# An Analytical Study of the Strategies Used in Translating Trump's Tweets into Arabic

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## Abstract

It is increasingly interesting that one of the new focuses of translation studies is the translatability of the short posts on social media. Research in translating social media posts has recently received a greater attention among translation studies specialists. This paper looks firstly at Twitter as a growing social media networking and its language and, secondly, shedding some light on translation strategies used in translating English tweets into Arabic. Posts on Twitter, 'tweets,' by well-known figures are followed, translated, and reposted in other languages every day. Strategies used by Arab translators vary depending on the importance of the tweet as well as the ideology of the translator and the institutions they work for. This paper, therefore, investigates the translation strategies adopted by the Arab online news agencies, mentioned later, on their web pages in translating some tweets posted by the American President, Donald Trump in his first month of presidency. The analysis draws on Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958/1995) model and Nida's (1964) translation strategies.

*Keywords:* Online news, social media, translation strategies, translation model, Twitter

**Introduction**

        Social media are computer-mediated technologies that allow users to exchange information, ideas, thoughts, etc., express their feelings towards different topics and/or show their political opinions. Social media facilitate the online networking by connecting users wherever they are with each other. Followers from different countries around the globe can see what others write and post on their timelines. Social media depends entirely on the availability of access to the internet. They are the search engines that are considered significant factors in speeding up online news posts and readers finding news stories which increase the readers' patterns of online news, (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2010). The social media websites include Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, Viber, WeChat, etc. According to some sources; (The Economic Times 2010 quoted in Barton and Lee, (2013) as of April 2010; there is over 100 million registered user accounts had been created on Twitter. Another statistical study conducted by Newberry (2018) shows that there are more than 330 million active users on Twitter.

        Research in news analysis, in general, is abundant, but research in news and (Twitter) translation, in particular, remains scant (Conway & Bassnett, 2006; Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009). Jehl et al., (2012) state that:

        Among the various social media platforms, microblogging services such as Twitter have become popular communication tool. This is due to the easy accessibility of microblogging platforms via internet or mobile phones and due to the need for a fast mode of communication, that microblogging satisfies . (p. 410)

Accordingly, Twitter translation has received little attention about Arabic despite the excessive existence of retweeting and reposting tweets that are originally posted in other languages including English.

        This paper, therefore, intends to investigate the translation techniques used in translating and reformulating Trump's tweets in Arabic. It is, therefore, hypothesized that Trump's tweets are not translated accurately due to different factors including unfamiliarity of translation techniques, the unfamiliarity of the symbols used in Twitter, and the translator's/agency's ideology. The approach presented in this paper aims to identify the translation techniques used and the extent to which the Arab online agencies succeeded in conveying Trump's tweets to the Arab readers.

**Twitter and Its Language**

        Twitter is one of the widely used social networks in the new millennium used by ordinary people and politicians alike. It is defined as one of the widespread online news and social networking platforms where users can post and interact with messages, 'tweets', restricted to 140 characters. There are about 500 million tweets are posted everyday by users in more than forty different languages (Mallek et al., 2017). Twitter messages are short and simultaneous. "Twitter users form a social network by 'following' the updates of other users, either reciprocal or one-way", Jehl et al. (2012, p. 410). Accordingly, only registered users can post tweets while

unregistered can only read them. Interestingly enough is how rapid and scan-friendly it is: we can track hundreds of Tweeters and read them every day.

Because of the fact that Twitter allows only 140 characters in each tweet, Twitters tend to use acronyms, symbols, and abbreviations to save space. Accordingly, they use *bro* to replace *brother*, *btw* instead of *by the way*, *lol* to mean *laughing out loud*, etc. Table 1 shows the widely used symbols and their explanations in brief (cf. https://nobullying.com/twitter-symbols/):

