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Arab Center for Research & Policy Studies

معجم الدوحة
التاريخي للغة العربية
The Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic



جامعة مولاي إسماعيل
UNIVERSITÉ MOULAY ISMAIL



كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية
FACULTÉ DES LETTRES ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES



المدرسة العليا للأساتذة
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International Conference

Transformations of Meaning and Investments in the Field of Applied Linguistics: The Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic Language as a Case

10-12 May, 2023

Meknes, Morocco

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International Conference

Transformations of Meaning and Investments in the Field of Applied Linguistics: The Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic Language as a Case

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About the conference



The project of compiling a historical dictionary for languages is one of the most important scientific and major civilizational projects in all societies. This type of dictionaries contributes to the control of these languages and provides researchers and scholars with a great deal of linguistic, cultural, and civilizational data.

Through the great and actual work of the Doha Historical Dictionary and the outcomes that it attained as well as the various linguistic data it provides, the importance of linking it to different linguistic sciences is an urgent scientific and linguistic need. Some of these needs revolve around the basics of compiling the historical lexicon like "**issues of meaning between stability and development**". Others are related to issues of investment, putting into practice, and employing its data in various scientific fields. These could be called "**investment and usage issues**".

The first category of issues is manifested in the constraint of meaning transformation or "**meaning problem**" as one of the major obstacles in the lexicography industry. While meaning in the literary context is related to the aesthetic transformations of texts, it is concerned in the lexical context with clarifying the meaning of single and discrete words within their historical, intellectual and cultural contexts. In addition, the nature of Arabic language's words represents a distinctive characteristic that allows for a multiplicity of connotations in this language, which makes the meanings generated by the words in various contexts vulnerable to renewal and diversity. These words' meanings can represent truth or metaphor and they can be stable or changeable. All of this entails great difficulties for the historical lexical industry that seeks scientific accuracy and methodological clarity.

The second category of "**investment and usage issues**" is related to ways of employing this lexicon in various scientific fields such as:

- The issue of teaching Arabic to native or non-native speakers in the sense that the lexicon in this process becomes the main and indispensable component for various parties such as programs and courses designers, teachers, and learners. In this regard, there is an urgent need to prepare lexical blogs for different educational levels.
- The issue of building a reference guide to measure the language proficiency of Arabic learners in the sense that the historical lexicon should be relied on as a comprehensive lexicon that contains important lexical data.
- The issue of the electronic language proficiency tests and ways to link it to the historical lexicon to ensure validity, reliability, and standardization of these tests.
- The issue of E-learning and the self-learning, in turn, necessitates the preparation of electronic platforms and applications that are concerned with the use of lexicon through practical exercises that

include sentences, paragraphs and texts to enable learners to understand each vocabulary item and employ it in different contexts.

- The issue of discourse analysis and ways to employ the historical lexicon in this process.
- The issue of lists of specialized dictionaries that can give rise to preparing dictionaries for different disciplines and fields such as literary vocabulary, cultural vocabulary, political vocabulary, religious vocabulary, educational vocabulary, and so forth.

Conference Coordinators

- Aze-Eddine BOUCHIKI (Doha Historical Dictionary of the Arabic Language - Qatar)
- Mohammed LAROUZ (Dean of the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco)
- Mohammed AMINE (Director of ENS, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco)
- Mohamed Ismaili ALAOUI (Director of the Literary, Linguistic and Didactics Studies Laboratory, Sultan Moulay Suleiman University, Beni Mellal, Morocco).

