo as far as possible.

No one can deny that the appearance of online journalism is new. In this perspective, Marcos Palacios and Gavier Diaz, (2007: 11) state that: “*Journalism of digital networks and specifically on internet is relatively a recent phenomenon, whose spread began approximately in 1994, in parallel to that of World Wide Web.*” (Palacios and Diaz, 2007: 11).

It turns out that online journalism is a new media which expanded in the 1990s with the progress of technology in the field of computer sciences especially computer networks.

“*There is consensus that internet publications have acquired a journalistic status at least as equivalent to that other conventional media such press, the radio and the television.*”

(Marcos Palacios and Gavier Diaz, 2007: 12).

So, online journalism plays, nowadays, a great role which was before monopolized by only the traditional media as well as, radio, television and print media.

When online journalism phenomenon began to spread and internet boom happened, another phenomenon in the media world has appeared: newspapers had already digitalized their news, moving to online editions at virtually no extra cost and making available same news as in the printed versions. (opcit). In this regard, we can find out that online journalism is a result of the internet revolution and its expanding throughout the world to reach the field of news writing. However, the presence of web journalism doesn't seem to represent a serious challenge for the print media at the extent to cause the collapse of traditional means of communication. As Karen Fowler-Watt and Stuart Allan explain, *"While some scholars and journalists are ready to say goodbye to print editions in as few as five years, newspapers remain an important part of the wider news agencies."* (Karen Fowler-Watt and Stuart Allan (2013:10))

1.4.1 Types of online articles:

If printed press is regarded as traditional means of communication whose aim is to inform people about events, online journalism goes far by giving the opportunity to the reader to react towards the information. Online journalism reader can read the information in different types at any moment. So, differently to the printed journalism, online journalism can come in the list above as well as: blog, discussion board and wikis.

- **Blog:** It's an online diary or website which is kept by small groups or individuals that comment on current events or special topics.

-**Discussion boards:** are online question and answer question pages where anyone can participate. The questions are about information of special events or facts. Discussion boards help the reader to understand better the information by giving the opportunity to ask questions about the concerning article.

-**Wikis:** they are articles of current events, cultural and sport stories that any reader can edit by adding some information or precisions, or by changing the contents of information.

1.5 The parts of news articles:

In order to write good news articles, journalists should respect the order of the parts of writing. Indeed, the structure of the story can help the reader to understand what the author is writing about. The structure should lead the reader from idea to idea simply and clearly. That is why news articles are organized in chained parts which are: the headline, the lead paragraph, the transition, explanation and amplification, background information, the bye line and photograph and captionation.

1.5.1 The headline:

The headline is the first and main element in the article , it has to be related with essential information in order to attract the reader's attention. All news articles must set off a headline because it is regarded as an opening of the information. The title is made up of few words. For instance, the title for an article about a political protest for the resignation of the president would sound like this: "President slanged by voters".

1.5. 2 The lead paragraph:

The lead paragraph is the first one in a news article. The lead is usually one sentence summarizing the fact of the news story and the essential information is compressed. It starts with one strong sentence in order to get the reader engaged. It includes the "who", "what", "where", "when", "why" and "how" of the story.(In journalism the question are referred to as the 5W's+H. The readers should know the information at the first glance so that to be aware what the story is about and what the emphasis is on. For this reason, the lead paragraph set the structure for all the rest of the story, "*If the lead is good, the rest of the story comes together easily*" (Grosnover, 07,2006). The lead for the example given above would be: "Hundred of people protested for the resignation of the president yesterday at 5 o'clock at the government residency".

1.5.3. The Transitions:

Transitions in news stories are made by repeating a word or a phrase or using a synonym for the key word in the preceding paragraph. Nordlund (2003) uses the term of “transitivity” instead of the term “transition”, and puts it as one of the journalistic techniques and linguistic manipulation. *“Transitivity is the foundation of representation: it is the way the clause is used to analyse events and situations as being of certain type.”* (Fowler in Nordlund, 08,2003)

1.5.4. Explanation and amplification:

Following the lead paragraph, comes the explanation and amplification, which deals with illuminating details. Some details may not be as important as details and they should be presented in order of importance from greatest to latest. In some cases, this section includes several brief paragraphs explaining the details surrounding the photograph. Moreover, this section should include answers and information to questions that the reader might have after reading the headline and lead paragraph and may also include direct quotes from witnesses.

1.5.5. Background information:

At a high reading level the average reader will become confused reading the story. Therefore the author should fill in the gaps with the background information. In this section several brief paragraphs related to the event are included such as recent events happened in the same contexts and circumstances as the main events. Sometimes, if the news article is too long for the space it needs to fill, it can be shortened by omitting background information.

1.5.6 The byline:

This states the author’s full name. In some cases, the byline is set in the end of the article. In others case, mostly in American and English newspapers, the byline is written in the beginning of the article.

1.5.7 Photograph and caption:

Every story is illustrated, usually with one or more photographs, but the art can be drawings, paintings, colourful graphs and sometimes articles have a photograph and a sentence explaining the picture. This serves as an illustration and may help the reader to catch the information from the first sight to the article.

1.6 Specificities of news articles:

1.6.1 Linguistic and stylistic point of view:

As Nordlund (07, 2003) mentions *“Newspapers are dependant of the favour of their readers and are thus forced to make every possible effort to catch their attention.”* Seen from this perspective, the structure of the information, the style of reporting and the different level of linguistics give special particularities to the news articles which are mainly:

_The use of short sentences: This technique is used mainly as a simplification procedure in order to facilitate the reading and the comprehension of the information.

_The use of active voice, so that the reader feels involved in the text. Grosnover (07, 2006) regards the use of the active voice by the journalist as an attempt to provide to the facts more clearness. So the journalist employs this voice in order to surround the event by telling to the reader the whole event including “who doing what”.

_ The use of synonyms in order to avoid the redundancy caused by the excessive use of the same word. For example, instead of saying many times the president, the journalist employs the “head” and the “government chief”. The use of synonymy is to ensure clearness and harmony to the story.

_The use of present simple tense: In news stories the present simple tense is used to make the reader near to events, especially recent ones. Present time ensure the updating of information. Furthermore, it is used mainly in titles, in front page of headlines

_ The use of dates and adverbs of time and place in order to be precise, because the news must be reported exactly as they are happen by respecting the time. For instance: “The president hosted yesterday, the Tunisian Prime minister in the “Government Palace”.

_News writing tends to use symbols as well as, (\$) for (dollar), abbreviation and acronyms like (UNESCO), for the United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

_ The use of indirect and direct quotes in order to enrich the article and give certain credibility to the article.

_ The use of “attribution”: We mean by attribution, the name, the profession or the statue of the speaker at the end of the quote. Here's an example:

“ I think that thus initiative is really great,” ten-year-old Amine student, said.

_ Paraphrasing: This method is used in order to report person’s words when exacts words are not known. The writer paraphrases by keeping the meaning of the speech.

1.6.2 Journalistic point of view:

From journalistic point of view, there are many points that distinguish news article from the other kinds of text such as literary, scientific or technical text. Here are some specificities of news article:

- Priority to information:

The aim of the news article is obviously transmitting information about the events, the facts and the recent stories.

- Objectivity:

All the news articles must be objective. We mean by objectivity the absence of personal pronouns and the personal appreciation and feeling about the facts. We notice often when reading a news article the non-insertion of the journalist point of view, giving the priorities to the facts. For this reason many speciality describe the focusing on the fact “factual”.

- Conciseness:

We mean by that, the omission of needless word and the keeping of the essential information. News articles are very concise.

- Clearness:

It is this simplicity of diction, of sentence construction, and of paragraph structure.

- Attractive to all classes:

To satisfy the popular taste especially to the rapid reader, news articles are interesting in form, style and contents. In order to be attractive, news writing is made easy by placing the important points in the most conspicuous positions. The use of some elements in such texts like frame and bold box can also reflect the attraction.

1.7 The role of news writing:

News writing or journalism has an unusual power to serve society in different fields of life. Those are some of the most important roles of news writing:

- Informed Citizen: The primary purpose of journalism is to ensure a well Informed citizen for social and political structure. American Sociologist Herbert J. Gans (2003) in his book ‘*Democracy and the News*’ says that journalism itself can do little to reduce the political imbalance between citizens and the economic, political and other organizations. Journalism’s theory of democracy still relies on a belief that an informed

citizenry will be an engaged citizenry, that an engaged citizenry will be more participatory and more informed, and that the result will be a more democratic society.

The central purpose of journalism is to provide citizens with accurate and reliable information they need to function in a free society. This encompasses myriad roles helping define community, creating common language and common knowledge, identifying a community's goals, heroes and villains, and pushing people beyond complacency. This purpose also involves other requirements, such as being entertaining, serving as watchdog and offering voice to the voiceless.

- Informed Media: Another purpose of journalism is to provide knowledge about all aspect of media. It tells about new developments in technology and hones writing skills that produce real publications (newspapers and television shows, radio programmes) for real audience.

- Promotion of multiperspectival approach: Journalism promotes values and ideology of the profession with a purpose to project a multi-perspectival approach. Journalism informs citizens about the country's political diversity, the politically relevant activities and ideas of their fellow citizens, and what issues are concerning the people, journalists need to be multiperspectival: to encompass all the important viewpoints from people with different values, interests, incomes. Multiperspectivism means reporting all ideas that could resolve issues and help problems, even if the ideas come from ideologically small groups.

Conclusion

This first chapter is intended to the understanding of the journalism and particularly the news writing as a type of both informative and non –literary texts which aim to report facts and events in different sectors of the social economic and cultural life. It was observed that journalism is a very diverse phenomenon which can occur in different forms as print, broadcast and online from the shortest items of news to the whole topics of features and investigate stories. From this point of view, we have made a comprehensive picture of online journalism as a recent form of media which spread after the internet diffusion. Moreover, to transmit coherent information, journalists tend to use various linguistic techniques as well as: simple language, synonyms, present simple and the use of short sentences.

Chapter II: News translation

2.1 Introduction:

This present chapter is devoted to explore the nature of news translation (2.2), with focus on the feature of news translation (2.2.2) as well as: the limitation of time and space (2.2.2.1) and readability (2.2.2.2),as well as manipulation (2.2.2.3). We will stress common errors in news translation (2.2.3), providing a classification by levels of errors (2.2.3.1) and some factors behind errors committed in this type of translation (2. 2. 3.2) . After that, we will see the Skopos Theory (2.3) as a model of theory that we will apply on news translation. Later on, we will try to go inside news translation by exploring of translator's identity (2.4) which remains one of the issues of news translation.

2. 2: News translation:

Before approaching the field of news translation, it is worth looking to these two fields: news writing and translation. Importantly, both news and translation play an indispensable role in the Age of Information. Not only they inform the reader, but also they facilitate the flow of information. In fact, a certain degree of reciprocity is required in order to promote the two fields. In order to carry out a translation, the translator needs to look for information, on the one hand, on the other hand, the journalist needs to translate to convey information. When it comes to the linguistic level, it is important to realize what influence the two activities have on readers ; that is why journalist and translator should master not only the field but also the language .

To offer a different perspective, we will compare these two activities in terms of their statuses. While news writing is taken as a high- profile activity, translation has been traditionally a vital but limited activity which aims to diffuse or import mainly “ the culture” of nations. In *Translation Global News*, Gambier, (2006) mentions that there are today various localized versions of newspapers and magazines, such as *Newsweek* in Polish, *Le Monde Diplomatique* in Greek or Serbian, *Financial Times* in German.

When we observe the link between news writing and translation, we notice that the position of translation towards news writing is very specific and as Gambiers (2006, 12) remarks,” *A large field of investigation is opening up here*”. However the interest of studying within news writing and producing is according to Doorslaer (2006) relatively new and was risen by the offer mentioned Warwick project on “*Translation in Global News*”.

2.2.2 Features of news translation:

There are general concerns and aspects that are central and major to news translation and which influence as well as limit the objectives of transmitting information. These are

mainly: the *limitation of time and space*, the effort to produce *readable* texts, media general tendency to *manipulation* and their *textual modifications*.

2.2.2.3 Limitation of time and space and conciseness:

Inevitably journalist translators are often subjects to considerable time and space constraints. As Bani (2006:37) points out: “*translations must be carried out within short of time which is in the case of dailies a matter of few hours*”. But she notes that deadlines are also tight for weekly and monthly publications. Nevertheless, working under time and space constraints does not have to be necessarily a negative point as the factor of time pressure might push one’s performance to better results. Let us take an illustrative look at the amount of time allotted for translating in “Echourouk”, object of our study.

After questioning translator of this newspaper, we noticed that there is interval intervening between publishing the source and the target version. But in most cases, there was 1 to 2 days interval between the source article and the target version. This happens, in general with the articles which deal with investigate and enterprise stories since they are long and take special stories as a matter of their subject.

As newspapers and magazines are also limited in terms of space, it is not uncommon that translations have to undergo several modifications, such as cutting lengthy paragraphs, omitting words and sentences, which ranges from exclusion of individual words to complete paragraph omission or summarizing unnecessary information in order to enhance readability. It goes without saying then that such techniques belong to transediting strategies which constitute a powerful tool in order to guarantee the article’s readability and the overall communicative success when presented to a new and substantially different readership.

2.2.2.2 Readability:

The common shared opinion among scholars posits that news translation requires immediate comprehension on the part of the reader. It is argued that newspapers and magazines are consumed very quickly and that reader's attention should not be distracted by abnormalities of any kind. For that reason readability seems to be the favoured and vital concept lying behind the act of translating. However, as Venutti observes, "the issue of readability and speed often end up meaning simply textual and cultural domestication". (Venutti in Bani, 2006: 37). In her opinion, the journalist translator should make such choices that would guarantee both respect for other cultures as well as the needs of the target readership.(2006).This opinion is in contrast with Bielsa and Bassnet who call for the absolute domestication (Bassenet,2006). Since the main purpose of news translation is to bring the message in a clear, concise and comprehensive way. The common point of these two views is the focus on the target readership need (quick comprehension in particular). Bani (2006) goes so far as to suggest that reading the press should neither require an effort from the reader nor a deep thinking so as to make them feel at ease. These conclusions seem to be rather generalizing as they don't take into account the large range of newspapers and magazines (both on the part of the source and target culture) from the less demanding to the more specialized ones. In addition, news writing often tends to use word play, intersexuality, neologisms and other eye and mind-catching tools that might require some efforts from the readers. However in order to borrow Bani's words, translators should "*simplify the reader's task*" (ibid).