**Table 1**: *Symbols Used in Twitter*

| The Twitter Symbol | Its Meaning |
|---|---|
| **Hashtags (#)** | Hashtag is probably the most famous of all Twitter symbols. The # sign is used to identify certain topics, keywords, events or by companies (e.g. #FB) in every official tweet. It is a link that connects you to other topics or tweets that mentioned the same keyword. |
| **Verification symbol:** | It works to establish authenticity of highly sought Tweeters in music, acting, fashion, journalism, media, literature, religion and politics. |
| **At symbol (@)** | If you add @ before any username; you can click on it, examine the profile and any tweet will be sent directly to that user. |
| **Cashtags ($)** | It is a clickable ticker symbol $ added to companies' names (e.g. $FB) so that users can look up their finances and stocks. |
| **Caret/hat (^)** | It reflects a tweet sent by an individual representative of a group, an organization or a company. |
| **Retweet:** | Retweet is another popular Twitter symbol. People retweet all the time, from each other, from celebrities, from famous companies and brands. |
| **Reply:** | This is a method of communicating with a fellow Twitter user without using the @ symbol. |
| **Favorite:** | To retweet or to favorite that is the question. Most people do not understand the difference between favoring a tweet and retweeting it. Also many Twitter users are curious as to the significance of these two symbols. |

**Vinay and Darbelnet's Translation Strategies**

Translation strategies are defined as the procedures that lead to the optimal solutions of translation problems (Krings, 1986; Lorscher, 1991). Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995), who carried out a comparative stylistic analysis of French and English looking at texts in both languages, suggested various translation procedures. These procedures are not only used to solve translation problems in French-English translation but also applicable when translating between

other languages. They (1995) identify two general translation strategies: direct translation and oblique translation. Each of which comprises some procedures: direct translation (borrowing, calque, and literal translation) and oblique translation (transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation). The following is a discussion of each procedure along with English-Arabic examples:

1. **Direct Translation Procedures:**

   A) **Borrowing:** borrowing is referred to when a source language (SL) word or phrase is directly transferred to the target language (TL). This word or phrase is used in a naturalized form, i.e. to suit the pronunciation and grammatical rules of the TL. Examples of English words borrowed in Arabic include video فيديو, tennis التنس, and cafeteria كافيتريا; and Arabic words borrowed in English زكاة Zakat, حلال Halal, انتفاضة Intifada, etc.

   B) **Calque:** calque is a special kind of borrowing where the SL expression is transferred literally into the TL. Newmark (1988) calls this procedure through-translation, e.g., play with fire يلعب بالنار. In addition, calque is widely used by translators in translating the names of international organizations. Calque TL expression concerns the imitation of the SL manner of expression. For example, play a role يلعب دورا, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) منظمة حلف الشمال الأطلسي, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) منظمة الأغذية والزراعة, United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والثقافة والعلوم.

   C) **Literal Translation:** Literal translation is a word-for-word translation described by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) as being most common when translating between languages that belong to the same family and culture. They argue that "literalness should only be sacrificed because of structural and metalinguistic requirements and only after checking that the meaning is fully preserved." However, Munday (2001, p. 57) states that literal translation might "be unacceptable because it: (a) gives a different meaning; (b) has no meaning; (c) is impossible for structural reasons; (d) 'does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL'; (e) corresponds to something at a different level of language." It is usually used with simple structures when translating from English into Arabic, as in Smith went to school yesterday ذهب سميث إلى المدرسة أمس, John likes football جون يحب كرة القدم.

2. **Oblique Translation Procedures**

   A) **Transposition:** Transposition is a translation procedure that is used when changing one part of speech for another without changing the tense (Vinay& Darbelnet, 1995). Transposition is a strategy sometimes used for stylistic reasons and "simply shows a very good command of the target language," (Vinay& Darbelnet, 1995). It works in different ways such as (a) singular to plural, e.g., car manufacturing صناعة السيارات; (b) verb to noun, e.g., Jack likes to cook on Sunday يحب جاك الطبخ يوم الأحد; (c) verb to noun, e.g., To free a slave تحرير رقبة

**B) Modulation:** Modulation changes the view point of the SL. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 246) state that modulation is "the touch stone of a good translator". Modulation is subdivided into different categories such as (a) active for passive, e.g., it was revealed by the BBC reporter that… أن كشف مراسل قناة البي بي سي; (b) positive for double negative, e.g., we have time for negotiations, but it is not unlimited لدينا وقت للمفاوضات إلا أنه محدود; (c) cause for effect, e.g., he was obeyed كان يفرض الطاعة (d) part for whole, e.g., the village will establish a new school next year سيفتتح سكان القرية مدرسة جديدة السنة المقبلة.

