

Translator's Professional Competence Formation and Its Role in Revealing Translation Problems and Developing Translation Quality with Special Reference to the Translation of Idioms in News Headlines

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Abstract

Professionalism in the work of translator is manifested primarily in the quality of the activity, in the quality of the personality of the translator himself, which ensures adequate mutual understanding among persons in contact in different languages, peoples, and cultures. It includes wide and constantly updated knowledge. This study reports that in the process of building professional competence, translators are creating a "peculiar linguistic personality" which differs from the usual presence of certain competences. Komissarov (2002) relates to such competences: linguistic, communicative, text-forming, technical competences, as well as special personal characteristics, moral and ethical competence

Keywords :Translator's Professional Competence Formation, Translation Problems, Translation Quality, Idioms in News Headlines.

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بناء الكفاءة الاحترافية للمترجم ودوره في الكشف عن مشكلات الترجمة وتطوير جودة الترجمة مع إشارة خاصة إلى ترجمة العبارات الاصطلاحية

في عناوين الأخبار

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المستخلص

تتجلى الاحترافية في عمل المترجم في المقام الأول في جودة النشاط، وفي جودة شخصية المترجم نفسه، مما يضمن التفاهم المتبادل الكافي بين الأشخاص الذين هم على اتصال بمختلف اللغات والشعوب والثقافات. ويشمل هذا التجلي في عمل المترجم معرفة واسعة ومحدثة باستمرار. وتشير هذه الدراسة إلى أنه في عملية بناء الكفاءة الاحترافية، يقوم المترجمون ببناء "شخصية لغوية خاصة" يختلف وجودها عن الوجود المعتاد لكفاءات معينة أخرى. ويشير كوميساروف (٢٠٠٢) إلى عدد من هذه الكفاءات كالكفاءة اللغوية والكفاءة التواصلية وكفاءة تشكيل النص والكفاءة الفنية، إضافة إلى خصائص شخصية خاصة أخرى كالكفاءة الأخلاقية. وأظهرت النتائج أنه بسبب هذا البناء لأنواع معينة من الكفاءات والمهارات المدرجة في الكفاءة الاحترافية للمترجم، يمكن تحقيق الاحتراف في عمله. إذ لا يمكن للمترجم أن يبني الكفاءة الاحترافية إلا إذا ذهب إلى ما هو أبعد من مجرد التحويل على المستوى اللغوي. وعادة ما تكون مشاكل الترجمة مغمورة ولا يكشف عنها إلا المترجمون الذين يعتقدون أن عملية الترجمة وجودتها تذهب إلى ما هو أبعد من هذا النوع من التحويل اللغوي.

كلمات مفتاحية: بناء الكفاءة الاحترافية للمترجم، مشكلات الترجمة، جودة الترجمة، المصطلحات في عناوين الأخبار.

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1. Introduction

The professional competence of the translators necessarily includes some personality characteristics, without which he will not be able to successfully perform his professional functions. Translation is a complex type of mental activity, the implementation of which requires a special mental organization, its great plasticity and flexibility, the ability to quickly switch attention, move from one language to another, from one culture to another, from one communicative situation to another. translators are required to be able to focus, mobilize the resources of their memory and all their intellectual and emotional potentials.

The translators have to deal with a wide variety of topics and translate the texts from various fields of knowledge, often of a very special nature. They require a breadth of interests, comprehensive reading, high erudition. They should be persons of great culture and encyclopedic knowledge. It is even more important that the translators are able to constantly enrich their knowledge, to seek out and perceive new information, to efficiently use various reference books and other sources of information (Komissarov, 2002, p. 332).

This study investigates the following question: How does the formation of various competences play greater role to reveal translation problems and develop translation quality.

2. Literature Review

This part is devoted to discussing other studies conducted previously on the same topic at hand. In this part, the aspects of the professional activity in revealing translation problems and developing translation quality in media translation domain, are going to be expressed generally.