In the translator's Invisibility, Lawrance Venutti,(2004) thinks:

" A translated text whether, a prose or a poetry, fiction or non-fiction is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviewers, and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem

transparent (..), giving the appearance (...) that the translation is not in fact a translation, but “original. (Venutti, 2004:01)

In order to ensure readability in translations, there are many ways among them, using familiar words and simple sentences. Furthermore Venutti, (opcit) mentions the following techniques:

- Adhering to current usage
- Maintaining continuous syntax
- Fixing a precise meaning

2.2.2.3 Manipulation:

Since press or media in general is considered as an important opinion-former, it seems appropriate to point to manipulation as a process of modification and distortion of the source text on the process of the target text production. Indeed, it is argued that the first occurrence of manipulation starts with the *selection of materials* to be translated. Every day, there are a number of events and opinions presented in the source journal, but only one or two will appear in the target media. That what we notice in journalism in general, as the target readership is the “*recipient of the selected information only*” (Nordlund 2003: 06). The choice of texts to be translated among others are driven by ideological reasons, political tendency, or even by the reputation of the author, so that the article is “*interesting from commercial point of view*”. (ibid: 39). Once the text is selected, the manipulation can be integrated in the process of translation in three different forms: linguistic, textual, and extra-textual. As for the *linguistic manipulation*, there are many ways how to distort an intended message. Gambier (2006) highlights the use of hyperboles and understatement. Nordlund, (2003) draws attention to techniques such as simplification and concretization, changing the emotional loading of words...etc. *Textual manipulation* occurs to when a text

is re-organized or some information are added or omitted. Moreover, Bani (2006: 41) observes that is: “the *title* is often the most element which is submitted to textual manipulation”. The use of *extra linguistic manipulation* lies in inserting visual components or highlighting a particular word or passages in the article.

2.2.3 Common Errors in News Translation:

Translation, no doubt, requires faithfulness from the part of the translator to the source text and to the target text. Due to the intricate process of translation, translators as the circulated saying says are accused of being “traitors”. This occurs when there are errors in translation to the extent that the reader of the translated text cannot grasp its meaning and therefore find himself lost in his battle of deciphering the message. So, common errors and “errors” in particular, are regarded by many scholars and linguists as a current phenomenon and a topic of research, mainly in the field of languages acquisition. There are various definitions of the error in language. According to Lenon (1991:188):

“An error is a linguistic form or combination of forms which in the same context and under similar conditions of production would, in all likelihood, not be preceded by the speakers native speakers counterparts”. Lenon (1991:188).

It turns out that errors are not often made by the foreign language speakers as well as second language speakers and not by native speakers. However, Brian, (2008:02) states that: *“the concept of errors is fuzzy one”*. But what about common errors which are made in writing and translating news texts? According to Winford Hicks (2007), the failure to write coherently is one of the main phenomena in modern journalism. We understand from this view that journalists today tend to neglect many standards of language by given the priority to the information itself. In this perspective, errors are made due to difficulties that translators often face in the process of translation.

2.2.3.1 Errors classification:

Now after the definition and the errors, we will move to levels where the errors are committed.

Baker (1992) stresses on several problems that arise in translation: a) in word level, b) in collocations, idioms and fixed expressions, c) grammatical level and d) textual level: cohesion.

2.2.3.1 Non- equivalence in the word level:

As Baker mentions, non equivalence on the word level is when the target language has no target equivalence for a word which occurs in the source language. To lighten this point, she sets different classes of non equivalence on the word level. The most current and common type of this classification is the non-equivalence in the semantic field of the word. For that Baker gives the example of words “hot”, “warm”, and “cold”, “cool”. Here we note that Arabic distinguishes between “hotness” of the weather and “hotness” of the object, in this case, it uses “warm” ساخن. In contrast, English employs “warm” for weather and “hot” for objects.

Beside this, Baker (ibid) raises the problem of using loan words in the source language. *“This is often lost in translation because it is not always possible to find the same meaning in the target language”* (opcit). Loan words are words or expressions which have the same forms in two or more languages but have different meaning. According to her (ibid) the using of these technique poses the problem of false friends because once a word was borrowed we can not control its development.

2.2.3.2 Collocation, idioms and fixed expressions:

To clear errors on collection level, we will first consider the definition of collocation. Baker (1992: 49 -50) states that:

“Every word in a language can be said to have a range items with which it is compatible, to a greater or less degree. Range here refers to the set of collocates, that is other words which are typically associated to the word in question. Some words have much broader collocational range than others”.

Baker (1992: 49 -50) .

To illustrate this point, the example of the term “run” which goes with company, institution and business (ibid). Newmark (1988) , considers that the process of finding appropriate collocations on the process of connecting up nouns with verbs and verbs with nouns, adjectives with adverbs and connectors and prepositions is regarded as a struggle in translation. In this context, Baker (1988) stresses on cultural collocations that constitute a challenge to the translator, since the cultural setting is different in both source and target language. In this context, she gives the example of the perception of “hair” in English and “Arabic”.

Idioms and fixed expression is another level where the translator encounters difficulties. According to Baker, They are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms, often carry meaning which cannot be deduced from their individual components. That is why; according to her, a translator cannot change the order of the words, delete a word form, add a word, replace a word with another or change the grammatical structure. In this respect, Baker mentions two cases that disorient the translator during the process of rendering the meaning. The first one is that some idioms are “misleading”, because their transparent meaning is literal and their idiomatic meaning is not indicated in the text. Despite that, the translator here can recognize the literal meaning, he misses the idiomatic meaning. The second one is that

idioms in the source language seem to have a similar meaning in the target language, but has a partially or totally different meaning. In addition, the absence of idiomatic and fixed expressions equivalence in the target language is the other reason that causes difficulty to the translator. Baker (1992: 68) says in this regard: *“One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of transparent fixed expressions, a third one may express it by a means of idioms, and so on.”* Baker (1992: 68)

2.2.3.3 Grammatical level:

Baker (1992:86) states: *“difference in the grammatical structure of the source and target language often result in some change in the information content of the message during the process of translation.”* Baker (1992:86).

In newspaper of analysis, it was noticed that the errors are committed mainly in too grammatical categories which are: a) gender, b) tense. In the level of gender, languages have different distinction of gender. The most striking example here is the absence of grammatical category of gender in English language. Baker (ibid:90) says: *“...English nouns are regularly inflected to distinguish between feminine and masculine.”* However, in the Arabic case, determiners, adjectives and sometimes verbs usually agree with the noun in gender as well as in numbers (ibid:90). When we evoke gender, it is also important to evoke “person” especially “personal pronouns”. Errors in this level can be mainly resulted from the distinction of Arabic to gender in singular and plural form.

As for tenses, in most time, they pose a dilemma for translator. Some languages use various tenses and others languages don't use many tenses. Thus, the translator endures the difficulty of the absence of equivalent to translate to a target language. This can be noticed strongly with the use of voice, especially with the passive voice. In this sense, Baker (1988:106) states in this sense :

“Render a passive structure by an active structure or conversely an active structure to a passive structure can affect the amount of information given in the clause, the linear arrangement of semantic elements such as agents and affected entity and the focus on the message”. Baker (1988:106)

2.2.3.4 The Textual Level: Cohesion

After delimitating errors in level of word and structure, we will move to the textual level which remains one of the central issues of translation. Before exploring errors due to lack of cohesion, we will define what cohesion is. According to Baker (1992), cohesion is the network between lexical and grammatical elements which provide links between different parts of the text. Newmark (1988) confirms Baker’s point of view when he states that cohesive level follows both the structure of the text, through the connective words and its mood through the choosing of suitable words and titles for each type of text. To go deeper, Baker stress in this sense on lexical cohesion that refers to the role of the selection of vocabulary in the organization of links within the text.

Therefore, errors in cohesive level are often resulted from the lack of harmony between the parts of the translated text. This is due to the difference in establishing devices (conjunctions, adverbs...) of cohesive links between languages. Translators due to many factors, neglect this differences which often require special attention. It has been noted noticed also that sometimes lack of cohesion causes redundancy in reading the translated version since the translator is not aware of using linguistic and grammatical elements as well as: substitutes and references, in order to make it more fluid. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that the absence of cohesion between parts of text is usually behind the misunderstanding of the intended message by the target readers.

In order to keep cohesion, Newmark (1988) regards the use of some elements as well as referential name that can be general or lexical and enumerators like next, then and other connectors such as linguistic synonyms as efficient so as to avoid repetition.

2.2.4 Some Factors Inducing to Common Errors:

Al-Darawish (1983) stated four main difficulties in any translation:

- a) no two languages have exactly identical phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic and semantic features:
- b) Languages differ in terms of sentence arrangement.
- c) Translator is forced to front or move backward certain items.
- d) The impossibility for a translator to completely master two languages.

Moreover, there are several major patterns which constitute a challenge for translators in the process of translation from Arabic to English which include:

- Inadequate Knowledge and Practice of Grammar:

It is highly remarkable that grammar is one of the important language components for translators. Journalist translators must practice it well. Meara (in Gas and Slinker, 2008) regards that Although grammatical errors might not hinder the communication process like lexical ones, the grammatical errors are still disruptive and problematic. Insufficient knowledge of the grammatical rules in both source language and target language might impede in the effectiveness and quality of translation. In this level, it is highly important to mention that word order in English, according to Baker (1992), is fixed whereas in other languages such as Arabic is not fixed. The differences between Arabic and English structures as well as the difficulty of breaking Arabic sentences into small English ones constitute a grammatical problem.

- **Inappropriate Teaching Atmosphere and Methodology:**

Teaching atmosphere and methodology are essential for achieving the main purpose of the translation. They are necessarily needed in the teaching of translation, a field that demands a lot of expertise on the part of trainers and a lot of practice on the part of trainees. This expertise will help the translators think about which method is most suitable for each article. Therefore, we can state that teaching methodology can be studied in the class especially in teaching translation.

- **Little Cultural Backgrounds:**

Indeed, any given a language goes well without saying that a translator, must have adequate knowledge of the culture of that targeted language. It is, however, more important for translators to have a very sufficient body of knowledge of the targeted language. Bassnett (1980) believed that differences between cultures stand as a barrier before translators. Nida (2001) confirmed Bassnett's belief when she stated that cultural differences engender severer intricacies than languages structures differences do.

2.3. Skopos theory:

Broadly speaking, there are disputed views over “the most appropriate” translation method in news writing translation (often discussed in terms of literal vs free, linguistic vs pragmatic or free translation), they (these disputed views) were settled by developing a functionalist view in translation, an approach where the intended *function* of a translation decides what the relationship between the source and the target text should be. In other words, Schäffner (2007 in Nord) observes the functionalist approach looks at translation as “propusful transcultural activity” whose “linguistic form is determined by the purpose meant to fulfill. Furthermore, she adds that this approach is inspired from action theory, communication theory and cultural theory and was launched by Katrina Reiss and her

functionalist translation criticism and most importantly, Hans Vermeer *Skopos* theory (ibid) theory which is further extended in cooperation with Reiss.

Originating in 1970's, this translation theory named by Skopos, a greek name for "purpose", intends to take the translation paradigm from the linguistic concept of translation to more functionally and socioculturally one (116). In this respect, Vermeer states that "*To translate means to produce a text in a target setting, for a target purposes to target addresses in target circumstances*" (Vermeer, in Nord 117).

As it is clear from the definitions given above, the fundamental principle behind any translation is the "Skopos rule" which states that a translational action is determined from its skopos (Nord : 2003) or as Reiss and Vermeer in Nord, ibid) consider that Skopos, sums the rule of "the end justifies the means" . Moreover, Nord explains, "*the skopos of the translation determines the form of equivalence required for an adequate translation*" (ibid), implying that an adequate translation is a translation that is faithful to it's Skopos". Th Skopos rule is intended to solve the internal dilemmas of free vs faithful translation, dynamic vs formal equivalence (...), and so one. It means that the Skopos of any particular translation task may require a "free" or a "faithfull" translation, or anything from these two extremes, depending on the purpose for which the translation is needed.

These mentioned definitions are probability to shed light on the common misunderstanding associated with Skopos theory. Firstly, it is believed that "*a good translation should conform or adapt ipso facto to target culture behavior or expectations*" (Nord: 2007: 27), and secondary, that it "strictly excludes philological or literal or even word by word translation" (ibid). In principal that is to say that all types of translations may be considered appropriate in particular situations, or as Chestman (141: 1997) puts it, that "*an ideal or a perfect translation is an optimal in a given situation.*"

Now, after the relation between equivalence and Skopos has clarified, let's move to what determines the "Skopos" and then to outline the secondary points apart from the primary rules which is the "Skopos rule" of this theory. According to Nord, (2007), the crucial factor determining the target-text is the addressee of the text. But does this mean that the source text is abandoned? In Reiss and Vermeer (2007:32) explanation, "*the source text remains present in a whole translational action in the sense that it represents an offer of information formulated by the translator.*" That is to mean that the target translation has to conform to two basis; "coherence rule" and "loyalty rule".

Nord explains that coherence rule is based on "intertextual coherence" meaning that "*a translation should be acceptable in the since that it is coherent with the receiver's situation*". (Reiss and Vermeer in *ibid*).The text should make sense in the situation and the culture in which it is received. "The loyalty rule", unlike the "coherence rule", turns our attention back to the source text and is described. This means that this rule prescribes the existence of intertextual coherence between translation and it's source text.

