

## "Cohesion and Conjunctions: Exploring the Translation Strategies for the English 'AND' and the Arabic 'WA'"

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### Abstract:

This study examines the translation of English conjunction 'AND' and Arabic conjunction "WA" with a focus on their functions, difficulty of translation, and translators' strategies used. English 'AND' and Arabic "WA" are elementary connectives that assist in ensuring cohesion in discourse, yet usage and meaning may considerably vary depending on context, cultural variations, and stylistic conventions. The study examines the semantic and lexical roles of these connectives in both languages and their polysemy and the reasons behind which they pose difficulties for translators when they translate them from Arabic to English and vice versa. In a close reading of translated texts, the study observes common translation methods, such as literal translation, paraphrase, and restructuring, and analyzes their effectiveness in preserving sense, coherence, and rhetorical effect in the target language TL.

**Key words;** source language SL e, Target language TL, Target text TT, source text ST, Translation, conjunctions.

### المستخلص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة ترجمة حرف العطف الإنجليزي "و" وحرف العطف العربي "الواو"، مع التركيز على وظائفهما، وصعوبة ترجمتهما، واستراتيجيات المترجمين المستخدمة. يُعدّ كل من "و" و"الواو" من أدوات الربط الأساسية التي تُسهم في ضمان ترابط الخطاب، إلا أن استخدامهما ومعناهما قد يختلف اختلافاً كبيراً تبعاً للسياق، والاختلافات الثقافية، والأساليب البلاغية. تبحث الدراسة في الأدوار الدلالية والمعجمية لهذين الحرفين في كلتا اللغتين، وتعدد معانيهما، والأسباب التي تجعلهما يُمثّلان صعوبة للمترجمين عند ترجمتهما من العربية إلى الإنجليزية والعكس. ومن خلال قراءة متأنية للنصوص المترجمة، تُلاحظ الدراسة أساليب الترجمة الشائعة، كالترجمة الحرفية، وإعادة الصياغة، وإعادة الهيكلة، وتحلل مدى فعاليتها في الحفاظ على المعنى، والترابط، والتأثير البلاغي في اللغة الهدف

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة المصدر، اللغة الهدف، النص الهدف، النص المصدر، الترجمة، أدوات الربط

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## 1. Introduction

One of the most challenging problems in translation studies is the proper translation of discourse connectives, particularly as omnipresent and as such seemingly uncomplicated as the English "AND" and the Arabic "WA". While occurring both in oral and written speech in a pervasive way, the coordinating conjunctions present specific challenges to translators since they are multi-functional and convey fine semantic and pragmatic shifts in different contexts. Interestingly enough, despite the crucial role coordinating conjunctions play in sentence construction and discourse coherency, relatively little academic attention has been devoted to comparing the translation methods of the mentioned specific connectives between English and Arabic.

"AND" and "WA" are simple devices used to make cohesion and coherence in writing. They function to link words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, thereby assisting in forming logical and rhetorical passages of discourse. But then comes the problem with the range of meaning and functions which such connectives may take. A single connective may imply various relations among clauses—addition, contrast, consequence, or even temporal succession—depending considerably on context of language and situation. In addition, more than one connective may have similar functions, and one function can be expressed by various forms of language in Arabic and English. This imprecision is one of the greatest challenges for translators, who must not only know the sentence structure but intended meaning and semantic connections. The "WA" of circumstance: It precedes a nominal or verbal sentence to describe the state of the subject or object, such as "and they are thousands" Surah Al-Baqarah, verse number 243.

The "WA" of oath: It is a preposition used for swearing, such as "by the heaven and the night-comer}." Surah At-Tariq (verse number 1).

The conjunction "WA" of accompaniment (و المصاحبة): It means "with" and is followed by an accusative "WA" noun of accompaniment, such as: {so resolve upon your plan, you and your partners}. Surah Yunus: verse number 71

The conjunction "WA" of resumption "WA" of new beginning: It comes at the beginning of a new sentence that has no grammatical relation to what precedes it, such as "And" none knows its interpretation except Allah and those firmly grounded in knowledge}." Surah Al Imran, verse number (7)

The conjunction "WA" of the preposition "might" (رب): It means "perhaps" and governs the noun that follows it, such as {And a night like the waves of the sea}.

The plural "WA": A pronoun that is attached to past, imperative, and present tense verbs, such as "And they wrote" Surah Al-Baqarah, verse 79.