2.1 The Aspects of the Professional Activity

There are several aspects of the professional activity of the translator in which his professional competence manifests:

- The Social Aspect (the social mission and social responsibility, for example, the responsibility for understanding correctly during the intercultural communication and the consequences that may result from incorrect translation, distortion of information in the translation process);
- The Communicative Aspect (includes the knowledge of the translator of communicative technologies and strategies, the use of specific translation strategies, etc.);

- The Reconstructive Aspect (the translator analyzes and summarizes information about the communicative situation, communication components in order to recreate the mental model of the situation and based on this decision on the appropriate translation);
- Professional competence is a multi-factorial phenomenon that includes a system of theoretical knowledge of a specialist, methods of their application in specific situations, value orientations, as well as integrative indicators of professional culture. Reconstruction of a mental model of the situation and based on this decision of the corresponding translation);
- The Research Aspect (related to the study of new aspects of different cultures, the choice of a translation strategy depending on the situation and the cultural context of communication, etc.);
- The Cultural Aspect (the activities of the translator are intercultural communication, the translator is not only a mediator of cultures, but also represents a certain culture);
- The Ethical and Normative Aspect, the need to follow ethical standards of professional activity (Komissarov,2002, p. 332).

2.2 The Professional Competence Formation

In the process of building professional competence, translators form certain types of competencies:

2.2.1 The Translators' Linguistic Competence

Language competence involves knowledge of the language itself, its device and functioning, language norms, including spelling and punctuation, as well as the ability to use this knowledge to understand other people's thoughts and express their own in oral and written form. Some researchers (for example, Schukin) also call linguistic competence sociolinguistic. By this they emphasize the ability of the translator to choose the necessary linguistic form and method of expression of thought depending on the conditions of communication (sphere, communication environment, communicative goals and intentions of communicants (Schukin,2004, p.416).

It is important to pay attention to the fact that translators must have a linguistic competence in two languages at once - native and foreign. To understand the original text and create a translation text, translators need knowledge of all aspects of the two languages. In addition, if a regular communicator uses a set of language tools that he owns and If he considers it necessary to use in a certain communication situation, then for the translators the choice of language tools,

goals and scope of communication are set by the text of the translation. Therefore, the level of language competence as in native and foreign languages should be high. This explains the requirement for the activities of the translators, according to which they must constantly hone their skills, expand and replenish the vocabulary, knowledge of the language.

Another feature of the translators' linguistic competence is the ability to quickly adapt from one language to another, respond to a change in speech style, such as vocabulary, and switch from speech perception to speech reproduction (Komissarov,2002, p. 330).

2.2.2 The Translators' Communicative Competence

A very important place in the professional competence of the translators is given to communicative competence. Schukin defines it as the ability by means of language "to carry out speech activity in accordance with the goals and situation of communication in the framework of a particular activity" (Schukin,2004, p. 140).

Socio-cultural competence includes the following components:

- The linguistic and regional studies (the knowledge of lexical units with national-cultural semantics and the ability to apply them in situations of intercultural communication);
- The sociolinguistic (the knowledge of the linguistic features of social strata, representatives of different generations, genders, social groups, dialects);
- The socio-psychological, the possession of socio-culturally determined scenarios, national-specific behaviors using communicative techniques accepted in this culture. (Vorobiev,2003, p. 31).
- The cultural (knowledge and understanding of the socio-cultural, historical, cultural, ethno-cultural background). The possession of this type of competence is a mandatory requirement to a linguist-translator, since translators must be able to interpret various cultural systems when coming into contact with the representatives of other cultures, to cope with the conflict situations during intercultural interaction. One of the conditions of professionalism of translators is possession of text-forming competence. According to Komissarov (2002, p. 327–328), this competence implies the ability to create texts of various types in accordance with the communicative task and the communication situation, to ensure the proper structure of the text, to use the language units of the text according to the rules for constructing speech units in the

language, to evaluate the place and the ratio of individual parts of the text and to perceive the text as a coherent speech whole .

2.2.3 The Translators' Text-Forming Competence

Komissarov (2002, p. 328) also justifies the need for translators of text-forming competence. Such competence, according to the author, implies a developed ability to choose a translation strategy in the translation process, determine the type of source text and the purpose of the translation act, correctly interpret the meaning of the message, taking into account the intention of the sender, bring the lexical and grammatical structure of the translation text to the original text, evaluate the place and correlation of individual parts of the text, ensure coherence, integrity of the text and to perceive the text as a unit of communication.