As it is apparent from other papers and works consulted during the elaboration of this thesis, the functionalist model provides theoretical framework for a vast number for scholars searching in various non-literary translation texts. For instance, Davies (2006 :84) and his previous study which deals with shifting readership in journalistic translation suggest this hypothesis:

"With the change of readership may come a change of perspectives which causes certain elements to become less relevant or crucial in the translation than that might have been in the original audience, while more elements almost taken for granted in the source text may need more emphasis and attention in the translation." (Davies 2006: 84)

The fact that different types of equivalence are called from different types of texts is another principle that remains important in Skopos theory. Nord (2007: 27) regards: “*most translational actions allow a variety of skopi*” and explains that “*the skopos and the sub-skopos of smaller units may be different from that of other segments or the text as a whole*”. (Nord, 2007: 27)

Reiss and Vermeer (1984) formulated their theory by use of six rules

The first rule is the Skopos rule and it says that a target text is determined by its Skopos, which means that the purpose of the target text is the main determinant for the chosen translation methods and strategies. These methods and strategies are used to produce a functionally adequate or appropriate result. The second rule is that a target text is an offer of information in a target culture and a target language, which is based on an offer of information (the source language) in a source culture and source language. The third rule of the Skopos theory is that a target text is not clearly reversible, meaning that the function of the target text does not necessarily match the function of the source text. This means that a back-translation might not lead to a translation which is similar to the original source text. The fourth rule is that a target text must be internally coherent, which means that the target text must be coherent for the target receivers. The receiver must be able to understand the target text, and it has to be meaningful in the communicative situation and target culture. According to rule five, a target text must be coherent with the source text, which means that there must be coherence between the source text information received by the translator, the interpretation the translator makes of this information and the information that is encoded for the target text receivers (intertextual coherence). The last rule of Skopos theory is that the first five rules are in hierarchical order with the Skopos rule being the predominate rule (Nord 1997: 29-31).

2.4 Translator’s identity:

One of the issues that concern the debate of news translation is the identity of the translator. In order to have a general picture, we will focus on the ideal candidate for the job. Given that news translation does not necessitate an exact meaning rendering from the source text to the target one, but often peruses modifications and adjustments in several kinds (changing the title, summarizing, adding extra background information...etc), it seems preferable that such a task should be given to someone who has experience on news writing and language skills. A bilingual journalist is more likely preferable to carry out this task. Another satisfactory alternative lies on hiring a translator who is trained on specific techniques (news writing techniques) in order to conduct translation. Finally, the undisputed ideal would be to hire someone with a background in news (journalism) and translation.

However, when we refer to the reality especially in the Algerian newspaper environment, we notice that in the translated versions of the most newspapers, translation task is assigned to journalists rather translators since they have knowledge of journalistic genre and style. As it is frequently the case of print media, the name of the translator who translated the text is rarely mentioned. It is the name of the author which is mentioned and is immediately specified in the beginning of the article. Thus, it is sometimes impossible to limit the translator's identity without asking this question directly to the editorial staff itself. In an attempt to elucidate this issue of who performs the task of news translation in Algerian newspapers, especially the object of analysis, "Echourouk", it has been observed that this task is often assigned to teachers of English language. When interviewing them, they responded that they can understand the meaning of the source text in Arabic and proceed then to the translation. The most remarkable is, in fact, that these graduated English teachers usually ignore the translation theories and strategies. In case they encounter any difficulties in translation, they have recourse to dictionaries or they try to

omit the passage by sacrificing the information. It noticed that this Algerian newspaper which has a translated version does not offer training to their translators so as to provide them some techniques and basics in translation. Moreover, we have to bear in mind that unlike the other developed countries around the world, Algeria does not provide news agencies that can ensure publishing and translating of information, In addition to this, news translation does not benefit from status and training.

Conclusion:

This present chapter is intended to understand of news translation by stressing the main features of this kind of translation. In order to conduct deeply such research, looking for more about the news translation, we have interviewed the “Echourouk” staff, namely journalists and translators about the issue of news translation. It was found that news translation is submitted to major factors: time and space. Indeed, there is a shortness of time between the publication of the source text and its translated version. Moreover, the identity of the translators is neither a journalist, nor a translators. It is in fact a teacher of English.

Drawing on the findings and observations made by Bielsa and Bassnett , as well as other scholars who have contributed to the Translation in Global News project, the set of major features and concerns unique to journalistic translation was put together and further discussed. These were, more precisely, the limitations of time and space, the strive to produce readable texts, the presence of manipulation and its forms, and the strategy of transediting.

In addition, exploring news translation and common errors in producing news texts, it was observed that errors are a current phenomenon in news writing in general and in news translation in particular.

Chapter III: Analysis of Echourouk articles

Introduction:

This chapter is considered as an analysis with contribution to understand news translation as a product, and also an investigation of errors made by news translators. To this end, we will provide an outlook to the “Textuality” approach (3.2). Then, we will introduce the Algerian newspaper “*Echourouk*” (3.3) and the articles which have been selected for analysis (3.4). After that, we will set the methodology of analysis (3.5) in order to spot the common errors found in “*Echourouk*” translated version and also classify them on levels. (3.6). Then, we will complete this chapter with a conclusion (3.8).

3.2 Text linguistics:

Seeking to give a comprehensive analysis to our work, we will have recourse to one of the prestigious approaches in the field of translation: text linguistics or as the two founders of this theory call it: Textuality. So what is Text Linguistics?

De Beaugrande and Dressler (1981:35). set this definition to text linguistics:

“While language is a virtual system of available options not yet in use, the text is an actual system in which options have been taken from their repertoires and utilized in a particular structure (relations between or among elements). This utilization is carried out via procedures of actualization. (de Beaugrand-Dressler, 1981:35).

In other words, Text Linguistics is the field that covers different range of language uses. Originating from the 1980, this approach tries to make a comprehensive study to the whole text in order to render the task of translation more fluid at different levels. . In this regard, Beaugrande (1980) proposes that the text itself be viewed as a system, being a set of elements functioning together. Thus, in order to achieve Textuality of any given text, Dressler and Beaugrande have set seven standards. They are as well as: cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity; situationality and intertextuality.

According to these two theorists, cohesion consists on the mutual connection of words within sequences of the text according to the grammatical forms and conventions.

For the second standard which is coherence, it refers on the way the *textual world* the configuration of concepts and relations which underline the surface text, are mutually accessible and relevant. It is worth mentioning that coherence is established by the writer and re-constructed by the recipient. The recipient uses knowledge which is beyond what is represented in the text (background knowledge). In this sense, Beaugrande state:

“Coherence is clearly not a mere feature of texts, but rather the outcome of cognitive processes among text users.” As for the third standard, Intentionality designates "the text producer's attitude that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherent text instrumental in fulfilling the producer's intention. The fourth standard is "Acceptability", it designates the "the text receiver's attitude that the set of occurrences should constitute a cohesive and coherent text having some use or relevance for the receiver. The fifth standard is "Informativity". It concerns the "extent to which the occurrences of the presented text are expected vs. un-expected or known vs. unknown" constitute a cohesive and coherent text having some use or relevance for the receiver. Usually, the notion is applied to the content of the text. As for Situationality, it concerns the factors which make a text relevant to a situation of occurrence. According to Beaugrande and Dressler, the situationality is related closely to the cohesion of the text. The last standard is Intertextuality. It refers to the factors which make the utilization of one text dependent upon knowledge of one or previously encountered texts.

3.3 Introducing the newspaper: “Echourouk”:

“Echourouk” is an Algerian national daily paper published from “El Chourouk” information and publication company. It is established in 1991 from a group of shareholders, at their top “Ali Fadhil” who created the nomination of “El Chourouk” inspired from the “El Chourouk Al Arabi”, the weekly magazine which was an informational unique phenomenon during the nineties.

For the purpose of analysis, a set of articles has been created to compare translations with their source texts. The total number of the papers chosen for the analysis is 10 news articles. Indeed, these news texts have been translated by graduates in news translation that are not trained in the methodology of translation, its theories and strategies. The range of texts are published between September 2013 and May 2014. What is needed to be stressed

is that in this period, the overall focus of “Echourouk online”, especially its English version is reporting the current events that have great interest on the readership. As the analysis focuses on the newspapers, economic, national and social articles have been chosen. Among the main topics belong the following: business politics, education, social and law.

3.4 Methodology of analysis:

The texts comprising the corpus were in most cases downloaded from online archives of the respective journal. The target texts that were obtained in electronic version were scanned and then converted into Microsoft Word. Whence the corpus was designed, texts were analyzed word by word, unit by unit and paragraph by paragraph and features relevant to this analysis were categorized and then counted. The present analysis therefore draws on quantitative data of common errors made in translating news from Arabic language to English language. The errors are classified in levels tables as well as: word level, idiomatic and fixed expression level, grammatical level and cohesion level. Each table of level is divided to boxes that comprise: the number of the article, the source version, the target version, the suggested translation.

3.5 Analysis:

The next step is to examine the English version of the Arabic news texts. For that, great interest is given to the observation of translated texts and classifying the common errors in levels that we have already seen in the second chapter.

3.5.1 Errors at word level:

- Article (f)

انتقد الأستاذ زرقين كسيلة، العضو المكلف بملف المهاجرين السريين و"الحراقة" المفقودين في الشبكة، تعاطي الدولة وهيئاتها القانونية والحقوقية مع هذا الملف، مؤكدا بأنه لا توجد إحصائيات دقيقة عن عدد المهاجرين السريين الذين قضوا في رحلات قادتهم نحو المجهول

Professor Zerguine Koussaila, a member in charge of the file of illegal immigrants who are missing in the network, criticized the abuse (instead of saying: dealing of the state and its legal and human rights bodies with this file, confirming that there are no accurate statistics on the number of illegal immigrants, who died in flights that led them towards the unknown.

- The translator used the word "flight" as a translation to the Arabic word « رحلات ». We use flight to the air travel not to when we travel by sea .The appropriate word is voyage or travel

- Article (g):

-وذلك من خلال العودة إلى أطوار وقائع الجريمة التي اهتمت لها منطقة مستغانم، في تلك الفترة من شهر رمضان المعظم، خاصة وأن الجريمة البشعة تزامنت مع سلسلة من جرائم اختطاف الأطفال، وقتلهم في أكثر من مدينة عبر ربوع الوطن، الأمر الذي حرك الشارع للمطالبة بضرورة القصاص

- Details of the crime which chocked the city on last holy month of Ramadan, especially as the ugly murder coincided with a series of child kidnappings, and murder in more than a city in Algeria, forced the citizens to ask about the necessity to apply the sharia law, as they organized a large protest after the burial of the child Nadia, calling upon justice to apply death penalty against the woman who killed her.

In order to translate the term “القصاص”, the translator uses « the sharia law »without giving to the reader an idea about this rule. The reader of the target version especially a foreign reader, who doesn't know the rule of Algerian religion, will encounter difficulties in searching which of the « sharia rule » the justice will apply.

In order to simplify the message, it is better to use “*death penalty*”.

- Article (i):

- وفي مجال تنظيم وتأطير المسابقات كالمسابقة الفكرية "ما بين الثانويات" التي كانت تنظمها الوصاية سنويا، وأوضحت مصادر مطلعة لـ"الشروق"، أنه تم استدعاء تلاميذ ثانويات عديدة

- and in the area of regulation and framing competitions like the intellectual competition between high schools, which was organized by the ministry annually.

The translation of the word «الثانويات», by secondary school is not appropriate. In the Algerian system of education “secondary school” is the second level of education not the third one. So, the translation of this word would be: *high schools*.

There is also a misuse of the word regulation as a trial to translate تنظيم. The word regulation according to Oxford dictionary is rather a technical and mechanical term. In the context of competitions, the use of the word organization is more appropriate.

3.5.2 Errors in idioms and collocations and fixed expressions level:

-Article (g):

-ذلك من خلال العودة إلى أطوار وقائع الجريمة التي اهتزت لها منطقة مستغانم، في تلك الفترة من شهر رمضان المعظم، خاصة وأن الجريمة البشعة تزامنت مع سلسلة من جرائم اختطاف الأطفال، وقتلهم في أكثر من مدينة عبر ربوع الوطن

- Details of the crime which chocked the city on last holy month of Ramadan, especially as the ugly murder coincided with a series of child kidnappings, and murder in more than a city in Algeria.

We observe the literal translation of the fixed expression ” الجريمة البشعة ” by « the ugly murder ». The word “ugly” doesn’t collocate with the word murder. There is neither a beautiful nor an ugly murder. The appropriate translation is: *the heinous murder*.

- Article (h):

الملتقى نظم بالتعاون مع القيادة الجهوية الثانية للدرك الوطني بوهران على مدار يومين كاملين بمشاركة 23 متدخلا من جامعتي تلمسان والجزائر، وكذا المديرية العامة للغابات، وإطارات سامية عن القيادة العامة والقيادات الجهوية للدرك الوطني وأمن ولاية تلمسان و جهاز العدالة، والمديرية الجهوية لجمارك تلمسان

Forum was organized, in collaboration with the second region of the National Gendarmerie in Oran, over two days with the participation of 23 professors from the University of Tlemcen and Algiers, General Directorate of Forests, Senior officials from the General Command and regional leaders of the National Gendarmerie, security services of Telemcen, judicial system

The translator used “judicial system” to translate « جهاز العدالة ». In the text, the author didn’t mean to talk about justice as a system with rules, but as a body. So, the adequate translation would be “judicial body”.

-Article (f):

لكن بعد ما جمع الشاب البطل هذه النقود، حاول الاتصال بصاحب الفكرة فإذا به يفاجأ بهاتفه مغلق وفي كل مرة تأتيه رسالة صوتية لا يمكنكم إجراء هذه المكالمات.

- He tries to contact the owner of the idea, but he was surprised because his cell phone was closed and every time he gets a voice message, "You cannot make this call".

The translator employs for the expression « His cell phone was closed ». It a literal translation. The word close doesn’t collocate with the word cell phone. We tend rather to say: *his cell phone was off*.

