The Formulation for Translating English-Arabic Words and Terms from The Perspective of Muḥammad ‘Inânî

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Abstract: This study aims to find out the thoughts of Muhammad ‘Inânî in the science of translation and translators and formulate Muhammad ‘Inânî's method in English-Arabic translation. This research approach is qualitative. The research method used in this research is a character study. The data collection method used is a literature study. The data processing procedures used are data collection, data selection, data interpretation, and concluding. The conclusion of this research is Muḥammad ‘Inânî argues that there are four things that need attention. First, abstract words or terms that are general in nature need attention. Some words are similar to this word, but one word can translate it into Arabic. 2) Second, modern abstract words or terms. He argues that a translator must keep abreast of developments in the formation of new terms in Arabic. *He asserts that taulîd or ta'rîb, as well as concrete words or terms, could lead to the formation of this new term.* Difficulties occur when translating something of the same type but with a different variety. He explained that to translate this word, the translator can add words that are the special characteristics of the variety. 4) abbreviation. ‘Inânî explained that there are two steps when asked to translate abbreviations. First, he must know what abbreviations and acronyms mean. Second, he must know what translations are agreed upon by the international translation group.

Keywords: *Translation, Word, Term, abbreviation, ‘Inânî*

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is a science that studies language (both internally and externally) which is a source of meaning that requires translation studies (Baker, 2018). Translation studies have become a branch of linguistics (language) that stands independently. Apart from being a scientific discipline, translation studies are also often referred to as an "art", because translating something requires certain skills and shrewdness. Translation studies have also provided and played a major role in knowledge absorption.

Muḥammad ‘Inânî, an Egyptian translator, writer, critic, and playwright, is one of the Arab figures who has played a major role in translating foreign languages (especially English) into Arabic. He has translated dozens of works, from novels to plays. He also has his work. His work in the field of translation studies is "Fann al-Tarjamah". This book is a masterpiece and is used as a guide in translation, especially Arabic-English translation.

There are many aspects that a translator must master and are not limited to mastering the target language. Among the aspects that a translator must master are the historical aspects of the language and culture, the knowledge aspects of international cultural relations, the psychological aspects, and the historical aspects of society and religion of the language. Language can be used as a universal tool and ethnic culture. (Tursunovich, 2022). The requirement to know cultural aspects will encourage the translator's enthusiasm and motivation in enriching their knowledge and references regarding the culture of the target language, thereby improving the quality of the translation and its relevance (Usmonova & Djalolov, 2022).

Knowing translation is very important. This is because language is the main means of human communication (Aziza, 2020). Because language is the basic communication tool that is used universally, a person must be able to accurately convey the information he or she wants to convey. so that translation plays an important role in conveying this information. even translation into

international languages such as English and Arabic usually covers important aspects. among them are related to bilateral or international cooperation covering diplomacy, politics, social, religion, culture, health and so on (Gal, 2015).

Some roles of translation are in the communication and cultural exchange, business and politics, education and language learning sectors. In the communication and cultural exchange sector, translation helps the transfer of foreign cultures and communication between countries which results in the establishment of international relations and understanding between countries (Feng-Yin, 2004). In the business and politics sector, translation contributes to building strong business relations and political alliances (Saha, 2020). In the education sector, translation is a key tool in language education, helping students understand and remember new vocabulary and concepts (Feng, 2001; Gari, 2020)

METHOD

This research approach is qualitative and the type is library research. A qualitative approach aims to understand a social situation, events, roles, and group interactions. (Ahmadi, 2005) The study of literature or literature can be interpreted as a series of activities related to methods of collecting library data, reading and recording, and processing research materials. (Zed, 2008) The research data collection technique is to examine sources related to Muḥammad 'Inânî's thoughts on the science of translation.