2.2.4 The Translators' Technical Competence

The special (professional) knowledge, skills, necessary for the effective implementation of the activities constitute the technical competence of the translators. The presence of this competence provides that the translators must have an idea of the nature and goals of the translation activity, the main provisions of the theory of translation, the translation strategy and the translation methods. Komissarov (2002, p.333) believes that the translators' strategy covers three groups of general principles for the implementation of the translation process: some initial postulates, the choice of a general course of action that the translator will follow when making specific decisions, and the choice of character and sequence actions in the process of translation.

2.2.5 The Translators' Moral and Ethical Competence

Due to the fact that the translated texts have a variety of subjects, belong to different fields of knowledge, the translators should be erudite, with a broad outlook, have extensive knowledge, strive to constantly replenish them. The moral and ethical component of the professional competence of the translators should be noted. They bear full responsibility for the quality of their work, for moral and material damage that may result from his dishonesty. Translation activity, like no other, is completely based on the confidence of the translation receptors in the results of the work of the translators. Without access to the original, they are on faith to accept the equivalence of translation of the original established by the translators (Komissarov,2002, p. 333).

3. The Professional Competence Skills

Professional competence of translators includes not only certain types of competencies, but also special types of skills:

1.The ability to perform parallel actions in two languages. Switch from one language to another. Often this skill is formed independently with the development of bilingualism, although some specialists have to make efforts to develop it - to study translation techniques, translation correspondences, to perform bilingual actions in the process. transfer. All this helps to bring this skill to a professional level.

2. The ability to understand the text in translation. It means that the translators must perceive the text differently than a simple native speaker. The translators should more fully perceive the text, pay attention to the smallest semantic details. Therefore, they must have significant linguistic and cultural knowledge and be able to find the most accurate matching in both languages.

3.The ability to switch statements in each language from surface structure to the depth and back when performing parallel actions in two languages in the translation process. That is, in the process of work, the translators search for the hidden meaning of the statement, its deep structure, if it is impossible to use a similar surface structure in the language of translation, and then finds the necessary surface structure for deep expression.

4. The ability to leave without leaving. The translator should try to get as close as possible to the original value, even if he needs to move away from the original, if direct correspondence is impossible.

5. The ability to choose and correctly use translation techniques and overcome difficulties associated with lexical, phraseological, grammatical and stylistic features of the source language. The formation of such a skill is facilitated by the study of these techniques and the difficulties of translation in the framework of the corresponding particular theory of translation.

6. Basic translation skills combined into a skill to analyze the text of the original, identify standard and non-standard translation problems, and select the methods for solving them that are most suitable for each particular act of translation. It also includes the ability to edit translations, find and correct stylistic and semantic errors , evaluate and finally criticize the proposed options. (Komissarov,2002, p. 335)

4. The Choice of a Translation Strategy

The general strategy is based on the desire of the translator to understand and convey to the recipient the meaning of the source text as accurately as possible. To find the best translation option, the translator takes into account the purpose of the translation, deadlines, as well as other working conditions, for example, the possibility of using technical means (voice recorder, computer).

The strategic translation approach implies compliance some rules:

- Preceding understanding of the translation;
- Dividing the text into consecutive segments (usually equal to one or two statements);
- Having preliminary acquaintance with the subject of the source text (search for additional information in encyclopedias, dictionaries, articles);
- Reading the entire original text for the purpose of familiarization;
- Compiling a list of unfamiliar words or specific terms;
- Preparation of a draft translation and editing of the final translation options (Komissarov,2002, p. 335).

5. The Importance of Forming the Translators' Professional Competence in Revealing Translation Problems and Developing Translation Quality

Problem-solving and decision-making strategies are the most important issues that translators face in translation process. It is stated that 'choice and decision-making are perhaps so fundamental in translation that almost any theoretical or research-oriented treatment is bound to relate to them in one way or another'. The translators first have to find a translation problem that can evolve over time in the revision process. In other words, a single translation problem can be subdivided into several smaller problems and be tackled individually. The translators may choose to merge several problems into a single problem that requires translators do not generally tell his reasons for choosing a translation solution. Nevertheless, an appropriateness there should in mind, so that they can judge and compare them. It is proposed that the main tasks of translation should be to help solve certain social problems. This may provide a model of interdisciplinary where the definition of problems precedes and orients the many disciplines that may be used to solve them.

It is suggested that suitable problems may be recognized in terms of three ethical criteria:

- 1) the possible solutions should concern linguistic mediation.
- 2) the aim should be to promote cooperation between cultures.
- 3) the problems should proceed from social disagreements.