Scientific Committee

- Christine COMBEE (Dubai Men's College, United Arab Emirates)
- Lamiae AZZOUZI (Moulay Ismail University, Morocco)
- Moulay Sadik MALIKI (University Hasan II, Morocco)
- Saida HDII (Moulay Ismail University, Morocco)
- Toufik EL AJRAOUI (Mohammed V University, Morocco)

Timetable



First day: Thursday May 11th, 2023

8:30 - 9:00	Registration and Reception
9:00 - 10:00	Welcome Session
10:00 - 10:30	Keynote Speech "Meaning Transformations in Space and Time" Dr. Michele I. FEIST (<i>University of Louisiana at Lafayette, USA</i>)
10:30 - 10:45	Q & A
10:45 - 11:00	Break
	Panel 1 Moderator (Dr. Hicham LAABIDI)
11:00 - 11:30	"Heritage as Translation: The Vernacularisation and Heritability of Sino-Muslim Literacy" Dr. Ye TIAN & Dr. Ibrar BHATT (<i>Queen's University, Belfast, UK</i>)
11:30-12:00	"The Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic as a Corpus for the Semantic Classification of Substances in order to construct an Ontology for the "Clothes" Object Classes" Dr. Imen ELLEUCH (<i>Faculty of Arts & Humanities, Sfax, Tunisia</i>)
12:00 - 12:45	Q & A
	Lunch

Second day: Friday May 12th, 2023

9:00 - 9:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Keynote Speech</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"Lexical Semantics and Morphological Productivity in Arabic: Incorporating Patterns in Pedagogical Lexicography"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. David STRINGER (<i>Indiana University, USA</i>)</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moderator (Dr. Toufik EL AJRAOUI)</p>
9:30 - 10:00	<p style="text-align: center;">"Towards a Tri-partite Conceptual Corpus-based Method for Establishing Terminological/Conceptual Equivalence in Bilingual Specialized Dictionaries: The Case of the Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Mohammed MEDIOUNI (King Fahd School of Translation, Abdelmalek Essaadi University, Tétouan, Morocco)</p>
10:00 - 10:30	<p style="text-align: center;">"The Issue Of Synonymity in Translation-Oriented Dictionaries"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Saif AQACHMAR, Mr. El Mehdi EL MADANI, & Ms. Zayneb SAADLLAH (Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco)</p>
10:30 - 10:45	Q & A
10:45 - 11:00	Break
	<p style="text-align: center;">Panel 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Moderator (Dr. Saida HDII)</p>
11:00 - 11:30	<p style="text-align: center;">"Ecotranslation in Moroccan Ecodocumentary: Interlingual or Intralingual Pitfalls"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Driss CHERKAOUI (<i>College of William and Mary, Washington, USA</i>) Dr. Mohamed MLILESS (<i>Independent Researcher</i>) Dr. Lamiae AZZOUZI (<i>Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco</i>)</p>
11:30 - 12:00	<p style="text-align: center;">"Translation in the Ecological Framework"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Driss RIDOUANI (<i>Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco</i>)</p>
12:00 - 12:30	<p style="text-align: center;">"Deficiencies of English-Arabic Machine Translation"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Mohammed LAROUIZ, Dr. Fouad AKKI, & Dr. Hicham LAABIDI (<i>Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco</i>)</p>
12:30 - 12:45	Q & A
	Lunch

Participants

Abstracts



David Stringer

David Stringer is an Associate Professor of Second Language Studies at Indiana University. His main research area is the acquisition of lexical semantics and syntax, with a focus on universals of language and cognition. Additional areas of interest include language attrition, multilingualism in postcolonial societies, and biocultural diversity conservation, linking indigenous language revitalization to the conservation of ecosystems. His interests extend to all formal aspects of second language acquisition and multilingualism, and he enjoys working with students on a wide range of projects.

Lexical semantics and morphological productivity in Arabic: Incorporating patterns in pedagogical lexicography

In this paper, I briefly review the development of some of the main pedagogical dictionaries for English and Japanese, the former being the largest and most diverse range of dictionaries for nonnative speakers of any language, and the latter for insights regarding non-phonemic writing systems and examples of grammatical information beyond English. I then consider how research on the mental lexicon – the actual word bank in our brain – sheds light on the relations between words, and therefore on possible relations to be captured in dictionaries. Finally, I turn to the question of what might be considered important aspects of lexical grammar that might be included in a modern, pedagogical dictionary of Arabic, with a focus on recent research in Arabic lexical semantics and its implications for our understanding of verbal and deverbal morphology.