**C) Equivalence:** Equivalence is used to "refer to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means" (Munday, 2001, p. 58). It is very useful in translating non-literal semantic features such as idioms and proverbs as in, as white as snow أبيض كالحليب; he got nothing at the end عاد بخفي حنين.

**D) Adaptation:** Adaptation involves a change in the cultural reference when a specific situation in a language does not exist in another, e.g. as rich as Croesus يملك مال قارون.

**Nida's Proposed Strategies**

Nida (1964) proposes three translation strategies: addition, subtraction, and alteration. These strategies are used to adjust the form of the message to the characteristics of the structure of the target language; to produce semantically equivalent structures; to generate appropriate stylistic equivalences; and/or to produce an equivalent communicative effect, (Molina & Albir, 2002). These strategies are defined and exemplified as follows:

a) **Addition:** Nida lists different circumstances that might oblige a translator to make an addition: to clarify an elliptic expression, to avoid ambiguity in the target language, to change a grammatical category (transposition), to amplify implicit elements, and/or to add connectors.

Three British soldiers are reportedly killed yesterday by Taliban in Afghanistan, the BBC has learnt.

علمت **قناة** البي بي سي أن **مسلحي حركة** طالبان **الإسلامية** قد قتلوا ثلاثة جنود بريطانيين يوم أمس في أفغانستان

The above example shows two additions: مسلحي حركة طالبان الإسلامية and قناة These two additions do not change the meaning but they do clarify it. Accordingly, translation by addition is a useful technique but it should be used properly, (Zagood, 2014).

b) **Subtraction**: Nida lists four situations where the translator should use this procedure, in addition to when it is required by the TL: unnecessary repetition, specified references, conjunctions and adverbs. For example, the name of God appears thirty-two times in the thirty-one verses of Genesis. Nida suggests using pronouns or omitting God.

c) **Alteration**: some changes are needed especially where there is incompatibility between the two languages. Alteration as a translation technique includes

1) Changes due to the problems caused by transliteration when a new word is introduced from the source language.
2) Changes due to the structural differences between the two languages, changes in the word order and/or grammatical categories are good examples.
3) Changes due to semantic misfits, especially with idiomatic expressions. (Molina & Albir, 2002).

**Research Methodology**

This section presents the selection and justification for the choice of data used in this study. As well known, one of the controversial public politicians who always tweets are the American President, Donald Trump. He sometimes tweets on controversial topics and presidential decrees. These tweets are translated and reposted in other languages including Arabic. Translators use different translation strategies to convey the intended meanings of Trump's tweets to other languages. This paper investigates and analyzes the strategies used in translating Trump's tweets into Arabic. The translations to be analyzed are selected randomly from different Arab online news agencies.

Therefore, to collect data for this study, eight of Trump's tweets during his first month of the presidency, January 19th, 2017 to February 20th, 2017, were randomly selected. Two Arabic translations for each of the selected tweets were also chosen randomly from the Arab online media, to see how the Arab media conveys Trump's ideas to the Arab readers. A comparison between the two translations of each tweet is undertaken to see if there is a difference in meaning between the two translations. In addition, an analysis of the translation strategies adopted in each translation is also conducted to see how Arab translators use the translation strategies suggested by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) and Nida (1964).

The reason for choosing Trump's tweets for analysis is due to his controversial character as well as being chosen as the TIME's person of the year 2016 (Time, 2016); and above all, being the president of the US. Furthermore, Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) and Nida (1964) suggest different translation strategies so that translators find them useful when transferring the message from one language to another. Therefore, eight of Trump's tweets have been chosen to see how they were translated into Arabic, and how helpful Vinay and Darbelnet's model and Nida's proposed strategies are. The analysis would be through tabulating each tweet along with its two translations in order to investigate the degree of equivalency and to which extent Vinay and Darbelnet's and Nida's strategies were adopted and succeeded in conveying the meaning. Accordingly, the methodology presents the translation techniques and procedures in light of the theoretical framework set in the previous sections.