The searching of solution means that a problem solve works to reduce the differences between the initial state and the goal state. A basic assumption is that these two steps interact frequently and continuously. In fact, it is a common belief that when an initial state and a goal state are clearly defined, a problem is half-solved. The decision-making process then is a process of searching for a dominant choice. It starts with a pre-editing stage, where different attributes and alternatives are evaluated and selected. This screening process lasts until a promising alternative is found. To solve problems is to propose solutions, to someone, in the hope that some kind of improvement might result. There are patterns in behavior and that our prime task is to represent those patterns in language of some kind. The result is sometimes called understanding (Tirkkonen,1993, p.8).

Problem solving and decision making are important in media translation. It is postulated that decision making should consist problem identification and problem clarification (description). It includes a problem clarification step, where the problem concerned needs to be defined and explained. It will be interesting to find out whether this step exists in translators' problem solving and decision making in end-revision (Wilss,1996,p.188).

In the domain of translating idioms in news headlines, idioms confuse those unfamiliar with them; they are short and usually continued a full meaning to convey short and special way. They are common words or phrases with a culturally understood meaning that differ from what their composite words' denotations would suggest; i.e. the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words (Farlex,2014).

Idioms in news headlines drive the ideas of the author in a better way and with few words. What they convey can be conveyed by other words, but only with lengthy sentences and with more words. To make the sentences short with few words, these idioms are usually used by all those who have a very good command over, i.e. the translator should choose the most suitable meaning (Canale & Swain,2001).

It is explicitly stated that communicative competence comprises "not only the ability to construe and interpret linguistic expressions but also the ability to use these expressions in

appropriate and effective ways according to the conventions of interaction prevailing in a linguistic community" (Dik,1997, p.5-6).

A connotation is a commonly understood cultural or emotional association that any given word or phrase carries, in addition to its explicit or literal meaning, which is its denotation. Connotation is often contrasted with denotation, which is more or less synonymous with extension. Alternatively, the connotation of the word may be thought of as the set of all its possible referents as opposed to merely the actual ones (Sahni,2017).

3.Methodology

Due to their complexity, idioms in news headlines tend to present a great problem for translators who must learn their idiomatic expressions as vocabulary. An idiom is a common word or phrase with a culturally understood meaning that differs from what its composite words' denotations would suggest; i.e. the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words.

The data used in this qualitative study include that the translators must be familiar with idioms in news headlines. they have to be aware when translating idioms in news headlines since the idioms include two meanings which are denotative meaning and connotative meaning. In the practical part, the researcher used news headlines containing idiomatic expression which is used in the news for the purpose of attracting the reader's attention.

With the process of building professional competence, the translators should be familiar not only with the linguistic competence which lie in surface structure such as semantic, lexical, morphology, and grammar, but also with other fields of study which lie in deep structure such as the communicative competence, text-forming competence, technical competence, moral and ethical competence , so that they can subdue the sentences/idioms in the news headlines to be suitable and comprehended without being affected by the culture they belong to.

For this purpose, 25 news headlines were selected randomly from several newspapers. All of them contained idioms and arranged in a table format with their English and Arabic meanings, their denotative and connotative translations.

4. Data Analysis

A word's denotation is the collection of things it refers to; its connotation is what it implies about the things it is used to refer to, and as follows:

H1: Roman Remains to Crumble in Italy's '**Banana Republic**'

We have an idiomatic expression which is 'banana republic' the literal meaning or denotative meaning is actually there is no such meaning referring to such meaning in English so the use of this expression is to express a country that is politically unstable and does not have a political plan.

H2: Hunt for PIA Strategic Partner **Put on Hold**

When seeing the expression 'put on hold' for the first, it may mean put something aside, but the connotative meaning is to postpone something or determine another deadline to do it.

H3: Khattak ask PM to **Clear the Area**

In this headline we have 'clear the area', the non-literal meaning is to make the situation more clear.

H4: Freedom Can Still Be the Winner in This Egyptian **Soap Opera**

The dictionary meaning of soap in Arabic is while the definition of opera is a dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists. But when these two words are joined together then the meaning refers to TV shows and drama series.

H5: Smart phones Can Help a **Great Deal** in Empowering Women

Great Deal

We often as translators, translate the 'great deal' as into Arabic but in this headline, it means very much, too much, a lot.