Driss Cherkaoui

Dr. Driss Cherkaoui was awarded a PhD from the Sorbonne in Paris in Classical Arabic Literature in 1997. He taught in American universities beginning in 1993 and joined the College of William and Mary faculty in 1996. Dr. Cherkaoui is very active in the field of education and Arabic teaching, both in the US and in Morocco. He is a recognized speaker and trainer in the field of Arabic literature, culture and language acquisition, as well as curriculum development. He is also the Academic Director for the prestigious State Departments' Critical Language Scholarship in Morocco as well as the Academic Director for the Arabic Flagship which educates students to professional proficiency in Arabic. He has published widely and received prestigious grants, including the Fulbright. His upcoming publications include a major textbook of Arabic as a second language and a book-length academic study based on his research in the field of oral traditions in Morocco.

Ecotranslation in Moroccan Ecodocumentary: Interlingual and Intralingual Pitfalls

Environmental protection has become a central issue among scholars as they reflect on the sustainability of human societies, species, cultures, and languages. To assure the transfer, transmission, and interpretation of knowledge among cultures and communities, the role of translation is vital and primordial to make sure that every sign reveals its meaning when it is interpreted or further translated into another sign. Ecotranslation is a new paradigm in translation studies that takes an ecological approach to translation. Within this framework, the present chapter examines the eco-documentary entitled "الزرقاء المبرجة انين" *Whining of the Blue Lagoon* by Faouzi (2012) from the interlingual and the intralingual levels. Alternatively, the voiceover narrator interlingually translates scientists' reports from French into standard Arabic, and he intralingually transfers laymen's narratives from Moroccan Arabic into standard Arabic. The purpose is to study whether the double translation process has faithfully accounted for the transposition of French and Moroccan Arabic texts into Standard Arabic, the exclusive language of the documentary. For this aim, we examined the faithful representation of linguistic structures using Stibbe's (2021) notion of "erasure," a process by which something important is completely excluded from a text, replaced by a distorted version of itself, or partially erased but a trace of it is still present. The results show that the translation process suffers from many pitfalls and inaccuracies. For instance, many deficiencies were detected as a set of scientific terms were erased, either totally or partially. Similarly, the findings revealed that the voiceover fails on many occasions to provide the linguistic counterparts of some of the items and structures that the laymen witnesses communicated in Moroccan Arabic. To cope with the translation pitfalls in both discourses, the study observed that the producer of the ecodocumentary, either intentionally or not, resorted to a technique we call "the articulation of narration and image on screen" to fill in the gap of translation. Finally, the study has many implications for ecodocumentary producers, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and future research to investigate other types of translation in eco-documentaries to demonstrate how man has harmed environmental resources.



Driss Ridouani

Driss Ridouani, a PhD holder and a full professor at School of Arts and Humanities – Meknes ; the author of several published articles either on the web or in some Moroccan journals or special issues and also in academia edu.; he participates in different conferences and study days locally and internationally ; his scientific researches revolve on different topics mainly culture, communication, translation among others.

Translation in the Ecological Framework

Translation has come along through different paradigms ever since it has been recognized as a theory ranging from a set of approaches chiefly linguistic, philological, cultural, communicative, polysystematical and deconstructive. The recent era, however, has witnessed the emergence of a new paradigm known as Eco-translation that takes ecology as its focus and perspective. Eco-translation or rather Eco-Translatology tries to outline and interpret the relationship between human beings and nature and the way the two sides interact. According to Michael Cronin, eco-translation is a device whereby cultures are transferred in the realm of the ecological framework. It is assumed, therefore, that the unification of ecological process and translation procedures may pave the way for the birth of a new approach that helps in promoting the ecological issue in the ongoing era. This paper is an attempt to outline the contribution of eco-translation in igniting the voice of nature through literary works in particular. The analysis of some samples will display how the procedures of allowing precedence to ecological primacy may lead to producing a rather different target text than when ignoring this priority in the translation process. This process can be realized through the application of what is called selection and adaptation, in the sense that the translator has to make some changes so that the target text should conform to the target culture.