The "WA" of eight: Some grammarians mention it in the context of counting, such as "And their dog was the eighth of them." Surah Al-Kahf, verse number (22).

The "WA" of separation (distinguishing): It is added to some words to differentiate between them, such as "Amro" to distinguish it from "Umar". Additive "WA"

This is the most common conjunction and indicates conjunction and participation. Translation: Often translated as "**and**". Example: "حضر محمد واحمد" "Mohamed and Ahmad attended".

Consequently, new translators—or even experienced ones who are not familiar with the linguistic variation between Arabic and English—may unconsciously adopt an incorrect approach when translating these connectives. This can bring about distortion of the original meaning, and hence bring about confusion, distortion, or loss of cohesion in TT. This is further complicated by the frequency with which and "**WA**" occur in informal usage. Their abuse or excess can not only cover up the intended meaning but also disrupt the spontaneous flow and coherence of the target discourse.

During the previous decades, scholars have realized the pivotal role of connectives in text cohesion. Formal models such as Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory of cohesion in English bring to the limelight the salience of conjunctions as one of the five major cohesive devices in language. In this model, connectives like "**AND**" do not only play a grammatical linking but also semantic markers guiding the reader to interpret logical connections in the text.

In his seminal work, Stubbs (1983) brings to notice the then relatively under-researched field of conjunctions and connectives, in which he names the coordinating conjunction and as a specific point of focus, he argues that such seemingly light linguistic structures merit more rigorous scholarly investigation on account of the significant role they play in text meaning and coherence. Stubbs emphasizes that conjunctions are more than functionally substitutable fillers and form part of the structure and interpretive density of discourse. His text challenges linguists, translators, and discourse analysts to reconsider these small but powerful properties of language.

Understanding the coordinated roles of "**AND**" and "**WA**" within English and Arabic is key to obtaining accurate translation and discourse consistency. "Translators must possess advanced knowledge of how these connectives function syntactically, semantically, and pragmatically in each language. This enable them to make informed decisions that preserve the intended meaning and rhetorical force of the ST. This study aims to investigate the approaches used in translating the English connective "**AND**" its' Arabic counterpart "**WA**" and discuss the challenges they pose and how translators overcome them. By analyzing their contribution to text cohesion and coherence, this study aims to offer insights to broader implications for the theory and practice of translation. It also points out the importance of aiming towards more discreet approaches to teaching and measuring connective translation, particularly when linguistically and culturally diverse languages like English and Arabic are involved.

## 2. Literature Review

One of the most critical aspects in rendering translated texts cohesion and coherence is the translation of connectives. Connectives such as the English conjunction "**AND**" and the Arabic conjunction "**WA**" play a crucial role in structuring discourse, making logical connections, and maintaining the continuity of ideas between

sentences and paragraphs. While seemingly straightforward, translation from English into Arabic and vice versa of such connectives is riddled with obstacles emanating from their dissimilar syntactic, semantic, and cultural functions. This review of literature acknowledges the studies undertaken to date on connectives, cohesion, and translation strategy with a focus on conjunctions "AND" and "WA" and basing itself on the theoretical models of Halliday and Hasan's model of cohesion.

## ٢.١ Theoretical Foundations of Cohesion and Connectives

Cohesion is a fundamental theory in linguistics that accounts for grammatical and lexical ties which connect parts of a text into an organized whole. Halliday and Hasan (1976) formulated a strong theory of cohesion, in which conjunctions are taken as a primary cohesive element. In their theory, conjunctions are used to link clauses or sentences, which denote various types of logical connections such as addition, contrast, cause-effect, and sequence.

Halliday and Hasan distinguish additive conjunctions (such as "AND" in English and "WA" in Arabic) that conjoin comparable events or ideas from other conjunctions that signal less obvious relations in their model. In their view, conjunctions play a key role in the structure of discourse since they bring order to the flow of ideas and guide the reader or hearer through the argument or narrative.

Brown and Yule (1983) also emphasize the role of connectives in discourse, extending Halliday and Hasan's approach by emphasizing their role in coherence—the general organizational principle that renders a text grammatically sound but also logically structured and sensible. As stated by Brown and Yule, coherence is the ability of the reader to follow the relationships between ideas, and this highly relies on the usage of connectives. Their belief is that it is necessary for a translator to understand the function of a connective in the SL so that it can be successfully translated into the TL.