H6: The USA Wants to Be in **China's Shoes** in Progress Around the World

The translator must take into account the intended meaning of this headline in order not to fall into political and legal problems. its meaning is to be in someone's shoes which is wrong because nobody can be in the shoes of someone else. So the intended meaning is to be in someone's place or to take the position of somebody.

H7: COAS **Green-Lighted NAB** Action in FHA Valley Scam

The idiom "Green-Lighted" means lit in green, but what it means in this headline is to approve to do or start something, to permit to go ahead.

H8: Opposition, Deputy Speaker **Bury the Hatchet**

The denotative meaning of 'bury the hatchet' is to make a peace with someone or to stop fighting or arguing to have liny reconciliation.

H9: COAS Vows to **Wipe Out** All Terrorist Hideouts

The above idiom meaning can be discussed as 'to get rid of someone or something.

H10: Cat Owners Lead **a Dog's Life**

This headline is attracting the reader's attention and it arouses the reader's curiosity because how can the life of cat owners leads to a dog's life. So the connotative meaning can be explained as those who have cats in their life who suffering from a difficult and unpleasant life.

H11: Arms Dealers **Making a Killing**

Actually, in this headline, one of the features of news Headlines is used to play with words to attract reader attention. The idiomatic expression hers mean to earn an advantage of something in a very short way.

H12: Sports Minister for the **High Jump**

The idiom here is 'high jump' means to be in a position to face swift and harsh punishment.

H13: 500 Supermarket Butchers Get **the Chop**

This headline doesn't mean the supermarket butchers were cut off, the intended meaning is that they lost their jobs.

H14: Winning Baking Competition Was **a Piece of Cake**

A piece of cake, this idiomatic expression is very well-known in English which means something was very simple and easy to do.

H15: NAB '**Falls in Line**' After PM's Criticism

Fall in line can be expressed as doing something according to the decision or opinion of someone else (maybe someone in a higher position)

H16: Local Fishing Club **Opens a Can of Worms**

The literal or denotative meaning of this idioms is to open a can that contains a lot of worms, so it is the same reference as you make a lot of complex or complicated problems that cannot be solved.

H17: Brown's **Lost His Marbles**

As translators, we may translate 'lost his marbles' literally as he lost his balls but the connotative meaning of this headline can be expressed as John lost his mind or he is unaware of what he does.

H18: Thousand of Police to Lose Jobs as Forces **Feel the Pinch**

To feel the pinch refers to an act of gripping the skin of someone's body between finger and thumb, while in Arabic means pinch. The intended meaning in this idiom is to have a problem with financial issues.

H19: **On a Wing and Prayer Jet** Crashes into New York River

Every one survives by searching about the meanings for each word individually 'wing', 'prayer' we find that the meaning is not completely convergent. Since the dictionary meaning is wing and prayer" but when they joined together that becomes an idiom that means without such preparation to make something happen.

H20: Minister **Shoots Himself in the Foot**

Connotatively, 'shoot in the foot' means to damage or destroy one's plans because of faulty actions.

H21: 7M **Fill Your Boot!**

'Fill your boot' means to have or obtain more as you can from someone or full plenty of something.

H22: Terror Wave **Puts a Question Mark** on NAP Execution

To 'put a question mark doesn't means that you are asking for something or you want to know about something, but what it means in the headline is to give a period to do something.

H23: Nisar **Under Fire** in Senate for 'False Statement' on Maulana

'Under fire' doesn't mean you are literally under fire; the authors use them to express being criticized.

H24: Will **go to any length** to finish terrorists: COAS

'Go to any length' means to do whatever is necessary, to destroy or completely defeat someone or something.

H25: Late Night Meeting Fails **to Break Deadlock**

'Break deadlock' means break the stalemate but the connotative meaning is to score the first goal.

It seems that the wrong idiom in the wrong context will twist the meaning of the idiom which one wants to write. So, translators have to be careful with the usage of these idioms.