El Mehdi El Madani

El Madani El Mehdi is a PhD candidate in Applied Linguistics. His doctoral thesis is entitled "The Impact of Metacognition on Language Learning". He received his MA in Applied language Studies from Moulay Ismail University, Meknes Morocco. He works as a part-time teacher at the department of English studies at the school of Arts and Humanities, Meknes. His major research fields of interests are Applied linguistics, Foreign Language Learning and Teaching, and Metacognition.

The Issue of Synonymy in Translation -Oriented Dictionaries

Dictionary compiling is a tough mission that requires a lot of knowledge and understanding of the target language and target field. The complexity and process of compiling differ in relation to the type of the dictionary, which might usually be monolingual or bilingual. The latter targets either source-language users or target language users, or both when a dictionary is multidirectional. In this study, light was shed on the problem of synonymy in terminological translation-oriented dictionaries where synonymy is across two languages. It is a qualitative analysis of a unidirectional English-Arabic dictionary of Applied Linguistics that is being compiled at the school of arts and humanities, Moulay Ismail University of Meknes in Morocco. The analysis revealed convolutions in finding true or absolute synonyms to lexical English items in Arabic. As a solution, it showed that lexicographers relied on denotation, connotation, range of applicability, and coinage, as a four-level approach, in finding synonyms across English and Arabic. The study proposed viable implications for both lexicographers and specialists in different fields who are interested in compiling dictionaries in special lexis.



Fouad Akki

Dr. Fouad Akki is an Assistant Professor of Applied Linguistics at the department of English studies at Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco. He holds a PhD in Applied Linguistics from Moulay Ismail University. His research interests include the four language skills, curriculum development, discourse analysis, ecolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism. The articles he authored and co-authored focus on the teaching of speaking and writing skills, English for Specific Purposes, Ecolinguistics, and Arabic-English-Arabic Translation. Dr Akki has reviewed articles for many international journals such as International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies (IJLTS), Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics (JELTL), The Electronic Journal for English as a Second Language (TESL-EJ), and Journal Arbitrer.

Deficiencies of English-Arabic Machine Translation

Machine translation (MT) has recently become an important tool, which can sustain translation tasks as well as learning of a second or foreign language. Even though machine translation has always been at the center of reliability and quality debates, the great benefits it brings for both teachers and students cannot be ignored. However, it is noticed that it cannot always be successful in translating some particular aspects of the target language such as idiomatic expressions and proverbs because of the linguistic and cultural differences between the source and the target languages. The present study investigates deficiencies of English-Arabic Machine Translation. It particularly focuses on google translation and its inability to come up with accurate translations of some applied linguistics terms. The examples further illustrate the inability of google translate to yield accurate and semantic equivalence in Arabic. Finally, the study suggests adopting a post editing procedure that translators could adopt to evaluate the outcomes of machine translation.



Hicham Laabidi

Dr. Hicham Laabidi is an associate professor in the Department of English Studies at the School of Arts and Humanities, Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco. He worked as a teacher-trainer in Teachers' Training Centre (CRMEF), Meknes before joining the university. He participated in different national and international conferences. He published several articles in various international journals.

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Ibrar Bhatt

Dr Ibrar Bhatt is Senior Lecturer at the School of Social Sciences, Education & Social Work at Queen's University Belfast (Northern Ireland, UK). He is also Executive Editor for the top-tier journal *Teaching in Higher Education: Critical Perspectives* (Taylor & Francis). He has active research interests in literacy studies, education, contemporary digital epistemologies.