-Article (I):

-كما تم تخصيص فضاء "السابلات" بحسين داي بالجزائر، لتنظيم "حصص تدعيمية" لشرح الدروس في الهواء الطلق

- as private lessons were programmed in "groups" to review the lessons in order to encourage "collective reviewing", under the supervision of "qualified professors" who have a great experience in the field of teaching

We notice that حصص تدعيمية is translated by private lessons. The translator here refers to the French expression “cours privés”. The English reader of the target version will not grasp the meaning of this expression. The word private focuses here on the nature of these lessons by distinguishing the private lessons from the public ones. However, the author of ST focuses on the fact that these lessons are to improve the level of the students. The translation is: *supporting lessons*.

- Article (c):

واتهم مصطفى معزوزي عبد الرحمان بلعياط بانتحال الصفة، بحجة انه تولى منصبا لا تنص عليه قوانين الحزب، وهو منصب المنسق العام، وقال بأن هذه المهمة لا تمنح إلا في حالة غياب الأمين العام بسبب الاستقالة أو الوفاة تولى منصبا .

The translator uses the expression: *He took the position*. But the word take doesn't collocate with the word position in this context, since we are talking about a status not about a stand point. So we say rather, he was assigned to the post of...

3.6.3 Errors on the grammatical level:

-Article (b):

-وصف رئيس حركة نداء تونس، الباحي قايد السبسي، الحالة الصحية لرئيس الجمهورية عبد العزيز بوتفليقة بـ"الجيدة"، ورفض السياسي التونسي القول أن "بوتفليقة لا يزال مريضا"

- President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's health "good", Head of the Nidaa (Appeal) Tunisia political party, Albahi Kaid Sebsi, said. Tunisian politician added that "Bouteflika is still sick"

In the Arabic sentence ورفض السياسي التونسي القول أن "بوتفليقة لا يزال مريضا", the author wants to say that the Tunisian politician refuses to say that the president is still ill. But we read in the target version Tunisian politician added that "Bouteflika is still sick". In the source version, the speaker denies, by using the verb "refuses". But in the target version, the translator in this sentence confirms the illness of the president when he says "added". This translation creates ambiguity since there is a contradiction in the target version. The correct translation is: *Tunisian politician refuses to declare that Bouteflika is still ill.*

-Article (g):

-وذلك من خلال العودة إلى أطوار وقائع الجريمة التي اقتصرت لها منطقة مستغانم، في تلك الفترة من شهر رمضان المعظم، خاصة وأن الجريمة البشعة تزامنت مع سلسلة من جرائم اختطاف الأطفال،

- Details of the crime which chocked the city on last holy month of Ramadan, especially as the ugly murder coincided with a series of child kidnappings, and murder in more than a city in Algeria,

When we see the sentence مع سلسلة من جرائم اختطاف الأطفال، وقتلهم , the author of the target version talks about murders in plural form. That is to say there is more than more murder in Algeria. However, in the target version, the translator uses “murder” in singular form. The correct translation will be series of murders in Algeria or murders.

-Article (b):

- قال باجي قايد السبسي في تصريحات له-"الشروق" أمس، أن الانطباع الذي خرج به عقب لقائه بالرئيس بوتفليقة لساعتين كاملتين، انه عاد إلى وضعه الصحي العادي،

"The two hours meeting with President Bouteflika showed that he returned to his normal health."

We notice the literal translation of the sentence عقب لقائه بالرئيس بوتفليقة لساعتين كاملتين، انه عاد إلى وضعه الصحي العادي from Arabic to English. The translator keeps the sentence, the elements and the structure of the source language in the target language: The two hours meeting with President Bouteflika showed that he returned to his normal health. This translation doesn't take into consideration the target reader. When reading this sentence, we observe that it is not an English translation. To correct this, we should use the elements (words and expression but also the structure of the English language:

After two hours meeting with Boutflika, he noticed that his has recovered.

-Article (c):

- وكان الاجتماع مخصصا لانتخاب أمين عام وطالبوا الرئيس بتتحيته مثلما وضعه على رأس الافلان

- as the meeting was devoted to the election of a new secretary general instead of Saadany, who is accused by his opponents of destabilizing the country, and asked the President to overthrow him as he was put on FLN's leadership.

In this sentence, there is a misuse of the connector "as". Moreover, the translation is literal. Thus, the reader doesn't feel that he is reading an English sentence. It would be better to say: *They asked the president to overthrow him from the FLN's leadership.*

3.6.4 Errors at the textual level:

-Let us take a look at the translation of the passage of the article (f). This is the Arabic text:

انتقد الأستاذ زرقين كسيلة، العضو المكلف بملف المهاجرين السريين و"الحراقة" المفقودين في الشبكة، تعاطي الدولة وهيئاتها القانونية والحقوقية مع هذا الملف، مؤكدا بأنه لا توجد إحصائيات دقيقة عن عدد المهاجرين السريين الذين قضوا في رحلات قادتهم نحو المجهول، انطلاقا من شواطئ بشرق وغرب البلاد، نافيا تراجع الظاهرة كما تروج بعض الجهات، على غرار اللجنة الاستشارية لحقوق الإنسان، ذلك أن الهيئة بنت تقديراتها في ذلك بالنظر إلى عدد المهاجرين السريين المتابعين قضائيا، وليس على أساس دراسات ميدانية علمية بحثت مع أهالي "الحراقة" المفقودين،

Professor Zerguine Koussaila, a member in charge of the file of illegal immigrants who are missing in the network, criticized the abuse (instead of saying: dealing) of the state and its legal and human rights bodies with this file, confirming that there are no accurate statistics on the number of illegal immigrants, who died in flights that led them towards the unknown, starting from the eastern and western shores of the country, denying the decline of the phenomenon as is promoted by some parties, along the lines of the Advisory Committee of Human Rights, because the body used that in view of the number of illegal

immigrants who are followed by justice, and not on the basis of purely scientific field studies with the families of the missing illegal immigrants.

First, we notice that the source sentence is too long. Secondly, although the English language tends to use short sentences, the target version keeps the same long structure. The reader of this translation will be lost in deciphering the message since there are two subjects in this sentence and there is a lack of cohesion. In order to maintain cohesion, we have tried to cut the length of the sentences by using short sentences. This is the correct form:

Professor Zerguine Kousseila, a member in charge of the file of missed illegal immigrants in the network, criticized the dealing of the state and its legal and human rights bodies, with this issue. The speaker also confirmed that there are no accurate statistics on the number of illegal immigrants, who died in the voyages that led them to the unknown, starting from the eastern and western shores of the country. He denied the decline of the phenomenon as it is promoted by some parties, as well as the Advisory Committee of Human Rights. This body set its statistics on the illegal immigrants followed by justice, and not on the field studies with families of missing illegal immigrants.

- Article (g):

-دهاء الرجل دفع به إلى نشر الفكرة خارج ولايته فتنقل إلى ولاية سكيكدة، أين اقترح المشروع على شاب في الثلاثين من العمر، وطلب منه أن يوفر له الدينار ليشتريه منه بقيمة 2000 دج بشرط أن يوفر له أكبر كمية ممكنة.

- Smart man promoted his idea outside his city and moved to Skikda, eastern Algeria, where he proposed the project on a young man in the age of thirty, and asked him to provide him with the dinar to buy it from him with 2000 ZDZ on condition that he provides the greatest amount possible and asked him to provide him with the dinar to buy it from him with 2000 ZDZ on condition that he provides the greatest amount possible.

In this passage, we notice redundancy. The personal pronoun “him” is much repeated at the extent that the target audience instead of focusing on the information, tries to search who is “him” since there are too subjects in this sentence (the young man and the old man). We try to correct this by using the lexical substitutes:

And asked him to bring the dinar to buy it with 2000 ZDZ provided that the young man would collect the greatest amount possible of this currency.

-Article (c):

وقال للشروق بأن سعداني هو من لديه الشرعية ومعترف به من قبل معظم أعضاء اللجنة المركزية،
موضحاً بأن اجتماع اللجنة المركزية يحتكم لضوابط وقوانين وفق ما ينص عليه القانون الأساسي
للحزب وهو طلب عقد دورة يسلم مباشرة للأمين العام،

-Meeting of the Central Committee invoked controls and laws as stipulated in the Basic Law of the party, which is a request for holding a session to be delivered directly to the secretary.

Here, after reading the Arabic passage, we observe that the text in Arabic is unclear. In order to render the meaning, the translator has to recourse to literal translation. He also kept the same structure of the Arabic sentence (long sentence) without taking into consideration both the meaning of the source text (the message) and also the product (translation). In addition, we can notice that the translator didn't review his translation otherwise he would have remarked the absence of cohesion. This is the correction:

Meeting of the Central Committee invoked regulations and laws that are stipulated in the fundamental law of the party; a request for holding a session that will be delivered to the General Secretary.

-Text (b).

-.. ويفهم من حديث السبسي أن بوتفليقة شدد على ضرورة مواجهة الجماعات الإرهابية في تونس، وخاصة بجبل الشعانبي، وإيلاء الاهتمام للجبهة الداخلية والتي تعرف بعض التشنج بين الأطياف السياسية، خاصة بين باجي قايد السبسي ورئيس حركة النهضة راشد الغنوشي، على خليفة مطالب المعارضة والتي تقودها حركة نداء تونس بضرورة إسقاط حكومة علي العريض.

- The interview with Essebsi revealed that Boutflika stressed the need to combat terrorist groups in Tunisia, especially in Djebel Chaanbi and pay attention to the home front which notices some cramping between the political parties, especially among Béji Caïd Essebsi and the Head of Ennahda movement Rached Ghannouchi, on the successor of the opposition's demands led by the Tunisia Nidaa Movement on the need to bring down the government.

We note one long sentence in Arabic which is translated by one English sentence. We observe also that there is repetition of the words “especially” and “need” in this translation. This redundancy breaks the harmony and the cohesion of the text.

This is the corrected version:

The interview with Essebsi revealed that Boutflika stressed on the need to fight the terrorist groups in Tunisia, especially in Djebel Chaanabi. The president reiterated also the necessity to pay attention to the political home front which notices some cramping between political parties, in particular among the Béji Caïd Essebsi and the Head of the Ennahdha movement Rachid El Ghnouchi. This is in fact, due to the opposition's quests to bring down the government by the Nida (Appeal).

After analyzing the translations, we have noticed that the translators of news writing commit equally errors in different levels. Errors committed at word level result in most

cases from the neglect of the translation to the attention units that must be taken into consideration.

of the translator to Arabic words and also interferences of French language which is considered as a second foreign language. In the idiomatic and fixed expression level, we noticed that the translators do not find the equivalent collocation, idiomatic or fixed expression in order to render the meaning. So trying to use words that are not inappropriate to the field of the expression in English seems strange and abnormal. In addition to this, translators tend sometimes to translate the expression literally, meaning word by word. In some cases, translators tend to avoid translating the idiomatic expressions to the target language. That is why omission strategy is very adopted in English. Errors made in the grammatical level consist in errors of tense, plural and singular form. In the level of cohesion, it is observed that the whole unit lacks cohesion. That is to say that one of the specificities of Arabic is to keep long sentences, which is not the case of the English sentence that prefers short sentences. This led the translator to commit redundancy and repetition in most of the passages.

It is also observed that the lack of cohesion results also from the misuse and the absence of connectors that contribute to maintain the harmony of the text and facilitate readability. Moreover, as these selected texts are translated by English graduated people who are not translators, we can feel that they don't recourse to translation theories in order to face the arising problems of translation. This has been confirmed after interviewing "Echourouk" translators. In addition, common errors that were made in the English version are caused by the misunderstanding of the source text. Some passages are not clear in Arabic since they contain errors. In this stage, translators transmit an unclear message without seeking to understand it correctly.

Conclusion:

In this last chapter, we have analyzed the translation of 10 articles of “Echourouk” newspaper. We have seen at the beginning Text Linguistics theory that was very complementary to the Skopos theory which was already discussed in the first chapter. So, it is argued that “Text Linguistics” or “Textuality” stress on the text from different points of view. By applying this theory, we have spotted the light on the “cohesion”, “informativity” and “acceptability” that are considered the most important elements of news writing articles since they draw our attention to the issue of “readability”.

After the analysis, it was observed that translators made errors in different levels in an equal way. As we have studied in the second chapter, news translation is subjected to time factors. So, these common errors are often committed due to the inattentiveness of journalists who are often under time and space restrictions. By applying “Skopos” and Texts Linguistics”, we have proceeded to give a suggested translation by correcting the errors located in the translated version.

General Conclusion:

This dissertation was as a contribution to study the nature of news translation from different points of view taking into consideration many factors that intervene in this type of translation. Conducting such research was motivated by the relative absence of works and studies devoted specifically to this field of translation especially in Algeria. For this purpose, we have given a look at the news articles, their nature, types and features. Then, we have seen online journalism as a new form of media that resulted from the technological progress in the field of Computing and communication .In this sense, we have noticed that news articles in both print and online forms have a specific language .That was often observed in using a particular style as well as idioms and collocations. In order to be concise, clear and achieve informativity, journalists have recourse to short sentences, adverbs of time and place. As news writing deals generally with current events, journalists tend to employ in most articles the present simple tense in order to give the story the accuracy and also to update the information. Seeking to go deeper in news translation .We have tried to put together a more comprehensive picture of news translation as a type of non literary product, in terms of its main areas of interests as well as major features. It was observed that news translation is a very diverse phenomenon that can occur in different channels, print, online, and broadcast forms from the shortest items of news to the whole localized versions of foreign newspapers and magazines.

Moreover, exploring the translation of news in global news agencies was identified as one of the most dominant directions in this field of research. Among the theorists who studied this type of translation, there was Suzanne Bassnett at the University of Warwick.This provided a solid basis for the subsequent analysis which was aimed at revealing the errors in the English translated version. In an attempt to discover the factors

that lead to common errors in news translation, we have tried to see the specificities of news translation. For news translators, working under time and space constraints is without doubt an obstacle that has a negative impact on the quality of the translation. They had in fact to adopt in most cases the omission strategy. This is applied mainly on sentences and passages.