The following table shows selected 25 news headlines from several newspapers. All of these news headlines contained idioms with their English and Arabic meanings, their denotative and connotative translations:

No.	Headline	Idiom	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Arabic)	Denno. Trans.	Conno. Trans.
1	Roman Remains Crumble in Italy's Banana Republic	banana republic	politically unstable country	دولة غير مستقرة سياسيا	تدهورت الأثر الروماني في إيطاليا جمهورية الموز	تدهورت الأثر الروماني في دولة إيطاليا الغير مستقرة سياسيا
2	Hunt for PIA Strategic Partner Put on Hold	Put on hold	to postpone something; to stop the progress of something	لتأجيل شيء ما أو لتوقف تقدم شيء ما	تم تعليق البحث عن شريك إستراتيجي للخطوط الجوية الدولية الباكستانية	تم تأجيل البحث عن شريك إستراتيجي للخطوط الجوية الدولية الباكستانية
3	Khattak Ask PM to Clear the Area	Clear the area	to explain something that someone disagreed with or did not understand.	شرح شيء لا يتفق معه شخص ما أو لم يفهمه	يطلب ختاك من رئيس الوزراء تطهير المنطقة	يطلب ختاك من رئيس الوزراء توضيح الأمور
4	Freedom Can Still Be the Winner in This Egyptian Soap Opera	Soap opera	Dramas, long TV series	الدراما والمسلسلات التلفزيونية	ضلت الحرية هي السائدة في صابونة الأوبرا المصرية	ضلت الحرية هي السائدة في الدراما والمسلسلات التلفزيونية المصرية
5	Smart Phones Can Help a Great Deal in	Great deal	very much	كثيرا جدا	الهواتف الذكية صفقة رائعة للمرأة	يمكن للهواتف الذكية أن

	Empowering Women					تساعد في تمكين المرأة
6	USA Want to be in China's Shoes in Progressing Around the World	To be in someone's shoes	to take someone place	لتحل محل شخص أو مكان ما	أمريكا تريد أن تكون في حذاء الصين في التقدم حول العالم	تريد أمريكا أن تأخذ محل الصين في التقدم حول العلم
7	COAS Green Lighted NAB Action in FHA Valley Scam	Green lighted	Permission to go ahead, Approval	لإعطاء موافقة أو إذن للبدء بشيء ما	أعطى رئيس أركان الجيش الضوء الأخضر للرابطة الوطنية للمذيعين ليتخذوا إجراءاتهم	أعطى رئيس أركان الجيش موافقة للرابطة الوطنية للمذيعين ليتخذوا إجراءاتهم
8	Opposition, Deputy Speaker Bury the Hatchet	Bury the hatchet	To stop fighting or arguing	لوقف القتال أو الجدل	المعارضة، نائب رئيس مجلس النواب دفن الأحقاد	يريد نائب رئيس مجلس النواب توقيف القتل أو الجدل
9	COAS Vows to Wipe Out All Terrorist Hideouts	Wipe out	To crash or fall over	أن تتحطم أو تسرق	يتعهد رئيس أركان الجيش بإزالة جميع مخابئ الإرهابيين	يتعهد رئيس أركان الجيش بالقضاء على جميع مخابئ الإرهابيين
10	Cat Owners lead a Dog's Life	Dog's life	A life that is difficult, unpleasant, or boring	حياة صعبة أو غير مسارة أو مملة	الذين يملكون القطط حياتهم أشبه بحياة الكلاب	أن تملك قطة يعني أن تعيش حياة بانسة
11	Arms Dealers Making a Killing	Making a killing	To earn a large profit in a short period of time	لكسب ربح كبير في فترة زمنية قصيرة	يرتكب تجار الأسلحة جريمة القتل	يكسب تجار الأسلحة ربح كبير في فترة قصيرة

