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CHALLENGES JORDANIAN MILITARY INTERPRETERS FACE IN INTERPRETING MILITARY TOPICS AND THE TECHNIQUES TO OVERCOME THEM

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Abstract:

The demand for military translation and interpretation has increased among nations due to new military technologies, international military cooperation, and the current geopolitical situation. However, military language comprises a blend of new terminology, acronyms, and abbreviations, slang terms, and jargon. Also, the growing demand for military interpretation may also potentially challenge interpreters in rendering the correct interpretation into Arabic. Thus, the aim of this study is to explore and understand the difficulties facing interpreters alongside exploring the appropriate techniques and methods to overcome some of these difficulties and challenges like acronyms, abbreviations, and slang military terminologies. The research was conducted through a qualitative approach using the interviews method with 50 participants; enough to reach saturation level of data collection. Then, thematic analysis was employed to identify and analyze the data. The current study finds out that the most significant difficulties military interpreters face are mainly linguistic, cultural difficulties, military environment, and gender-related challenges. However, the most significant linguistic challenges in military interpretation are acronyms, abbreviations, and slang terms. Moreover, military interpreters encounter frequent challenges in interpreting new military lexis and military terminologies. The current study suggests the most available techniques military interpreters use to overcome this challenge. The full expansion of English acronyms is the most common method military interpreters use while Coining Arabic acronyms is lesser used. However, borrowing the English acronyms technique is infrequently used to interpret English military acronyms. Recommendations made by this study will hopefully increase the research base for the field of military interpretation and, therefore, enhance the ability to perform better military interpretation in the future.

Keywords:

Military Interpretation, Military Acronyms, Military Terminologies And Slang Terms

Introduction and Background

As military cooperation and operations have increased recently (specifically among US and UK military forces), the demands for military translation and interpretation among different languages have become essential for nations to keep up with the wave of new technologies and their associated language features. Kočote & Smirnova (2016) stated that in view of the current geopolitical situation, there is a growing public concern about the issues of national and transnational security. Publicity afforded to military events, education and training and to military missions by the mass media have conditioned the growth of the volume of military-related discourse in the public realm. In addition, the awareness and interest policymakers take in the matters of funding, support, authority, sharing and consequences of military operations has also added to this discourse.

As far as interpretation is concerned, it is important to define the borders between interpretation and translation. Newmark (1981) stated that "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language with the same message and/or statement in another language". On the other hand, Baker (2001, P.40) defines interpreting as "the oral translation of the oral discourse". Oral translation (or interpretation) can be classed as: simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting, escort interpreting, whisper interpreting, written/ sight interpreting, TV interpreting, over-the-phone interpreting and sign interpreting. Likewise, Pochhacker (2016) stated that interpreting is a form of translation in which a first and final rendition in another language are produced on the basis of one-time presentation of an utterance as a source language. Interpretation, then, is basically the art of paraphrasing. The interpreter listens to a speaker in the source language, comprehends the content of what is being said and then paraphrases the meaning using the tools of the target language. However, the most common types of interpretation are simultaneous and consecutive interpretation. The simultaneous interpreter has to render non-stop with a time lag in interpreting after the speaker. Consecutive interpreting, however, recommends the speaker to pause every once in a while to allow the interpreter rendering his/her interpretation to catch up (Gile, 2001).

The researcher has the privilege to be an officer and has served as a military interpreter for more than 10 years. In this time, native English speakers in military services have been observed using military acronyms, slang terms and new jargon in a range of different military disciplines. This widespread use of language in different fields and services has formed an overlap in meaning and can sometimes hinder communications. However, it is critical to mention that interpreting is more difficult than translation when it comes to military topics. That is, the time available for translators to look for the expansion of acronyms or the right meaning of the new military terminologies is not offered to interpreters. Moreover, the translator has the privilege of using dictionaries and other tools to find the meaning of new acronyms and terminologies which could be extremely difficult for an interpreter if they are not recognized in simultaneous interpreting (Suryasa, 2016). Gharib (2011) also described the difficulties professional interpreters face when working from English into Arabic as this can

cause problems related to linguistic aspects such as speed of delivery on the part of the speaker, short-term memory, specialized terminologies, acronyms and abbreviations.