After analysis, it was observed that such technique is without disadvantages since it is behind the common errors in news translation. In addition to their classification by levels on the light of theorists and some other factors that lead news translators to commit these errors.

Aside of other theoretical considerations related to the field of news translation (functionalist approach in particular), it was the concept of readability that was found central to the field in question and hence explored in greater detail. In addition, we have referred to “Text linguistics” theory, as it takes into consideration the whole text in general and the concept of “cohesion”, “informavity” and “acceptability” that are very fundamental in such types of translation. After our analysis, it was revealed that news translators commit errors at word, collocational, idiomatic,—grammatical and cohesion level. These errors are due to the lack of time devoted to the translation and also to the ambiguity surrounding the source message. That is to say that the ST is unclear, that is why the translator translates incorrectly the message. This led in some cases to a lack of cohesion. This problem affects the readability of the text. In order to avoid errors in translating news, translators should have recourse to the translation strategies. Moreover, news agencies should provide training courses based on different strategies and terminology courses so as to overcome the dilemma of errors at word, collocational and idiomatic level.

In conclusion, it needs to be noted here that our findings are relevant only to a specific type of news translation and our analysis was restricted to studying common errors in translation in the online version of “Echourouk” newspaper. Therefore, research on other types such as translation in news agencies or news websites could bring more insights into the field.

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فلاحون" يسطون "على أراضي الامتياز الفلاحي ويطردون المستثمرين
نادية سليمان

(2013/09/09 آخر تحديث 2013/09/09 :على(19:49

• العدالة تستقبل مئات شكاوى الطرد وثورات قانونية تعقد الملفات

وجد مئات المُستثمرين في قطاع الفلاحة عبر الوطن، أنفسهم مُلزَمين قانونيا بمغادرة أراضٍ شغلوها لسنوات، واستثمروا فيها أموالا بالملايير، إثر رفع الملاك الأصليين شكاوي إلى العدالة، مُستندين على قانون الامتياز الفلاحي الصادر في 2010 ، ومُدَّعين أن المُستثمر تعدَّى على مستثمرتهم الفلاحية الفردية أو الجماعية، رغم أنهم أجروها أو تنازلوا عنها لفائدته منذ سنوات وقبضوا المقابل.

الإشكال المطروح، تسبب فيه تضارب قوانين المستثمرات الفلاحية، والذي جعل أراضي فلاحية مُنتجة رهينة نزاعات في العدالة، ما يؤثر على القطاع الفلاحي بالجزائر. فالمستثمر الذي حوّل أراضي، معظمها كان بورا، إلى بساتين خصبة، يُعتبره القانون رقم 19 الصادر في 1987 مُتعدِّيا على الأرض، لعدم مراعاته إجراءات تسجيل وتشهير عقد الأرض قبل استغلالها. لأن القانون المنظم للمستثمرات الفلاحية يمنع المُنتفعين الأصليين، من بيعها أو التنازل عنها ما عدا استغلالها فلاحيا .

لكن هؤلاء ولأسبابٍ عديدة، كعدم قدرتهم على تطوير الإنتاج لبساطة إمكانياتهم، أو تحوّلهم إلى ممارسة نشاطات غير الفلاحة، أو تنازلهم عن أراضيهم بعد هروبهم أيام العشرية السوداء، جعلهم وفي ظل انعدام رقابة الدولة، يتخلون عنها لفائدة مستثمرين، وبواسطة عقود عُرفية غير مشهورة بالمحافظات العقارية، ليتفاجأ المتنازلون عن الأراضي بصدور قانون الامتياز الفلاحي في 2010 ، والذي منحهم صلاحيات واسعة في استغلال أراضيهم، وحصولهم على مساعدات مادية من الدولة، مع إمكانية التنازل والتوريث للأرض طبقا لأحكام القانون.

الأمر الذي جعلهم يقررون استرجاع أراضيهم، التي أصبحت جنائماً وبساتين مثمرة عن طريق العدالة، مُستغلين عدم حيابة المُستثمر عُقودا قانونية.

وحسب مئات القضايا المطروحة بأروقة العدالة عبر الوطن، خاصة بمجلس قضاء البلدية المختص في معالجة نزاعات أراضي المتيجة الخصبة، فغالبية المستثمرين صدرت ضدهم قرارات طرد نهائية، رغم استثمار بعضهم في غرس أشجار مُنتجة على المدى الطويل، وفاقت قيمة استثماراتهم ملياري سنتيم.

ومع أن المحكمة تُلزم المُشتكين بالتعويض المادي للمطرد، لكن بعض المستثمرين، الذين تحدثت معهم "الشروق"، يرون في الأمر إجحافاً لحقوقهم، لأن الخبير مهما دقق في الحسابات لن يتمكن من تقدير المصاريف الحقيقية. وحسب إحصاءات، ففي 2010 سنة صدور قانون الامتياز الفلاحي، تم تسجيل قرابة 600 نزاع بين فلاحين ومستثمرين فقط بسهولة المتيجة وضواحيها، ولا تزال القضايا مطروحة إلى حد اليوم.

ومن بينها قضية متعلقة بمستثمرة فلاحية واقعة بمنطقة مفتاح، أين رفع المنتفعون شكوى ضد مستثمر، يتهمونه وحقّر بئرين، ليتفاجأ بعدما حان موعد إنتاج أشجار الزيتون بشكوى الطرد.

وفي هذه النقطة يقول المحامي إبراهيم بهلولي: "للأسف، الجهل بالقوانين والتحايل عليها، هو ما أوصل المستثمرين إلى هذه الوضعية، فالمنتفعون الأصليون من المستثمرة الفلاحية يبقون أصحاب الحق، ما دام المستثمر لا يملك عقداً مُشهرًا، ومع ذلك على القضاة مراعاة التناقض في القوانين، وحتى وإن قضاوا بالطرد، عليهم المحافظة على حقوق المستثمر، وإقرارهم تعويضاً مادياً مناسباً، لا يهمل جهده البدني والوقت الذي أهدره."

Article:B

"جلست مع بوتفليقة لساعتين ولم أشعر أنه مريض"

2013/09/13 آخر تحديث 2013/09/13: على (20:07)

لم نطلب أية وساطة من الجزائر ومن الطبيعي أن نزور الرئيس بعد رحلته العلاجية

وصف رئيس حركة نداء تونس، الباجي قايد السبسي، الحالة الصحية لرئيس الجمهورية عبد العزيز بوتفليقة بـ"الجيدة"، ورفض السياسي التونسي القول أن "بوتفليقة لا يزال مريضاً"، وذكر أن اللقاء الذي جمعه به الأربعاء المنصرم قد تناول الشأن السياسي التونسي وسبل ترقية العلاقات بين البلدين.

قال باجي قايد السبسي في تصريحات لـ"الشروق" أمس، أن الانطباع الذي خرج به عقب لقائه بالرئيس بوتفليقة لساعتين كاملتين، انه عاد إلى وضعه الصحي العادي، وذكر بعضاً من جوانب اللقاء قائلاً: "اللقاء تم في جو أخوي، فأنا والرئيس بوتفليقة أصدقاء من أيام الكفاح المسلح، وقد تناولنا معا واقع العلاقات بين البلدين، وقدم لنا بوتفليقة جملة من النصائح."

وإن رفض محدثنا كشف النصائح التي قدمها لهم بوتفليقة من باب الأمانة، اكتفى بالقول: "أبلغنا من الرئيس أن أمن تونس من أمن الجزائر وأمن الجزائر من أمن تونس.

وبخصوص التسريبات التي تتحدث عن وجود وساطة جزائرية يقوم بها الرئيس بوتفليقة بين السبسي والغنوشي، خاصة وأنه استقبل الرجلين في لقاءين منفصلين الثلاثاء والأربعاء الماضيين، قال السبسي: "لا وساطة طلبناها من الرئيس بوتفليقة، ولكن من الطبيعي أن نقوم بزيارة الرئيس بعد رحلته العلاجية، حيث لم نتمكن من زيارته وهو في فرنسا."

ورغم التحفظ الذي أبانه السبسي في الحديث عن الوساطة، وهو الأمر الذي حصل عند لقائه بالغنوشي في باريس الشهر الماضي، إلا أن القيادي في حركة نداء تونس، منذر بالحاج علي، أكد بشأن اللقاء الذي جمع الباجي قائد السبسي ببوتفليقة "جاء للتباحث حول الأزمة السياسية الراهنة في البلاد والحلول المطروحة للخروج منها"، وشدد كذلك على أن دخول الجزائر في دور وساطة هدفه خروج تونس من أزمة سياسية تلقي بظلالها على الوضع الأمني والاقتصادي للبلاد، ومن شأنها أن تؤثر على كلا البلدين.

وعن الوضع الصحي للرئيس بوتفليقة، فأكد بشأنه السبسي "هو في حالة صحية جيدة ونحن مسرورون للوضع الذي وجدنا عليه الرئيس بوتفليقة"، ليستدرك بالقول: "هو ليس مريضا.. هو بصحة جيدة... لا تقولوا انه مريض."

Article:C

المركزية اللجنة اجتماع بعقد الترخيص ترفض الولاية

الأفالان من بسعداني للإطاحة توقيع 257

(23:13 على 2014/02/11: تحديث آخر) 2014/02/11

سعداني بقي إذا أمر استصبح الرابعة العهدة :عفيف سي ❖

الجهة باستقرار مرهون البلاد واستقرار الصفة انتحل بلعياط :معزوزي ❖

رفضت مصالح ولاية الجزائر الترخيص لجماعة بلعياط بعقد دورة طارئة للجنة المركزية يومي 13 و 14 فيفري بفندق مازافران، لانعدام الصفة، وكان الاجتماع مخصصا لانتخاب أمين عام جديد بدل سعداني، الذي يتهمه خصومه بزعة استقرار البلاد، وطالبوا الرئيس بتنحيته مثلما وضعه على رأس الأفلان.

وظل منسق التقويميين عبد الرحمان بلعياط يتربق الرد الإيجابي من مصالح ولاية الجزائر، بدعوى أن ملفه استوفى الشروط القانونية، سواء بالنسبة للنظام الداخلي للحزب الذي يمكنه بصفته منسقا الحزب والأكبر سنا في اللجنة المركزية من استدعاء اللجنة المركزية، فضلا عن تمكنه من جمع 257 توقيع أعضاء هذه الهيئة، وأبدى بلعياط امس قبل اطلاعه على قرار الولاية تفاؤله بشأن الرد على طلب الترخيص، وقال العضو القيادي في الحزب عبد الحميد سي عفيف بأن الوالي ليس لديه حق الرفض، وهو مطالب باحترام القانون، بدعوى أنهم اتخذوا كل الاحتياطات، "حتى بلخادم وقع معنا، وأرسل أناسا وقعوا أيضا"، مؤكدا بأن رحيل سعداني أصبح مطلب الأغلبية داخل اللجنة المركزية، ولدى القواعد النضالية.

وأكد الناطق باسم الحزب سعيد بوحجة للشروق بأن سعداني تم انتخابه بالأغلبية خلال اجتماع اللجنة المركزية يوم 29 أوت الماضي، وأن لا أحد يمكنه ان يتحدث باسم الأفلان غير الأمين العام، واتهم عضو المكتب السياسي مصطفى معزوزي جماعة بلعياط بانتحال الصفة، وقال للشروق بأن سعداني هو من لديه الشرعية ومعترف به من قبل معظم أعضاء اللجنة المركزية، موضحا بأن اجتماع اللجنة المركزية يحتكم لضوابط وقوانين وفق ما ينص عليه القانون الأساسي للحزب، وهو طلب عقد دورة يسلم مباشرة للأمين العام،

بوحجة: لا أحد بإمكانه الحديث باسم الحزب عدا الأمين العام

في حين أن التقويميين لم يبادروا بهذه الخطوة، بدعوى أنهم لا يعترفون بعمار سعداني، وفي رده على رد فعل القيادة من مساعي أعضاء اللجنة المركزية المعارضين لعمار سعداني للإطاحة به، قال المتحدث بأن القيادة لا تريد تجاوز حدود المعاملات النضالية فيما بين أبناء الحزب، واتهم مصطفى معزوزي عبد الرحمان بلعياط بانتحال الصفة، بحجة انه تولى منصبا لا تنص عليه قوانين الحزب، وهو منصب المنسق العام، وقال بأن هذه المهمة لا تمنح إلا في حالة غياب الأمين العام بسبب الاستقالة أو الوفاة، وعدم انعقاد اللجنة المركزية، موضحا بأن استقرار البلاد يتحقق باستقرار الأحزاب الوطنية وعلى رأسها الافلان.