The data collection technique carried out by the researcher has several stages as follows: (1) reading technique; researchers read factual news related to variables; (2) note-taking techniques; the researcher records the words, sentences, or paragraphs that the researcher finds in the reading technique; (3) discussion of colleagues and experts (Hamzah, 2021). The researchers analyzed the data with qualitative stages according to Miles and Huberman. These stages are data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Muḥammad 'Inânî Biography

Muḥammad 'Inânî (born 4 January 1939) is an Egyptian translator, fiction writer, playwright, critic, and scholar. Born in Rosetta, El-Behera, Egypt. (Sa'id, 2010)'Inânî earned a BA (Hons.) Degree in English and Literature from Cairo University in 1959. He received his M. Phil. from the University of London in 1970 and his Ph.D. from Reading University, Berkshire in 1975. He has produced more than 130 books in Arabic and English, varying from translations to critical and creative works. (El-Rab, 2006)'Inânî was working as a foreign language supervisor at the BBC Monitoring Service in Caversham, Berkshire from 1968 to 1975 while completing his M.Phil

from London University and his Ph.D. from Reading University.

He returned to Egypt in 1975 and worked as a lecturer in English at Cairo University, also joining the Egyptian Writers' Union. He was appointed Assistant Professor of English in 1981 and granted full tenure by Cairo University in 1986. 'Inânî was Head of the Department of English, from 1993-1999.

'Inânî was elected an "expert" at the Arabic Language Academy in 1996. He was the Academic Coordinator of the Open University Cairo's English Translation Program from 1997 to 2009 and has written or revised all of the University's translation books and teaching guides since 1997. (El-Rab, 2006)

Anani's literary production was characterized by diversity, combining writing, translation, and literary criticism. Among his authored works are: "The Prisoner and the Jailer", "The Gentlemen of the Nation", and "A Spy in the Sultan's Palace". As for his scientific works in translation and literary criticism, they include: "Stylistic Translation", "Analytical Criticism", "Contemporary Trends in Arab Culture", and "Literary Translation between Theory and Application". As for his translated works, the most important of them are his translation of most of Shakespeare's theatrical heritage, and some of Edward Said's works such as: "Orientalism and Covering Islam", and "The Intellectual and Power", in addition to other works such as: "Paradise Lost", and "Three Texts from English Theater". He also contributed to translating many Arabic works into English, most notably the works of Taha Hussein, and poetry collections and plays by Salah Abdel Sabour, Ezz El-Din Ismail, and Farouk Shousha.

He received many awards, including: "The State Award for Translation", "The First Class Medal of Science and Arts", "The State Award for Literature", "The King Abdullah International Award for Translation", "The Rifa'a al-Tahtawi Award for Translation", and other distinguished Arab and Egyptian awards. 'Inânî passed away on January 3, 2023, at the age of 84, leaving behind a great legacy of translated and written works.

Muḥammad 'Inânî's Thoughts
Translation Studies

Etymologically, translation has the meaning of transferring or substituting an utterance from one language to another. (Izzan, 2011) According to Sonia Colina, the term 'translation' refers to the process, or the resulting product, of transferring or mediating written text(es) of different lengths (ranging from a few words and sentences to whole books) from one language to another. (Colina, 2015) There is a difference between the words translate and translate. The translation is a process or action and activity of transferring messages, while translation is the result or product of translation. (Mustaqim, 2015)

'Inânî believes that touch is an applied science and not just a series of theories. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) The word "Fann" which means the art which he uses as the title of his book "Fann al-Tarjamah" has a general meaning. Art here means that touch is a skill that is acquired through practice, practice, and experience based on talent. This aligns with Translation Studies which is an academic discipline that is now defined as concerned with the study of the theory, practice and phenomena of translation (Munday et al., 2022). This science began to be developed during the 20th century, especially in the last thirty years. During this period, translation studies merged as a new academic field, at once international and interdisciplinary.

'Inânî believes that translation must keep up with the times. The development of the era in question is that the translator must use terms and expressions that continue to develop along with the times. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) Louis Kelly argues that a perfect theory of translation has three components: specification of function and purpose; Description and analysis of operations; And critical comments about the relationship between objectives and operations (Van Den Broeck, 1983).

