

An-Najah National University

Faculty of Graduate Studies

**Analysis of Political Language and Translation:
A Case Study of Obama's Two Political Speeches
(in Cairo 2009 and in Jerusalem 2013)**

By

Omar Sudqi Mahmoud Abdel-Hadi

Supervisor

Dr. Ayman Nazzal

**This Thesis is submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Applied Linguistics and Translation, Faculty
of Graduate Studies, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.**

2015

**Analysis of Political Language and Translation:
A Case Study of Obama's Two Political Speeches
(in Cairo 2009 and in Jerusalem 2013)**

By

Omar Sudqi Mahmoud Abdel-Hadi.

This Thesis was Defended Successfully on 15/6/2015 and approved by:

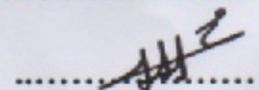
Defense Committee Members

Signature

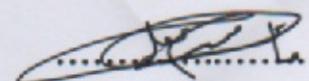
1. Dr. Ayman Nazzal / Supervisor



2. Dr. Mohammad Thawabteh / External Examiner



3. Dr. Fayez Aqel / Internal Examiner



Dedication

To my father and mother

To all my family and my lovely children

To Dr. Ayman Nazzal and all my teachers, doctors and professors

To my dear friends and my acquaintances

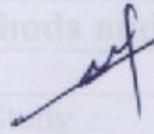
To them all, I dedicate this thesis.

Acknowledgments

Thanks and praise be to the Almighty Allah who has endowed me with patience and determination to achieve the task.

I thank my supervisor Dr. Ayman Nazzal who assisted me with his guidance and insightful recommendations throughout the whole thesis. I am also grateful to Dr. Fayez Aqel for his invaluable comments. Acknowledgement is also to everyone who assisted in my thesis especially all the colleagues who sacrificed time and effort in translating the questionnaire. Finally, many thanks to my family and friends who always put up with me until the work was possible.

الإقرار

No.	Content	Page
	Dedication	iii
	Acknowledgements	
	Declaration	
	List of Tables	viii
	Analysis of Political Language and Translation: A Case Study of Obama's Two Political Speeches (in Cairo 2009 and in Jerusalem 2013)	
	Chapter One: Introduction	
	تحليل اللغة السياسية والترجمة: دراسة حالة اثنتين من الخطابات السياسية لأوباما (في القاهرة عام 2009 وفي القدس 2013)	
1.1	Statement of the Problem	4
1.2	Purpose of the Study	5
1.3	Research questions	6
	أقر بأن ما اشتملت عليه الرسالة إنما هو نتاج جهدي الخاص، باستثناء ما تمت الإشارة إليه حيثما ورد، وأن الرسالة ككل أو أي جزء منها لم يقدم من قبل لنيل أي درجة علمية أو لقب علمي.	
1.4	Limitations of the Study	7
1.5	The Structure of the Study	8
1.6	Theoretical Framework	9
1.7	The discourse of politics	13
1.10.1	Political Discourse and Translation	15
1.10.2	Political Discourse as Identity Construction	18
1.10.3	Political Discourse Analysis	20
	Declaration	
	Chapter Two: Related Literature	
	The work provided in this thesis, unless referenced, is the researcher's own work, and has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree of qualification.	
2.1	Definition of Translation	30
2.2.3	Translating Problems	33
2.2.4	Translating Strategies	40
2.2.5	Translation Cohesion and Coherence	46
2.2.6	Translation Equivalence	49
	Student's Name: محمد مصطفى محمود عطوي	اسم الطالب:
	Signature: 	التوقيع:
	Date: 2015.6.15	التاريخ:
	Chapter Three: Research Methods and Procedures	
3.1	Population and Sample of the Study	61
3.2	Instrument of the Study	62
3.3	Data Analysis	63

List of Content

No.	Content	Page
	Dedication	iii
	Acknowledgments	iv
	Declaration	v
	List of Tables	viii
	List of Figures and Charts	ix
	Abbreviations	x
	Abstract	xi
Chapter One: Introduction		
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Statement of the Problem	4
1.3	Purpose of the Study	5
1.4	Research questions	6
1.5	Significance of the Study	6
1.6	Limitations of the Study	7
1.7	Methodology	7
1.8	The Structure of the Study	8
1.9	Theoretical Frame Model	9
1.10	The discourse of politics	15
1.10.1	Political Discourse and Translation	15
1.10.2	Political Discourse as Identity Construction	18
1.10.3	Political Discourse Analysis	20
Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature		
2.1	Introduction	25
2.2	Literature Review	25
2.2.1	Studies Related to Translation and Translation Definitions	26
2.2.2	Types of Equivalence	30
2.2.3	Translation Problems	33
2.2.4	Translation Strategies	40
2.2.5	Translation Cohesion and Coherence	46
2.2.6	Translation Typology	49
2.3	Empirical Studies	55
Chapter Three: Research Methods and Procedures		
3.1	Introduction	60
3.2	Population and Sample of the Study	61
3.3	Instrument of the Study	61
3.4	Data Analysis	61

Chapter Four: Results of the Study		
4.1	Introduction	63
4.2	The Analysis of the First Speech	73
	Excerpts (1-20)	73
4.3	The Analysis of the Second Speech	94
	Excerpts (1-20)	94
4.4	Some main concluding points based on data analysis	112
Chapter Five: Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations		
5.1	Introduction	115
5.2	Discussion Related to the Findings of Question One	115
5.3	Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Two	116
5.4	Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Three	117
5.5	Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Four	118
5.6	Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Five	119
5.7	Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Six	119
5.8	Conclusions	120
5.9	Recommendations	123
	References	125
	Appendixes	134
	الملخص	ب

List of Tables

No.	Title	Page
1	Study Sample	66
2	Total Scores of Section (A)	66
3	Total Scores of Section (B)	68
4	The Percentage of Translation Items	69
5	The Number of Translation Occurrences	69
6	The Total Data Analysis	70
7	The Translation Percentage of each Item Part One	71
8	The Translation Percentage of each Item Part Two	72
9	The Average of Translation Items	73

List of Figures and Charts

No.	Title	Page
1	The Total Scores of Items (A)	67
2	The Number of Translation Items (A)	67
3	The Number of Translation Items (B)	68
4	The Percentage of Translation Items of (B)	68
5	The Total Percentage of the Translation items of the Two Sections	69
6	The Number of Translation Items of the Two Sections	70

Abbreviations

SL Source Language

TL Target Language

ST Source Text

TT Target Text

CDA Critical Discourse Analysis

APA American Psychological Association

TC Target culture

PDA Political Discourse Analysis

SLT Source Language Text

TLT Target Language Text

**Political Language and Translation: A Case Study of Obama's Two
Political Speeches (in Cairo 2009 and in Jerusalem 2013)**

By

Omar Sudqi Mahmoud Abdel-Hadi

Supervisor

Dr. Ayman Nazzal

Abstract

This thesis aims at investigating difficulties, that encounter second year MA students enrolled in Applied Linguistics and Translation program at An-Najah National University for the second semester of the academic year 2013/2014, in translating political language and mainly political speeches . It also sheds light on the characteristics of political discourse, which complicate the translation task. To achieve these two goals, the researcher raises the following six questions:

- 1- In what way the discourse of politics is different from any other discourse types?
- 2- To what extent does translating political expressions loaded with political rhetoric vary from one translator to another?
- 3- Why and how translating political texts is not a straightforward process?
- 4- Which translation strategies and methods are used in translating political text type, and why?
- 5- How should the source text be read by the translator and the target text by the Reader?
- 6- What is the level of language, which stands as an outstanding dilemma in translation?

The findings of the study show that translating political texts poses real translation problems for second year MA translator students. These difficulties are due to political rhetoric, unfamiliarity with the political language and foreign culture as well as not paying attention to achieve pragmatically an identical target text as the source text. Hence, students show many translation mistakes because of using improper target language equivalents and resorting to improper translation strategies such as the literal translation strategy or manipulating the ST, which twist the real intended meaning.

The findings of the thesis also indicate that only 27% of the students' translations is adequate, which means that these translation problems are serious and worth a lot of investigations. The translation failure that the students have, distort the intended meaning and certainly leads to miscommunication. Consequently, the thesis recommends more studies to be executed about political rhetoric and pragmatics to reach more satisfactory conclusions in the translation of political discourse.

Chapter One

1.1 Introduction.

Translation has been away for making communication and intercommunication possible. It has been a social need ever since man has been in existence. Nazzal (2012) argues that the process of translation is identically similar to the process of communication. He adds that a translator and a communicator have approximately the same job and a similar responsibility.

Politics, in general, is the main concern in our modern time since it has an influential impact on our social, religious, historical, ideological and philosophical aspects of life. It has been agreed upon that political rhetoric and cultural dimensions, sensitivity are problematic issues when translating political language. Politicians use political rhetoric as an art to manipulate language and achieve persuasive ends. As Arnold (2007) believes, rhetoric is a branch of philosophy; and it is a component of communication, this explains the reason behind sometimes having poor communication in political speeches. E.g." We will empower those who sow hatred rather than peace." The word "sow" is naturally used as an agricultural item but in political discourse it is used as a metonymy that hatred is going to be everywhere and for every human being. Since rhetoric is a branch of philosophy, the meaning of the lexis is not stable unlike the meaning in technical texts of pure science. Similarly, Schaffner and Bassnett (2010:

13) add "translation , although often invisible in the field of politics, is actually an integral part of political activity." This makes the work of a translator is no less than the work of an author. In other words, translation is an urgent need for politicians without which they can hardly achieve their goals of making others convinced and accept their ideas as well.