In addition, during the author's career as a lead planner for various exercises with the US and NATO, short term training and exercises have been shown to produce new short-term terminologies, jargon and acronyms for the purpose of particular joint training. A fair number of these new terminologies, jargon words and acronyms in each exercise expire by the time of closing the exercise itself. Therefore, such new terminologies are not worth learning and memorizing. These time-limited acronyms and terminologies create a major challenge for interpreters in consecutive or simultaneous interpreting. Accordingly, military interpreters then have to deal with frequent problems in the interpretation of military topics.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to provide more understanding and insights about the difficulties encountered in the interpretation of military topics, with an attempt to find reasonable strategies and techniques to help interpreters tackle such issues. In addition, the study attempts to identify the linguistic and cultural aspects of military interpretation and the required attributes of successful military interpreters. Many research studies have been completed on interpreting difficulties in other disciplines and many other studies have also been performed on the translation of military texts themselves. Yet, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, there is a lack of studies that address the difficulties of interpreters working with military topics.

Thus, this study could benefit the field of interpretation at the individual and organizational level. Individual interpreters could develop new strategies that help them become more efficient, confident and less stressed in their practice. Additionally, beginner interpreters may benefit from this study's findings by attending the appropriate training courses that qualify them to be military interpreters. At the academic level, findings of this study may help to develop suitable military interpretation training courses to make interpretation of military conferences and military joint training easier, more accurate and ultimately more efficient. Also, the study findings could shed light on the requirements of Language Planning and terminology planning on military terminology as they are sometimes considered as a challenge for military interpretation.

Literature Review

Military terminology is constantly changing, growing and becoming very flexible. It has also influenced the English language since it has been a source of new words (Hanaqtah, 2019). (Hanaqtah, 2019) also stated that "military language is occupied with technical terms, internal jargon, acronyms, abbreviations and specialized terminology." It has developed tremendously over recent years for a number of reasons including the rapid changing of military technology. New terms are rapidly being created and different factions within the military no longer simply adopt the same older terminology" (Murray, 1986, p.127 as cited in Hanaqtah, 2019).

As the technology and terminology is updated constantly, the creation of acronyms, new terminology and jargon in military fields has reached a point where no one can manage to render a correct interpretation. For this reason, interpreters are always failing in critical situations regardless of how experienced they are. Also, it is very important for military translators and interpreters to use up-to-date terminology in the field to get a top quality translation that is accurate and consistent as military translations are among the most time

consuming and challenging tasks. In a similar vein, Kočote & Smirnova (2016) stated that when translating military and military-related texts, translators should develop not only advanced linguistic, but also comprehensive thematic competence to be able to deal with military translation problems. Thus, interpretation as well as translation must be very specific and disciplined in military fields. It requires, on most occasions, sufficient background and detailed military knowledge to perform the desired interpretation. Moreover, interpreters need to have enough knowledge about the military of the source language as well as the target language. Having a military background can help the interpreter reduce the ambiguity and vagueness of some military expressions.

The use of acronyms for example in military operations and warfare situations is growing constantly as they function to improve linguistic economy. For example; “Advancing IFVs and APCs were covered with fire of supporting MBTs”. The full expansion for this sentence is: Advancing Infantry Fighting Vehicles and Armored Personnel Carriers were covered with fire of supporting Main Battle Tanks. Nonetheless, various categories and classifications can help with better understanding and learning the appropriate pronunciation of acronyms which are used as fundamental rules for oral communication in joint multinational operations, (Al widain, 2017). Abbreviations and acronyms can be Syllabic abbreviations and acronyms; Initialisms and Acronymized acronyms; Abbreviations consisting of acronyms or Non-pronounced acronyms (Panajotu, 2010 cited in Al widain, 2017).

Al shehab (2013) examined the level of students’ ability in translating military expressions from English into Arabic at Yarmouk University (YU) in Jordan and investigated the impact of Language Planning (LP), Arabicization planning, and terminology planning on military terminology and translation. The most noticeable result to emerge from this study was a low and poor level in students’ translation of military terms and expressions. Therefore, military interpretation requires study of a course of military translation to overcome the challenge of military terminology.

