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Challenges In Translating The English Environmental Jargon Into Arabic and Sense-Oriented Translation Solutions

تحديات ترجمة المصطلحات البيئية الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية وحلول الترجمة الموجهة نحو المعنى

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Abstract:

This paper examines the challenges translators face when dealing with environmental terminology, particularly in translating from English into Arabic. The study explores strategies to address meaning-related errors, ensuring accurate, ethically sound, and culturally appropriate translations. The primary issues identified include incorrect meanings, translation errors, and nonsensical renderings. Contributing factors are analyzed, and solutions are proposed to enhance translation quality, supporting global environmental discourse. The first section introduces environmental translation and its key characteristics. The second focuses on challenges specific to Arab translators, particularly in rendering English environmental texts into Arabic. The final section presents the most prominent errors found in the translation of Jared Diamond's Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed, highlighting the main categories of these errors and proposing appropriate techniques to improve accuracy in wording and meaning, while maintaining ethical integrity in environmental translation

Keywords: Translation errors; Environmental translation; Linguistic accuracy; Translation strategies; Ethical integrity.

ملخص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة التحديات التي يواجهها المترجمون عند التعامل مع المصطلحات البيئية، لا سيما عند الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. وفي هذا الصدد، نسعى من خلال هذه لاستكشاف استراتيجيات لمعالجة الأخطاء المتعلقة بالمعنى، لضمان ترجمات دقيقة ومتوافقة أخلاقيًا وثقافيًا. كما شملت القضايا الرئيسية التي تم تحديدها النقل الخاطئ للمعنى، وأخطاء الترجمة، والصياغات غير المنطقية. وعليه، قمنا بتحليل العوامل المساهمة في هذه المشكلات، مع اقتراح حلول تهدف إلى تحسين جودة الترجمة، بما يدعم الخطاب البيئي العالمي. يقدم القسم الأول لمحة عامة عن الترجمة البيئية وخصائصها الأساسية ويركز القسم الثاني

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على التحديات التي يواجهها المترجمون العرب، خاصة في نقل النصوص البيئية الإنجليزية إلى العربية، ثم يعرض القسم الأخير أبرز الأخطاء في ترجمة كتاب جارد دياموند "الانهيار: كيف تختار المجتمعات الفشل أو النجاح"، ويتم تسليط الضوء على الفئات الرئيسية للأخطاء واقتراح التقنيات المناسبةلتحسين الدقة في الصياغة والمعنى، مع الحفاظ على النزاهة الأخلاقية في الترجمة البيئية
كلمات مفتاحية: أخطاء الترجمة.، الترجمة البيئية.، الدقة اللغوية.، الاستراتيجيات الترجمية.، النزاهة الأخلاقية.

1. INTRODUCTION

Environmental texts are crucial for disseminating information on global en-vironmental issues, policies, and scientific research. Accurate translation of envi-ronmental terminology is essential for effective international communication and cooperation. However, translators often encounter significant challenges, including errors in meaning, translation errors and nonsensical translations. This paper aims to investigate these challenges in depth and propose techniques to address them, thereby enhancing the overall quality of environmental translations.

Our study is structured around the following issue: What key strategies can be employed to overcome meaning translation errors that translators encounter when translating environmental terminology from English into Arabic, ensuring the translations are accurate, coherent, and culturally adapted?

Translating environmental writings poses unique challenges due to specia-lized terminology complex concepts, and cultural nuances. The primary issues faced by translators can be categorized into three main problems, encompassed by the sense- oriented challenges of our study: Error in meaning including translation errors, and nonsense.

Before defining the above- mentioned challenges, we will direct our analysis according to the following hypotheses:

• The use of glossaries and specialized environmental terminology banks are sufficient to help translators overcome linguistic challenges by ensuring termino-logical consistency and accuracy of translations.

• Continuing training and specialization of translators is essential to enable them to master the nuances and specificities of the texts to be translated.