**Analysis of the Study Data**

As it was mentioned earlier, the analysis in this section is based on Vinay and Darbelnet's and Nida's translation strategies. It is shown from the above-mentioned examples that the proposed strategies are used in translation irrespective of the two languages in question. The qualitative approach is used in analyzing the data collected. The analysis consists of tabulating each tweet

along with its two translations. The table is followed by an analysis of the two translations. Williams and Chesterman (2007, p. 7) state that "the analysis of translated texts involves a textual comparison of a translation with its original." The analysis below shows to what extent Vinay and Darbelnet's and Nida's strategies were used appropriately in translating Trump's tweets into Arabic. Thus, the following is the analysis of the randomly selected tweets and their translations from randomly selected Arab online news websites:

**Table 2:** *Tweet one posted on* Feb 7 , 2017

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| I don't know Putin, have no deals in Russia, and the haters are going crazy - yet Obama can make a deal with Iran, #1 in terror, no problem! | وكتب ترامب :" أنا لا أعرف بوتين، وليس لدي أي اتفاقيات مع روسيا وأوباما هو من وقع الاتفاق مع ايران وليس هناك مشكلة في ذلك." **(بلدنا اليوم)** | وكتب "ترامب" عبر صفحته الرسمية على موقع "فيس بوك": "أنا لا أعرف بوتين، ليس لدي أي اتفاقات مع روسيا، الكارهين أصيبوا بالجنون"، مضيفًا" أوباما: يمكنه أن يعقد صفقات مع إيران - الأولى في الإرهاب - لا مشكلة."! **(مصر العربية)** |

The tweet above carries two main ideas: Trump's negation of having dealt with Russia, and the irony in his reference to the nuclear agreement with Iran.

In the first translation, Nida's subtraction (omission) was adopted in two cases: ***and the haters are going crazy*** and ***#1 in terror***. Both subtractions could not be accepted because they affect the meaning in the sense that the irony is ignored as well as neglecting Trump's view of Iran. Such subtraction might also be attributed to the translator's (agency's) ideology, (cf. Venuti, 2008; Lopez & Caro, 2014; and Ethelb, 2016). In the second translation, in contrast, these two phrases were translated into الكارهين أصيبوا بالجنون and إيران الأولى في الإرهاب.

**Table 3:** *Tweet two posted on* Feb 6 , 2017

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| Any negative polls are fake news, just like the CNN, ABC, NBC polls in the election. Sorry, people want border security and extreme vetting. | وقال ترامب فى تغريدة: "كل استطلاعات الرأى السلبية هى أخبار كاذبة، مثل استطلاعات رأى السى إن إن، وإيه بى سى، وان بى سى خلال الانتخابات. آسف، ولكن المواطنين يريدون أمن الحدود والتدقيق المكثف" **(اليوم السابع)** | هاجم الرئيس الأميركي دونالد ترامب، أمس، وسائل الإعلام الليبرالية المعادية له عبر حسابه على "تويتر"، قائلا إن "أي استطلاع سلبي يمثل أخبارا كاذبة مثل استطلاعات سي إن إن وإي بي سي وإن بي سي خلال الانتخابات الرئاسية. عذرا، الشعب يريد الأمن على الحدود وإجراءات تدقيق شديدة." **(الجريدة)** |

In this tweet, Trump accuses the negative polls on some TV channels of being fake insisting on the people's need for security on the borders and the extreme vetting.

In both translations, the acronymic names of the TV channels (CNN, ABC, NBC) were transliterated in Arabic but they were transliterated differently (السى إن إن, إيه بى سى, ان بى سى) and (سي إن إن, إي بي سي, إن بي سي). In the second translation, there was also a use of addition where وسائل الإعلام الليبرالية المعادية له is added. This addition claims that such TV channels were hostile to Trump.

However, no clear indication in the tweet for such claim unless the translator brings this information from other resources.

**Table 4:** *Tweet three posted on Feb 8, 2017*

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| If the U.S. does not win this case as it so obviously should, we can never have the security and safety to which we are entitled. Politics! | "إذا لم تربح الولايات المتحدة (أي ترامب نفسه!) هذه القضية فمن الواضح أننا لن نحظى بالأمن والأمان اللذين نستحقهما". **(القدس العربي)** | وأضاف في تغريدة أخرى أنه «إذا لم تربح الولايات المتحدة هذه القضية، فمن الواضح أننا لن نحظى بالأمن والأمان اللذين نستحقهما». **(لبنان24)** |

This tweet shows Trumps view on the case raised to the court regarding the ban of seven countries' nationals from entering the US.
In the first translation, أي ترامب نفسه was unnecessarily added. This addition reflects the translator's belief that the case represents Trump alone not US as a country. In both translations, *as it so obviously should* and *politics* were not translated.