'Inânî divides translation problems into lexical and syntactic problems. Word problems include the origin of words (etymology), their meaning and connotation, and their differences from one context to another. Structural problems, which are the main problems, relate to sentence construction and the art of matching structures in two languages, as well as the characteristics of formulations in Arabic and English ('Inânî, 2000).

From 'Inânî's explanation, translation problems can be divided into two. First, Linguistic Challenges. Linguistic challenges in translation include lexical, morphological, syntactic, and semantic problems. These difficulties often arise when there are differences in word and sentence structure between the source language and the target language (Imami et al., 2021). Second, cultural issues. Cultural Issues: Cultural differences between the source and target languages can cause difficulties in translating abstract or concrete concepts that are unfamiliar in the target culture. These include ecological terms, cultural objects, and social concepts (Imami et al., 2021).

Apart from that, there are also problems of Equivalence and Errors in Translation. Achieving equivalence in translation involves not only the equivalence of idioms, grammar, and syntax, but also the experiences and concepts expressed. Direct translation often does not produce an equivalent version of the verbal stimulus (Sechrest et al., 1972). Meanwhile, errors in translation can occur due to differences in understanding, habits, and word usage from various nations. These errors can obscure the main idea of the translated text (Kuchkorboy kizi, 2023; Rahmatillah, 2013).

Translator and his role

The difference between a translator and an ordinary writer is that the ideas formulated are not the personal ideas of the translator. He also believes that citing other people's ideas is more difficult than expressing personal ideas. A writer who formulates his ideas is free to adapt language to those ideas, and even to adapt ideas to language. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) so that what is conveyed by the translator does not contradict what was previously conveyed by the original idea giver.

The task of the translator consists of conveying the intention intended and contained in the language he is translating and producing echoes of the original language (Venuti, 2000). According to him, translators are not allowed to act creatively and think freely in translating, so the results of the translation deviate from what the original author wanted to convey. The translator is bound by the ideas and ideas that the original author wants to convey through his writing. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000)

It is not enough for translators to translate using dictionaries and grammar books. The translator must have abundant contemporary knowledge. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) This must be supported by the amount of experience that translators have. With a strong foundation of experience in a language field, it can help translators get through even difficult special texts even though the translator has little or no experience on that subject; a strong and good foundation of experience in a subject can sometimes get translators to go through difficult texts in fields written in foreign languages with which translators don't have much experience (Robinson, 2019).

Mastery of Terms

'Inânî explained that a translator faces what is called the Language of Civilization (Lughah al-Hadharah). (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000)As Baidhawi mentioned, the language of this civilization is constantly evolving, it is branching, getting deeper, and getting wider. A language is no longer several words, phrases, or expressions that our teachers at school teach us to help us master the language. (Baidhawi, 1973) Mastery of this terminology is a stage that must be done gradually. The terminologies obtained by translators are usually not only obtained from dictionaries, but also from various texts that have been read previously.

'Inânî emphasizes how important it is for a translator to master various terms in various general sciences. The term itself is a word or a combination of words (phrases) that accurately expresses the meaning of a concept, process, condition, or characteristic that is specific to a particular field of science, technology, and art. (Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2007)

Therefore, a good technical translator is someone who needs a high level of knowledge and full mastery of terminology in the field he is translating. (Obeidat, 2015)This means that the translator must have in-depth knowledge of the concepts and have the ability to compare these concepts, so that there is balance in the translation.

'Inânî gives several examples of military terms in English that are translated into Arabic, including:

English Term/word	Arabic Translation
Tanks	الدبابة
Armoured Vehicles	العربات المصفحة
Rockets (Missiles)	صواريخ
Launching pads	منصات إطلاق
Battalion	الكتيبة