Wood (2006) believes that political discourse has been largely influenced by media rapid expansion recently. This explains that translating political texts has largely been affected by the emergence of many media institutions and ideologies. In general, political events have been mediatized to steer the political discourse. In addition, translation activities have become more universal as well as essential than before.

Political language is difficult for translation because it implies philosophy, cultural manifestation and ideology to attain persuasive ends. Arnold (2007) explains that politicians keen to deliberately use political rhetoric to enhance the way they use language and make it more impressive. That's, rhetoric is a political tool through which politicians propagandize their message to the target audience. For example, "The uncertainty of the region". In this example it is obvious that the word "uncertainty" is not meant literally, which makes it impossible to translate this statement denotatively. The presence of both political rhetoric and cultural factors do enrich the discourse of politics and make the meaning negotiable. Politicians usually manipulate the meaning by using certain words carrying indefinite interpretations and shades of meaning. Wood

(2006) claims that scholars are always invited to examine and investigate the discourse of politics because of its characteristics which make it liable to different interpretations and understanding. Therefore, political discourse has always been a good field which needs more investigation, examination, analysis and studying. Schaffner and Bassnett (2010) believe translation has gained its significance because it plays an outstanding role in international political matters and diplomacy. Thus, translation is not usually performed for mere academic purposes but it is also done for achieving political propaganda or it may be practiced to unveil certain deceptions.

The meaning of the political text cannot be driven out straightforwardly due to the frequent use of rhetoric; consequently, a mistranslation is very likely, e.g., "I also know that Islam has always been a part of American story." In this example "story" is an analogy which cannot be translated literally. In this way there is a real need to consider the pragmatic dimension which entails that the function of an idea is not to describe, represent, or mirror reality as it is but it should be rather the speaker's idea and the effect that it would produce on the part of the receiver's perception.

Chilton (2004) states that political rhetoric has various disguises which has been the interest of many linguists and translation theorists for examining and analyzing the way public orators use language to achieve persuasive ends. She also believes that the study of the discourse of politics

is necessary for exploiting the implicit realization of the text. In addition, Chilton believes that political discourse is often used to categorize people and ideology. Hence, not only the text which matters but also what is beyond the text.

This chapter is hopefully intended to raise and discuss some translation political issues related to the discourse of politics such as:

- Translation, in general, is a constant life need.
- The nature of the discourse of politics.
- The importance of performing some critical discourse analysis related to the political discourse to achieve sufficient contextual perception.
- Some expected translation problems.
- The significance to investigate these translation issues and difficulties based on some translation theories.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The problem that the thesis investigates is the difficulties of translating political speeches as cultural- sensitive texts loaded with political rhetoric and colored with ideology. Translating this linguistic genre is problematic because of the cultural, linguistic and stylistic features of the political discourse. Politicians do not usually use language superficially; on the contrary, they often include some rhetorical devices to

promote the meaning and make it more influential, which makes the task of translation much more difficult. In addition, political language concentrates on the connotational dimension, and that makes the translation task even more demanding.

Since Arabic and English belong to two different language families and have two distinct cultures, the researcher assumes that Arab translator students are probably expected to find difficulties in translating political language from English into Arabic with reasonable cohesion and coherence and keeping the same pragmatic effect.

1.3 The purpose of the study.

This thesis has four goals, each one of them arises from the fact that Arab students belong to a language differs culturally, linguistically and pragmatically from English.

Firstly, the thesis investigates the significant characteristics of political discourse, and how these characteristics affect the translation work. Secondly, the thesis examines the translation strategies which translator students opt for, and whether these strategies suit approaching translating political texts or not. Thirdly, the thesis aims to show the translation failure which the translator students commit and the impact of this failure on communicating the intended meaning. Fourthly, the thesis sheds light on the significance of checking any translation product pragmatically and semantically.

1.4 Research questions

The study particularly aims to answer, through investigation and analysis of the data, the following questions:

- 1- In what way the discourse of politics is different from any other discourse types?
- 2- To what extent does translating political expressions loaded with political rhetoric vary from one translator to another?
- 3- Why and how translating political texts is not a straightforward process?
- 4- Which translation strategies and methods are used in translating political text type, and why?
- 5- How can the ST be read by the translator and the TT by the reader?
- 6- What is the level of language, which stands as an outstanding dilemma in translating political texts?

1.5 Significance of the study.

The research and its findings are significant in the field of translation for they would provide the translation domain with insightful ideas about translating political texts. It can possibly be beneficial for both the Applied Linguistics and Translation students as well as to the professional translators. The thesis is informative on how to deal with translating and reading English political texts having political rhetoric, teleological aims and ideology. Furthermore, the investigations of the thesis are important for

they pinpoint the pitfalls of translating such texts and suggest some key solutions. The thesis is also distinct because it focuses on the pragmatic level of both the SL and the TL. Finally, the thesis is important for it attempts to point out the effect and result of political discourse mistranslation.

1.6 Limitations of the study

The thesis is built within a number of limitations. The researcher investigates through 40 excerpts of Obama's two political speeches (Obama's political speech in Cairo, on June 4, 2009 and Obama's political speech in Jerusalem, on March 21, 2013). These excerpts distributed to 30 second year MA translator student enrolled in Applied Linguistics and Translation Program, at An-Najah National University, in the academic year 2012/2013.

1.7 Methodology

In this research, the analytical research method is employed so as to achieve the purpose of the study. This research method suits the nature of the thesis to evaluate the findings and to draw conclusions from factual information based on the excerpts. However, in some parts in the thesis, there is a reference to the descriptive research method specially those theoretical and related literature sections.

The data is collected, classified and then analyzed in order to reveal out the difficulties that face translator students while translating such political discourse. The data is dealt with in the light of the most appropriate- formal

legalized translation which is adopted by the White House Foreign Ministry and distributed to many news channels and media, which is supposed to be adequate translation version.

1.8 The structure of the study

The study includes four main chapters as follows:

Chapter one:

The first chapter includes an introduction which deals with a preface to the increasing reliance on translation in the modern time, with reference to the main characteristics of political language and the impact they have on translation. It is made up of an introduction, some research questions, the significance of the study, the limitations of the study, the theoretical framework as well as research methodology. In other words, other related matters and definitions of translating political texts will be discussed thoroughly.

Chapter two:

The second chapter mainly focuses on some previous related literature of the translation of political discourse. This chapter surveys some important studies which are related to the subject of the study and can hopefully interpret certain research issues which have to do with translating political texts. Additionally, this chapter is informative through which the reader can have a clear picture about translating different genres in general, and the political genre in particular. The chapter is also an expository of how politicians use different devices of rhetoric to propagandize their ideas and make them more convincing. Through this chapter, one has the

impression and conclusion that language is made up of different discourses, and each discourse has its own distinct properties structured to function distinctively.

Chapter three:

It focuses on the methods and procedures deemed adequate for the purpose of the research. It is a description of the data on which the whole thesis based; it can be considered as a plan which shows how the data is selected, distributed, analyzed, classified and then generalize the findings to achieve the main objectives of the study.

Chapter four:

It deals with the translation test. The analysis of the test is done statistically providing tables and figures which interpret the students' translation. This analysis is followed by informative and illustrative comments on the translations.

Chapter five:

It presents the thesis findings, concluding points and recommendations.

1.9 Theoretical Frame Model

The thesis is based on and related to some translation theories. It is important to investigate through these relevant theories before discussing any literature review. Since the main concerns of the thesis are analyzing the translation versions of the students and the political discourse in general, there is a real need to go over the following translation theories as a substantial background on which all further investigations build.

It is said that translation has undergone a sea change over the years. In addition, the theories of translation developed in the last decades of sixties and seventies and that there was a shift from a purely linguistic approach to textual focus. These changes in translation have now yielded a place to culture-based theory. Thus, one can conclude that the history of translation cover and include a number of stages of development, it passed through a long time.

Newmark (2001: 8) as many other translation theorists emphasize the idea of translation creativity in translating certain texts. Newmark lists the most prominent occasions in which translators need to use some kind of creativity "cultural words, trans-cultural words, conceptual words, peculiar syntactic structures, cultural metaphors (idioms, proverbs, puns, neologisms), significant phonaesthetic effect and quality words." Newmark's idea is translation of these items needs experience and demand a kind of creativity in the translator's part to attain the appropriate intended meaning of the ST. This puts extra burden on the translator and make translating political texts problematic.

Newmark (1988) believes that additions can be informative and essential. However, Baker (1992) regards translation addition as extra information which is meant to explain the cultural gap between the SL and the TL. Baker also makes reference to omissions; Baker (1992: 40) states that "omission of a lexical item is due to grammatical or semantic pattern of receptor language." Baker also believes that this technique may be

necessary sometimes. In order to achieve successful translation, translators need to omit to bridge the gap between the ST and TT. Similarly, Nida (2000) states that it is the job of the translators is to bridge the gap between the two languages. The cultural gap between the two languages might be big or small depending on how close the TL to the SL culturally and linguistically.

Many linguists and translation theorists as Steiner and Yallop (2001) talk about two main types of equivalents: the formal and the functional. The formal is described as source language oriented and the functional is target language oriented. Similarly, Reccardi (2002) refers to these two forms of translation strategies as overt and covert translation equivalents. Overt translation is achieved when one cannot distinguish the TT from the ST, this can be done by the translator's skills through making any necessary modifications or adjustments. Overt translation makes the TT identical to the ST. whereas covert translation can be considered as mistranslation because the translation product is unlike the ST neither at the pragmatic levels nor at the stylistic level. Reccardi (2002: 99) states that "overt translation equivalent is at the levels of language and register as well as genre." While Ricardi, in the same page, considers the other type of translation as " Covert translation whose original is, in terms of status and uniqueness, not particularly tied to the target culture." Riccardi also makes connection between these two different types of translation and the formal and functional equivalents.