Heritage as Translation: The Vernacularisation and Connectivity of Sino-Muslim Heritage Literacy

In this paper, we argue that heritage, or "*heritaging*" - as an act - can be theorised as a species of translation. In Sino-Muslim contexts, what is being translated points our inquiry in the direction of a sociolinguistics of Arabic and Islam, although far removed from regions where Arabic is the primary language and communities that might be perceived as one of the Islamic civilisational 'centres'. The paper illustrates how Sino-Muslim heritage literacy practices have been practiced, bequeathed, but also manipulated over time and space, through a coalescence of semiotic items, rather than just language and texts alone. The influence of new cultural norms and politics has only made this more pronounced. This framing of heritage translation necessitates looking not just at texts but also at their trajectories and multiple renditions and adaptations, in ways that transcend the incapaciousness of named languages and ethnic groupings. Doing so, we contend, has useful theoretical and methodological import and can shed light on inquiry about heritage literacy and its maintenance and translation in other minority settings. The study adopts an ethnographic approach, incorporating biographic - and narrative-focused interviews with Sino-Muslims about heritage literacy in their lifespan and in current everyday practice, alongside images of the linguistic and wider semiotic landscape, social media posts, and collection of other artefacts related to heritage collected as participants shared important literacy objects for deeper probing into their significance and cultural importance. Our focus on the time-space configurations of Sino-Muslim heritage literacy in everyday action is meant to revive and foreground that which is lost through the institutionalisation of literacy under dominant paradigms exerting influence upon their lives. In terms of our focus on time, since Sino-Muslims are considered to be historically sinicised, and with no minority language through which their heritage can be ring-fenced and protected, what remains are only their heritage literacy practices and new adaptations of practice and translation with every generation. The spatial significance is related to how Sino-Muslim heritage literacy is far-removed from what many might perceive as Islam's geographical and civilisational centres and therefore not 'normative' and perhaps rather "peripheral" as an Arabo-Islamic culture.



Imen Elleuch

Dr. Imen ELLEUCH is a Common Core Professor (PTC) at the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences of Sfax. She is also a researcher member in the MIRACL laboratory (Multimedia, Information Systems and Advanced Computing Laboratory) and an associated researcher in the METINT laboratory METHodes INTERprétatives. In addition, she is an active member of 4C-FLSHS where she is responsible for communication and networking. She obtained her Ph.D. in Computer Science from the Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Sfax (Tunisia) in 2017, with a thesis entitled "Syntactico-Semantic Enrichment of LMF Normalized Dictionaries". She has several publications relating to natural language processing, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, corpus linguistics and computational linguistics.

The Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic as a Corpus for the Semantic Classification of Substances in order to construct an Ontology for the "Clothes" Object Classes

The basic idea of this paper is to start from the Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic as a corpus in order to make a semantic classification of the substances of the "Clothes" Gaston Gross object-classes. This classification defines for each object-class its appropriate verbs, nouns and adjectives through a syntactico-semantic layer. Thus, our proposed approach consists of the exploitation of the Doha Historical Dictionary in order to update the list of verbs, nouns and adjectives of this object-class. The resulted list will be used to construct ontology for the "Clothes" object-class. Our proposed approach will be experimented through a deep-learning technique.



Lamiae Azzouzi

Dr. Lamiae Azzouzi is currently an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Moulay Ismail University-Meknes. She is holder of a Doctorate degree in Linguistics (2005) and a Diploma of "Habilitation Universitaire" (2016). In 2005, she instigated her teaching and research activities at the Department of English at the Faculty of Letters. Her main research interests include Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Semantics, Semiotics, and Ecolinguistics, language teaching, Media Literacy, professional Communication and Gender studies. She wrote 4 articles in Ecolinguistics and 2 in Gender and Women Empowerment and 2 articles in Linguistics.