• The use of applicable translation strategies is an additional tool to alleviate the difficulties cited in our issue.

• Ultimately, adherence to ethical principles of translation, including faith-fulness to the original message and transparency, helps ensure reliable translations that respect cultural sensitivities, while remaining faithful to the author's intent.

In this study, the definition of the objective, the corpus as the study text, the analysis of the data extracted and the interpretation of the results along with the remedial techniques and strategies were retained.

This article is written in conformity with the APA writing style.

Literature and previous research on environmental topics include various academic papers available online (Faber & Kerras, 2015, pp. 89-91). One notable article byHalimah (2018, pp.56-57), titled "Translation of Arabic Ecological Terms: An Echo-Cultural Approach" (2018 :56-57), delves into translation errors and the challenges of translating environmental

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terms from Arabic into English. These studies, though diverse in their methodologies, collectively underscore the complexities and pitfalls of translation. Indeed, several academic investigations specifically address translation errors from Arabic to English, such as the following:

Farghal and Shunnaq (1999, pp. 3-7) analyzed translation issues in technical texts, emphasizing errors in meaning caused by lexical and cultural differences. Similarly, Shousha (2021, pp. 115-116)points out that ecological culture is a sig-nificant problem in translation, particularly between English and Arabic. Shousha noted that the same ecological term could have different meanings and connota-tions in each language. Insufficient knowledge of these differences can lead to misleading translations.

These analyzes delved into several dimensions, including discourse analysi-sexamining how environmental discourses are structured and presented. They also explored lexicology and terminology, tracing the development and evolution of environmental terms. Additionally pragmatic perspectives investigated how envi-ronmental texts convey specific intentions and actions, while sociolinguistic stu-dies assess the impact of these texts on various communities and cultures.

These studies frequently appear in academic journals focusing on linguistics and environmental studies.They address particular facets such as semantic errors or mistranslations, as elaborated in the following sections defining the three main error categories forming what is referred to as the "triad."

Additionally, numerous writings such as Gurbanova's (2025) work—have played a crucial role in deepening understanding and raising awareness of envi-ronmental issues beyond the boundaries of linguistics and translation.

The current contribution introduces a corpus and is notable for being the first to explore it within the context of environmental study. Itis further detailed in the realm of translation.

2. Introducing Environmental Translation

Environmental translation is a specialized field that focuses on translating documents related to the environment, including scientific, technical, legislative, and educational texts. It encompasses the translation of climate change reports, environmental impact assessments, sustainable development policies, biodiversity studies, and natural resource management guidelines.

In support of the importance of translation and the definition of the envi-ronmental field, reference is made to comments and thoughts from different au-thors deemed appropriate and which best illustrate this field.

According to Valero-Garcé (2014),a little later in her article, the author quotes Robinson (1997, quoted in Valero-Garce,2014,pp 1-7)) thought as follows:

Beginning in various cultures and spanning disciplines that are far apart, en-vironmental studies is bringing together philologists, linguists, historians, philo-sophers, educators, scholars of the fine arts, scientists, resource economists, cul-tural studies researchers, and writers or artists who are interested in the relation-ship between humans and nature in a productive

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partnership. History has shown that by creating connections between many languages and cultures, translation is essential to promoting this kind of multidisciplinary cooperation.

Munday (2008) emphasized the importance of cultural adaptation in envi-ronmental translation to ensure that messages are well-received and understood by target audiences in different cultural contexts.

Regarding the reasons behind the increasing importance of environmental translation, Faber and Kerras (2015, p. 89)pointed out in their research titled "Arabic Terminology in the Translation of Multimedia Environmental Texts"that "preoccupation with global warming, desertification, and the shortage of natural resources have led to the coinage of new terms and even to the creation of new text types in a wide range of different areas."

1. Institutional sources of environmental concerns

The main sources are varied: Institutional sources mainly UN sources, official documents educational manuals, academic documents and theses.