Kočote & Smirnova (2016) stated that Military translators should be aware of the general body of knowledge on warfare and the army as well as the terminology in related fields, such as IT, economics and politics. However, in reality, a translator is often not a specialist in the field and this raises a debate as to whether one should be highly specialized or only obtain a general understanding of the specifics of language for specific purpose translation and basic knowledge of several thematic fields. In addition to a high level of linguistic competence, military translators should also develop socio-pragmatic or intercultural competence to ensure successful communication and accurate rendition of culture-sensitive information irrespective of the field they are majoring in.

It is obvious that military interpreters encounter various challenges and difficulties in military translation. However, only limited empirical studies have tackled the field of military interpretation. Also, most of these studies are based only on views and observations. Thus, this study aims to fill this gap and empirically explore these challenges and difficulties as well as how to overcome them.

Methodology

Generally, this study used a qualitative approach to collect data through an online interviews. This qualitative approach is the appropriate choice for a thorough in-depth understanding of

military interpretation challenges and difficulties, and, additionally, can help to explore in detail the complexity of military language (Berg & Lune, 2012).

Sampling

The researcher selected participants who are experts in the field of military interpreting to discuss the difficulties they face when practicing their work. Years in military experience, current position, interpretation experience and time spent in English speaking countries of the sample were among the selection criteria used to select the respondents. Therefore, the sample was selected according to the need for insight, understanding and detailed information regarding this study (Marriam, 2009, P.77).

A total of 50 participants participated in the interview; this was sufficient to reach the saturation level of data, e.g. more participants would add no more information to the existing data (Merriam, 2009).

The sample of this study included various military interpreters who have different backgrounds and who were able to provide various sources of information which therefore enriched the study findings. Some of the participants are freelance military interpreters who work with the military during multi-national military exercises and joint training. Others are active military officers who are currently still in uniform while some are currently working in the UAE as military interpreters with US forces and UAE forces.

Data Collection Methods

This study employed an interviews tool to collect data. The interviews comprised of semi-structured questions. In this way, the respondents were free to express their views and ideas regarding the open-ended questions. The interviews was based on the (Al widain, 2017) model and the previous literature, but it was adjusted to fulfill the objectives of the study. The interviews consisted of three parts. Firstly, the matter of demographic information. Secondly, the main challenges and difficulties military interpreters encounter. The third part covered techniques interpreters employ to overcome some of these challenges and difficulties as well as the requirements for success in this field from the participants' point of view.

Data Analysis

Approaches to qualitative data analysis are numerous and diverse (Guest, Mac Queen, & Namey, 2011). The qualitative data from the interviews was analyzed using thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006) to identify, analyze and report themes within the data set (Boyatzis, 1998). Although this study is a qualitative in nature, the respondents' answers to the semi-open questions were recorded using frequencies and percentages to support the findings. Thematic analysis enable the researcher to analyze the refined and categorized data and then provide full descriptions of the findings. According to Hsieh & Shannon (2005), this enables the researcher to define the codes before and during data analysis and the codes are then derived from theory or relevant research findings. Also, the adoption of a deductive approach in data analysis is that there were predetermined general themes for this research (Braun & Clarke 2006). The open-ended questions were collected and then translated before the researcher thoroughly read them and collected recurring ideas that could be developed as themes. (Saldana, 2013). In addition, the researcher's professional background in the field of military interpretation and military life in general aided the appropriate interpretation of the data.

Findings And Discussion

Generally, four themes emerged from the data when the open-ended question about the most challenging and difficult issues facing military interpreters was raised. These themes can be categorized into linguistic, cultural, military environment and gender difficulties. The table below highlights these difficulties and the number of respondents for each of them.

	Difficulties and challenges	Number of respondents	Percentages
1	Linguistic difficulties	17	60.7
2	Cultural difficulties	17	60.7
3	Military environment difficulties and challenges	9	32.1
4	Gender difficulties	3	10.7

Table 1. The Percentages Of General Challenges And Difficulties Facing Military Interpreters

As shown in the above table, the findings indicate that about (60%) of the participants encountered linguistic and cultural difficulties. The participants highlighted that cultural awareness causes differences in understanding between people, particularly interpreters. Interpreters' awareness of the cultural norms and traditions of both sides could help when facilitating the interpretation process in the military. In fact, language and culture are related to each other and influenced by each other, as the language is part of culture. People express their culture by using the language. According to Kramsch (1998, p. 3) "Language is a system of signs that is seen as having itself a cultural value". According to the significance of language and culture connection, therefore, interpreters should consider the differences between source and target cultures and languages. As well as this, they should translate through culturally specific patterns of communication.