## ٢.٢ English and Arabic Connectives

Conjunctions in both English and Arabic are used to link ideas and preserve stylistic consistency of texts. The use of connectives in the two languages is however different as it impacts stylistic translation of such conjunctions from one language to another. In English, "AND" is one of the most used and versatile words. It usually functions as an additive conjunction, joining words, phrases, or clauses to indicate that the joined elements share the same relation. And also, is used to indicate cause and effect or successive action, though it is often used to indicate straightforward addition, as "She went to the store and bought some milk".

"WA" in Arabic behaves similarly to and in that it relates words, phrases, and clauses. But "WA" is more versatile in its application. Not only does it play an additive function, but it can also express more complex relationships, i.e., emphasis or contrast, according to context. For instance, in religious and classical Arabic literature, "WA" can be employed to indicate parallel or contrastive clauses with a sometimes-rhetorical meaning absent in its English counterpart." WA", according to Barkhordari and

Bassiouney (2010), has other applications that reflect the stylistic and rhetorical vivacity of Arabic discourse and may lack equivalents in English.

These differences create challenges when translating "AND" and "WA" Translators must consider not only the grammatical role of each connector, but also its overall discourse role in the source text. For example, a literal translation of and as "WA" will not always preserve the logical or rhetorical function of the connector, especially in literature or formal documents.

### ٢.٣ Existing Studies on the Translation of Connectives

Translation of connectives, especially conjunctions, has been a central area of inquiry in translation studies for a long time. Early work in this field, such as Nida's (1964) dynamic equivalence theory, seemed to suggest that translation is not just linguistic form but meaning expressed in a way that is meaningful in the target culture. For connectives like "AND" and "WA" this principle demands that the translator attend to both the literal sense and discourse function of the connective in translation to a coherent and cohesive target language.

According to Katan's (2004) model of translation strategy, there are several strategies used by translators when dealing with connectives. These approaches include literal translation, where the connective is substituted directly, and adaptation, in which the translator has a choice of using a distinct connective or paraphrased equivalent in an effort to maintain the source text's cohesive function. Choice of approach is, as Katan asserts, largely dependent on the context of the text, the translator's familiarity with the source and target languages and audience. Here's a quick example for each strategy: -

Literal translation strategy- ذهب احمد و على الى المدرسة - Ahamed and Ali went to the school. In this example the "AND" substituted directly to "WA".

Omission strategy- ذهب إلى السوق و اشترى فاكهة - He went to the market, bought some fruit. Here English syntax tolerate omission.

Substitution strategy- In this strategy the "WA" changed into other conjunction like "then", "but", "while", or "as". دخل الغرفة وأغلق الباب. > He entered the room then closed the door.

هو غني ولا يساعد الفقراء , He is rich but doesn't help the poor.

Structural Adjustment strategy- Adjusting the sentence structure in English so that the function of "WA" is retained without a direct equivalent.

كان الجو ممطرًا والناس يحملون المظلات > It was raining, with people carrying umbrellas

Explicitation Strategy- in this type the "WA" implicit function formulated to explicit to clarify the meaning أخطأ و ندم , He made a mistake, which caused him to regret it.

Hatim and Mason (1990) treat the issue of equivalence in translation, which deals with the issue of searching for equivalent cohesive devices between languages. For them, functional equivalence, wherein the TL connective is of the same discourse function as

the SL connective, is more important than finding an overt linguistic equivalent. In the case of "AND" and "WA|" too often it is not a question of translating the conjunction in and of itself but of shifting the surrounding discourse to make the assumed relationship between ideas clear in the TT.

In a more recent study, Al-Azzawi (2007) addresses the translation of connectives in classical Arabic text, e.g., the Quran, wherein "WA" not only plays a syntactic but also a rhetorical and stylistic role. Al-Azzawi argues that the translation of "WA" in such a context must be preceded by examination of the effect it has rhetorically, which cannot always be achieved through the literal translation of "AND" in English.

The conjunction "WA" in the Holy Quran is not limited to conjunction; its uses and meanings are numerous, encompassing at least eight main types including the "WA" of eight". It is used to connect sentences, indicate a state (the conjunction "WA" of circumstance"), express an oath (as in "WA" al-fajr"), indicate accompaniment, indicate resumption, indicate the number eight, and emphasize, thus highlighting a precise linguistic and rhetorical miracle in Quranic contexts.

The most prominent uses of the conjunction "WA" in the Quran:

**Conjunction:** The most common, indicating a connection between the conjoined elements. Status: To indicate the state of the subject or object, such as "They went out from their homes, and they were thousands."