UN environmental policies are influenced by several key bodies. These in-clude the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development, convened from July 8 to July 17, 2024, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. Additionally, the Sustainable Development Commission (CDD), established by the UN General Assembly in December 1992, ensures effective follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which released its sixth assessment report (AR6) Lastly, the United Nations Forum on Forests, a universally-membered functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), held its final session from May 6 to May 10, 2024, on March 20, 2023, to provide information for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's 2023 Global Stock take.

These policies and strategies draw upon academic papers, theses, and other pertinent resources. For instance, insights are sourced from documents available at the High-Level Political Forum 2024. These international and domestic body pub-lications are crucial references for translators and other stakeholders. Additional details can be found on the United Nations digital library.

Moreover, this literature serves as a foundational knowledge base on critical environmental issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, and air and water pollution. It aids in comprehending the causes, impacts, and potential solutions to these challenges. Given the global nature of these issues, environmental translation plays a crucial role in facilitating international communication, fostering enhanced global understanding, and promoting cooperation for environmental protection.

2. Analysis of selected error- cases from the corpus

The analysis focuses on identifying the underlying causes of the three main issues within the triad of error categories and evaluating the effectiveness of pro-posed techniques.

The triad, including errors in meaning, translation errors and nonsense, was chosen because it is often used to categorize translation errors as it covers a wide range of problems that can be encountered in this field. By choosing these three categories, translation

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professionals can diagnose and address errors systematical-ly, ensuring that the translated text is not only faithful to the original meaning but also grammatically correct and consistent. It also helps identify specific areas where a translator might need improvement.

Before delving into our analysis, it is crucial to define the categories of translation errors incorporated within our triad, the focal point of our study.

2.1 Error in meaning

Given the requirements imposed by the translation from English into Arabic, we have relied much more on the references belonging to Arab authors in this field.For instance, the errors of meaning in technical and environmental fields are well illustrated by the following authors:

In a research article published in the 'Cahiers de Traduction' journal of Mas-cara University, Benaouda (2023, pp. 672-684) explores a recent theme linking the field of translation to environmental issues. She underscores the intricacies of translation tasks and the imperative of adhering to specific rules and strategies in what she terms 'translation as an ecological linguistic practice.'

Halimah (2005, pp56- 57) rightly believes that the translation of environ-mental texts requires not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of environmental science, to avoid errors of sense that can distort the original message.

Although in their book titled (The translator as Communicator) Hatimand Mason (1997) cover various types of translation, it contains specific sections on the challenges of technical translation and the errors in meaning that can result.

Baker and Saldanha (2009) have dealt with technical translation challenges in the encyclopedia that contains articles on technical translation and addresses misinterpretations specific to this field.

The error in meaning in translation often arises from a misunderstanding of words or phrases in the source text due to a lack of subject knowledge or speciali-zation in the relevant field. Behrooz Azabdaftari's article (2016) 'Picking up the Intentional Meaning of the Writer by the Translator is often like the Blind Man’s Description of the Elephant,' addresses this issue and effectively illustrates the extent of errors in meaning made by translators lacking specialization.

Dussart (2005, pp.107-119) posits that an incorrect translation of the mean-ing occurs when the translation is not precise. However, we find Delisle and al.'s (1999,p.40) definition of incorrect meaning more fitting. Delisle argues that a translator may produce a grammatically correct text but lack precision, particularly concerning terminology. Incorrect meaning arises when a translator selects an inappropriate word from the same lexical field, often due to linguistic confu-sion.

2.2 Translation errors (mistranslation)

Mistranslationrefers to technical errors in translation, such as grammatical errors, syntax errors, or incorrect use of domain-specific terms. Even if the general meaning can be understood, these errors can make the text less fluid or less pre-cise.

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According to the Cambridge online dictionary, translation errors or mistran-slation refer to the inaccurate rendering of a word, document, etc., when translated into another language.