Translation of words or terms for general abstract matters

In the general aspect, 'Inânî discusses translation problems. He explained that the first obstacle in translating was the cultural differences between the source language and the target language. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) This problem also leads to the main problem of translation practice, namely finding translation equivalents in the target language. (J. C. Catford, 1978) The main task of translation theory is to define the nature and conditions of translation equivalence. Two languages can have more or less the same style; However, cultural factors may determine the use of non-equivalent language styles for translation. (J. C. Catford, 1978) This is like what anthropologists say that language is tied to culture. (Faruquzzaman Akan et al., 2019) Apart from the cultural factor, translation is even more difficult if the two languages come from two different language families, for example, English and Arabic. (Khalifa, 2015)

This cultural problem, according to 'Inânî, is related to a certain history associated with certain intellectual developments. According to him, the Arabs for five centuries focused their intellectual development on the fields of philosophy and poetry writing. 'Inânî gave an example by trying to translate the word comedy, which previously did not exist in the Arab world, so it was directly translated as *al-Kûmîdiy*. Over time, this word also got an equivalent, namely *al-lahwu*. Likewise, with the words satire, irony, cynicism, and sarcasm do not exist in Arabic culture so all of them are translated in one word, namely al-Syukhriyah.

English terms	Old Arabic translation	New Arabic translation
Comedy	الكوميدي	اللهو
Satire Irony Cynicism Sarcasm	السخرية	

'Inânî also suggested that the translation of a term should encompass its entire meaning, not just a part. He gave an example of the word Qoliqo which has the meaning of instability or restlessness, cannot be translated using the words "anxiuos" or "worry" and "uneasiness". because the three words are only side meanings of the word "restlessness" ('Inânî, 2000).

broad meaning	restlessness: القلق	
narrow meaning	worry: الكدر	uneasiness: الهمّ

To determine the meaning of several words that have almost similar meanings, several approaches can be used. including: 1) Distributional Models: Distributional models use the hypothesis that words that appear in similar contexts tend to have similar meanings. These models are often implemented in the form of vector space models, where words are represented as points in a high-dimensional space based on the context in which they are used (Erk, 2012); 2) Knowledge-Based Approach: This approach uses information from knowledge sources such as dictionaries or semantic databases to determine the similarity of meaning between words (Navigli & Martelli, 2019); 3) Word Meaning Disambiguation: Word meaning disambiguation is an important task in computational linguistics that aims to determine the specific meaning of a word in a given context. This can be done using a variety of methods, including the use of paraphrasing or latent meaning distributions (Erk et al., 2013).

Translation of words/terms for modern abstract matters

The students of touch science, as an interdisciplinary science, have been trying for the last half-century to mark an academic territory, to bring together approaches to a common phenomenon and object of study, and also to strengthen the direction and focus of translation science. Such scientific endeavors coincided with a rapidly growing discipline that underwent many development (Tajvidi & Arjani, 2017)

'Inânî explained that there are several foreign language words or terms that are simply translated into Arabic. However, over time, the word or term has its equivalent in Arabic, either through the process of *naht*, *taulîd*, or *ta'rîb*. it is these processes that will form new

words and terms that previously could not find equivalents in the language.

He gave an example of the word "communism" which was originally translated as *al-kûmiyûniyah*, but over time it finally got the equivalent of *al-syuyû'îyah*. Also, the word socialism (socialism) which was previously translated as *al-sûsîaliyah* finally got a new equivalent, namely *al-Isytirâkîyah*. He also gives examples of words that are the result of *ta'rîb* (absorption of foreign languages into Arabic), including:

English Words/Terms	Arabic translation
Democracy	الديمقراطية
Surrealism	السريالية
Bourgeoisie	البرجوازية
Bureaucracy	البيروقراطية

Looking at the table above, it can be concluded that 'Inânî performed the tarib by simply transliterating the term by looking for phonemes that sound similar, thus producing a new term in Arabic without changing the pronunciation much.