More importantly, these two translation strategies may be used alternatively even in the same text, and this depends on the translator's skills and creativity. The discourse of politics is sometimes a blend of many text types, and so a sole translation strategy is not advisable.

Hatim (2001) talks about the Skopos theory and translation strategy. In documentary translation, translators document in the TL the communication of the SL. The other method is the instrumental translation. It is a freer translation method in which translation is steered by the translator's ideology. In this method of translation, the TT might acquire a new communication purpose without the target audience being aware of this. These two translation strategies are likely be used by translators of political texts, the former is when a translator is neutral and objective whereas the second when a translator is biased and ideologically steered.

Many linguistic and translation theorists elaborate on the functional approach and the Skopos theory. Kussmaul (1995) believes that both are identical. He also believes that the functional approach is largely dependent on the target readers' knowledge, expectations and attitudes, and that a particular reader is certainly belongs to a particular language and a different culture, which makes having some modifications or manipulations for retaining the function of the ST is decisively a translation necessary decision.

The Skopos theory which was developed in the late 1970s represents a shift from the predominantly linguistic and rather formal translation theory to a more functionally and socio-culturally oriented concept of translation Vermeer (1989). In this way the Skopos theory is considered as a prospective attitude to translation.

More importantly, the Skopos theory depends on two rules:

- 1- The TT must be coherent (the coherence rule).
- 2- The fidelity rule which refers to the coherence between the ST and the TT. Kussmaul (1995). In other words, the Skopos theory concerned with not only achieving coherence in the TT but also achieving coherence between the ST and the TT.

Nazzal (2013) argues that the Skopos theory and the functionalist approach is a paradigm change with regard to the fragility of the notion of and the illusion that some translation theorists have in mind. This new trend of translation equivalency has offered a solution of many translation problems. Although the Skopos theory is seen as a prospective attitude of translation, it is criticized by some other translation theorists. Similarly, Newmark (1991) criticizes the over dependence of the Skopos theory on the message of the ST at the expense of other valuable values which are related to the stylistic feature of the ST. This is why this approach may become inappropriate for translating texts in which the writer's intention is vague or indefinite.

Venuti (2012: 13) talks about the violence of translation, Venuti's idea is that "translation is a process by which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the foreign text is replaced by a chain of signifiers in the translating language which the translator provides on the strength of an interpretation." Venuti emphasizes the notion of how much the TT must be identical to ST; he sums up his ideas about translation strategies of equivalency in two terms foreignization and domestication (the former bringing the TT to the ST while the latter is the opposite). These two translation strategies have to do with the stylistic structures rather than the semantic realizations. When translators make use of foreignization strategy they retain the ST information, which may violate certain conventions of the TL. Whereas, domestication is a strategy for making the TL closely confirmed and identical to the conventions of the SL, which may be the reason behind distorting the real intended meaning or leading to miscommunicating the message of the ST.

Austin (2002) considers political euphemism as a linguistic technique which enables political leaders to transform their ideas gently. According to Austin political euphemism to:

- a- Veil the truth.
- b- Legitimize wrong behavior.
- c- Falsify the perception of the audience.

Euphemism is a prominent political phenomenon in political language use. It serves achieving certain political purposes because political

language is not as precise as the technical, political language is usually purpose-oriented. Thus, political language should be read and dealt with differently from any other text types. Thus, Obama's words in the two speeches are different although they tackle approximately the same issues, and the two speeches take place in the same region. Hence, both translators and readers should take this political characteristics into consideration when they deal with political discourse.

The recent translation theories and studies have confirmed that the translation version ought to be identical to the ST semantically and pragmatically at the same time. Translation theorists agree that translators should make every necessary change to bridge the gap between the two languages (the SL and TL) linguistically and culturally. However, they believe that the translator's manipulation of the ST should be within a limit. Another significant finding is that the TT must be read as smoothly as the ST. In other words, the reader of the translation version must not feel he/she is reading a translation text.

1.10 The Discourse of Politics

1.10.1 Political Discourse and Translation

Political discourse can be defined as the language of the politicians. Simms (1997) considers political texts as sensitive texts. Simms believes that translation, in general, is not always determined linguistically. Simms also adds that a political text is an umbrella under which a variety of text

types or genres are used to serve different functions and different political activities. In this way Simms draws a kind of relationship between the case of sensitivities of the political texts and the change of the function in the political texts. Thus, one can conclude that these characteristics of political discourse double the effort that should be exerted by translators of political language to be able to communicate the sense of the TT.

Kuhiwczak and Littan (2007) refer to a political text as a hybrid text including a variety of text types and genres. Whereas Brown and Yule (1983) distinguishes between written and spoken discourse. They add that a discourse of politics is usually characterized by regularities rather than rules. They also describe the discourse of politics as a product and he points out that the function of the political discourse is the most important realization. Hence, all of them believe that a political text may include different properties of more than one text type. Besides, political texts are usually characterized by certain conventions not rules.

Schaffner (2002) highlights the importance of examining the discourse of the ST, which is really beneficial and informative for translation and translators. According to Schaffner it is important for translators to find and analyze the conventions of a particular discourse. Schaffner also believes that every discourse has its own characteristics that distinguish it from other discourses and that translation should be done accordingly. However, concerning political discourse, it's hard to categorize it to an exact certain text type.

Bastone (1995) states that adequate exploitation of language could grant politicians some political benefits; in other words, politicians do not use language at its common sense. On the contrary, they manipulate language differently and in a way that permits the utmost expressive way which complicates the process of translation. According to Bastone, politicians are fortunate for the nature of political language which allows them to use the language more flexibly than other language users. Moreover, this nature characterizes the language of politics as having different perceptions and is likely to achieve different realizations.

Similarly, Joseph (2006: 3) believes that language is political. "We use language to organize our social existence". Joseph adds that people use language to construct certain beliefs and ideologies in accordance with their relationship with others. Besides, the relationship between politics and language choice is institutional and ideological. More importantly, Joseph also believes that people police the language. Consequently, the way people use language, explains the fact that its political nature from top to down.

Obeng and Hartford (2008), state that the discourse of politics is characterized by being figurative. House notices that the discourse of politics has some interesting feature because politicians use the language figuratively which enhances the meaning and arouses emotions. Since the language of politics is figurative, political translation is a demanding difficult task.

Cook (2003) believes that language is political, it is often used to distort realities, change attitudes, falsify perceptions to convince the audience to take particular positions towards false or tempting thoughts, beliefs, feelings and facts. Likewise, Hatim and Mason (1997) argue that translation is not a neutral objective activity but it is overwhelmingly politically tendentious.

Obama always makes references to historical, religious, cultural, scientific, ideological and philosophical matters in his political debates. When politicians talk about the truth, these truths can be self-evident but cannot be self-executing. Wilson (1990: 18- 19) state that "certainly, politicians use words and sentences in an emotive manner; it is part of their aim to create a feeling of solidarity, to arouse emotions such as fear, hate or joy." Similarly, Shunnaq (1993) claims that some SL items have only partial equivalents when translating emotive political texts because the ultimate meaning is in the speaker's mind.

Hartford (2002) believes that rhetoric is an important manifestation of the political discourse. Hartford also adds that rhetoric is the ability of politicians to "sell" their ideas, ideologies or their policies. In addition, Hartford claims that politicians can achieve persuasion by choosing certain figurative devices to attain some particular ends.

1.10.2 Political Discourse as an Identity Construction

Edwards (2009) establish a relationship between language use, dialect, accent or style and how these can affect or produce social- psychological situation. Their idea is that the way language users use the language can reveal a lot about their beliefs, attitudes and ideology. Since language can have different manifestations by different means to reveal certain identities, each discourse has its own linguistic and stylistic features. Van Dijk (1997) talks about the manifestation of ideology in the political discourse, and how this is steered and developed by the elite dominant groups to legitimate their dominating acts. Therefore, the way language is used fosters certain identities as well as justifies some situations.

Llamas and Watt (2010) show the importance of the use of language to reflect some realizations. They add that language is not only reflects who we are but it is also who we are. They also believe that if communications were the sole language function, we could expect that all language users of English or any other languages to sound more or less the same. In other words, using the language would become systematic and rule governed from top to down.

According to Dunne (2003: 23) political speakers may convey more than what they actually say by flouting Grice's maxims. In addition, Dunne states: "Political language matters because it not only reflects political conditions but shape them." Since political language is a tool which can be used to map and foster certain identities or reinforce particular ideologies, it is sensitive and demanding when rendering. So, examining One's use of

language can be very informative for assigning certain attitudes and beliefs as well as constructing certain attitudes.

Lewis (1988) writes about the political identity and the political domination manifested in the linguistic framework of the discourse of politics. According to Lewis the political discourse has a special linguistic framework of metaphor and allusion. Lewis examines the discourse of politics as being full of allusions and the language is used figuratively; consequently, the meaning gets changed through time. Hence, rendering a political text vary from one translator to another.

Gubbins and Holt (2012: 19) elaborate more on the language significance as identity constructing. "Our language can be expected to be variable to allow us to construct these different aspects of our identities as we speak." Hence, when people use language they do not want to merely communicate ideas with others but they also want to inform others about themselves. This leads to consider the text and what is behind the text; that is, there is always a text and a meta text

Thus, the discourse of politics is one of the most important discourses linguists and academics are interested in since politics is a backbone science of language that would explain many social phenomena.

1.10.3 Political Discourse Analysis

Political discourse analysis is an important applied linguistic branch because it shows how language is used for the transmission of ideas and beliefs as well as manipulating the audience minds and influencing their attitudes. It also decodes the idea behind choosing certain linguistic items, structures and intentions, which is complicated and very subtle. Besides, all other life sectors are meant to serve the political one, and thus life is politically dominated . The significance of political language is as a result of its sensitivity and the impressive consequences of any translation failure or misperception of the communicated message .