Inadequate translation tools and reference materials (such as glossaries) of-ten contribute to mistranslation.

In their joint paper,Faruquzzaman, Rezaul and Chowdhury(2019, p. 64) ad-dress various challenges in translating Arabic texts into English and propose po-tential solutions. They conclude that the primary issue lies in the inherent com-plexity of translation, particularly in conveying the distinct characteristics and nuances of languages from different origins. They describe translation as a "highly intricate linguistic task".

The main common types of translation errors are as follows:

3.2.1 Lexical errors: (Pym, 1992) considers that the identification and analysis of translation errors requires a strong conceptual framework before it can ensure any heuristic validity.Heuristic refers to an empirical or a sort of experi-mental method based on trial- error or investigation until validity is reached.

Lexical errors in translation can occur in the translational output when words, concepts and terminological words are not used correctly. For example, in English, incorrect use of verbs like "have," "be," or "do" can lead to inaccurate translations if the equivalents are not chosen precisely.

3.2.2 Syntax errors: these can result from problems with syntax, tense matching, or sentence structure that does not match the source text. Every lan-guage has its own grammatical and syntactic rules; misunderstanding can result in translations that sound strange or do notadequately convey the original meaning. An insightful study by Saraireh (2014) examines recurrent syntactic errors com-monly encountered in English-to-Arabic translation. The research highlights fre-quent structural issues, such as incorrect word order and improper use of gram-matical constructions, offering valuable perspectives on the linguistic challenges faced by translators.

In light of the previous definition, syntax errors occur when the grammatical structure of a source language is not correctly transposed into the target language. Here are some common examples of syntax errors in translation, which may affect the clarity and accuracy of the translated text: Here are some cases of syntax er-rors:

- **Mismatching tenses and verb moods**: For instance, an incorrect verb tense in translation can distort the intended time frame of a sentence.

Gadalla (2017) among many others, highlights this aspect in his article, using English and Arabic as the language pair. He underscored the critical role that accurate tense and mood translation play in preserving the intended meaning across languages.

- **Incorrect agreement of genders and numbers**: Languages may have dif-ferent rules for the agreement of nouns and adjectives. Bad translation can lead to incorrect agreements.For a clearer illustration, Alhuzaili (2016) effectively high-lights the complexities of gender and number agreement in translation between the English and Arabic language pair.

- **Incorrect use of prepositions**: Each language has its own rules for the use of prepositions, and a literal translation can often lead to syntactic errors.

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Al-Nuzaili (2016) offered valuable insights through his detailed analysis of prepositional misuses and their impact on translation quality. He also proposed well-founded solutions to address these issues.

3.2.3 Cultural and stylistic errors: Lack of understanding of cultural ref-erences, idiomatic expressions, sociocultural contexts, subtleties and nuances of the style of the source or target language, resulting in a translation that does not correctly reflect the original meaning. Here are some examples:

Newmark (1988, p.15) highlights the importance of considering the source language (SL) readership. He suggests that translators "have to make several as-sumptions about the SL readership. From the setting of the SL text, as well as the text itself, (they) should assess whether the readership is likely to be motivated (keen to read the text), familiar with the topic and the culture, and 'at home' in the variety of language used."

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) emphasized the importance of adapting the reg-ister of the translation to the context of the target language in light of the inade-quacy of the linguistic register. For example, a formal literary text in the source language must remain formal in the target language. An error in the register can make the translation clumsy or inappropriate.

2.3 Pragmatic errors:Translation from Arabic into English involves cultural and pragmatic problems which refer to the fact that both Arabic and English belong to different language families.

Samardali et al. (2013, p. 163) provide a concise and insightful definition of pragmatic errors in translation from Arabic to English. They state:

Translation aims at conveying meaning or meanings of a given- linguistic discourse from one language to another rather than the words or grammatical structures of the original. The meaning of a given word or set of words is best understood as the contribution that word or phrase can make to the meaning or function of the whole sentence or linguistic utterance where that word or phrase occurs. Thus, the addresser is not after the surface or literal meaning of the utter-ance (semantic meaning); he might be after the implicit or the hidden meaning of the utterance (pragmaticmeaning).