'Inânî also gives some examples of *taulîd* (bringing up an old word with a new meaning)(Bakalla, 2023) among which is the word *al-salk* which means stitches on clothes, and al-*maslak* which means the road, (Ahmad, 1431) then the word *al-sulûkiyah* experiences *taulîd* and becomes a translation for the word behavior, namely one of the main streams in psychology. (Umar, 2008)In addition, he also provides the following examples:

English Words/Terms	Arabic translation
Behavior	السلوكية
Capitalism	رأسمالية
Realism	الوقعية
Monopoly	الاحتكار
Racism	العصرية
Colonialism	الاستعمار
Realism	الواقعية

Another example can be seen in the word "capitalism". Capitalism was originally associated with a method of production and a view of the nature of capital, as well as a system in which economic and social relations are governed by contracts and free competition. Because it is closely related to capital which is related to the principal of assets. then using the words

al-Ra's and al-Mâl to show and highlight the meaning of "capital".

In addition, 'Inânî explained that sometimes translators are faced with words or terms that only apply in certain countries, making it difficult to translate directly without prior explanation and interpretation. In this section, 'Inânî provides examples of the term "Summary Dismissal" this term denotes a concept of dismissal where Employees guilty of gross misconduct amounting to a serious breach of their contracts of employment are liable to be summarily dismissed that is to say dismissed without the benefit of the notice to which they would otherwise be entitled. 'Inânî provides an equivalent for this term of "Summary Dismissal with *al-Rafdh al-Faury* (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) Here are some examples that 'Inânî gave:

English Words/Terms	Arabic translation
Summary Dismissal	الرفض الفوري
Summary Execution	الإعدام دون محاكمة
Summary Trial	محاكمة قصيرة
Incommicado Detention	الاعتقال الانعزالي
Solitary Confinement	الحبس الانفرادي
Deportation	الترحيل

Words/Terms for concrete matters

'Inânî explained that in translating concrete words there are also difficulties, but not as difficult as translating abstract words. This occurs when translating something of the same type but of a different variety. He explained, to translate this word, the translator can add words that are the special characteristics of the variety. (Muḥammad 'Inânî, 2000) Dogs are generally pets in the house. one of the many factors someone keeps a dog is because of its physical appearance.

The scientific naming system, as proposed by Linnaeus, uses Latin or Latinized names to avoid confusion in international communication. This system is known as the binomial system of nomenclature, in which each organism is given a genus and species name (Taylor, 1994).

There are several overlapping systems for naming biological taxa, such as the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) and the PhyloCode, each of which has a different approach to assigning names to taxa (Hillis, 2007). The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) is a set of rules governing the naming of animal taxa. The code aims to ensure that each animal species has a unique and consistent scientific name, which is essential for effective scientific communication worldwide.

one of the animals with a large variety is the dog. Dogs are generally pets in the house. one of the many factors

someone keeps a dog is because of its physical appearance. (Holland, 2019)one of the dogs with special characteristics is the spaniel which has soft fur. Likewise, the names for other types of dogs are translated by adding a qualifying word after the main word 'dog'.

'Inânî gives a formula for translating certain species with their physical characteristics. he translates spaniel as *al-Qasîr dîî al-farâ' al-nâ'im* which means the short with soft fur. Apart from that, 'Inânî also gave examples of other dog species and translated them into Arabic based on the special characteristics of each species. here are some examples:

English Words	Arabic translation	Species specifications
Spaniel	القصير ذي الفراء الناعم	short dog species with soft fur
Hound	كلب الصيد	dog species often used for hunting
Collie	كلب الراعي	dog species often used herding
Mongrel	المهجنة	cross-breeding dog species
bulldog	الكلب الثور	dog with special connotation

'Inânî explains that the Arabs do not use different words for one type with detailed differences. Arabs have to add a word characteristic to each different type. So This type of translation can be classified as an easy translation. that the translation does not form new words, but only adds the main word with a characteristic word that describes the characteristics of the main word. meskipun begitu, Using dictionary-based methods instead of rule-based methods, it is also possible to recognize common names (Gerner et al., 2010).

One of the challenges in naming animals is the lack of uniformity in the use of domestic and wild names for the same species, which can lead to confusion in the scientific literature. A recent decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature established the first specific names available based on wild populations for several species (Gentry et al., 2004).