The participants also highlighted that deeply rooted terms that are specific and exclusive to the source culture, and have no equivalent in the target culture, are challenging. Larson (1998, p.149) states that "Different cultures have different focuses". When cultures are similar, there is less difficulty in translating, "since both languages have terms that are more or less equivalent for the culture. Regarding cultural challenges, Bassnett states that "the translator must tackle the SL text in such a way that the TL version will correspond to the SL version." Bassnett (1980, p. 23) points out that language is "the heart within the body of culture." This means that military translators should consider both language and culture while translating.

Linguistic difficulties are represented in various phases such as ignoring the basic grammar of the target language which can lead to mistranslation. Furthermore, it should be observed that Arabic and English are completely different languages and share few similarities in structure, form and logical relationships, thus "it is extremely difficult to set up simple equal rank equivalence in translation from Arabic into English" (Abdarabou, 2004: 53). Some military interpreters have a limited experience in interpretation and unawareness of the significance of the connotative meanings of words, "that is when dictionary meanings do not go in line with contexts, in which case a need for alteration is certain" (Alfadly & AldeibaniFull, 2013:22),

which, in turn, brings weak translations. Moreover, according to (Alfadly & AldeibaniFull, 2013), some traditional English-Arabic dictionaries provide only meanings without giving illustrative examples that can explain the connotative meanings of such words. The current study has also revealed that students misinterpret because of weakness in the basics of grammar, particularly in parts which are responsible for decoding syntactic ties between parts of the sentence affecting comprehension.

Furthermore, (32%) of the participants indicated that they faced military environment-related difficulties and challenges. The military environment is characterized by high discipline and time-sensitivity. The participants stated that most of the time, subjects that interpreters need to deal with are sensitive topics which require a high level of commitment. Military texts are written by professionals for professionals who have a qualified level of thematic competence to interpret them according to the intentions of the author. On the other hand, military texts aimed at wider audiences with various levels of prior knowledge often provide additional information to help the audience. "These texts published in mass media are sometimes produced by non-professionals, who are only superficially familiar with the subject matter and who have no first-hand experience in dealing with military vocabulary" Kočote & Tatjana (2016, 108).

However, only (10.7%) of participants related their interpretation challenges to the gender of the interpreter. The current study has shown that female professional military translators generally do not engage in field work. Thus, they have no direct contact with the weapons and vehicles that are used for military purposes. Moreover, male interpreters are more available in the work environment that is mostly dominated by males. It is well known that the armed forces and other security enforcement agencies prefer recruiting males compared to females and thus giving them (males) more opportunities for career development and training courses, which make males more proficient in military translation than females. The military interpreters suggest that females should participate in the military interpreting field, in order to improve their skills and experience. Jalabneh (1991) and Al-Shehab (2013) claimed that male interpreters have more proficiency and, therefore, they should participate in field interpretation more than females should do. Cultural restrictions that prevent females from working in the field are another significant factor that should be treated seriously.

In the next question, the participants were asked about the most significant linguistic difficulties when interpreting military topics. The table below explains these difficulties and the participants' percentages for each of them.

	The most significant linguistic difficulties	Number of respondents	Percentages
1	Acronyms and abbreviation	27	90%
2	New lexes	13	43.3%
3	Military terms (particularly new ones)	13	43.3%
4	Slang terms	23	76.7%
5	Other difficulties	1	3.3%

Table 2: Percentages Of The Linguistic Difficulties That Face Military Interpreters

It is clear that acronyms and abbreviation are among the most serious challenges to face military interpreters as (90%) indicated this to be an issue. Military interpreters face challenges when finding the meanings of all the acronyms and abbreviations used in the ST, as they are used without giving their full meanings. Some interpreters also lack the expert knowledge of the subject matter, which makes it difficult for them to give an effective meaning for the acronym or abbreviation referred to in the SL text. (Kamel, D.F. (2017) also stated that one of the most annoying (inappropriate) challenges that interpreters face is recalling (and rendering) the right expansion for an acronym that is not recognized. Acronyms are abundant in English in contrast with Arabic which resists using them. This can be attributed to the Arabic phonetic system which rarely allows abbreviations since pronouncing each letter in the Arabic alphabet needs at least four sounds while the letter can be realized by a limited number of consonants and vowels in English. Obstacles in translation of English acronyms into Arabic can also be attributed to the translator's lack of knowledge about them and their functions as devices of brevity. Another finding is that acronyms are genre specific. They are quite frequent in the fields of technology and politics and rare in other fields of study. Translators should be aware of such acronyms in these fields. Otherwise, they will be unable to render them correctly.