Based on the workof Nida and Reyburn (1981), Bochner (1982) and Hall and Freedle (1975): « Translation from Arabic into English involves cultural and pragmatic problems which refer to the fact that both Arabic and Englishbelong to different language families. "

There is also the failure to take into account the communicative intentions of the source text, which can affect the coherence and relevance of the translation. Here are some aspects of pragmatic fallacies :

Author's Intent: is the Failure to grasp the author's intention, whether hu-morous, ironic, persuasive, etc., can alter the tone and purpose of the translated text.

This definition is eloquently reflected in the writings of scholars who ad-dress the concept of authorial intent, notably Hirsch (1967), who asserts that the meaning of a text is determined by the author’s intention at the time of its crea-tion.

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Authorial intention in translation has been notably addressed by the Inter-pretive Theory of Translation (the "Théorie du sens"), developed by scholars such as Danica Seleskovitch and Marianne Lederer.

- **Communication situation**: According to Katharina Reiss (1971), the communication situation encompasses the context in which a text is produced and received, including factors such as the purpose of the communication, the participants, the setting, and the medium. She stresses that understanding this con-text is vital for translators to accurately convey the intended message and function of the original text.

- **Connotations and implications**: Peter Newmark (1988) explains that connotation refers to the additional meanings, associations, or emotional nuances that a word carries beyond its literal dictionary definition. He emphasizes that preserving these connotations in translation is essential to maintaining the tone and effect intended by the original text.

On the other hand, Geoffrey Leech (1983) highlights that implicature is de-rived from context rather than explicit language, and that effectively rendering implicatures in translation is crucial for achieving communicative equivalence between source and target texts.

- **Politeness and implicature**: According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness involves the use of linguistic and cultural strategies designed to show respect and maintain social harmony. They argue that while politeness is a univer-sal concept, its realization varies across cultures, making it a complex challenge for translators who strive to preserve the social nuances and pragmatic effects of the original text.Based on the above, translation errors frequently result in misun-derstandings that can lead to serious consequences.

Regarding implicature, Grice (1975) describes it as the implied meanings that extend beyond the literal spoken or written words. This concept emphasizes that effective translation must capture not only the explicit content but also these nuanced, implied meanings, which are essential to accurately convey the original communicator's intent.

3.5 Nonsense

Nonsense arises when the translation is entirely inconsistent or unintelligible. This can result from several combined errors or from misapplication of linguistic rules, rendering the translated text useless or even laughable. Nonsensical transla-tion may also result from misunderstanding a word or sentence from the original text, as it will be demonstrated in our practical part of the study.

Among various definitions, the one chosen from Thesaurus.com defines nonsense as: 'Words or language that lacks sense or meaning.' These types of mis-takes are primarily attributable to inadequate quality control and review processes. It is highly recommended to implement rigorous review processes to enhance translation quality.

The Oxford English Dictionary notes that the term 'nonsense' dates back to the early 1600s and credits Edward Lear as 'the parent of modern nonsense writ-ers, who pioneered a new literary genre. This genre is a nonsense method of writ-ing that defies conventional logic and meaning. Nonsense is a relatively recent literary invention that defies easy definition in absolute terms (htt3):

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One may acknowledge that this approach may be acceptable in literature, but it is unsuitable for the translation of 'logical' or 'standard' multidisciplinary texts.The authors mentioned below highlight the importance of going beyond simple lexical correspondence to achieve true equivalence of meaning and context:

Peter Newmark (1988) explains that "nonsense" in translation often arises from literal or word-for-word translations that ignore context and idiomatic usage, resulting in grammatically correct but illogical sentences. Similarly, Nida (1964)notes that "nonsense" can occur when cultural and contextual nuances are misunderstood. He emphasizes that translations failing to convey the communica-tive intentions and implicatures of the source language may appear absurd or meaningless in the target language.