**Oath:** To swear by something, such as "by the dawn" the "WA" of eight: Some Commentator's mention it when listing seven things, then the eighth is introduced by the conjunction "WA" as in: {And they will say, "They were seven, and their dog was the eighth.". The conjunction "WA" of accompaniment means "with," as in "And resolve upon your plan, you and your partners." The conjunction "WA" of resumption is used to begin a new sentence. The types of the conjunction "WA" vary depending on the grammatical and rhetorical context of the Quranic sentence.

The conjunction "WA" in the Holy Quran varies according to its position and grammatical and rhetorical context. The most common types are the "WA" of conjunction (for joining and sharing), the "WA" of circumstance (to describe the state or condition), the "WA" of oath (for swearing), the "WA" of accompaniment (meaning "with"), the "WA" of resumption/beginning (for a new sentence), conjunction "WA" "rubba" (for small or large quantities), conjunction "WA" of the plural (a pronoun for the subject), the "WA" of eight (before the number 8), and the "WA" of distinction (e.g., 'Amr).

## ٢,٤ Issues in Translating "AND" and "WA|"

Translating "AND" and "WA" is not issue-free, primarily because these conjunctions are polysemous-meaning that they assume different meanings based on context. And whereas in straightforward cases it simply means addition of ideas, in certain contexts it can mean causality, contrast, or temporal order. Similarly, "WA|" in Arabic can be

used to signify simple addition but also to signify emphasis, contrast, or even rhetorical pause.

Al-Shboul (2016) highlights key problems for translators, which are the over-translation or under-translation of connectives in that the translator adds unnecessary extra connectives or omits significant connectives that affect the coherence of the target text. Translators may also struggle when the connective in one language has a more complex or richer function than the corresponding connective in the other language.

For instance, in written composition, where "WA" may play a more stylistic or insistent function, a direct translation to and is apt to lose the flavour of the original. Translators must then decide whether to preserve the stylistic nicety of "WA" or to make the translation more readable, possibly by substituting a different conjunction or rewriting the sentence entirely.

## ٢,٥. The Function of Context in Translating Connectives

Context plays a key role in determining how "AND" and "WA" are translated. Register—formality level, text genre, and cultural background—affect both the function and the translation of connectives. In formal writing, for example, where precision and clarity are paramount, a word-for-word translation of "AND" and "WA" would be best. On the other hand, in informal or colloquial contexts, the translator may prefer to be less formal and can appropriately adjust the connective to the dialogue style or the rhetoric of the TT. Here are some examples: -

-Register formality level; - *المدرسون والمدير حضر الطلاب* *the students, the teachers and the director. Used "AND" to keep precision.*

-Text genre: - *Academic- Data were collected and analyzed* *here جمعت البيانات و حللت* "WA" is retained.

*Literary- The night was dark and silent and endless* *له لانهاية له مظلمًا* *in this example the "AND" replaced by coma.*

-Cultural background- *بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم و الحمد لله رب العالمين* *in the name of Allah, the most merciful, the most Compassionate. Praise be to Allah Lord of the World. The "WA" changed into full stop because, English prefers full stop in the opening sentence.*

Moreover, cultural context could also influence the translation of connectives. Arabic discourse, for instance, is inclined to be structured in accordance with repetition and parallelism, where "WA" is employed to connect ideas in such a way that emphasis on their relationship is underscored. This is a rhetorical convention that would have to be largely accommodated in translating to English, where the use of and may not carry the same emphasis or stylistic value.

## ٢,٦ Literature Gaps and Why This Study is Needed.

While earlier research provides important understanding of the translation of connectives, comparative translation studies of "AND" and "WA" across English and

Arabic have been remarkably sparse. Further research has been more focused on the theory of cohesion or translation strategies rather than such particular matters of translation issues in these connectives, particularly in real translation settings.

This paper tries to cover that gap by carrying out a critical analysis of the translation approach used for "AND" and "WA", exploring the challenges translators encounter, and offering practical recommendations for improving translation accuracy and coherence for both languages.

### 3. Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to examine the translation strategies for the English connective "AND" and its Arabic equivalent "WA" is aiming to outline the issues and solutions arising while translating the connectives from Arabic into English and vice versa.

Specifically, the study seeks to achieve the following aims: -

First is to examine the roles of "AND" and "WA" in English and Arabic discourse.