Slang terms are the second challenge facing military interpreters. The above table shows that 77% of the study sample indicates that they encounter difficulties when treating military slang terms as such terms do not have a standard translation dictionary. This then results in mistranslation of military slang terms. Each culture has its own particular military slang language that is related to conditions of such a culture and this causes a semantic gap between source and target languages and cultures. For example: "Swab" is a slang British English word; bound to the British culture and means "A naval officer from the rag used to clean the decks", which translated to (ضابط بحرية) in Arabic is Hanaqtah (2018, 58).

According to the research, 43% of the military interpreters in the current study encounter a serious challenge in transferring new military lexes. Interpreters should be aware of such terms, so they can render them correctly. Military terms are semantically rather than communicatively oriented, thus translators face challenges in analyzing them, as they have to depend on the knowledge of the context of their occurrence. If these terms have not been interpreted correctly, this may lead to communication failure. Newmark (1988:193) states that translators have to search for equivalents in the TL text in order to transfer military terms that are subjected to a certain linguistic and cultural context. Some military interpreters are unable to find appropriate equivalents to new technical words whose meanings depend primarily on context, since technical texts always have new terms and expressions. This means that their translation is more difficult than translating general or everyday texts. Niska (1998, p. 89) states that "neologisms are tokens of a creative process." The first problem the interpreters encounter is that they are unable to differentiate between technical and non-technical terms, especially when a single word in the source language (SL) is a new coining term that has different equivalents in the target language (TL). Inability to comprehend the language due to lack of knowledge of the source language or lack of proficiency can lead to misunderstanding of the intended meaning of the slang terms, idioms, technical terms, culture etc. which may also lead to inaccurate translation. Also, lack of subject matter knowledge can be a serious problem in the interpretation process.

Lexical choice is a critical challenge in technical texts like military texts, as finding appropriate lexical equivalents needs enough knowledge of terminology of the source and target context.

Thus, 43.3% of the translators had issues when trying to determine the appropriate equivalent for the specific term. As these are essential terms given the nature of the text, military interpreters encounter challenges when trying to maintain some ST technical terms as the information in them would be technically specialized for a person who is unfamiliar with such matters. They were unable to find appropriate equivalents in Arabic for some military terms where the meanings depend primarily on context. For example, the word leader can be transferred into Arabic as زعيم, or قائد. The meaning (زعيم) in Arabic can be used in political contexts only, whereas (قائد) can be used in both military and political contexts, Al-Ma'ani (2015, 202).

In the next question, the participants were asked the most significant strategies to overcome the interpretation of military acronyms and abbreviations. The table below explains these strategies and the participants' percentages for each of them.

	The most significant strategies to interpret military acronyms	Number of respondents	Percentages
1	Borrowing the English acronyms	10	20%
2	Coining Arabic acronyms	20	40%
3	The full expansion of English acronyms	30	60%

Table 3: Percentages Of The Most Significant Strategies To Interpret Military Acronyms

According to the above table, only 20% of the interpreters choose the borrowing technique to treat military acronyms, since such terms are not universal so only professionals can grasp their military sense. Thus, the interpreter can only borrow lexical equivalents. Otherwise, international acronyms as: (UNISCO, UNICEF, etc.) can be easily borrowed in the TL because of their universality. Acronyms are, on the other hand, translated by coining new examples in Arabic according to 40 % of the respondents. Hamdan and Fareh (2003) demonstrate that the source and target languages have a number of formation mechanisms in common. One of these is forming acronyms based on the initial letters of the component words regardless of their functions. Coining acronyms in Arabic is a feature of the language that has appeared recently. Thus, the emergence of "acronymization" AlTakhaine (2017) in Arabic has taken place by using the translation of the source words in Arabic, rather than the original English word.