Ecotranslation in Moroccan Ecodocumentary: Interlingual and Intralingual Pitfalls

Environmental protection has become a central issue among scholars as they reflect on the sustainability of human societies, species, cultures, and languages. To assure the transfer, transmission, and interpretation of knowledge among cultures and communities, the role of translation is vital and primordial to make sure that every sign reveals its meaning when it is interpreted or further translated into another sign. Ecotranslation is a new paradigm in translation studies that takes an ecological approach to translation. Within this framework, the present chapter examines the eco-documentary entitled "الزرقاء المبرجة انين" *Whining of the Blue Lagoon* by Faouzi (2012) from the interlingual and the intralingual levels. Alternatively, the voiceover narrator interlingually translates scientists' reports from French into standard Arabic, and he intralingually transfers laymen's narratives from Moroccan Arabic into standard Arabic. The purpose is to study whether the double translation process has faithfully accounted for the transposition of French and Moroccan Arabic texts into Standard Arabic, the exclusive language of the documentary. For this aim, we examined the faithful representation of linguistic structures using Stibbe's (2021) notion of "erasure," a process by which something important is completely excluded from a text, replaced by a distorted version of itself, or partially erased but a trace of it is still present. The results show that the translation process suffers from many pitfalls and inaccuracies. For instance, many deficiencies were detected as a set of scientific terms were erased, either totally or partially. Similarly, the findings revealed that the voiceover fails on many occasions to provide the linguistic counterparts of some of the items and structures that the laymen witnesses communicated in Moroccan Arabic. To cope with the translation pitfalls in both discourses, the study observed that the producer of the ecodocumentary, either intentionally or not, resorted to a technique we call "the articulation of narration and image on screen" to fill in the gap of translation. Finally, the study has many implications for ecodocumentary producers, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and future research to investigate other types of translation in eco-documentaries to demonstrate how man has harmed environmental resources.



Michele I. Feist

Michele I. Feist is Professor of Linguistics and LEQSF Regents Professor in Social Sciences at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Her research centers around literal and metaphorical uses of spatial language, examined from both a cross-linguistic and an experimental psycholinguistic perspective. She is coauthor of *Time, Metaphor, and Language: A Cognitive Science Perspective* (with Sarah Duffy, forthcoming); her research can also be found in numerous journals, including *Cognition*, *Cognitive Science*, and *Language & Cognition*.

Meaning Transformations in Space and Time

One of the hallmarks of language is its infinite capacity: speakers can use their languages to describe the unlimited concepts and situations with which they are faced throughout their lives. However, although vocabularies are open-ended, the vocabularies of all languages are at the same time limited, as there is a cost associated with continually adding new words. For this reason, speakers frequently extend the meanings of existent words to encompass newly encountered situations. Thus words, to be useful, must be malleable, able to expand in their contexts of use to encompass situations that were previously unimagined. As a result, linguistic meaning is, by its very nature, subject to transformation.



Mohamed Mliless

Dr. Mohamed MLILESS is an independent researcher specializing in Ecolinguistics and Critical Environmental Discourse Analysis. He earned his PhD in Applied Linguistics from the University of Moulay Ismail of Meknes, Morocco, and has published three books and numerous scientific articles on social and environmental issues. He is a member of several international associations and serves on editorial and commission boards for various journals. Dr. Mliless also reviews for several international journals, including the International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, the African Journal of Political Science and International Relations, and the International Journal of Environmental Protection and Policy.

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Mohammed Larouz

Dr. Mohammed Larouz is currently the Dean of the School of Arts and Humanities of Meknes. He is also the Vice-President of Academic Affairs issued from the University Council of Moulay Ismail University of Meknes. He earned a PhD in Applied Linguistics from Fez University in 2004. He served for two terms as the Head of the Department of English Studies, where he has as Professor worked since 2005. In his Department, he has also directed the PhD Program in Applied Linguistics and chairs the Research Group on Applied Linguistics and Language Development (ALLD). Dr. Larouz also holds an MA in Applied Linguistics from Essex University (1996) and has been a Fulbright Scholar to the USA twice (2002 and 2005), in addition to having worked as a secondary school teacher in Morocco for more than fifteen years. He was President of the Moroccan Association of Teachers of English (MATE), local Branch (2016-2020) and is an expert and evaluator for the National Agency for Evaluation and Quality Assurance (ANEAQ) and the National Center for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST) in the Ministry of Higher Education of Morocco. He investigates applied linguistics questions in Morocco and has also research interests in the fields of TEFL, sociolinguistics, research methodology, and communication.