As for Venuti (1995), the latter addresses “nonsense” in translation in terms of the visibility of the translator. He argues that when a translation is too "invisi-ble" and tries to hide traces of the act of translation, it can lead to a text that seems artificial or incoherent, thus creating "nonsense" while considering translation not only as a linguistic transfer but also as a cultural and political intervention, where the translator's choices can influence the reception and understanding of texts.

In their comparative approach, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995)explain that "nonsense" can result from a lack of adequate equivalence between the source and target languages. Poor adaptation of idiomatic expressions, puns, or syntactic structures can result in translated text that lacks clarity and meaning. They have outlined commonly known translation procedures toavoid nonsensical errors and ensure adequate equivalence between the source and target languages, categorized into direct (or literal) and oblique methods.

Based on the above and although the approaches of the various linguists mentioned above differ, they all agree that 'nonsense' in translation often results from failing to consider linguistic and cultural contexts, idiomatic nuances, and communicative intentions. They also emphasize the importance of accuracy and fidelity in translation while acknowledging the need to adapt the text for the target audience.

Consider famous mistranslations that altered historical events. Such errors can have profound implications, especially in high-stakes interstate relations in-volving security affairs or diplomatic relations between nations.

4. Analysis of the triad cases from the corpus

Before beginning the practical study outlined in the abstract, it is important to note that the study corpus is Jared Diamond's Pulitzer Prize-winning book, Col-lapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed. This book was translated by Marwan Saad Al-Din in 2011, who holds a Bachelor’s degree in English Language and Literature from the University of Damascus (1995), and works as a translator of political and literary texts.

In order to confirm or refute the hypotheses outlined above, we employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative analyses specifically adapted to the field of translation. While inspired by methodologies used in other branches of the human and social sciences, our quantitative approach diverges significantly from those commonly described in academic literature (Morissette & Demazière, 2019, pp. 88–98). This is mainly due

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to its limited representativeness: the models derived from our study corpus are not exhaustive but are nonetheless appropriate for the scope of a journal article.

According to Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018), This method of data collection enables researchers to quantify behaviors, opinions, or expectations, typically aiming to produce statistically measurable findings—distinct from the insights yielded by qualitative research. The results, presented numerically, are often visualized through graphs or tables. In the social sciences, quantitative stu-dies rely on sampling techniques and are commonly conducted via questionnaires or surveys (scribbr.fr), with data usually represented in graphical or tabular form.

In our study, the data specifically the patterns of translation errors—were extracted from the corpus using the steps detailed in the practical analysis section below. The source material is Jared Diamond's Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed, translated into Arabic by Marwan Saad Al-Din.

In her article, Bhandari (2020) explains that qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data, such as text, video, or audio, to gain a deeper understanding of concepts, opinions, or experiences. He emphasizes that this approach is especially useful for obtaining in-depth insights into complex problems or for generating new ideas and hypotheses for further research.

The chosen analytical approach includes listing words or phrases from the source language in the first column of a table, followed by their translations in the second column, along with the page number where the error occurred. The third column specifies the precise meaning of each term or phrase in the source lan-guage, citing the source for reference.

An analysis of the error case(s) is carried out by providing comments aimed at drawing conclusions on the appropriate strategy to adopt and making recom-mendations for correcting the identified translation errors based on their respective categories.

4.1 Study cases 1 and 2: Error in the meaning

Source text's word or phrase Translation into arabic (target text) – pp 24 -26 Meaning of the word in the source language and related field

Double - crop-ping المحصول الثاني Double cropping means to grow two or more crops on the same land in the same season or at the sametime.