12	Sport Minister for the High Jump	The high jump	In a position to face swift and harsh punishment	عقوبة سريعة وقاسية	وزير الرياضة قفز عاليا	وزير الرياضة في موقف لمواجهة التحديات
13	500 Subermarket Butchers Get the Chop	Get the chop	To lose one's job	إن يفقد المرء وظيفته	٥٠٠ جزار في السوبر ماركت حصلوا على القوم	خسر ٥٠٠ جزار وظيفتهم في السوبر ماركت
14	Winning Baking Competition Was a Piece of Cake	A piece of cake	Very easy	سهل جدا	الفوز بمسابقة الطبخ كان قطعة من الكيك	كان الفوز بمسابقة الطبخ سهلا جدا
15	NAB 'Falls in Line' After PM's Criticism	Fill in line	To submit to rules of higher authority	أن يخضع لقواعد السلطة العليا	الرابطة الوطنية للمدبحين تملئ حيزا بعد انتقاد رئيس الوزراء	الرابطة الوطنية للمدبحين تنجز مطلب رئيس الوزراء
16	Local Fishing Club Opens a Can of Worms	Opens a can of worms	Accidentally, creates complicated problems	يخلق مشاكل متعددة من دون قصد	نادي الصيد المحلي فتح علبة تحتوي على ديدان	افتتح نادي الصيد المحلي مشاكل متعددة من غير قصد
17	Brown's lost his marbles	Lost his marbles	To be or become unsound mind	أن يصبح مختلا عقليا	فقد براون فكره	فقد براون عقله
18	Thousand of Police to Lose Jobs as Forces Feel the Pinch	Feel the pinch	To be or feel constrained by recent financial hardship	أن تكون أو تشعر بتلك حينا بالحصافة المالية	يشعر آلاف من رجال الشرطة بالضغط بسبب وظائفهم	يشعر الآلاف من رجال الشرطة بالانقلاص بعد فقدانهم وظائفهم
19	On a Wing and Prayer Jet Crashes into New York River... Every One Survives	On a wing and prayer	Without much preparation (and thus little hope of success)	بدون الكثير من التحضير وبالتالي أمل ضئيل بالنجاح	تحمطت طائرة بنجاح وطفرت صلاة بنهر نيويورك نجاح كل واحد منهم	بدون سبق و إنذار سقطت طائرة بنهر نيويورك دون حصول أي وفاة
20	Minister Shoots Himself in the Foot	Shoot in the foot	To damage or impede one's own plans, or actions through foolish actions or words.	لإلحاق الضرر أو إعاقه خطط المرء أو تقدمه من خلال أفعاله الحمقاء	الوزير يطلق النار في قدمه	ذهبت أعمال الوزير دون جدوى بسبب سوء خطته

21	7M Fill Your Boot	Fill your boots	To take or obtain as much of something as one can	للأخذ أو للحصول على أكبر قدر ممكن من شيء ما	أملئ جديتك ب ٧ مليون	أملئ جيبك ب ٧ مليون
22	Terror Wave Puts Question Mark on NAP Execution	Question mark	Moment or period of time	لحظة أو فترة زمنية	الإرهاب تضع علامة استفهام على تنفيذ خطة العمل الوطنية	الإرهاب يحدد فترة زمنية على تنفيذ خطة العمل الوطنية
23	Nisar Under Fire in Senate for 'False Statement	Under fire	Being criticized	التعرض للنقد	في مجلس الشيوخ نزار تحت النار بسبب تصريح سلخرف	تعرض نزار في مجلس الشيوخ لانقادات بسبب تصريح كاذب
24	Will Go to Any Length to Finish Terrorists: COAS	Go to any length	To do whatever is necessary, to destroy or defeat someone or something	للقيام بكل ما هو ضروري لتدمير أو هزيمة شخص أو شيء ما	رئيس أركان الجيش: سوف تذهب إلى أي مدى للقضاء على الإرهابيين	رئيس أركان الجيش: سوف تفعل ما بوسعنا للقضاء على الإرهابيين
25	Late Night Meeting Fails to Break Deadlock	Break deadlock	To score the first goal	ليسجل الهدف الأول	فشل الاجتماع في وقت متأخر من الليل في الخروج من المأزق	فشل الاجتماع المطاري في تحقيق ما هو مطلوب

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

It can be concluded that the translators can form the professional competence only if they make decisions on various competences, either linguistic, or communicative, text-forming, technical, as well as special personal characteristics, moral and ethical to reveal translation problems and develop translation quality, i.e. due to this formation, translators' professionalism in their work will be achieved. Thus, with the process of building professional competence, the translators should be familiar not only with the linguistic competence but also with other competences, so that they can subdue the sentences/idioms in the news headlines to be suitable and comprehended without being affected by the culture they belong to. The foreign language proficiency is a necessity but not sufficient component of professional competence. Translation problems then are revealed and translation quality can be developed only by translators who believe that the process of translation goes far beyond conversion at a linguistic level.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the departments of translation studies in Iraq should consider in their curricula the importance of forming the professional competence for their students to enable them reveal the translation problems and develop translation quality respectively.

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