وقال بلعياط في تصريح سبق صدور قرار الولاية بأن طلب منح الترخيص لعقد اللجنة المركزية لا يمكن أن تلغيه نزوات الإدارة، "لأنه لا يمكن لأحد ان يأخذ حقنا"، علما أن كافة محاولات الاتصال بالمتحدث جاءت بالفشل لمعرفة موقفه بعد تلقي قرار الولاية، في وقت بدا عبد الحميد سي عفيف أكثر قلقا من نتيجة قرار الإدارة، وبرر موقفه بكون الإطاحة بسعداني أصبح أكثر من ضرورة، "بعد أن تخلى عنه القياديون والمناضلون وكذا حلفاؤه من أحزاب سياسية"، ولمح المصدر إلى أن العهدة الرابعة أضحت رهينة سعداني، بدعوى أنه ليس أبدا الشخصية المناسبة التي يمكنها ان تقود قاطرة العهدة الرابعة، بعد أن أصبح معزولا سياسيا على حد قوله، وتساءل المتحدث عن كيفية استمرار الأطراف التي تدعم عمار سعداني في الوقوف إلى جانبه، رغم ان الجميع ضده، وقال: "إذا كانت لهم نية حسنة في عودة الإطمئنان عليهم ان يطلبوا منه الانسحاب"، موضحا كلامه بالعامية: "كيما جابوه يدوه"، وأكد بأنه يتوجه بهذه العبارات إلى الرئيس بوتفليقة باعتباره الرئيس الشرفي للحزب، وهدد سي عفيف بأنه في حال عدم الترخيص بعقد دورة اللجنة المركزية، بأن العهدة الرابعة ستصبح

Article: D

اتحاد التجار وفدرالية المستهلكين يطالبان بالتحقيق

وزارة التجارة تنتشر على ألف مدفأة مغشوشة في السوق 200

(2014/01/09 آخر تحديث 2014/01/09 :على(19:12)

رفضت وزارة التجارة الإفصاح على نوعية ومصدر 50 ألف مدفأة مغشوشة، منعت من دخول الجزائر لافتقادها معايير الأمن والسلامة، ما دفع جمعيات المستهلكين، والاتحاد الوطني للتجار والحرفيين، إلى اتهام الوزارة بالتستر على أزيد من 200 ألف مدفأة مغشوشة يتم تداولها في السوق، كمية كبيرة منها موجودة داخل بيوت الجزائريين، ما يفسر ارتفاع نسبة الوفيات بالاختناق بالغاز المحترق، حسب ما أكده الحاج طاهر بلنوار لـ"الشروق" قائلا "إن تستر الوزارة على أجهزة مقلدة، يعتبر أمرًا مفهوما وطبيعيا، لعدم إلحاق الضرر بالشركة الأصلية، لكن أن ترفض الوزارة الإفصاح على أسماء المنتوجات غير الآمنة، والتي تتسبب في قتل المواطنين، فهذا أمر غير مقبول، ويتطلب تحقيقا عاجلا في معرفة أسباب التستر على هذه المنتوجات التي يعود مصدرها إلى بلدان آسيوية، في مقدمتها الصين."

وأضاف بلنوار أن ما تم حجزه من المدفآت المغشوشة يمثل ربع ما يتم تداوله في السوق الوطنية، "وهذا ما يجعلنا نتحدث عن أزيد من 200 ألف مدفأة مغشوشة معروضة للبيع في المساحات الكبرى والمحلات بأسعار زهيدة، ما يساهم في كثرة الإقبال عليها من طرف المستهلكين، وكشف المتحدث أن الاتحاد

الوطني للتجار والحرفيين برمج ندوة صحفية يوم الثلاثاء المقبل، للحد من مشكل تسر الزارة على الأجهزة المغشوشة .

ومن جهته، انتقد رئيس الفدرالية الجزائرية للمستهلكين، السيد زكي حريز، لـ"الشروق" مصالح وزارة التجارة لتسترها على معلومات تتعلق بمصدر ونوعية الأجهزة، التي لا تتوفر على معايير السلامة، وهذا ما يجعل الوزارة حسب المتحدث في خانة الاتهام، "لأنها تقوم بحملات حجز عشوائية، ولا تتبعها أي عمليات اتصال للإفصاح على نوعية الأجهزة المغشوشة"، وكشف أن وزارة التجارة لم تعتمد بعد مقاييس جزائرية لإجبار المستوردين على التقيد بها، ما يفتح الباب للمستوردين بإغراق السوق الوطنية بكميات كبيرة من الأجهزة غير آمنة.

وتجدر الإشارة، أن الشروق اليومي اتصلت بمدير المنافسة وقمع الغش، السيد عبد الحميد بوكحون، لطلب معلومات حول نوعية، وعلامات المدافئ المغشوشة المقدرة بـ50 ألف مدفأة، غير أن المعني رفض الإفصاح عن اسم هذه المنتجات، بحجة عدم التشهير بها.

Article:E

عادت قضية الفساد الدولي والرشاوى بين الشركة الوطنية للمحروقات سوناپراك والإيطالية سايبام فرع مجمع إيني، إلى الواجهة مجددا، بعد تسريبات وشهادات جديدة لمدير البناء والهندسة الأسبق في شركة سايبام المدعو بييترو فاروني خلال فترة حبسه، حيث تضمنت ولأول مرة القيمة المالية التي حصل عليها وزير الطاقة الأسبق شكيب خليل لقاء حصول الإيطاليين على مشروع غازي بحاسي مسعود.

وأفادت صحيفة "لا ريبوبليكا" الإيطالية ذات التوجه اليساري أمس، أن بييترو فاروني، وخلال فترة حبسه التي دامت 4 أشهر، تم عرضه 3 مرات أمام محققي الإدعاء بمحكمة ميلانو، حيث أكد فاروني الذي استفاد من الإفراج وتم وضعه تحت الإقامة الجبرية قبل يومين، بأنه وبغض النظر عن كل ما قيل وسيقال إلا أن لديه اليقين من أمرين مؤكدين، وهما أن المسؤول الأول في مجمع إيني باولو سكاروني التقى مرتين بالوسيط فريد بجاوي إحداهما في ميلانو والثانية في العاصمة الفرنسية باريس، وأضاف بييترو فاروني خلال عملية الاستجواب بأن اللقاءات من أجل الحصول على صفقة مشروع الحقل الغازي منزل لجمت شرق بحاسي مسعود "MLE"، تمت بين شكيب خليل شخصيا والوسيط بجاوي من جهة، وباولو سكاروني المدير التنفيذي للمجمع إيني المعروف بتسمية "الكلب ذو ستة أطراف".

وذهب المتحدث إلى حد التأكيد على أن شكيب خليل وبعض من أقاربه وحاشيته، استفادوا من العمولة التي دفعتها "إيني" لقاء الحصول على المشروع منزل لجمت شرق الغازي والمقدرة بـ 41 مليون أورو، وهو ما يعادل بالعملة الوطنية قرابة 500 مليار سنتيم، وقدم فاروني الذي يعتبر كلمة السر في فضيحة الرشاوى المدوية، شهادة لافتة تخص المدير التنفيذي لمجمع "إيني" باولو سكاروني، الذي حضر شخصيا اجتماعات باريس وميلانو مع خليل و بجاوي للحصول على الصفقات، وخصوصا صفقة حقل الغاز منزل لجمت شرق بحاسي مسعود الذي استفاد شكيب خليل مباشرة من العمولة التي دفعت لقاء هذا المشروع، ولكن رغم ذلك استقبل هذا المسؤول مؤخرا خلال زيارته للجزائر، من طرف رسميين جزائريين بينهم

وزير الطاقة يوسف يوسف والرئيس المدير العام لسوناطراك عبد المجيد زرقين، وأدى ذلك اللقاء إلى ارتفاع مفاجئ وغير متوقع في أسهم "إيني" و"سايبام" في بورصة ميلانو "ميبیتال".

Article: F

دعاوى قضائية للتحقيق في ملف " الحرافة 9."المفقودين بإيطاليا وفرنسا

(19:18 على 2014/02/24 :تحديث آخر) 2014/02/24

وصفها مساع عن كسيلة، زرقين المحامي الإنسان، حقوق عن للدفاع المحامين شبكة عضو كشف بفتح تطالب وتونس، وإيطاليا فرنسا في دولية قضائية دعاوى لتحريك الشبكة محامي قبل من بالعادة، طريق عن سرية هجرة رحلات إثر الجزائريين، "الحرافة" من كبير عدد اختفاء ظروف في تحقيقات 2007 العام منذ سردينيا جزيرة نحو الموت، قوارب

انتقد الأستاذ زرقين كسيلة، العضو المكلف بملف المهاجرين السريين و"الحرافة" المفقودين في الشبكة، تعاطي الدولة وهيئاتها القانونية والحقوقية مع هذا الملف، مؤكدا بأنه لا توجد إحصائيات دقيقة عن عدد المهاجرين السريين الذين قضاوا في رحلات قادتهم نحو المجهول، انطلاقا من شواطئ بشرق وغرب البلاد، نافيا تراجع الظاهرة كما تروج بعض الجهات، على غرار اللجنة الاستشارية لحقوق الإنسان، ذلك أن الهيئة بنت تقديراتها في ذلك بالنظر إلى عدد المهاجرين السريين المتابعين قضائيا، وليس على أساس دراسات ميدانية علمية بحثة مع أهالي "الحرافة" المفقودين، - أضاف المتحدث - فالظاهرة لم تتراجع إطلاقا.

وقال المحامي في تصريح لـ"الشروق"، أن الشبكة تسعى إلى معرفة مصير 62 "حراقا" مفقودا تقدمت عائلاتهم ببلاغات رسمية عن اختفائهم، وزودت المحامين بكافة المعلومات المتعلقة بتاريخ مغادرتهم الشواطئ الجزائرية انطلاقا من ولاية عنابة، حيث غادرت هذه المجموعة على متن 6 قوارب في الفترة الممتدة ما بين فيفري 2007، وأكتوبر 2008، ويؤكد الأولياء أن أخبار أبنائهم انقطعت في عرض البحر، أو بعد بلوغهم الأراضي التونسية والإيطالية.

وفي خطوة عملية بدأت الشبكة إجراءاتها القانونية من تونس، حيث التقى أعضاؤها مع المحامية والحقوقية التونسية راضية نصرأوي، في ديسمبر الماضي، وتم الاتفاق على عقد لقاء في الأيام القليلة المقبلة، من شأنه تحديد الخطوات الدقيقة لإيداع شكاوى وطلبات فتح تحقيق في كل من تونس وإيطاليا وفرنسا بالتعاون مع محامين إيطاليين وفرنسيين، لاسيما وأن هذين البلدين الأوروبيين يوفران بيئة قانونية تسمح بالتحقيق في قضايا الاختفاء القسري للأشخاص.

وتؤكد الشبكة على ضرورة الضغط على الحكومة التونسية، للتدخل قصد معرفة مصير 39 شابا على الأقل اختفوا منذ تاريخ 8 أكتوبر 2008، بعدما دخلوا المياه الإقليمية التونسية، وكان آخر ما ربطهم بأوليائهم في الجزائر، اتصال هاتفي لحظة إلقاء القبض عليهم من خفر السواحل التونسيين، كما أسفرت جهود بعض الأولياء الذين تنقلوا مرارا إلى تونس، عن جمع معلومات حول المجموعة التي غادرت من شاطئ سيدي سالم، وعلى متنها شباب ينحدرون من عنابة والعاصمة، وشابان أحدهما مغربي والآخر تونسي، وتوصل محام من ولاية جندوبة، إلى معلومات عنهم في عدة سجون تونسية، لكنه توقف عن البحث بعد أن تعرض للتهديد حسب الأولياء.

وأفضت مساع أخرى قام بها محام في العاصمة التونسية، إلى معرفة أماكن تواجد بعض الشباب الذين قال أنهم "يقبعون في سجون وزارة الداخلية"، كما قالت معلومات أخرى "أنه كان على متن القاربين الثلاثة تونسيين وليس واحدا فقط، والدليل أن الأمن التونسي استدعى أولياءهم بوثيقة تحمل رقم القضية".

Article: G

الإعدام لقاتلة الطفلة نادية بمستغانم

(20:41 على 2014/03/23 :تحديث آخر)2014/03/23

رفقة الجانية - بلمختار نادية الطفلة

إبناهانطقت، أمس، هيئة المحكمة بمستغانم بحكم الإعدام في حق المتهم "ب. ن"، البالغة من العمر 34 عاما، على خلفية تورطها، شهر جويلية الماضي، في اختطاف صبية دون الثالثة من العمر، نادية بلمختار، حيث قامت الجانية التي تتقاسم نفس المسكن مع عائلة الضحية رفقة ابنها الوحيد على مستوى حي قادوس المداح وسط مدينة مستغانم، بقتل الصبية بأبشع الطرق بعدما قامت بتعذيبها والتنكيل بجنتها وسط إناء بلاستيكي في حين تم نقل ابن الضحية إلى مركز الأحداث بولاية سيدي بلعباس.

على مدار 3 ساعات من المحاكمة التي استقطبت عددا كبيرا من المحامين وكذا المواطنين من جيران الضحايا، سعت الجانية بكل الطرق إلى إثبات براءتها من خلال إنكار تهمة الاختطاف والقتل العمدي مع سبق الإصرار والترصد، في محاولة للتأثير على هيئة المحكمة، غير أن كل الدلائل والقرائن من خلال

العودة إلى تقارير الضبطية القضائية وكذا شهادة الجيران، كلها أثبتت تورط المدعوة "ب. ن" في أطوار الجريمة.

وذلك من خلال العودة إلى أطوار وقائع الجريمة التي اهتزت لها منطقة مستغانم، في تلك الفترة من شهر رمضان المعظم، خاصة وأن الجريمة البشعة تزامنت مع سلسلة من جرائم اختطاف الأطفال، وقتلهم في أكثر من مدينة عبر ربوع الوطن، الأمر الذي حرك الشارع للمطالبة بضرورة القصاص، حيث لم يتأخر الشارع بمدينة مستغانم، في تنظيم مسيرة كبيرة بالتزامن مع مراسيم تشييع جنازة الطفلة نادية، للمطالبة بتنفيذ حكم الإعدام في حق الجانية.

Article : H

كشف خيوط الدينار السحري الذي حير الجزائريين3.

(20:55 على 2014/04/23 :تحديث آخر)2014/04/23

الشبان منات على الفكرة صاحب احتال هكذا

تهافت نادرة عملة إلى تحوّل الذي الجرار، صورة يحمل الذي الدينار قضية أحدثته الذي الهيجان عقب اللغز، هذا خيوط فك من بالمسيلة، الوطني الدرك مصالح أمس أول تمكنت الوطن، ربوع في الناس عليها من ينحدر شخص من مبتكرة خدعة أنها رغم الكثير بها أمن التي الخرافة هذه مصدر على والتعرف. قالمة ولاية

هذا المحتال الذي تجاوز الخمسين من العمر، كان أول من نشر فكرة الدينار الذي يحمل صورة الجرار، فادعى بدهاء أن هذه الوحدة النقدية تحوي مادة الزئبق ويمكن استغلالها في طقوس الشعوذة، وصرح بأنه مستعد لشراء هذا الدينار بأي ثمن، وهي الفكرة التي روّج لها بإحكام، فأصبحت الشغل الشاغل وسط

العديد من الناس، وقام فعلا بشراء هذه العملة النقدية بمبالغ مختلفة أدناها لا يقل عن 100 دج، فانتشرت القضية كالسيل، وتحوّل الدينار المذكور إلى كنز مفقود يبحث عنه الجميع.