Faircloughs (2012) consider the discourse of politics as argumentative and that political power is manifested in political discourse. They believe that the language of politics is often power revealing. In addition, political organizations and institutions are engaged and largely influenced by the political processes. In other words, political institutions are an important factor in the political discourse. Faircloughs (2012: 18) claim that "the notion of context is essential to the understanding of political discourse." In addition, people's speech is political and loaded with political emotions, which makes political discourse the focus of attention and interest of everyone.

Locke (2004) emphasizes Faircloughs' idea about the aim of critical discourse analysis. They believe that CDA is intended to explore the opaque relationships of causality between the discursive politics. It is important to analyze the discourse and categorize it accordingly.

It is necessary to perform a CDA when translating or investigating through a political text to examine the social perspectives and uncover the hidden parts of the text. Wodak & Meyer (2009: 3) defines CDA as being fundamentally interested in analyzing opaque as well as transparent structural relationship of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language." CDA is an important technique to discover and investigate these relationships among different textual dimensions, see how some linguistic frame work may make certain pertinence to the intention or ideology and to understand the text in the light of the context.

Most linguists and translation theorists believe that translating political texts has recently become an important genre because the language used can either settle down international crisis or it may obstruct the world peace. Therefore, incorrect or inappropriate translation can influence or foster wars and many other conflicts. Since political speeches and the discourse of politics, in general, are categorized as sensitive texts, this place extra stress on the translators' choice of translation equivalency as well as translation strategies.

Badran (2001) concludes that the same political text can be translated differently by different translators. Having different translation products is due to having different subtle institutional policies or ideologies; therefore, the translation outcome is often colored and influenced by these factors. In other words, having miscellaneous translations for the same political text is very probable.

found in its linguistic manifestation but rather the meaning can be shaped and influenced by different ideologies and manipulation of power or some other extra linguistic factors . It has been approved that ideologies are reflected at either the linguistic or stylistic realizations of political texts so as to legitimize or confirm certain ideas or beliefs.

Hatim and Mason (1997) claim that translation is not always a neutral activity but it is sometimes a purposeful political orientation and may be done intentionally. Similarly, Van Dijk (2000) points to the ideological coloring in political speeches or discourse, which influence the translation product and that people may consciously or unconsciously make their words resonate their ideologies and beliefs.

Beard (2000: 18) states that "a political speech is not necessarily a success because of correctness or truth; it may be rather a matter of presenting a valid argument". A political text should not be judged as true or false; nevertheless, it should be judged as communicating the intended message or not. Therefore, successful political speeches must be logically persuasive. Charteris-Black (2005) argues that successful political speakers are those who are able to appeal to the emotions, beliefs and attitudes of the audience. Hence, political speeches are not merely concerned with presenting facts but rather evoking the audience feelings and attitudes. The more the political language is appealing to the target audience, the more it achieves persuasions and communicates the message.

Fairclough (2001) claims that translators often translate in favor of their institutional or governmental ideologies or policies. Similarly, Leeman (2012) writes about Obama's political speeches; he believes that even those who don't like Obama, they not only like but admire his soft spoken persuasive style and eloquent register. According to Leeman political speeches are characterized by being teleological so a political text is not any text when it is read or translated.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Introduction

This section is intended to be a theoretical survey of translation, definition, history of development, translation equivalence, translation difficulties, translation strategies, cohesion and coherence in translation, as well as other related issues to the translation of political texts. This part mainly deals with previous studies and researches related to the political discourse and translation.

The investigation through these studies and the theoretical findings are necessary for the future researching. The researcher has selected these areas to be analyzed and examined to hopefully help in establishing a satisfactory background on the topic. This is why this part of the thesis is indispensable to be obtained before any kind of analysis or study of the ST.

The section is divided into two main divisions: the first division is dedicated to some theoretical studies related to definitions and main dimensions of translation with reference to the translation of political discourse. The second division deals with empirical studies and some problematic areas of translating political texts.

2.2 Literature Review

In this chapter, the researcher reviews a number of theoretical studies relevant to political translation. In other words, the chapter includes and tackles translation technical mechanisms for translating sensitive political texts. The researcher goes over a number of theoretical studies that have to do with translating the discourse of politics. These theoretical studies are expected to raise and answer some questions as: What is translation? How has it developed? What is translation equivalency? What are the most significant translation problems? How are translation strategies used? When is translation judged as a failure? What characterizes political texts? Why are political texts problematic for translation? This theoretical survey is followed by some concluding points based on the investigations of the previous studies.

2.2.1 Studies Related to Translation and Translation Definition What is translation?

It is always said that translation is as old as history; nevertheless, it has developed and taken different manifestations and realizations all through time. Schaffner and Adab (2000) believe that translation has always been a necessity for trading and also a main component of classical education. They also claims that translation studies became more systematic and theorized as a science after the second half of the twentieth century.

Many linguists and translation theorists have written, discussed and defined translation i.e. Bastin and Bandia (2006), Millan and Bartrina (2013), Newmark (1991), Schaffner (1999), Nida (2001), Munday (2012), and many others.

Bastin and Bandia (2006) write about translation history. They reveal out that most of the old translation history has been unknown and not satisfactorily documented but only some of it is well charted. They provide some insightful ideas about the history of translation. Both believe that the translation purposes and significance have changed in the last few decades. Bastin and Bandia's idea is that translation has expanded and achieved some far reaching goals particularly in matters related to gender and other post colonialism issues. As if they believe that post colonialism was an era that led and witnessed a great shift in translation.

Cornin (2003) has similar ideas, Cornin believes that translation has become more popular and much more demanding recently due to globalization. Cornin also points to the tremendous impact of information explosion and media industry on translation and to the future of politics as a result of the appearance of certain international institutions, organizations and modernity. Cornin refers to doing the job faster in every sector in life, making access to technology and the scientific progress , which all resulting in having different translation moods as well as products. Hence, it has become difficult to distinguish translation from communication and

translation from transmission. That is, translation has really become a significant activity in modern time.

Not only has translation witnessed a cultural shift but there has also been a change in the function of translation. Translation has recently played a significant role in different areas of developments in life. It has an impact on science, medicine, philosophy, religion, political science, law, and so on. Political leaders are always keen to appoint professional translators as consultants of foreign political matters. They help political leaders in mapping their foreign policies. This explains how translation has gained popularity and how it become the interest of many scholars.

Newmark (1991) has many interesting ideas concerning translation. Newmark believes that translation is like language in the way that it is not always rule governed. Newmark also states that the rules of translation is sometimes violated within limits for a purpose, the same as the rules of language. This indicates that translators may sometimes violate the translation conventional rules for a purpose. In other words, there is sometimes a need to manipulate the ST within limits to communicate the intended meaning according to the nature of the ST.

Newmark (1991: 27) states that translation theorists hesitate to define translation although many dictionaries offer synonyms for the verb "render, rephrase, reward, transmit, express, transfer, turn, and add from one language into another." Newmark's idea explains the fact that translation

can never be systematic and so its definition. Newmark also believes that translation can be manifested in one or more of these synonyms in accordance with the text type and the translation purpose.

Schaffner (1999) claims that translation is no longer considered as a process of transcoding linguistic signs but it is rather well defined as retextualizing the ST in the TL. In other words, his idea is that translation becomes meaningless and bad at the same time if it is merely a process of transcoding linguistic signs. Nevertheless, translation is an art in which translators retextualize the ideas of the ST into the TT and retaining the same effect. This definition can be seen as a shift in the perception of translation. Translators should always judge their translation whether it has the same effect as the ST or not.

Similarly, Munday(2012) writes about the historical period of translation which goes back to the time of Cicero and St Jerome, and that period characterized by word for word and sense for sense strategies. Munday considers these as two main translation manifestations and as two distinct translation poles which flourished in the great translation center in Baghdad. It can safely be said that the manifestations of translation as a concept has recently become more dynamic and less rigid than before.

Nida (2001) argues that translators ought not to know the meaning of all words the way they are listed in a comprehensive dictionary nor need to analyze the of grammatical structures of every single word. Instead, they

ought to adequately understand the text they want to translate. This indicates that the context is an important dimension in translation, and that translators should consider both the text and what is beyond the text. Thus, some students fail to render the assigned political excerpts although they look up the meaning of the new lexis because the context is not available.

All previous linguists and translation theorists agree that translation is a kind of transference of the SLT into TLT. They also point to the different approaches and treatments of the ST in accordance with the contextual factors of the ST. More importantly, translation theorists reveal out either explicitly or implicitly the significance of the translation range, in which translators may keep close to the ST or they may not based on the ST type and the purpose of translation. All the previous different realizations of translation assume that the text type is a determinant factor that steers the translator's strategy of how to handle the ST.

2.2.2 Types of Equivalence

Equivalence is a significant issue in the process of translation. Whatever a text type translators translate and regardless of the translation purpose they have, there is a need to decide upon the TL equivalent of the SL item. This decision is mostly problematic due to variety of reasons. There is no complete matching between the SL and the TL because every language has its own distinct linguistic, structural, stylistic, cultural characteristics and pragmatic realization. The extent of matching and

mismatching varies in accordance with the text type. In other words, to achieve identical TT with the ST is not absolute in the discourse of politics because the intended meaning is often in the author's mind.

Venuti (2012) considers that translation may be reduced to three main types represented differently from one language to another. So, any source text can be metaphorical, technical or not technical. Political texts are considered as metaphorical because the language used is mostly figurative; hence, the translation of political texts should be done accordingly.