This aim is to examine the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic use of "AND" in English and "WA" in Arabic. The study will examine how the connectives contribute to make the discourse cohesive and coherent in both languages with special reference to their various functions (e.g., addition, contrast, sequence, emphasis) and differences in usage.

Second, to identify the key challenges in Translating "AND" and "WA"

The study will investigate the common difficulties translators face when translating "AND" in English and "WA" in Arabic. These difficulties are most probably to be the consequence of polysemy of these connectives, structural differences in the discourse, and cultural factors affecting their function in the source and target language.

Third is to Analyze translation strategies used for "AND" and "WA"

This objective will investigate the translation strategies that professional translators employ in translating "AND" and "WA" from Arabic to English and vice versa. The study will categorize strategies employ "AND" and "WA" hoyed, such as literal translation, adaptation, paraphrasing, and restructuring, and assess their quality in preserving coherence and meaning conveyed in the TL.

Fourth to explore how context and register influence options for translation.

The study will analyze how context (e.g., literary, technical, conversational) and register (e.g., formal vs. informal) influence the translation of "AND" and "WA". This objective seeks to assess how different contexts and registers influence the translator's choice of strategies and how the resulting translation satisfies the communicative needs of the target readership.

## 4. Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative descriptive and analytical approach. The methodology consists of the following steps:

### a. Data Collection:

A bilingual corpus of Arabic texts and their English translations will be compiled. This will include literary and formal written texts, ensuring diversity in genre and style.

### b. Identification of Instances of "WA:"

All occurrences of the particle "WA" in the Arabic texts will be identified and categorized according to their function (e.g., additive, sequential, contrastive, and explanatory, etc.).

### c. Analysis of Corresponding English Translations:

Each instance of "WA" will be examined in its translated context to identify how it was rendered in English—whether as "and", through substitution (e.g., "then", "but"), omission, or through structural transformation.

### d. Translation Strategy Classification:

Based on the analysis, the translation strategies will be classified following existing models such as omission, substitution structural adjustment, Explication with attention to whether strategies are literal, or stylistically adaptive.

### e. Comparative Evaluation:

The functions and effects of these strategies will be evaluated to determine the degree of cohesion, faithfulness, and readability achieved in the translations.

This methodological approach allows the study to offer grounded insights into the complex interplay between form, function, and translation when dealing with one of Arabic's most common and multifunctional particles.

## 5. Findings

The chapter concludes the primary findings of the research, interprets the implication of such findings, and outlines avenues for future research. The research intended to explore the translation of the English conjunction "AND" and the Arabic conjunction "WA" examine their discursive role, challenges of their translation, and translators' strategies for preserving meaning and coherence.

### 5.1. Summary of Key Findings:-

The study has established some of the key findings concerning the translation of "AND" and "WA" which have been discussed according to their linguistic functions, challenges in translation, and strategies.

#### Functions of "AND" and "WA"

Both "AND" in English and "WA" in Arabic are also mainly additive conjunctions, joining words, phrases, or clauses. Nevertheless, as the study illustrated, there are significant differences in their employment. "WA" in Arabic is more versatile in employment, adding not only addition but also emphasis, contrast, and parallelism, particularly in literary or formal texts. The English and, on the other hand, is more strictly additive and sometimes employed to indicate temporal order or causes.

The translation of "AND" and "WA" is beset with challenges, a consequence of the polysemy that underlies these conjunctions. Even though both conjunctions are used to provide additional information, what they do in a given context may differ considerably. Translating "WA" from English into Arabic, for example, can be made challenging by the stylistic and rhetorical weight that "WA" carries in Arabic, especially in religious or classical usage. Similarly, over-translation and in the TL can result in redundant or awkward structures, particularly when translating from Arabic, as "WA" might have a number of possible meanings.

It came to light in the research that translators utilize strategies like literal translation, paraphrasing, and restructuring most frequently to translate "AND" and "WA". In cases where the role of the connective is not complex, literal translation suffices. But translating more challenging or stylistically more intricate uses of "WA" paraphrase or rewording is often necessary to maintain the cohesion and meaning of the original message. Functional equivalence, where the translator will modify the connector to have the same purpose in the target language, even if it involves the use of a different form, was also highlighted as significant by the study.