'Inânî also explained other obstacles experienced when translating something concrete. One of them is a translation which is constrained by the existence of these objects which are not found where the target language is used. In addition, the translator also faces the problem of "delivery", namely the listener's understanding of what he hears. one of the examples given by 'Inânî based on this is the translation of the Kutilang bird. one of the finches species which is endemic to Floreana is the Medium Tree Finch, so this bird is not found in Arab countries.

English Words	Arabic translation
Finch	الحسون
Starling	الزرزور
Blackbird	الشحرور
Eagle	العقاب
Vulture	النسر
Lark	القبرة

It is possible that some of the names of these birds can be found in parts of the Arabic countries peninsula and not found in other parts of the peninsula, this is an obstacle in translation. Even if they are both present, it is not certain that the listener understands and knows the type of bird in question.

One of the challenges in naming animals is the lack of uniformity in the use of domestic and wild names for the same species, which can lead to confusion in the scientific literature. A recent decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature established the first specific names available based on wild populations for several species (Gentry et al., 2004b). To address these challenges, there is a proposal to create an open web registry for animal names, which would facilitate mandatory registration of new names and help modernize the taxonomy (Polaszek, 2005).

Naming animals has not only scientific implications but also social and philosophical ones. Names can influence how we think about animals and our relationships with them. This includes how names are used in the context of history, philosophy, and representational theory (Borkfelt, 2011).

Research shows that the semantic structure of animal categories is consistent across cultures, but their salience varies depending on culture and direct experience with the natural world. This suggests that despite shared representations of animals, culture plays a role in shaping animal concepts (Winkler-Rhoades et al., 2010).

'Inânî also mentioned the names of types of poultry in Arabic that sound a little strange and even funny. Here are some examples ('Inânî, 2000).

English Words	Arabic translation
Heron	مالك الحزين
Shrike	دغناش
Great Grey Shrike	قرناص
Warbler	أم جمعة
Kingfisher	عم علي الصياد

Wryneck	النوانية
Cuckoo	السقساق
Flamingo	البشروش
Teal	الشرشير
Mallard	البلبول

As for its nickname al-Malik al-Hazin (the sad one) for Heron, it is because when the water of this bird's lake, which it considers itself the owner, dries up, it becomes sad and lowers its head. Also, when it is sad, it makes sad chirps and twitters.

while Mallard is translated as al-Bulbul because it is a small, white-cheeked, solitary, beautiful and handsome bird. It is an example of eloquence and a beautiful voice. When raised at home, it brings joy, happiness and pleasure. It is characterised by its cleverness, intelligence, good company and ease of upbringing. It is characterised by its loyalty, it is very familiar with its owner and it flies. The Mallard usually symbolizes love, beauty and romance. In some cultures, the nightingale is a symbol of happiness, joy and passion. It may also symbolize singing, music and a beautiful voice.

'Inânî explained that translators are required to have a deep understanding. This is as exemplified above regarding animal names. In addition to animal names, 'Inânî gave an example of a translation that requires deep knowledge regarding the ability to distinguish types of animal skin. Here are some examples given by 'Inânî:

English Words	Arabic translation
Hides	جلود الحيوانات الكبيرة
Skins	جلود الحيوانات الصغير
Leather	الجلد بعد إعداده

Abbreviation and Acronym

Abbreviations can be considered as one of the most powerful elements of language development (Minyar-Beloroucheva et al., 2019). The abbreviation is the result of a shortening process which can be in the form of letters or a combination of letters, either spelled letter by letter or not spelled by letter (Refri Asih & Wahyuni, 2020). As for acronyms, Chaer explained that acronyms are the result of shortening and are considered and can be pronounced as one word (Chaer, 2012). An acronym is a shortened form of a longer phrase and is often used in writing, especially scientific writing, to save space and convey information more efficiently (Ben Veyseh et al., 2021). More specifically, an acronym is the result of shortening by combining letters or syllables or other parts that are written and pronounced as a word.