Hatim (2001) describe translation as an activity of various dimensions, in reference of not having absolute equivalents. Hatim also adds that in translation, translators replace the meaning of the ST by a TL meaning and keeping the same function. Hatim believes that a formal equivalence resonate linguistically the TL correspondence of the ST in certain cases. In order to bridge the cultural and linguistic differences or making necessary adjustments, translators ought to make use of the dynamic equivalence. This kind of equivalence is more appropriate for political texts translation because the most important thing is to be stick to the purpose or the message of the text.

Hatim (2001) explains the frameworks of equivalence as² range from the closest to the ST to the closest of the TT. These make up the range of choosing the translation equivalence, it starts from the most closing to the

ST which is the formal equivalence to the most closing to the TT which is the pragmatic equivalence.

Farghal (1993) talks about three main divisions of translation equivalence:

1- Formal equivalence which is characterized by keeping the image of the SL.

2- Functional equivalence by which translators concentrate on capturing the function of the SL expression to produce approximately identical impact in the TL to that in the SL. This type of equivalence is more flexible than the former one since the TT is going to be a resonance of the message of the ST. Thus, the message of the ST is kept and communicated well when translators resort to functional equivalence, which suits best political texts, in general.

3- Ideational equivalence which communicates the idea(s) of the ST.

Translation equivalency is sometimes treated as a matter of meaning transmission. Baker (1999) distinguishes between two different meanings: the propositional meaning, the meaning which is obtained from the relationship between the signifier and the signified, or the linguistic wording or meaning which can be judged as true or false. The other type of meaning is the expressive meaning which can never be judged as true or false because it refers to the speakers' attitudes, feelings and emotions rather than the linguistic framework they refer to. Political discourse is usually characterized by having a large extent of expressive meaning and

so the meaning cannot be judged as true or false, there are always rooms for different interpretations.

Baker also, in the same reference, talks about the problem of non-equivalence. Baker believes that the problem of non-equivalency often pose certain translation difficulties. Baker's idea is that the problem of non-equivalence is usually due to two main reasons: the linguistic reason or extra-linguistic reasons. In the former case translators cannot usually find an equivalent item to the ST item on the linguistic level. The latter refers to the translators' inability to find a TL equivalent to the SL item on the pragmatic level. Obama in his speeches makes use of certain political expression which an Arab student can hardly finds equivalents to them because they are American cultural-bound terms such as dreams and opportunities.

However, Newmark talks about translation methods in more details; he classifies these methods into two main categories or streams: the first one focuses on the SL and the second stream focuses on the TL (1999: 45).

SL emphasis	TL emphasis
Word- for word- translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

Translators ought to be able to choose which equivalence and translation method as well as procedure to make use of in translating a particular text.

The better the choice, the more successful they would be in conveying the intended meaning to the reader. In addition, the choice here is not descriptive, which means that translators may make use of all of them or some of them in the same text. For example, a political text may contain some technical, figurative or non technical parts, and every one of these parts must be translated by an appropriate translation method.

2.2.3 Translation Problems

There is a consensus among linguists and translation theorists that translation, in general, is not a straightforward process, such as: Baker (1992), Ray (2008), Gopferich (2010), Lai (2013), Trosborg (1997), Cohen and Fermon (1996), Nord (2005), Millan and Bartrina (2013), Kumar Das (2008), Newmark (1991) and Linning (2008).

Each of them tackles some translation problems differently. Baker (1992) states that one of the main problems that usually face translators is the lack of equivalency or non-equivalents. Baker points to certain cases where translators find difficulty in assigning a TL equivalent to SL item, since the two languages (SL and TL) are not one hundred percent identical. Since translation takes place between two different languages culturally and linguistically, translators quite often come across problems related to lack of equivalency.

Ray (2008) considers translation as an urgent need in modern life. One of the problems that Ray raises is the inconsistency as a translation

problem. In addition, some items of a language have sensitivity as well as ambiguity, which make rendering from one language to another is difficult if not impossible. Moreover, he believes that translation is not a matter of transformation from the SL into the TL but translating also the feeling, thought, style of the SL, which makes translation a demanding task. His idea is that there is no entire matching between the SL and TL. Another difficulty related to the translator's understanding of the SL. Furthermore, he states that translation is a creative process and it must not be a kind of imitation. This is why a translator is sometimes considered as a second writer.

Ray (2008: 20-22) makes a good contribution to translation and translation theory. He makes reference to twelve axioms on translation. These twelve axioms summarize the different possible aspects of translation. They range from keeping the sense and word to keeping some of them, or not keeping at all. In addition, these twelve axioms explain the fact that translation is a process of many rooms. For example, although one rule says a translation may add or delete, it may not also do so. Another example, verse must be translated in verse and prose must be translated in prose explains that translation manipulation should never be absolute.

- 1- A translation must give the word of the original.
- 2- A translation must give the ideas of the original.
- 3- A translation should read like the original.

- 4- A translation should read like translation.
- 5- A translation should reflect the style of the original.
- 6- A translation should possess the style of the translation.
- 7- A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
- 8- A translation should read as a contemporary of the translation.
- 9- A translation may add or omit from the original.
- 10- A translation may never add or omit from the original.
- 11- A translation of verse should be in verse.
- 12- A translation of prose should be in prose."

Ray's discussion of translation problems is comprehensive and done in details. Ray mentions some other translation problems: Firstly, that the translator should understand the sense and the meaning of the ST, which might not be always obtainable in every political text. Secondly, translators should have reasonable knowledge of the SL& TL. Thirdly, translators ought to avoid literal translation. Fourthly, they should make use of the most used and common linguistic- frame work.. Lastly, should choose the word appropriately to make the TT sounds the same as the ST.

Ages ago Cicero as cited by Ray(2008), summed up the translator's dilemma, in that translators are often in trouble because if they adopt word

for word translation strategy, they will be criticized of being departed from the function of the ST. Similarly, when translators are compelled by necessity to alter anything, they will be blamed of altering the wording and order of the ST. Cicero wants to emphasize the fact that neither of the two previous translation strategies can be adopted every time. In other words, translators may be criticized and blamed by being either faithful to the ST or the TT.

Gopferich (2010) sums up the translation problems as follow:

- 1- The exact meaning of the SL utterance is not always direct nor obtainable.
- 2- The unavailability of a reference book of meaning which may translators need.
- 3- Having two languages and two distinct culture is a gap which complicates the translation process.

Translators often face one of these difficulties or all of them at the same time. While translating, translators sometimes find it difficult to render some ST items, and they suffer in trying to solve such problems with regard to political language. This may lead to translation failure and inappropriateness. Besides, any translation failure will have its own bad consequences as far as the text is political and the issues dealt with are highly sensitive.

Lai (2013) summarizes the translation problems in the following points:

- 1- When translators add unnecessary and irrelevant additions.
- 2- Having the context unavailable.
- 3- Non- equivalency.
- 4- The translators' inability to grasp the intended meaning.
- 5- Unnecessary deletions.
- 6- Producing illogical senses.
- 7- Distortion of logic.
- 8- Contagion: in which translators' misunderstanding of something in the ST leads to misunderstanding what follows.
- 9- Elaboration: translators should elaborate sometime and they shouldn't other times.

Contemplating these difficulties, one can say that they are comprehensive covering most of the pitfalls that translators may have. These difficulties can be classified into three main categories: one is related to the translator's skill or ideology which is obvious in political language translation and so steers translators into a certain direction. The second has to do with the linguistic and stylistic characteristics of either the SL or TL and that they have different systems. The third has to do with the pragmatic level which translators often overlook.

Trosborg (1997) claims that writers may not express their real intentions overtly. That is, it is hard to decide upon the real intention of an author. This can be applied particularly to the political discourse in which

the meaning is sometimes beyond the literal linguistic wording of the text. This political discourse characteristic complicates the translation task and makes translators in need to exert more effort to attain the appropriate intended meaning. Political leaders usually have their own personal attitudes and use or exploit the language accordingly.

Cohen (1996:4) talks about another dimension which has to do with the recipient of translation. He argues that translation success does not depend mainly on the translator alone but also on the audience. Cohen believes that translation as a process involves two main elements the message as well as the language users. Language users are those who either use the language or those who receive the language. Thus, it is important for translators to know their audience whom they translate to. Cohen's idea is related to some pragmatic concerns which considers not only how language is used but also how it is received. Consequently, the criterion to which the translation of a political text has to be judged is whether the TT has the same impact as the ST or not.

Nord (2005) emphasizes the importance of analyzing the ST before embarking on any translation process since this is the only way to ensure that the ST is translated wholly and appropriately. As if Nord wants to point out that understanding the ST and analyzing it must be prior to embarking on any translation.

Hickey (1998: 52) talks about two main translation difficulties:

- 1- Translation is a pragmatic notion and translators ought to be able to recognize the intention meant by the author. In other words, not only the writer of the ST but also the TT receiver is important to consider. That is, to bridge the gap between the two cultures and to communicate the pragmatic effect of the ST..
- 2- The second problem has also to do with pragmatic: translators shouldn't have any little doubt that not only the two languages are different but also the two contexts.

In fact, there are different translation problems that translation theorists have discussed. Although linguists and translation theorists classify them differently, they have a consensus among them that these translation trouble issues exist in all translation text types but in different degrees. In general, these problems can be categorized differently. Some of them related to linguistic or cultural realizations of the two languages, other difficulties related to the notion of equivalency and non-equivalency, some others related to the text type and context, the others related to the language use. In general, these difficulties are more appealing in the political discourse because there are two cultures and different audience, as well as two distinct stylistic and linguistic features. In addition, the privacy on the pragmatic level of political discourse is distinct.

2.2.4 Translation Strategies

Different translation scholars have different definitions of the translation strategies. They really have different labels for this concept and one can simply say that the type of the text is a determinant factor for the strategy to adopt in a particular translation situation.