دهاء الرجل دفع به إلى نشر الفكرة خارج ولايته فتنقل إلى ولاية سكيكدة، أين اقترح المشروع على شاب في الثلاثين من العمر، وطلب منه أن يوفّر له الدينار ليشتريه منه بقيمة 2000 دج بشرط أن يوفر له أكبر كمية ممكنة.

فبدأ هذا الشاب المهمة وأصبح يصطاد هذه العملة في كل مكان، وبالمقابل قام الرجل المحتال بنشر هذه العملة في محيط هذا الشاب، فيبيعها للناس الذين يعرفونه بمبلغ 900 دج، وهم بدورهم يبيعونها للشباب المعني بقيمة 1000 دج، وتمكن فعلا هذا الشاب المنخدع من جمع 10 آلاف وحدة نقدية من هذا الدينار، أي ما يعادل 1 مليون سنتيم، والتي اشتراها بقيمة 100 مليون سنتيم، وهو لا يعلم أن أغليبتها مصدرها ذلك الشخص المحتال، الذي من المفروض أن يبيعها له بقيمة 200 مليون سنتيم، ثم نسجها ذات الشخص مع العديد من الشبان ولذلك راجت فكرة جمع الدينار في الفترة التي سبقت الانتخابات، لكن بعد ما جمع الشاب البطل هذه النقود، حاول الاتصال بصاحب الفكرة فإذا به يفاجأ بهاتفه مغلق وفي كل مرة تأتيه رسالة صوتية لا يمكنكم إجراء هذه المكالمة.

ورغم تعدّد المحاولات لم يتمكن الشاب من الاتصال بصاحبه، فظل يبحث عنه في كل مكان دون أن يعثر له على أثر. وتذكر بأنه كان يأتيه رفقة شاب آخر ينحدر من ولاية المسيلة، فاتصل به وأخبره هذا الأخير، بأنه بإمكانه أن يأتيه بالنقود كاملة، لشرائها وبيعها في ولاية المسيلة، ودون تردد شد الشاب السكيكدي الرحال محملا بالوحدات النقدية المقدّر عددها بـ 10 آلاف وحدة، لكن أثناء رحلته تصادف مع حاجز أمني لرجال الدرك ببلدية برهوم في ولاية المسيلة، أين تم توقيف سيارته صدفه لإخضاعها لتفتيش عادي، وحينها تم العثور على الكيس المعبأ بالدينار، وعند استفساره عن سرّ هذه النقود، حاول التملص، لكن بعد إخضاعه للتحقيق، اعترف بالقصة من بدايتها إلى نهايتها، كما تم استدعاء زميله الذي تنقل إليه في ولاية المسيلة للتحقيق معه، وفي كل مرة يظهر شخص له صلة بالقضية، حيث تمكنت مصالح الدرك من الاستماع إلى 23 شخصا من مختلف الولايات.

واتضح أن هؤلاء اشترروا الدينار وباعوه بمختلف الأثمان، فتمت إحالتهم على التحقيق، لكن لا أحد تمكن من الاتصال بالكهل القالمي صاحب الفكرة الذي اختفى عن الأنظار وأغلق هاتفه، ولم يتمكن أي شخص من الوصول إليه، لكن بالمقابل تم كشف مصدر قضية الدينار الذي يحمل صورة الجرار الذي حير الجميع، فاتضح بأن الأمر يتعلق بخدعة ابتكرها شخص محتال تتعلق بعملة نقدية عادية لا زئبق فيها ولا شيء يستحق الاهتمام، وهي نفس الفكرة التي راجت حول المهراس الذي يحمل رمز النجمة، والظاهر أن

كل هذه الحكايات وما شابهها هي من ابتكار أشخاص محتالين يروجون لها، مستغلين شراهة بعض الطماعين من أجل كسب المال بطرق ملتوية

Article I

برمجة المراجعة في " أفواج " المرشحي البكالوريا بالثانويات

بورصة الدروس الخصوصية تلتهب عشية الامتحانات 4.

لتنظيم حصص تدعيمية في " الهواء الطلق " لتلاميذ "السانكيام" مجانا

شرعت ثانويات الوطن في برمجة حصص تدعيمية" مجانا "لمراجعة الدروس للتلاميذ المرشحين لامتحان شهادة البكالوريا، تحت إشراف أحسن الأساتذة في المواد المميزة للشعب، في حين تم تخصيص فضاء " السابلات "بلدية حسين داي لمراجعة الدروس لتلاميذ السنة خامسة ابتدائي المقبلين على اجتياز امتحان "السانكيام" في الهواء الطلق، فيما بلغت تسعيرة الدروس الخصوصية 4 آلاف دينار.

اتخذت مديريات التربية للولايات، بالتنسيق مع مديري الثانويات، جملة من التدابير والإجراءات لفائدة تلاميذ الأقسام النهائية، حيث تم برمجة حصص تدعيمية ضمن "أفواج" لمراجعة الدروس بغية تشجيع "المراجعة الجماعية"، تحت إشراف "أساتذة أكفاء" يتوفرون على خبرة كبيرة في مجال التدريس، وفي مجال تنظيم وتأطير المسابقات كالمسابقة الفكرية "ما بين الثانويات" التي كانت تنظمها الوصاية سنويا، وأوضحت مصادر مطلعة لـ"الشروق"، أنه تم استدعاء تلاميذ ثانويات عديدة وجمعهم في مؤسسة تربية واحدة من أجل مراجعة الدروس، بغية خلق روح التنافس بين المجموعة الواحدة، وقد انطلقت العملية بثانويات عمر راسم بالنسبة للبنات، وعقبة بن نافع للذكور.

كما تم تخصيص فضاء "السابلات" بحسين داي بالجزائر، لتنظيم "حصص تدعيمية" لشرح الدروس في الهواء الطلق، كل يوم سبت، لتلاميذ السنة الخامسة ابتدائي المقبلين على امتحان شهادة نهاية المرحلة الابتدائية المقرر تنظيمه في 28 ماي، بغية وضع آخر الروتوشات الخاصة بالمراجعة، مضيئة في ذات السياق بأن أساتذة "متطوعين" هم من سيتكفلون بتأطير المرشحين رفقة المديرين ومفتشي المواد.

Article J

المطالبة بالمراقبة الإلكترونية للحدود لحماية الجزائر

الجزائر

2014/05/16

خلص الملتقى الوطني حول التهريب وأثره على الوضع الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للمجتمع الجزائري الذي احتضنته الأسبوع الفارط، جامعة أبي بكر بلقايد بتلمسان، إلى ضرورة التعجيل في إنجاز مشروع المراقبة الإلكترونية للشريط الحدودي.

الملتقى نظم بالتعاون مع القيادة الجهوية الثانية للدرك الوطني بوهران على مدار يومين كاملين بمشاركة 23 متدخلا من جامعتي تلمسان والجزائر، وكذا المديرية العامة للغابات، وإطارات سامية عن القيادة العامة والقيادات الجهوية للدرك الوطني وأمن ولاية تلمسان وجهاز العدالة، والمديرية الجهوية لجمارك تلمسان.

حيث شهد الملتقى مداخلات ونقاشات متعددة المواضيع، والتي تم طرحها من طرف الحضور، وهذا بربط التهريب وآثاره على المجتمع والاقتصاد والأمن على أكثر من وجه، حيث جاءت التوصيات النهائية تثمينا للنقاش الذي دار أثناء الملتقى، والذي شدد من خلاله المشاركون على ضرورة تفعيل وتكرار مثل هذه الفعاليات من أجل تطوير العمل المعرفي المشترك للتكفل بهذه الظاهرة الخطيرة التي فتكت وأثرت كثيرا على المجتمع والاقتصاد والأمن الجزائري .

ولعل من بين أهم النقاط التي طرحها البيان الختامي، التعجيل بإنجاز مشروع المراقبة الإلكترونية للشريط البري الجزائري لإعطاء فعالية أكثر لعملية المراقبة الأمنية لدحر الظاهرة، مع اقتراح أيضا لجان مشتركة من أجل التفكير في صياغة أطر قانونية ومعرفية قادرة على التكفل بظاهرة التهريب من حيث البعد القانوني والاقتصادي والاجتماعي.

كما خُص الملتقى أيضا إلى تمكين الباحثين من الاستفادة من مشاريع البحث المنجزة حول التهريب من خلال بناء شراكة وتعاون فعالين بين الجامعة ومختلف المصالح المعنية بظاهرة التهريب، وأيضا وضع المعطيات والأرقام والاحصائيات المتحصل عليها في يد الأساتذة والباحثين من أجل تحليلها ودراستها علميا، كما شدد البيان على ضرورة تفعيل المواد القانونية المتعلقة بمكافحة التهريب

The target texts :

Algeria: Farmers oust hapless investors from agricultural concession lands

q10-09-2013 11:09

By: Nadia Slimani /English Version: Med.B.

Hundreds of investors across the national territory have been stripped of agricultural lands after long years of hard toil and millions of dinars of investment in the wake of complaints lodged before justice by the lands' original owners on the basis of the law on land concession adopted in 2010.

The law number 19 issued in 1987 advocated and allowed profit-yielding investments by a third party of agricultural lands across the national territory in a bid to hike

agricultural production nationwide but the 2010 law came up and its provisions allowed the lands' original owners to retrieve their plots of land from the investors after garnering hefty dividends.

The land concession allowed the latter to give their lands over for a certain period of time to potential investors who brought with them the necessary technological means likely to achieve bumper crops and good harvests.

Previously, these plots of land were barren most of the time and their owners failed to make them productive because of a dire lack of financial and material resources.

But with the advent of the 2010 law, these once-impoverished peasants decided to get back their lands after receiving substantial loans and other incentives from the state institutions thus allowing them to buckle to the task and shore up their own agricultural output

As a result, many hapless investors were ousted for good from these lands with no compensations thus forfeiting billions of centimes in dinars of investments as part of the implementation of the relevant law.

Caïd Essebsi to Echorouk: "I met with Bouteflika for a couple of hours, he enjoys good health"

Abdessalam Sakia/English version: Dalila Henache

 No keywords for this article.

2013/09/14(Last modification: 2013/09/14 à 10:34)

Caïd Essebsi to Echorouk: "I met with Bouteflika for a couple of hours, he enjoys good health"

Abdessalam Sakia/English version: Dalila Henache

 No keywords for this article.

2013/09/14(Last modification: 2013/09/14 à 10:34)



President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's health "good", Head of the Nidaa (Appeal) Tunisia political party, Albahi Kaid Sebsi, said.

Tunisian politician added that "Bouteflika is still sick" and that last Wednesday's meeting has dealt with Tunisia's political affairs and ways to promote relationships between the two countries.

"The two hours meeting with President Bouteflika showed that he returned to his normal health. There was a fraternal atmosphere. I and President Bouteflika are friends since days of the armed fights, and we discussed the reality of relationships between the two countries, as Bouteflika gave us a number of tips."

Essebsi refused to reveal Bouteflika's advises, and asserted: "President Bouteflika told us that Tunisian and Algerian securities are related to each other".

The interview with Essebsi revealed that Bouteflika stressed the need to combat terrorist groups in Tunisia, especially in Djebel Chaanbi and pay attention to the home front which notices some cramping between the political parties, especially among Béji Caïd Essebsi and the Head of Ennahda movement Rached Ghannouchi, on the successor of the opposition's demands led by the Tunisia Nidaa Movement on the need to bring down the government.

Regarding the leaks that talk about Algeria's mediation by President Bouteflika between Essebsi and Ghannouchi, especially as he had received the two men in two separated events on Tuesday and Wednesday, as Essebsi said: "We did not ask mediation of President Bouteflika, but it is only natural that we visit the president after his treatment, as we were unable to visit him in France."

Essebsi refused to talk about mediation, and this also happened when he met with Ghannouchi in Paris last month, but the leader of Tunisia Nidaa Movement, Mounthir Al Hadj Ali, confirmed on the meeting between Béji Caïd Essebsi and Bouteflika, that he came to discuss the current political crisis in the country and the solutions to end it, adding that the entry of Algeria in mediating aim to end Tunisia's political crisis that cast a shadow on the security and economic situation of the country, and that will affect both countries.

Essebsi asserted: "President Bouteflika is in good health and we are happy for that situation. He is not sick, he enjoys good health. Do not say that he is sick."

257 signatures to overthrow Saadani from FLN

2014-02-12 Last modification

2014-02- 0 02-44

Authorities in Algeria refused to give a license for Belait group to hold an emergency session of the Central Committee on 13 and 14 February in Mazafran hotel, due to the lack of capacity, as the meeting was devoted to the election of a new secretary general instead of Saadany, who is accused by his opponents of destabilizing the country, and asked the President to overthrow him as he we put on the FLN's leadership.

Coordinator of reforms. Abderrahman Belait, remained awaiting for the positive response from Algeriers authorities, claiming that his file meets the legal requirements, both for the rules of procedures of the party that allows him as the coordinator of the party, and the elderly of the Central Committee, as well as being able to collect 257 signatures of this body.

Belait said, on Tuesday, before he was on the decision of the Wilaya that he is optimistic about the reponse to the licence application, and the leading member of the party Abdelamid Si Afif added that the governor does not have the right of refusal, and is asked to respect law, claiming that they have taken all precautions; "Even Belkhadam signed with us, and sent people who also signe. Departure of Saasani became a requirement for the majority of Central

Committee', members, and within the rules of struggles"Spoksmen of the party, Said Boudjadja, told Echourouk that Saadani was elected by the majority during the Central Committee's meeting on 29 August of last year, adding that no one can speak on behalf of FLN but Secretary-General.