Reference source : https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/double-crop

Full human utili-zation of the Earth's photosyn-thetic capacity استفادة البشر من كامل قدرة الأرض في عملية التركيب الضوئي. Utilization means « use », to make use of : turn to practical use or ac-count.

Reference source :https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/utilization

1.1.1 Analysis

Error in the meaning case 1 : In an agricultural context, 'double-cropping' refers to the practice of sequentially growing two crops on the same piece of land within a single growing season. Its Arabic translation, it represents an 'error of meaning,' despite appearing lexically accurate.The expression in Arabic is "meaningless". To better explain the agricultural process referred to, the following formulation is suggested:الزراعة المزدوجةinstead of the meaning of the

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Arabic translation : Second crop. The appropriate suggestion was sourced from the online Al-Maany Dictionary.

Error in the meaning case 2 : The Arabic translation of the term 'utilization' inaccurately renders it as 'benefit from' in this text. This choice is problematic because the author intended to convey terms indicating 'abusive ex-ploitation' of natural resources'.That is why it is necessary to stick to the Arabic synonym : استخدام. Source reference:Cambridge Dictionary online.

4.1.2 Result

In specialized writings like this, translators who are not only fluent in both languages but also possess expertise in the subject matter of the text are highly sought after.

Error in the meaning case 1 :Recommended translation strategy: In addi-tion to language proficiency and subject matter expertise, Katharina Reiss's sko-pos theory adds value by ensuring the text is clear and easily understandable for the target language readership.

Error in the meaning case 2 : It is clear that the author's deliberate choice of the term 'utilization' should be faithfully reflected in the target text to preserve the author's intention and viewpoint.

Any deviation or alteration of meaning is unacceptable in a work criticizing the collapse of civilizations due to excessive human exploitation of natural re-sources.

In addition to proficiency in both languages and expertise in the subject matter, the recommended strategy includes employing theories of meaning and pursuing faithful and contextual translation out of intellectual honesty, research integrity, and professionalism.

4.2 Study case : translation error

Source text's word or phrase Translation into arabic (target text) – page 24 - Meaning of the word in the source language and related field

Effects of introduced species on local species إدخال أجناس في أجناس محلية In this context, the word species means :an individual or kind belonging to a biological species.

Reference source : https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/species

Here is another definition retrieved from the following website :

https://www.britannica.com/science/species-taxon

The designation of species originates in taxonomy, where the species is the funda-mental unit of classification recognized by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature.

4.2.1 Analysis : translation error

In a zoological context, 'species' refers to pairs of individuals (male and fe-male).

In this case study, the translation issue is not related to the meaning, as demonstrated here, but to the erroneous selection of an equivalent term in the tar-get language within the same lexical field.

The expression in Arabic is "innacurate". The most suitable word for it is as follows :الأنواعwith a slight reformulation of the sentence as follows : تأثير الأنواع المدخلة على الأنواع المحليةSource reference : https://dictionary.reverso.net/english-arabic/species.

4.3.1 Result

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In specialized texts such as this, translators must be proficient in both lan-guages and have a deep understanding of the subject matter.

Recommended translation strategy: As previously noted, such errors are primarily attributed to inadequate quality control and review processes.

It is crucial to implement rigorous review processes to enhance translation quality, especially considering that in this case study, the translator is well-established, having translated a wide range of internationally recognized books. Errors of this nature are unacceptable at this level.

Adequate translation tools and reference materials (such as glossaries) are essential prerequisites in this context.

4.3 Study case 3 : Nonsens or nonsensical translation

Source text's word or phrase Translation into arabic (target text) – page 26 - Meaning of the word in the source language and related field

Ecocide الانتحار البيئي Ecocide is the destruction of large areas of the natural environment as a consequence of human activi-ty(https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ecocide)

4.3.1 Analysis

In the ecosystem context, the translation of 'Ecocide' into Arabic as 'environmental suicide' is clearly nonsensical, as it conveys the opposite mean-ing. Ecocide refers to the destruction of ecosystems by human activity, where the ecosystem itself is the victim, not the perpetrator. The appropriate word in arabic is :الإبادة البيئية

To support this translation, REVERSO, the online language translation and dictionary tool, illustrates the actual usage of this term in arabic with a sentence (among many occurences) from its human-translated text memory as follows:

نشأ مفهوم الإبادة البيئية كجريمة دولية في سبعينيات القرن العشرين....