Newmark (1991) states that when the language of the text is important, translators should adopt certain translation strategies that ensure being very close to the ST. This idea explains the close relationship between the ST and the translation strategy as well as the TL equivalent. Thus, in certain text types, summarizing the ideas of the ST would be satisfactory unlike; for example, law texts in which translators cannot leave out any minute details.

Newmark's (1991) idea is that the translation process is not a direct one; nevertheless, it is a process which needs the translator's creativity, especially when translators encounter some cultural words, peculiar grammatical structures, metaphors such as: idioms, proverbs or puns, important aesthetic effect. Translators of political language often encounter such troublesome words.

Shiyab (2006) talks about two main divisions of translation strategies: word for word translation (literal) strategy and more freer translation strategy. While Newmark (1988) considers translation as a matter of choice, his idea is that translators should have the skill which enables them to decide upon the most appropriate translation strategy. In

other words, there is no systematic nor disciplined procedures on which translators can make their translation based on. Translators' choice depends on certain criteria in accordance to a specific theory. As if Newmark wants to say that the choice of the translation strategy can sometimes be rule governed.

Hatim (2000) emphasizes the importance of minimax as a translation strategy. He believes that translators ought to be aware of having a kind of balance between the effort and benefit. In other words, it is worth noting that translators should not complicate their translation; on the contrary, they should make their translation rewarding. He also refers to direct and indirect translation that can be seen as similar to literal and a more freer translation strategy.

Faiq (2004) believes that translation manipulation violates the original text. In fact, translation theorists do not have a consensus among them concerning translation manipulation. Some of them consider translation manipulation is not a sin, others do not encourage using this translation strategy and consider it as violation in translation.

Beeby (2000) states that the TT audience is a determinant factor of the choice of translation strategy. This indicates that translators should know whom they translate to. The audience is a significant factor because it is a main component of the context without which translators can hardly understand the ST. Translators cannot retextualize the ST into the TL

unless the context is available. He adds that the TT ought to be tailored and designed in accordance with the audience needs and expectations.

Bruzdziak (2011) emphasizes the importance of the translators' knowledge. The knowledge he refers to is of both the ST and TT because sometimes the ST may include some cultural sensitive words in which he needs to be aware of the translation optional shifts resulting from such ideological, stylistic and cultural reasons. He believes that when translators encounter cultural or linguistic untranslatability, the formal equivalence is the best solution. However, one can argue that the formal equivalence is not a proper solution with regard to political texts in which the message of the text is important.

Darwish (2008) points out that a translation strategy is considered as the frame work on which translation decisions are based. Darwish considers that not only every text type but also each translation situation needs a definite translation strategy. Darwish also believes that a translation strategy begins initially in understanding the ST and after that in the translator's decision. He also points to the fact that different translation strategies can be used in the same text type to suit different situations of the same ST. Therefore, translators may make use of literal, semantic, communicative translation strategies in the same text type .

achieve a specific goal while Wilss(1982) as cited by Darwish(2008) defines translation strategy, as series of mechanisms which translators

adopt for solving a problem in the ST. Darwish believes that translators may have mixed translation strategies.

Dukate (2009) talks about manipulation as a translation strategy that not only refers to distortion of reality but also to the improvement of the text. In addition, translation strategies are used in accordance with the text type. In other words, the translators' ideology, the translation purposes, and the text type are the criteria which determine the choice of a particular strategy over another. Therefore, different translators translate a political text differently because of some ideological reasons.

Gotti and Sarcevic (2006) argues that each text type has its language, jargon, register, technical words, style and consequently needs a translation strategy or a blend of strategies. In addition, the translation strategy must have certain pragmatic features to suit the available genre. They have mainly focused on the nature of the text type as a determinant factor which helps in choosing the most appropriate translation strategy over another.

Venuti (2012) talks about different rhetorical genres. He considers understanding the ST is a prior step before adopting any translation strategy. Moreover, translators ought to consider both the informativity of the ST and gaining the interest and attention of the audience as well as successfully communicating these to the reader. Baker and Saldanha (2011) consider adaptation as a translation strategy whereas Venuti treats foreignisation as a translation strategy.

Some other writers as Alvstad and et al (2011) treat paraphrasing as a translation strategy. Their idea is that adopting a particular translation strategy to a particular text type can be mastered and manipulated well depending on the translator's experience. He makes reference to professional and experienced translator for a successful translation strategy choice.

According to Newmark (1991) a translation strategy can be easily defined as the way a translator handles the ST. In other words, Newmark believes that a translation strategy is the answer of how to translate a particular text, and this why translation is an act which needs different degrees of creativity because this kind of choice depends largely on the translator's own skill. Newmark's idea about translation strategies is adequate and self- explanatory.

Shastri (2012) demonstrates that translation must be done to meet particular needs, and that translation is an art in which the translator is required to adjust his/ her translation in different situations for different reasons. Shastri adds that the translation process is a complex one. It involves explanation, exploitation, paraphrasing, adaptation, summarization etc. The translator has to choose formal, semantic, communicative, rhetorical, pragmatic, and associative equivalence that best express a certain item in the ST. Shastri emphasizes that the function of the ST determines the translation strategy to use.

According to Shastri the process of translation has three basic strategies:

- 1- Pre- translation stage: to understand the ST how it is structured and the author's intention before starting the translation process..
- 2- Translation stage: is to document the sense of the ST in the TL. It is a kind of transferring the ST into the TL.
- 3- Post translation stage: in this stage translators evaluate what they have translated so far.

Bruzdziak (2011) claims that to choose an appropriate translation strategy is not an easy task; on the contrary, it is very demanding because it depends on different facts, such as the text type and its purpose , the authors' intention the source and target language and culture, the recipients in both languages as well as the relations between these factors.

In conclusion, using the right translation strategy is not any decision. Analyzing and understanding the ST is essential in addition to the translator's experience as well as the nature of the text type. There is no doubt that the central basic job depends entirely on the translator's knowledge and ideology because the ST is usually dominated wholly or partially by the translator. Concerning, translating political texts, translators ought to use different translation strategy because these texts are hybrid and so a sole translation strategy does not work.

2.2.5 Translation Cohesion and Coherence

Darwish (2010: 81) defines cohesion as "the physical structure of text. It is the glue that binds the various grammatical elements of text." Darwish, in the same source, explains the work of cohesion in translation as a process through which translators reconstruct the surface structure of the source language and rebuild these grammatical constructions in the target text.

Darwish believes that the process is not made up mainly of these constructions or rebuilding certain grammatical dependencies in the TL, but it is also a kind of retextualizing the ST in the TL. That is, translators ought to exert every effort to make the text not only cohesive but also coherent to make the TT as identical as possible to the ST.

Darwish in another part in his book emphasizes the importance of achieving integration in the translation process. He considers that any translation fails to construct the meaning of the ST does not achieve neither integrity nor approximation. In addition, the lack of cohesion and coherence in translation makes readers criticize and complain of the product of translation.

Darwish (2010: 82) distinguishes between cohesion and coherence. "Coherence is the logical structure of text." He considers translation coherence as the order and consistency of thoughts. He states that coherence is the technique by which writers foster a kind of relationship that links the meanings of sentences in a text or the utterances in a

discourse. Darwish defines coherence in another more comprehensive way. He states: "Coherence is the logical association, sequence and flow of ideas", the same page.

However, Hoffmann (2012) makes another distinct difference between cohesion and coherence. He argues that a text can be coherent without necessarily being cohesive. Therefore, although cohesion and coherence are integrated and interrelated as well, the availability of one in a text may not necessarily guarantee the availability of the other. While Linning (2008) points to the problem of combining words together since translation is done between two systems in two languages.

Polyak (1997) points out that translators should be careful while translating the ST and maintain the relationship of its different components. They should keep a sense of unity and produce a whole entity rather than a set of individual separate words and sentences. Translators ought to maintain the textual characteristics which make these individual words and sentences as a unified text.

Polyak (1997) states that there is sometimes a need for translation addition to achieve coherence and cohesion. Not only additions but he also refers to ellipsis in translation. Ellipsis is not only a translation technique but it is also a tool which helps in the creation of the text.

Munday (2009) talks about different cohesive devices as: making references, substitutions, conjunction, collocation, interjections, lexical

cohesion such as repetition and many others. These are the devices that writers may make use of alternatively in order to achieve cohesion. More importantly, a good text is the text which is cohesive and coherent at the same time.

Lansdale (1996) talks about another realization of cohesion. He refers to syntactic cohesion. He highlights the importance of the textual cohesion and that writers can make use of some alternative strategies for using cohesive devices. Lansdale states that coherence can only be obvious in context in which the text is written.

What has been discussed so far reveals out the significance of achieving cohesion and coherence in the production of texts. Translators ought to make their translation product both cohesive and coherent. Unless translators achieve these two textual characteristics, they will not succeed in having a good readable target text and their translation will be no longer overt. Although writers can achieve one of them without the other, a good text must have them both simultaneously.

2.2.6 Translation Typology

Trosborg (1997: 4) writes about discourse and text type. Trosborg definitely says "text and discourse can be directed to any aim of language or refers to any kind or reality; it can be a poem, a comedy, a sport commentary, a political speech, an interview, a sermon, a TV.,etc." Trosborg believes that texts are used in particular situations to achieve

particular purposes. In addition, a discourse is characterized in accordance with its communicative function.

He states that rhetorical strategies are fundamental in the text creation. According to Trosborg (1997) texts might be instructive, descriptive, argumentative, narrative, or expository. He also has another important idea about text types, he states that a text may be characterized by manifesting different features of more than one type. That is, a text might include a number of subtexts within. Thus, it is believed that the traditional static view of translation has been changed to take a more dynamic view by which translation is considered as a communicative process between two cultures.