Political members, Moustafa Mazouzi, accused the group of Belait of spoofing character, and told Echourouk that Saadani is the one who has the legitimacy and is recognized by most members of the Central Committee.

Meeting of the Central Committee invoked controls and law of the party, which is a request for holding session to be delivered directly to the Secretary-General, while the reformers did not take the initiative in this step claiming that they do not recognize "Amar Saadani"

Leadership does not want to override the limits of struggle among the sons of the party.

Abderahmane Belaiat spoofing character. This task is not given, except in the case of the absence of the Secretary-General due to resignation or death, and the failure to hold the Central Committee, is that the country's stability is achieved by the stability of the national parties led by FLN.

Trade Ministry concealed 200 thousands faulty gas-fired heaters now on sale in Algerian markets

2014-01-10 (last modification: 2014-01-10 à 01:

The trade ministerial department has declined to submit to close examination and expertise about 50 thousands gas fired central heaters from entering the Algerian market prompting the representatives of the national consumers associations to accuse the relevant ministry of concealing the existence of over 200 thousands faulty gas-heaters now available for sale in various parts of the national territory.

Fired heaters member of these dangerous Hadj Tahar Boulenour told Echourouk that their were in Algerian households after being purchased with examination to ascertain total reliability qualified service agents.

This brinkmanship situation brought about by deficiency gas heaters has led to many fatalities from suffocation in many homes in several parts of Algeria over the past few months. Mr Boulenour added

He further said that this situation was unacceptable and couldn't be condoned as innocent citizens pass away because of these faulty products which are allowed to enter the national market at will mostly from Asia countries with on focus China, stressing that the relevant authorities should open speed investigation and take the necessary steps to check the foreign "dumping" of fake products in Algeria.

Chakib Khelil grabbed 41 million Euros in bribes for Algerian gas contract with Italy's Saipem firm

2013/12/05 (Last modification: 2013/12/05 à 09:10)

Chakib Khalil, Algeria's former energy minister. Photo: Echorouk

The much-publicized corruption affair involving the national hydrocarbons company Sonatrachand engineering firm Saipem, a subsidiary of Italy's energy group "ENI", has witnessed a new upturn with revelations made of late by one of Saipem's executive managers namely Petro Faroni who is still in detention in connection with this widespread corruption scandal.

According to left-wing Italian newspaper "La Repubblica" the suspect Petro Faroni has told the Italian examining magistrate in charge of the file that Chakib Khelil's close associate met twice in Milan and Paris with ENI's CEO Paolo Sacaroni with a view to clinching an energy contract for the Menzel Ledjmat gas field "MLE" east of Hassi Messaoud in Southern Algeria via the intervention of Chakib Khelil, who was at that time Algeria's energy and mines minister.

He also revealed that Chakib Khelil himself had received 41 million Euros, (the equivalent of about 500 billion centimes in Algerian Dinars) as a bribe for facilitating the snatching by the Italian energy firm of this much-lucrative gas contract.

Chakib Khelil who is the target of an international arrest warrant issued against him earlier this year by the Algerian and Italian justice, is now living abroad and has so far not been arrested as expected by Interpol for still murky reasons.

The unprecedented international warrant for the arrest of former energy and mines minister Chakib Khelil and 19 other individuals, including members of his family, brings the Algerian judiciary into line with aggressive corruption investigations in Italy and elsewhere. It also

removes the suspicion that those involved might still enjoy some degree of domestic political protection.

Warrants issued by prosecutors in Milan in late July had already provided strong indications that Khelil could be directly implicated in a major corruption investigation concerning the Italian engineering company Saipem, state-owned oil and gas company Sonatrach and the electricity and gas utility Sonelgaz. But, until the recent announcement, it appeared that these alleged serious abuses, committed in Algeria, were being more vigorously pursued overseas.

Algeria's new anti-corruption body has received a boost with news that agents from the defense and interior ministries' judicial police forces will be seconded to the Office Central de Répression de la Corruption (OCRC), which is attached to the Ministry of Finance. The OCRC was created by presidential decree in 2011, but only started to operate in March this year.

The decision to empower this new body comes three years after the first allegations of corruption in the energy sector led to the dismissal of Sonatrach's entire senior management and the forced resignation of energy and mines minister Chakib Khelil. However, new revelations about the bribery scandal implicating Khelil and his suspected henchmen continue to emerge now and then

Illegal Immigration: Lawsuits to investigate in the missing youth in Italy and France

2014/02/25 (Last modification: 2014/02/25 à 00:16)

Member of lawyers' network for the defense of human rights, lawyer Zerguine Koussaila, revealed on the efforts that he described as serious, by the attorney of the network to deposit international lawsuits in France, Italy and Tunisia, asking for the opening of investigations into the circumstances of the disappearance of a large number of Algerian illegal immigrants, following the clandestine emigration using the boats of death, toward the island of Sardinia since 2007.

Professor Zerguine Koussaila, a member in charge of the file of illegal immigrants who are missing in the network, criticized the abuse (instead of saying: dealing of the state and its legal and human rights bodies with this file, confirming that there are no accurate statistics on the number of illegal immigrants, who died in flights that led them towards the unknown, starting from the eastern and western shores of the country, denying the decline of the

phenomenon as is promoted by some parties, along the lines of the Advisory Committee of Human Rights, because the body used that in view of the number of illegal immigrants who are followed by justice, and not on the basis of purely scientific field studies with the families of the missing illegal immigrants.

The spokesman told Echorouk that the phenomenon did not decline at all.

"The network is seeking to know the fate of 62 missing illegal immigrants, whose families deposited their official communications about their disappearance, and provided lawyers with all the information about the date of leaving the Algerian shores from the Annaba , as this group left on board of six boats in the the period between February 2007 and October 2008. Their families confirm that their news cut off at sea, or after reaching the Tunisian and Italian territories".

In a field step, the network began the legal procedures from Tunisia, where its members met with a Tunisian lawyer and human rights activist, Radia Nasraoui, on last December, as it was agreed to hold a meeting in the next few days, that would determine the exact steps for filing complaints and requests to open an investigation in Tunisia, Italy and France, in collaboration with the Italian and French lawyers, especially since these two European countries provided a legal environment that allows the investigation in cases of enforced disappearance of persons.

The network confirms the need to pressurize the Tunisian government, to intervene in order to know the fate of 39 young men at least, who have disappeared since the date of October 8, 2008 , after they entered the Tunisian territorial waters, and the last thing which related them with Algeria was a phone call during their arrest by the Tunisian Coast Guards, as efforts of some parents who moved repeatedly to Tunisia, for collecting information about the group that departed from the beach of Sidi Salem, including youth from Annaba and Algiers and two young men, one Moroccan and another Tunisian.

A lawyer from Djendouba reached an information about them in several Tunisian prisons, but he stops searching after he was threatened, according to their families.

Other objectives that were undertaken by a lawyer in the Tunisian capital, discovered the whereabouts of some of the young people who said they were " languishing in the prisons of the Interior Ministry", as other information said that three Tunisians were on board of the two boats and not just one, and the evidence is that the Tunisian security summoned their parents with a document that is carrying the case number."

Death penalty against child killer western Algeria

2014/03/24 (Last modification: 2014/03/24 à 09:47)

The killer with her son (left) and Nadia (right). Photo: archives

Court of Mostaghanem, western Algeria, sentenced a woman "B.N" 34 to death penalty on Sunday, on charges of kidnapping a child under three called Nadia Belmokhtar, and killing her after torture.

On July 2013, the woman who lived with her son and the victim's family in Kadous medah district in the city of Mostaghanem (western Algeria), kidnapped the little girl and killed her under torture, and deforming her dead body inside a plastic bag. Killer's son was taken to the center of childhood in Sidi Belabbes (western Algeria).

After three hours of the trial, which attracted a large number of lawyers and citizens, including the victim's neighbors, the killer tried to prove that she is not guilty by refuting the charges of kidnapping and inertial murder with premeditation, in an attempt to mislead the court's council, but all the indices and evidences in the reports of the judicial authorities and the neighbors' testimonies, proved her implication in the murder.

Details of the crime which chocked the city on last holy month of Ramadan, especially as the ugly murder coincided with a series of child kidnappings, and murder in more than a city in Algeria, forced the citizens to ask about the necessity to apply the sharia law, as they organized a large protest after the burial of the child Nadia, calling upon justice to apply death penalty against the woman who killed her.

Source of the "Magic coin" that baffled Algerians revealed

24-04-2014

01:30

By: Samir Mkharbech / English version: Dalila Henache

After the frenzy that was caused by the issue of the Algerian 1 dinar, which contains the image of a jar, and which turned into a rare coin that people bought with large quantities across the country, the national gendarmerie services in M'sila decoded the clues of this puzzle on Monday, and identified the source of this myth that a lot citizens believed, even though it is an innovative trick by someone who came from Guelma, eastern Algeria.

This crook who exceeded fifty years of age, was the first to publish the idea of the dinar, which contains the jar's image, as he claimed artfully that this coin contains mercury and can be exploited in the rituals of witchcraft, and said that he was ready to buy the dinar at any price, an idea that he promoted cleverly, so it became a central preoccupation of many people, and he actually bought this currency with different amounts of at least 100 ZDZ, so the case spread across the country, and the dinar coin became a missing treasure that everyone is looking for.

Smart man promoted his idea outside his city and moved to Skikda, eastern Algeria, where he proposed the project on a young man in the age of thirty, and asked him to provide him with the dinar to buy it from him with 2000 ZDZ on condition that he provides the greatest amount possible.

This young man started the hunting of this currency everywhere, and in return the crook man promoted this currency in the vicinity of this young man, and bought it to people who know him with 900 ZDZ, and in turn they sell them to the young man on a value of 1000 DA, and then this young man collected 10.000 coins of this dinar, equivalent to one million centimes,

which he bought with 100 million centimes, and he did not know that the majority was originating from that crook person, who was supposed to sell them with 200 million centimes, then the same person did the same thing with many young people, therefore the idea of the collection of the dinar spread in the period leading up to the elections, but after the young hero collected the money, he tries to contact the owner of the idea, but he was surprised because his cell phone was closed and every time he gets a voice message, "You can not make this call".

Despite many attempts, the young man was unable to contact the owner of the idea, so he continued looking for him everywhere without finding an impact. Then he remembered that he came to him accompanied by another young man from M'sila, so he contacted him and told him about the latter, and that he could have come to him with coins to buy them and sell them in M'sila, and without hesitation, the young man from Skikda took the 10.000 coins, but during his trip he was arrested in a security checkpoint of gendarmes in Barhoum municipality in M'sila, where they subjected his car to normal inspection, and then found the bag of dinar coins, and when inquiring about the secret of this money, he tried to evade, but after subjecting him to investigation, he told the story from beginning to end, as his friend was called for investigation, and every time someone in connection with the case is arrested, as gendarmerie services was able to listen to 23 people from different localities.

It turned out that they bought the dinar and sold it with various prices, then they were referred to the investigation, but no one was able to contact the idea's owner who disappeared from sight and closed his phone, and no one was able to reach him, but in return the source of the issue of the dinar, which baffled everyone, was found and it was shown that it's about a trick that was invented by an impostor related to an ordinary coin which contains no mercury, and has nothing of attention.

Secondary schools launched in Algeria the programming of supportive private free tutoring, to review the lessons for pupils candidates for the BAC exam, under the supervision of the best professors in the modules that are important for parents, while the Sablet region was allocated in the municipality of Hussein Dey, to review the lessons for pupils of the fifth year in primary school for pupils who'll sit for the fifth year's exam in the open air, while the pricing of private lessons four thousand dinars .

Education Directorates of Wilayas have taken, in coordination with the Directors of Secondary Schools, a number of measures and actions for the benefit of pupils in the final sections, as private lessons were programmed in "groups" to review the lessons in order to encourage "collective reviewing", under the supervision of "qualified professors" who have a great experience in the field of teaching, and in the area of regulation and framing competitions like the intellectual competition between high schools, which was organized by the ministry annually.

Echorouk informed sources explained that pupils of various secondary schools were called and collected in one educational institution in order to review the lessons and to create a spirit of competition among the same group, as the process was launched in Omar Rassim secondary school for girls, and Oukba Ibn Nafaa secondary school for boys.

National Forum on Trafficking: Electronic Control System necessary to secure Algerian borders

2014/05/17(Last modification: 2014/05/17 à 00:02)

National Forum on Smuggling and its impact on the social and economic situation of the Algerian society, which was held last week, at the University of Abou Bakr Belkaid in

Tlemcen (western Algeria), asked for the need to accelerate the completion of the borders' electronic surveillance.

Forum was organized, in collaboration with the second region of the National Gendarmerie in Oran, over two days with the participation of 23 professors from the University of Tlemcen and Algiers, General Directorate of Forests, Senior officials from the General Command and regional leaders of the National Gendarmerie, security services of Tlemcen, judicial system, and the Regional Directorate of Tlemcen Customs.

Forum noticed presentations and discussions of multiple topics, which have been raised by the audience, by linking smuggling and its effects on society with the economy and security on more than one part, as final recommendations came for the valuation of the discussion that took place during the forum, through which participants assert on the need to activate and repeat such events for the development of knowledge work to study this dangerous phenomenon, which largely affected the society, economy and the Algerian security.

Perhaps one of the most important points that were raised by the final statement, is expediting the project of electronic surveillance on the wild Algerian borders, to give more effectiveness for the process of security control, to defeat the phenomenon, with the proposal by the joint committees, in order to think about the drafting of legal frameworks and knowledge that are able to combat the phenomenon of trafficking in terms of legal, economic and social dimensions.

Same forum also concluded to enabling researchers to take advantage of the research projects that are carried out on smuggling by building effective partnership and cooperation between the university and the various services that are concerned with the phenomenon of smuggling, and also put the facts, figures and statistics that were obtained in the hands of teachers and

researchers, in order to analyze and study it scientifically, as it stressed the necessity of activating legal articles on combating smuggling.