4.3.3 Result :

In the case of compound terms, translators must pay close attention to grasp-ing the meaning of both elements that make up the concept, understanding their significance and scope, and, above all, identifying the "logical" meaning that emerges from their combination.

Recommended translation strategy: The misuse of terms represents a crit-ical error that significantly impacts the author's intended meaning.

Professional translators should use terms specific to the context and aligned with the author's intention, guided by intellectual honesty, professionalism, and ethics. In this case, adequate translation tools and reference materials (such as glossaries) are essential prerequisites to ensure the selection of accurate terms.

Conclusion

The challenges of translating environmental terms are numerous and varied.

These challenges encompass specialized terminology, necessitating precise translation to avoid ambiguity. They also involve cultural sensitivity due to varying connotations of environmental concepts across cultures, requiring careful adaptation of the text for maximum impact. Moreover, they demand scientific accuracy, as translation errors can result in

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misunderstandings or inaccuracies in the application of scientific information.They are of urgency and timeliness cha-racter as the environmental issues evolve rapidly, requiring rapid and accurate translations for up-to-date information.

The current study underscores that addressing challenges, mainly errors of meaning including errors of translation and nonsensical translations in environ-mental texts necessitates a comprehensive approach. Specialized knowledge, ad-vanced translation tools, and rigorous quality control processes are indispensable for enhancing translation accuracy and effectiveness. Continued training and spe-cialization of translators in the environmental field are crucial to mastering the nuances and specificities of the texts they translate.

Additionally, well-adapted translation theories and strategies are highly rec-ommended. To effectively translate environmental terminology, it is essential to combine theories and strategies specific to this field. We believe that some of the best approaches in terms of theories and strategies to adopt are as follows :

As for theories, we suggest Skopos Theory, proposed by Hans Vermeer, which emphasizes the purpose of translation and its adaptation according to the target readership while Dynamic Equivalence Theory, introduced by Eugene Nida, aims to reproduce the meaning and effect of the source text in the target language. Both theories can be applied, depending on the case, in environmental texts be-cause both aim to adapt to the target readership.

The underlying strategies proposed are:

Cultural adaptation: Integrate the specific cultural and environmental con-texts of the target audience to make the text more relevant and understandable. This prompts us to reflect on the Arab saying, “Man is the product of his envi-ronment”. That is why we believe that we have to adapt environmental texts to the understanding of the target readership from a different environment of that of the source audience.

Terminological accuracy: Use specialized glossaries and terminology re-sources to ensure the accuracy of scientific and technical terms.

Expert consultation: Collaborate with environmental specialists to verify the validity of information and terms used.

Revision and proofreading: Carry out several rounds of revision to ensure the consistency and clarity of the translated text.

Useful resources: Multilingual glossaries: Use tools like IATE (InterAactive Terminology for Europe) for precise terminologies if the target language is not the Arabic language. If the target language of translation is Arabic, search in more or less uniform publications and glossaries are strongly recommended; specialized publications: Consult books and articles on environmental translation for case studies and practical examples.

For practical application, translators shall remain constantly informed of de-velopments in the environmental field and adapt their methods accordingly.

Implementing the aforementioned theories and strategies enables translators to support global environmental communication better while adhering to ethical principles inherent in this type of writing and the translation profession. We mean by ethical principles, ethics in its broad and most profound meaning, that is fideli-ty to the original message and transparency, which

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ensures translations that are reliable and respectful of cultural sensitivities and the author's intention.

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