With regard to political texts, they often include more than one manifestation. In other words, they are narrative, expository, argumentative, descriptive and instructive at the same time. Therefore, translators ought to manipulate the text accordingly by referring to different translation strategies.

Wrights (1993) write about the relationship between text type and translation strategies. In this book literal translation or word for word translation is referred to as a strategy to attain conveying the exact intended

meaning of the ST; moreover, the syntactical and textual features of the ST and the TT are two distinct manifestations of different discourses.

Some other writers as Landers (2001) highlights the relationship between discourse and register. Landers states that in English as in all other languages every word possibly falls into a certain register. He also considers that the word or even the sentence cannot be considered as a translation unit but rather the speaker's entire idiolect. This explains the fact that translators encounter serious translation problems when rendering political extracts a part from the complete original text.

Nord (2005) considers the translation commission as an important factor which has an impact on translation; besides, the translation commission is a significant component in the translation process as a whole. Any translation commission does probably have its own ideology which very likely affects the translation outcome. He also believes that the translator's experience is another influential factor that affects the product of translation. Nord , as other translation theorists, considers the text type as a determinant factor of choosing the translation equivalence.

Nord's (2005) idea is that textuality is no longer considered as a structural communication only, the idea of text include both the structural and pragmatic situation aspects. This idea is noteworthy because semantics must not be the ultimate goal in the translator's work; on the contrary, pragmatics is no less significant than semantics. Hence, having the text

available, does not guarantee producing good translation. However, translators should recognize when, where and why a political speech is delivered. Translators should consider and analyze the translation situation pragmatically to attain an appropriate TT.

Nord (2005), refers to having a complex types in which many texts are embedded within the same text. He also points to the multi functionality of texts. His idea is that assigning the text to a particular genre is not helpful in offering certain translation solutions. That is, the division between two discourses is not always systematic, overlapping is very probable.

Text type is a crucial constraint in translation, which largely influences the style. Wilss (1982) argues that every genre has its own stylistic features; moreover, it has a cohesive and an aesthetic function along with the content. Another translation constraint is the function of language. According to Muhammed (1989) every language is characterized by certain conventions, features and norms. Some language terms, concepts, functions well within their own mother language, they have language- bound dimensions. In other words, the context is a main component of a text without which understanding the text or dealing with will be unattainable precisely.

In conclusion, it is true that language is used for communication, and language users use language as a means to communicate their messages and ideas. That is, there are different uses of a language linguistically, and

consequently these linguistic representations are framed into different text types. In other words, different text types serve different purposes and have different manifestations and characteristics. Hence, translators are required to consider the ST type before any translation. Unless translators understand what text type they are translating and the linguistic and stylistic feature of the ST, they can never attain appropriate translation.

Every text type has its own characteristics, mechanisms and features. To make translation adequately appropriate, political texts translators should take into account all these things. If translators translate a political text as a technical or literary text, they will fail in achieving successful translation.

After having examined the related literature of the topic of the thesis, one can safely claim that translating political discourse and definitely political speeches should be done with special focus on different areas or issues. No one can deny the fact that translation has been a need for all the past historical ages, however, nowadays, at the time of advanced technology, science, communication, intercommunication and globalization, the need for translation becomes unequaled and highly required in all aspects of life.

In addition, translation is not the same all the time, there are different translation types according to the type of equivalency translators head for. In other words, each text type is a genre and each genre requires certain type of equivalency. For example, a technical text can't be translated in the

same way as a political text. Hence, the translation strategy to be used vary accordingly. Political text translators encounter the problem of assigning the appropriate ST equivalent.

Since political texts contain certain linguistic and stylistic mechanisms that are employed to serve its overall function, translators find difficulties in producing a TT which is approximately identical to the ST. In general, political discourse translation is problematic because the texture of this discourse is complicated, hybrid and containing more than one dimension. That is, translators can't make use of a sole strategy all through the text; moreover, translators ought to consider many factors at a time.

The ST must be analyzed and understood thoroughly and the focus must be not only on the surface meaning but also on the underlying meaning in the light of the pragmatic different shades of meaning. This is really a critical process because politicians do not always reveal out their real intentions by their words only, there is always a text and a meta text. Translators also should know the audience they are translating to as well as the translation institutional ideology they belong to. In other words, the context is very significant and is a determinant translation factor.

Besides, the pervious problems and translation strategies, political text translators should make their translation cohesive and coherent at the same time. The TT which translators produce must be logically and sensibly linked together. Therefore, it matters how the TT sounds or it

overwhelmingly matters what effect the TT can produce or have on the audience.

Another important factor that translators should care about when translating political texts is that political texts, in general, are revealing, that is, every political text is made up mainly of an ideological constituent and identity construction. As people read about the poet's life to understand the poem, translators should recognize the political speech author, his/ her ideology, and the identity or image he/ she wants to foster before translation.

2.3 Empirical studies

A number of studies have been conducted so far on the problem of translating political texts and the difficulties or problems that face translators who translate political texts or speeches.

One of the difficulties that face students in translating political texts is ideology. Ali (2007) believes that translating political texts is problematic due to ideological factors that is involved in the political discourse. Ali argues that political texts are sensitive ones that cannot be translated straightforwardly. He also reveals out that political texts often include some terms or expressions that may be interpreted differently by different translators of different cultural backgrounds.

Al- Zu'bi (2012) investigates the difficulties that MA students encounter in translating political terms. She points out that translators should be aware of the different characteristics and features of the political texts and that must be the first step for achieving effective and appropriate translation. A- Zu'bi highlights the necessity of being conscious of the SL and the TL as well as the linguistic and cultural differences between them.

Jaradat (2010) also argues that translating political speeches has recently become an important interest. Jaradat examines, in her thesis, the strategies that are adopted in interpreting political texts. Jaradat emphasizes the belief that the cultural dimension of the political discourse complicates the process of interpreting.

Jaradat believes that translating political texts must be done in the light of more research and studies. Jaradat has also found that interpreters sometimes commit deadly misinterpretation either consciously or unconsciously. Jaradat also stresses the significance of treating the discourse of politics as a distinct genre which has to be treated accordingly.

Daraghmeah and et al (2010) investigate translation in politically sensitive context. In their paper they reveal out that the majority of the translators resort to dynamic rendering of the ST because of the sensitivity of the text. It is discovered that the faithfulness to the ST is not a priority among translators.

Al- Hammad (1999) concentrates on the linguistic manifestation of the political discourse. Al- Hammad deals mainly with how the discourse of politics is distinct from other discourses. He notices that the Arabic political speeches are characterized by repetition, synonyms, enthusiastic style to steer the audience, emphasis and the over use of coordination. The researcher believes that these are distinct linguistic features which characterize the Arabic discourse overwhelmingly.

Al- Harish (2002) carries out a kind of contrastive study between English and Arabic concerning the relationships between the constituents of the text with referring to the cohesive and coherent devices. The researcher highlights the significance of paying attention to these devices in translation since the ST and the TT belong to different linguistic systems.

Translators ought to carry out their task flexibly so as to avoid any mistranslation.

Al- Shamali (1992) studies some translation problems in translating political printed discourse into Arabic. He believes that the cultural gap between the SL and the TL as well as other stylistic differences lead to having different translations for the same ST and consequently complicate the translation task. AL- Shamali claims that these differences may lead to inappropriate translation unless translators do not accommodate their work in the light of the two languages (the SL and the TL).

Hansen (2010) examines translating political text type, namely political speeches. The purpose of the thesis is to see how political speeches are translated between two languages and consequently two cultures. The thesis discusses the macro and micro translation strategies that can be used. The study points out the distinction between translation that is very close to the original and the translation that seems to work as a text in its own. The researcher assumes that the Skopos theory is valid in this case. He also believes that every genre has its own translational conventions but these conventions are always subject to change.

Podkalicka (2007) argues that the cultural diversity is a central issue in translating political texts. He also emphasizes the significance of translating political texts to face the challenge of globalization, migration

and so on. Translation is seen as a key metaphor for bridging differences and establishing connection among multi-cultural citizens.

The previous empirical survey is made up of nine studies. The majority of them deal with the problems of translating political texts from English into Arabic. Most of these empirical studies concentrate on the sensitivity of the political texts as well as the cultural and ideological stamp they have. One can notice that these studies have missed the pragmatic and rhetorical features of political texts which are important issues having a drastic effect on complicating the process of translation.

The political rhetoric, language user, cohesion and coherence, the hybridity nature of the political texts and the pragmatic level, in general, have not been examined properly all through the previous empirical studies. Besides, Daraghmeh's paper (2010) shows that the majority of the students resort to dynamic equivalence when they translate sensitive political texts loaded with ideology from English into Arabic, in this thesis, it is found that students mostly resort to the formal equivalence, the meaning they can obtain out of a dictionary, rather than the dynamic equivalence. Based on the foregoing, I can claim that the investigations of the studies and so its findings are worthy and beneficial and can hopefully be informative as well as insightful in the translation field.

Finally, the so far literature review and empirical studies that have been investigated have some shortcomings and missing areas. The previous

studies have not shed light on the rhetoric manifestations and pragmatic realizations of political texts, which complicate any translation process of political discourse. Thus, the research adds some insightful and informative observations in the translation.

Chapter Three

Research Methods and Procedures

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is dedicated to the procedures and methods which are followed to achieve the objectives of the study. Besides, the chapter includes the methodology chosen for performing data analysis. Diagnosing the translation problems that face MA translator students is performed in the light of data analysis.