**Table 5:** *Tweet four posted on Feb 4, 2017*

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| Because the ban was lifted by a judge, many very bad and dangerous people may be pouring into our country. A terrible decision. | وقال ترامب في تغريدة قبيل قرار المحكمة "لان المنع رفع من قبل قاض، فان الكثير من الاشخاص السيئين والخطرين يمكن ان يتدفقوا على بلادنا. هذا قرار رهيب." **(الرياض)** | وأضاف: "لا يُصدق أن قاضيا سيعرض بلادنا لمثل هذا الخطر. إذا حدث شيء فلوموه والنظام القضائي. الناس تتدفق. إنه أمر سيء".( **بي بي سي العربية)** |

In this tweet, Trump warns that many bad and dangerous people may enter the US if the ban is lifted and describes the decision of being terrible.

The literal translation was used in the first translation transferring the meaning literally to the target language, Arabic. In the first translation; the translator, influenced by the SL (English), used an exotic phrase من قبل which is not preferable in Arabic. In the second translation, modulation and free translation strategies were also used. However, there is some kind of ambiguity in the target text: it is unclear to whom/what the resumptive pronoun ه in فلوموه refers to, i.e. what the antecedent of this pronoun is.

**Table 6:** *Tweet five posted on Jan 29, 2017*

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Translation 1 (TT) | Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| Our country needs strong borders and extreme vetting, NOW. Look what is | وكتب في تغريدته «بلادنا تحتاج إلى حدود قوية وعمليات تدقيق مشددة وأضاف ترامب «أنظروا ما .«الآن | اعتبر الرئيس الأميركي دونالد ترامب، في تصريح له على أحد مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، أن "بلدنا بحاجة إلى حدود |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| happening all over Europe and, indeed, the world - a horrible mess! | يحدث في أوروبا وفي الواقع في **(الحياة).**«!العالم، فوضى تامة | قوية وتدقيق شديد على الداخلين إليها"، لافتاً إلى أنه "علينا النظر إلى ما يحدث في أوروبا وحول العالم." **(لبنان الجديد)** |

In this tweet, Trump stresses the need for extreme vetting on the US borders and refers to what happens in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

In both translations, the translators divided this tweet into two quotes each adding و أضاف لافتا إلى أنه and ترامب. In the second translation only, subtraction is used when *a horrible mess* is omitted. Accordingly, both addition and subtraction were used.

**Table 7:** *Tweet six posted on Feb 3, 2017*

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| Iran is playing with fire – they don't appreciate how "kind" President Obama was to them. Not me! | غرّد الرئيس الأميركي دونالد ترامب، عبر حسابه على "تويتر"، اليوم، قائلا إن "إيران تلعب بالنار، ولا تقدر كم كان الرئيس الأمريكي السابق باراك أوباما طيبا معهم. لست هكذا."! **(أخبار الوطن)** | كتب الرئيس الأميركي دونالد ترمب تغريدة على موقع التواصل الاجتماعي "تويتر" حذر فيها إيران، قائلاً: "إن طهران تلعب بالنار." وتابع ترمب: "الإيرانيون لا يقدرون كم كان الرئيس أوباما طيباً معهم". وختم ترمب تغريدته بقوله: "لن أكون هكذا."**(العربية نت)** |

In this tweet, Trump warns Iran of producing nuclear weapons saying that they are playing with the fire and he is not going to deal with them kindly as Obama did.

In both translations, calque is used in translating *playing with fire* as this idiom is used in both languages meaning that someone is doing something dangerous. In the second translation, the statement is divided to smaller units adding some expressions (وتابع ترمب and وختم ترمب تغريدته بقوله) to connect the ideas.