#### **Contextual Influence: -**

Context plays an important role in influencing translation choices. In literary or formal text, where "WA" can carry rhetorical impact, translators were at times compelled to adapt their approach to ensure the stylistic effect is preserved. For example, in scripture, where "WA" generally introduces parallelism or emphasis, an unrestrained and in English might not be able to achieve the emotional or rhetorical impact desired. In dialogue or informal contexts, both "AND" and "WA" are quite simple and literal translation will typically suffice.

#### **5.2. Discussion:**

The findings of this study contribute to ongoing discussions in translation studies regarding the translation of conjunctions and cohesive devices. The challenges identified in translating "AND" and "WA" underscore the complexities of cross-linguistic translation of what might initially seem to be straightforward connectives.

The most significant implication of this study is perhaps that context is important in translation. As the research has established, the same connective can have various functions depending on the context of its use, and therefore literal translation is inadequate in most situations. Stylistic and cultural subtleties need to be taken into account, especially when translating languages that do not share the same discourse conventions. Arabic, too, often employs parallel structures and repetition through the

use of "WA" and it is difficult to preserve in English without compromising the rhetoric or tone of the original.

Functional equivalence is also highlighted in studies as being an important part of translation. Translating and "WA" is preserved while with regard to the function of the connective rather than its literal expression ensures that relations of logic between concepts are preserved. This is particularly true when translating between languages that have varying structural conventions, such as English and Arabic. The stylistic use of "WA" in Arabic, for example, in religious or literary contexts, would have to be modified to convey the same tone and impact when translated into English. The translator has to consider the function in English in order to deliver the same cohesive function in the TL. Furthermore, the study demonstrated that over-translation and under translation are common issues when translating conjunctions. Over-translation may introduce redundancy or unnaturalness, and under-translation may lead to loss of meaning or cohesion breakage. It is particularly true in translating "WA" which may require a fine balance between literalness and accommodation to result in both clarity and stylistic integrity.

### 5.3. Practical Implications: -

The study offers some practical recommendations to translators who translate connectives like "AND" and "WA". Translators have to pay greater attention to understand the context of the connective in both the TL and the SL. It includes the issue of whether the connective is formal, literary, or informal in context, as well as the rhetorical or stylistic function of the connective in the target text.

**Emphasizing Functional Equivalence:** Translators need to emphasize achieving functional equivalence at the expense of literal translation. The goal is to have the TT preserve the logical connections among concepts at any cost, even if the connective needs to be reformulated for use in the norms and conventions of the TL.

**Attunement to Polysemy:** Since connectives like "AND" and "WA" have multiple uses, translators should be alert to the polysemy of these words and adjust their approach accordingly. The specific sense of the connective in its context should be discerned and the most appropriate strategy should be chosen to reflect this sense in the TT.

**Maintaining Stylistic Intensity:** While translating religious or literary texts, where "WA" can be given more rhetorical importance, the translators will have to strive to maintain the stylistic force of the source text. It may be the case, at times, that more creative solutions, such as rewriting sentences or putting more emphasis on specific words, are needed to uphold the emotional or stylistic force of the original.

### 5.4. Study Limitations and Future Research recommendation: -

While this study provides valuable insights into the translation of "AND" and "WA" several limitations must be borne in mind in subsequent studies:

**Sample Size:** Study analysis was only from a fairly small sample of texts. Future research could extend the scope to more genres such as technical texts, newspaper

articles, and casual conversations to further observe the role played by context in the translation of connectives.

**Cultural Influences:** While the study focused primarily on issues of language, additional research could investigate more thoroughly the cultural factors involved in translating conjunctions. How do different cultural concepts of coherence and discourse affect the translation of English connectives into Arabic?

**Comparative Studies:** Comparative studies of English-to-other-language translation of connectives, such as French or Spanish, would become feasible in future studies to have a better comprehension of the translation of conjunctions in other linguistic systems.

## 6. Conclusion

Concluding, this study has offered a thorough analysis of the translation of the English conjunction "AND" and the Arabic conjunction "WA" the difficulty and the principles of it. The structure of the conjunction itself differs between Arabic and English. Arabic does not have spaces between words, nor does it have the abundance of words with subtle nuances like "while" and "with" that English lacks. As a result, there are parts that cannot be fully expressed in translation. By focusing on context, functional equivalence, and stylistic unity, translators can negotiate more effectively the consequences of translating these seemingly straightforward connectives without compromising the cohesion and coherence of the target text. The findings underscore the merit of a multi-dimensional approach to translation that transcends literal translation and is attuned to the multiple function's connectives have in both languages.

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