In other cases, some acronyms are less popular and so become difficult to conceptualize. Such acronyms may then require a full interpretation according to 60 % of the respondents. Therefore, all acronyms that have no familiarity are incapable of giving any rendering because of the higher complexity of expanded translation. Thus, such acronyms require background knowledge about the subject matter to be correctly transferred. In addition, Al-Hamly & Farghal (2013) examined authentic Arabic translation data of reduced language forms in an English text type in order to see how translators rendered them into Arabic. They illustrated that because Arabic, in contrast with English, employs reduced forms on a small scale, translators tend to use the English reduced forms by borrowing the English term and writing it using the Arabic alphabet. Alternatively, they can borrow the English term in the Arabic alphabet and supplement it with the English acronym or translation as well as borrowing the English term/phrase.

Finally, there are several serious requirements which Interpreters/Translators should satisfy in order to enhance their successfulness in the military field. Among other qualities, they have to be cultural advisors; the website Army Cool (2016) states that the process of interpreting and translation "supports language familiarization and cultural awareness training." Military interpreters should also improve their linguistic skills in both the source and target languages, as AMLOT (2016) points out that such interpreters should provide "support by assisting in language and cultural awareness familiarization." In addition, to be a professional interpreter, you must also have the advantage of being familiar with the environment you work in. The current study suggests that military interpreters need to free themselves from subjecting themselves to dictionaries and instead follow information processing regarding source and target languages and contexts. This current study demonstrates the above with regard to military terminology, slang terms and abbreviations/acronyms.

The participants also state that military translation needs special skills and military expertise, which means that only translators with military backgrounds can work in military fields. The researcher's experience also shows that it's important to work on improving English departments' experience in military translation. Advanced linguistic competence and relevant background knowledge concerning military activities are necessary to accurately decode military-related texts. When dealing with items that do not have non-equivalent meanings in the TL, the majority of military interpreters adopt a foreignization strategy; borrowing terms either by transcription or by means of word-for-word translation.

Military agencies should develop competence in translation of military texts that may give an advantage for military translators and interpreters. Furthermore, translators should develop advanced linguistic and comprehensive competence to be able to deal with translation difficulties (such as lack of equivalent terms) since using literary devices may result in producing meaningless texts. While translating military terminology, interpreters should develop and improve an advanced linguistic competence to be able to deal with interpretation challenges they may face. Transferring source terms by non-equivalent target pieces of vocabulary may result in producing texts that are difficult to understand. Moreover, some professional military translators lack Arabic language proficiency which results in their weakness in the target language competence. Therefore, most translators pay attention to the foreign language regardless of the importance of their first language. The source language is considered as the backbone for effective military translation. Accordingly, Al-Harashseh (2019, 49) states that "training courses mostly address this problem and work on helping professional military translators on becoming more Arabic proficient".

Conclusion and Recommendations

In this study, the author explored the difficulties of interpreting military topics from English into Arabic and the strategies and techniques to overcome these difficulties. In terms of difficulties, the most significant difficulties military interpreters face are mainly linguistic and cultural difficulties while military environment difficulties and gender challenges are less considered. However, the most significant linguistic challenges in military interpretation are acronyms, abbreviations and slang terms. Moreover, military interpreters encounter frequent challenges in interpreting new military lexis and military terminologies. As acronyms and abbreviations are the major challenges in the field of military interpretation, the current study suggest the most available techniques military interpreters use to overcome this challenge. The full expansion of English acronyms is the most common method military interpreters use while

Coining Arabic acronyms is lesser used. However, borrowing the English acronyms technique is infrequently used to interpret English military acronyms.

Moreover, the current study suggest major steps to develop military interpreters competency in this field. Among other qualities, they have to have language familiarization and cultural awareness training." Military interpreters should also improve their advanced linguistic skills in both the source and target languages. In addition, to be a professional military interpreter, you must also have the advantage of being familiar with the environment you work in as the military environment has special and strict qualities and needs special skills and military expertise, which means that only interpreters with military backgrounds can work in military fields. The researcher's experience also shows that it's important to work on improving English departments' experience in military translation training.

Future studies could explore more about military acronym interpretation difficulties and how the interpreters overcome them. In addition, Future studies could explore what kind of courses interpreters need to take before being licensed as international military interpreters. Clearly this methodology could also have benefits for the military sector.

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