**Table 8:** *Tweet seven posted on Feb 2, 2017*

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| If U.C. Berkeley does not allow free speech and practices violence on innocent people with a different point of view - NO FEDERAL FUNDS? | وجه الرئيس ترامب تغريدة للجامعة قائلا " إذا كانت جامعة بيركلي لا تسمح بحرية التعبير وتمارس العنف بحق الأبرياء الذين لديهم وجهات نظر مختلفة۔ لا تمويل اتحادي؟ صاحبة."**(صاحبة الجلالة)** | وغرد ترامب عبر صفحته بموقع التواصل الاجتماعي" تويتر"، إذا كانت جامعة بيركلي في كاليفورنيا لا تسمح بحرية التعبير وتمارس العنف ضد الأبرياء بوجهات نظر مختلفة، لا الأموال الفيدرالية. **(بوابة العاصمة)** |

In this tweet, Trump warns Berkeley University that he would stop the federal funding if they do not allow the freedom of speech and practice violence on people with different views.

In both translations, the word جامعة is added so that all readers understand what Berkeley is. This addition is needed in such context as not all readers know that Berkeley is a university. In the second translation, *no federal funds* is translated literally with borrowing federal in Arabic resulting لا الأموال الفيدرالية which is unclear.

**Table 9:** *Tweet eight posted on [Feb 11, 2017](#)*

| Trump's Tweet (ST) | Arabic Translation 1 (TT) | Arabic Translation 2 (TT) |
|---|---|---|
| Our legal system is broken! "77% of refugees allowed into U.S. since travel reprieve hail from seven suspect countries." (WT) SO DANGEROUS! | قال الرئيس الأمريكى دونالد ترامب، اليوم إن النظام القضائى مُحطّم"... وأضاف ترامب، أن 77% من اللاجئين أصبح مسموحاً لهم بدخول أمريكا منذ قرار القضاء بتعليق قرار حظر السفر لـ7 دول مشبوهة، مشيراً إلى أن ذلك الأمر خطير للغاية. **(خبر مصر).** | غرد الرئيس الأمريكي، دونالد ترامب، على صفحته الشخصية على موقع التواصل الاجتماعي "تويتر" قائلًا: "نظام العدالة لدينا قد تم اختراقه." وأضاف 77%": من اللاجئين يتم السماح بدخولهم من السبع دول المشبوهة.. هذا خطير للغاية". **(بلدنا اليوم)** |

In this tweet, Trump criticizes the judicial system in the country saying it is broken as it allows the citizens from the seven suspect countries to enter into U.S.

In the first translation, both addition and literal translation techniques were used. Phrases like مشيرا إلى أن ذلك الأمر and و أضاف ترامب were added. *Legal system is broken* was literally translated. In the second translation, both addition and subtraction were used. و أضاف was added while *since travel reprieve hail* was omitted.

**Findings**

Having compared the Arabic translations of Trump's tweets and analyzed them, the following are some findings:
1. Trump's tweets are translated and reposted in many Arab online media websites.
2. Arab translators use various translation strategies including Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958/1995) and Nida's (1964) proposed techniques to convey Trump's tweets to Arab readers.
3. Some translation techniques were correctly used while others were not.
4. Nida's additions and subtractions were the widely used strategies to convey the meaning and overcome the gaps between the two languages.
5. In some translations, phrases were deleted because of misunderstanding of the symbols used in twitter or because of the translator's/agency's ideology.
6. There was some sort of negative transfer between the two languages.

**Conclusion**

This paper looked at Twitter as a widely growing social media network used by ordinary people and politicians alike. It shed some light on the language and symbols used in tweets. It

mainly aimed at comparing and investigating the translations of some of Trump's tweets into Arabic. It also aimed to see how Arab news agencies convey Trump's tweets to the Arab reader. To reach this end, eight of Trump's tweets at his first month of presidency along with two Arabic translations for each tweet in some Arab online news agencies have been randomly selected for comparison and analysis.

The analysis showed that Trump's tweets are translated and reposted every day in the Arab online news websites. Translators use different translation strategies to convey the tweets' meanings to Arab readers. Some strategies were used appropriately while others were not. Thus, unsurprisingly, the results of this study corroborate the postulated hypothesis and provide clear evidence that the Arabic translations of some tweets in some Arab online news agencies are to a certain extent inaccurate. Such inaccuracy is attributed to the misunderstanding of some symbols used in Twitter, disuse of translation strategies, and translator's/news agency's ideologies.

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