Deficiencies of English-Arabic Machine Translation

Machine translation (MT) has recently become an important tool, which can sustain translation tasks as well as learning of a second or foreign language. Even though machine translation has always been at the center of reliability and quality debates, the great benefits it brings for both teachers and students cannot be ignored. However, it is noticed that it cannot always be successful in translating some particular aspects of the target language such as idiomatic expressions and proverbs because of the linguistic and cultural differences between the source and the target languages. The present study investigates deficiencies of English-Arabic Machine Translation. It particularly focuses on google translation and its inability to come up with accurate translations of some applied linguistics terms. The examples further illustrate the inability of google translate to yield accurate and semantic equivalence in Arabic. Finally, the study suggests adopting a post editing procedure that translators could adopt to evaluate the outcomes of machine translation.



Mohammed Mediouni

Dr. Mohammed Mediouni is a Professor at King Fahd High School of Translation (Tangier, Morocco). He holds a Doctorate in English Linguistics from Paris IV, Sorbonne University. His research interests include terminology, lexicography, legal translation, and Translation of Quran. He has published many articles in *Turjuman* (a periodical specialized in Translation Studies) and a chapter in *New Insights into Arabic Translation and Interpreting*, edited by Mustapha Taibi in 2016. He has been teaching translation since 2007 at King Fahd School of Translation and practicing translation as a freelance translator for national and international bodies and organisms. In 2014, he was appointed head of the Department of Arabic-English-French Translation at King Fahd School of translation and, and in 2016, vice director of the same school.

Towards a Tri-partite Conceptual Corpus-based Method for Establishing Terminological/Conceptual Equivalence in Bilingual Specialized Dictionaries: The Case of the Doha Historical Dictionary of Arabic

According to the general theory of terminology, concepts are conceived as monolithic stable entities for achieving effective and efficient specialized communication. Experts are supposed to use the same terms to designate the same concepts in application of the principle of bi-univocity. However, concepts vary in terms of intension or extension, vertically from one period to another and horizontally from one culture to another. Henceforth, the perfect conceptual equivalence across languages is rare if not inexistent. Such cultural conceptual incongruity represents the main challenge that translators have to cope with, especially in the legal field and bilingual specialized dictionaries (translation dictionaries) should help translators grapple with this issue. The aim of the present paper is to introduce a tri-phase concept-based specialized lexicographic methodology which reveals the steps to be followed by lexicographers when dealing with specialized corpus (legal documents). Conceptual dissection, conceptual equivalence and conceptual re-designation are the three main phases of the specialized lexicographic process. Throughout this tri-phase process, corpus is used not simply for scanning terms and their collocations but also for processing concepts and conceptual relationships, establishing conceptual equivalence and attesting the use of the target language equivalents. Through tangible examples of terms and concepts from the Moroccan family law, the present study demonstrates the feasibility and optimal efficiency of this concept-based lexicographic method.



Saif Aqachmar

Dr. Saif Aqachmar is an Assistant Professor at the School of Arts and Humanities, Moulay Ismail University in Meknes. He earned a PhD in Applied Linguistics from Ibn Tofail University in 2019. He was a high school teacher of English since 2006 and the instructional coach of TEFL within the Ministry of Education in El Hajeb school-district (2016-2019). He earned a certificate in Integrating the Internet into the Classroom from Lewis & Clark College in Portland, Oregon, USA in 2006. He is a member in the Research group of Applied Linguistics and the Teaching of Languages at the School of Arts and Humanities and an active member of the local branch of MATE in Meknes. His fields of interest are Applied Linguistics, M-learning, U-learning, skills transfer, soft-skills, and ICTs.