The formation of abbreviations is influenced by extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors. Extralinguistic factors include social transformation, scientific and technological progress, and inter-ethnic changes that are dynamic and dialectical. Meanwhile, intralinguistic factors involve internal laws that determine the evolution of language, where there is a dialectical struggle of oppositions that drives the development of language internally (Bychkova, 2020).

Abbreviations can be classified into several types, including acronyms, initials, and phonetic shortening. An acronym is a sequence of sounds represented by the initial letters that are read as a common word, while initials consist of the initial letters of the abbreviated components. Phonetic shortening involves simplifying the form of a word while retaining its original meaning (Iriyansah et al., 2023).

'Inânî explained that there are two steps if a translator is asked to translate terms that are abbreviations or acronyms. First, he must know what abbreviations and acronyms mean. Second, he must know what translations are agreed upon by international translation groups (such as translation experts at the United Nations). He provides the following examples:

English Abbreviation	Arabic Translation
U.S.A. (United States of America)	الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية
U.K. (United Kingdom)	المملكة المتحدة
U.N. (United Nations)	الأمم المتحدة
D.N.A (Deoxyribonucleic Acid)	حامض الخلية الحامل للصفات الوراثية
E.E.C. (European Economic Community)	المجموعة الاقتصادية الأوربية
F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation)	مكتب التحقيقات الفيدرالي
I.F.B. (Invitation for Bid)	الدعوة لتقديم المناقصات
R.S.P.C.A. (Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)	الجمعية الملكية لمنع القسوة على الحيوان
I.C.C.P.R. (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)	العهد الدولي الخاص بالحقوق المدنية والسياسية

'Inânî's method of translating various abbreviations related to political, governmental, health, and other topics

is the same, namely by first knowing the meaning of the abbreviation and then translating it back into Arabic. This method is also commonly found and should indeed be done because abbreviations cannot be directly translated by simply translating their phonemes.

'Inânî also explained that a professional translator must master abbreviations that are commonly used, for example, abbreviations for academic degrees or non-specific texts.

English Abbreviation	Arabic translation
B.A. (Bachelor of Arts)	الليسانس
p.m. (Post Meridiem)	مساء
a.m. (Ante Meridiem)	صباحا
etc. (et cetera)	وهلّم جرا / إلى آخر
viz. (Videlicet)	أي/ بالتحديد

From the table above we find that the translation of academic degree abbreviations is transliterated from the original language to Arabic with words that have similar equivalents. As for other abbreviations, 'Inânî emphasized that the translator must first understand the meaning of the abbreviation and then translate it with the equivalent word in Arabic.

CONCLUSION

Muḥammad 'Inânî was a translator, writer, critic, and playwright. He has translated many works, from novels to plays. He also received many awards for all his achievements. 'Inânî considers that translation is an art and has its value. He explained that the job of a translator is to convey the ideas contained in what he translates so that they can be understood by many people without changing the essence of the ideas and ideas.

In translating words and terms, 'Inânî believes that four things need attention. 1) First, abstract words or terms that are general in nature. He concluded that this word can be translated into Arabic with just one word even though other words have almost the same meaning. This is because the Arabs do not use other words for words with almost the same concept; 2) Second, modern abstract words or terms. He argues that a translator must keep abreast of developments in the formation of new terms in Arabic. According to him, the formation of this new term could be caused by taulîd or ta'rîb; 3) concrete words or terms. Difficulties occur when translating something of the same type but with a different variety. He explained, to translate this word, the translator can add words that are the special characteristics of the variety; 4) Short. He explained that there are two steps

when asked to translate abbreviations. First, he must know what abbreviations and acronyms mean. Second, he must know what translations are agreed upon by international translation groups (such as translation experts at the United Nations).

The translation formula offered by 'Inânî is the result of his elaboration as a professional in translation. 'Inânî also emphasized that a translator must pay attention to several important aspects in translation. Among them are the historical aspect of language, the social aspect, the geographical variation aspect, the balance aspect between concepts, and other aspects outside the semiotic aspect. so that the translator is required to expand his knowledge of the various aspects of the target language.

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