The Issue of Synonymy in Translation-Oriented Dictionaries

Dictionary compiling is a tough mission that requires a lot of knowledge and understanding of the target language and target field. The complexity and process of compiling differ in relation to the type of the dictionary, which might usually be monolingual or bilingual. The latter targets either source-language users or target language users, or both when a dictionary is multidirectional. In this study, light was shed on the problem of synonymy in terminological translation-oriented dictionaries where synonymy is across two languages. It is a qualitative analysis of a unidirectional English-Arabic dictionary of Applied Linguistics that is being compiled at the school of arts and humanities, Moulay Ismail University of Meknes in Morocco. The analysis revealed convolutions in finding true or absolute synonyms to lexical English items in Arabic. As a solution, it showed that lexicographers relied on denotation, connotation, range of applicability, and coinage, as a four-level approach, in finding synonyms across English and Arabic. The study proposed viable implications for both lexicographers and specialists in different fields who are interested in compiling dictionaries in special lexis.



Ye Tian

Ye Tian defended his PhD thesis in translation studies from Queen's University Belfast. He is now a scholar in residence in Manchester China Institute, University of Manchester. Ye Tian is interested in the theoretical and practical insights of translation, especially how they facilitate an alternative understanding of China. He is also intrigued by the theory of semiotic translation, and thus inclined to rethink culture theories within the scope of intersemiotic translation.

Heritage as Translation: The Vernacularisation and Connectivity of Sino-Muslim Heritage Literacy

In this paper, we argue that heritage, or "*heritaging*" - as an act - can be theorised as a species of translation. In Sino-Muslim contexts, what is being translated points our inquiry in the direction of a sociolinguistics of Arabic and Islam, although far removed from regions where Arabic is the primary language and communities that might be perceived as one of the Islamic civilisational 'centres'. The paper illustrates how Sino-Muslim heritage literacy practices have been practiced, bequeathed, but also manipulated over time and space, through a coalescence of semiotic items, rather than just language and texts alone. The influence of new cultural norms and politics has only made this more pronounced. This framing of heritage translation necessitates looking not just at texts but also at their trajectories and multiple renditions and adaptations, in ways that transcend the incapaciousness of named languages and ethnic groupings. Doing so, we contend, has useful theoretical and methodological import and can shed light on inquiry about heritage literacy and its maintenance and translation in other minority settings. The study adopts an ethnographic approach, incorporating biographic - and narrative-focused interviews with Sino-Muslims about heritage literacy in their lifespan and in current everyday practice, alongside images of the linguistic and wider semiotic landscape, social media posts, and collection of other artefacts related to heritage collected as participants shared important literacy objects for deeper probing into their significance and cultural importance. Our focus on the *time-space* configurations of Sino-Muslim heritage literacy in everyday action is meant to revive and foreground that which is lost through the institutionalisation of literacy under dominant paradigms exerting influence upon their lives. In terms of our focus on time, since Sino-Muslims are considered to be historically sinicised, and with no minority language through which their heritage can be ring-fenced and protected, what remains are only their heritage literacy practices and new adaptations of practice and translation with every generation. The spatial significance is related to how Sino-Muslim heritage literacy is far-removed from what many might perceive as Islam's geographical and civilisational centres and therefore not 'normative' and perhaps rather "peripheral" as an Arabo-Islamic culture.



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The Issue of Synonymy in Translation-Oriented Dictionaries

Dictionary compiling is a tough mission that requires a lot of knowledge and understanding of the target language and target field. The complexity and process of compiling differ in relation to the type of the dictionary, which might usually be monolingual or bilingual. The latter targets either source-language users or target language users, or both when a dictionary is multidirectional. In this study, light was shed on the problem of synonymy in terminological translation-oriented dictionaries where synonymy is across two languages. It is a qualitative analysis of a unidirectional English-Arabic dictionary of Applied Linguistics that is being compiled at the school of arts and humanities, Moulay Ismail University of Meknes in Morocco. The analysis revealed convolutions in finding true or absolute synonyms to lexical English items in Arabic. As a solution, it showed that lexicographers relied on denotation, connotation, range of applicability, and coinage, as a four-level approach, in finding synonyms across English and Arabic. The study proposed viable implications for both lexicographers and specialists in different fields who are interested in compiling dictionaries in special lexis.

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