Forty excerpts of two of Obama's political speeches are chosen to identify and investigate the translation problems that face second year MA students, who are enrolled in the Applied Linguistics and Translation Program, at An-Najah National University, in translating political language from English into Arabic. The excerpts are taken to represent the discourse of politics in the political speeches. The translations are analyzed according to their level of accuracy and adequacy.

The researcher analyzes the students' translations with regard to cohesion, coherence and attaining the intended meaning of the ST at both levels, the pragmatic and semantic. The students' translations are categorized according to the level of adequacy and appropriateness as compared with the White House translation which is adopted by Al-Jazeera

official written translation. Analyzing the students' performance is hopefully done to reach instructive conclusions and recommendations.

3.2 Population and Sample of the Study

The population of the study is based on thirty second year MA students in the second semester of the year 2013/ 2014. The sample is made up of 30 students on the ground of convenience and availability. The sample of the study hopefully meets the purpose of the study because those students are expected to be professional translators very soon. The number of the years of education in the program is important to investigate the translation work done by the students who have reasonable theoretical and practical background.

3.3 Instrument of the Study

The instrument of the research is a questionnaire in the form of the test. The researcher is going to prepare a test which is made up of 40 political excerpts, it is built in such a way to fulfill the purpose of the study.

3.4 Data Analysis

A) The students' translations will be analyzed in terms of cohesion, coherence, using political terminology, producing a TT that is identical to the ST with regard to effect and intention. In other words, the analysis is meant to examine the translator students ability to perceive the political rhetoric of the discourse of politics and bridge the cultural and linguistic

differences between the SL and the TL. In addition, the analysis reveals out whether the TT has an identical effect as that of the ST or not. That is, the analysis sheds light on the pragmatic manifestation of the TT.

B) The researcher compares the students' translations with Al-Jazeera official translation in accordance with the level of adequacy, and in the light of the CDA.

C) The researcher performs a CDA on the ST and pinpoints the effect of the findings on translating political speeches.

D) The participants are given sufficient time to translate the given political excerpts. After that the responses are collected by the researcher to be investigated and analyzed. The students' translations are categorized as adequate, semi adequate and inadequate. Adequate translation is given three marks, semi adequate is given two marks and inadequate is given one mark. When a translation is syntactically, semantically and pragmatically correct it is considered adequate. When any of these levels is incorrect, it is considered semi adequate and when it's semantically and syntactically wrong or semantically misleading, it is inadequate.

E) Further discussion and analysis are carried out by making reference to the literature review and also in the light of the CDA and introducing the results of the test in an easy and tangible way in tables. These procedures are followed by detailed discussions of the findings of the test.

Chapter Four

Results of the Study

4.1 Introduction

According to Silva (2012: 9) "the most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their own understanding of their history."

The researcher has found that the above quotation is very relevant to the art of political speeches. Political speeches often serve the function of destroying some nations for the sake of others, or dominating some nations by some other stronger ones. In fact, this is the goal that politicians may have in mind; they usually achieve this goal by denying the history of others as well as upsetting the peoples' convictions and making them fall under suspicions.

When we deal with politics, we deal with a special discourse type which has its register. Politics does have its own terminology that is definitely used in the political language. Not only the linguistic wording of the political discourse is different but the stylistic structuring also varies.

This chapter presents the results or findings of the overall questions of the study. The present chapter highlights the possible different reasons

and manifestations of the translation difficulties of translating political speeches from English into Arabic. This section is the one upon which all coming future suggestions, recommendations, results and conclusions are based.

This chapter focuses on the following main areas:

- 1- Analyzing the students' translations.
- 2- Examining students' translation strategies (what is good and what is not good).
- 3- Comparing the students' translations with the most adequate and professional translations.
- 4- Diagnosing the translation difficulties what and why they are.
- 5- Having some CDA of the ST language.

The students' translations are analyzed to see how much adequate their translations are. The ST always has its own intention so its investigating is a need to reveal how much the translators are successful in conveying the original intended meaning. In other words, to see whether the effect of the TT is the same as the effect of the ST or not.

Examining the students' translations and judging them require identifying the causes behind any semi or inadequate translation, as well as what translation strategy the translators make use of in translating the given political excerpts . It is important to check these strategies because they are the direct reason behind most translation failure. In this part, there must be

a kind of relationship between the translation strategy and the translation product.

The procedures of this chapter are hierarchal, one leads to another. Having done the previous tasks, the researcher comes up with the cause of any translation failure; in addition, the researcher examines what makes translators translate the excerpts semi adequately or inadequately. In other words, it is an attempt to investigate the translation difficulties that the students have.

More importantly, the researcher examines the ST as well. A CDA of the ST is conducted to show why language is used like this, and the impact of such use on translation. On the other hand, this part reveals the linguistic and stylistic characteristics of the political discourse. It is intended to point out how the discourse of politics is different from other discourses; that is, what makes the political language different from other language genres.

The researcher presents detail analysis of the translations of the excerpts which are stand as a core of all further results and conclusions. Therefore, the chapter hopefully answers the following questions:

- 1- To what extent translating political expressions vary from translator to another?
- 2- Why and how translating political texts is not a straightforward process?

- 3- Which translation strategies and methods are to be used in translating political text type and why?
- 4- What is the level of language, which stands as an outstanding dilemma in translation?

The researcher presents the data analysis of the test in the form of a questionnaire in tables and graphs. Each item is discussed separately to pinpoint the translation problems that the students encountered in translating the given political excerpts.

Table (1) Study Sample (Sex Variable):

Sex variable	Recurrence	Percentage
Male	18	60%
Female	12	40%
Total	30	100%

Table (2) Total Scores of Section (A) According to the Scale Divisions:

No.	Field	Item number
1	Adequate	161
2	Semi adequate	217

3	Inadequate	222
Total		600

The representation of the following shows the percentage and total scores of paragraph (A) according to the scale divisions.

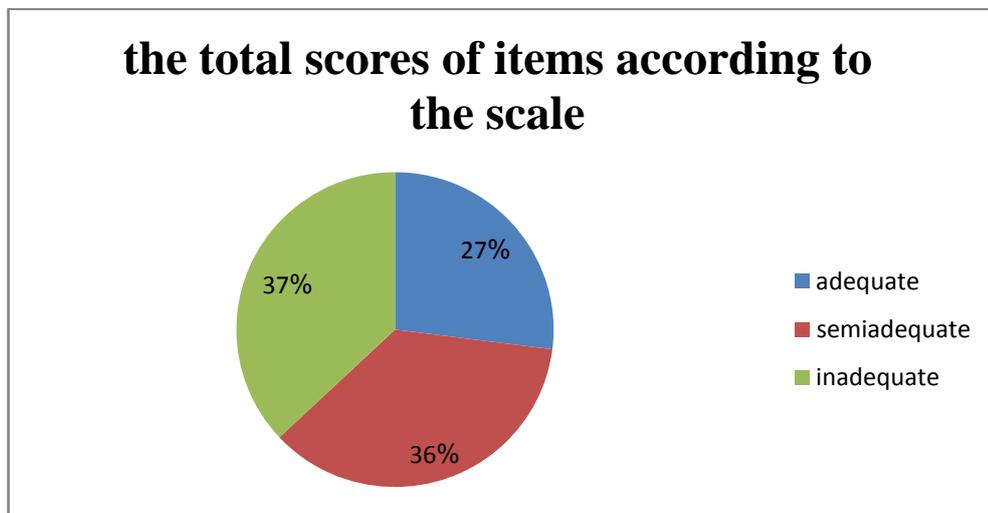


Figure (1) :The Total Scores of Items According to the Scale:

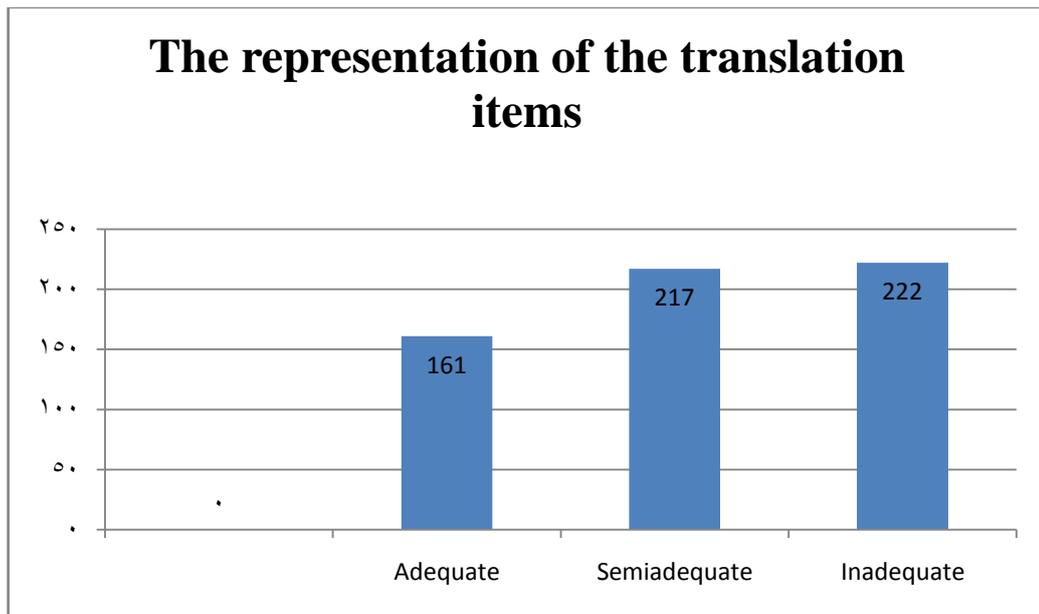


Figure (2) The Representation of the Translation Items:

Table (3) Total scores of section (B) according to the scale divisions:

No.	Field	Item number
1	Adequate	173
2	Semi adequate	211
3	Inadequate	216
Total		600

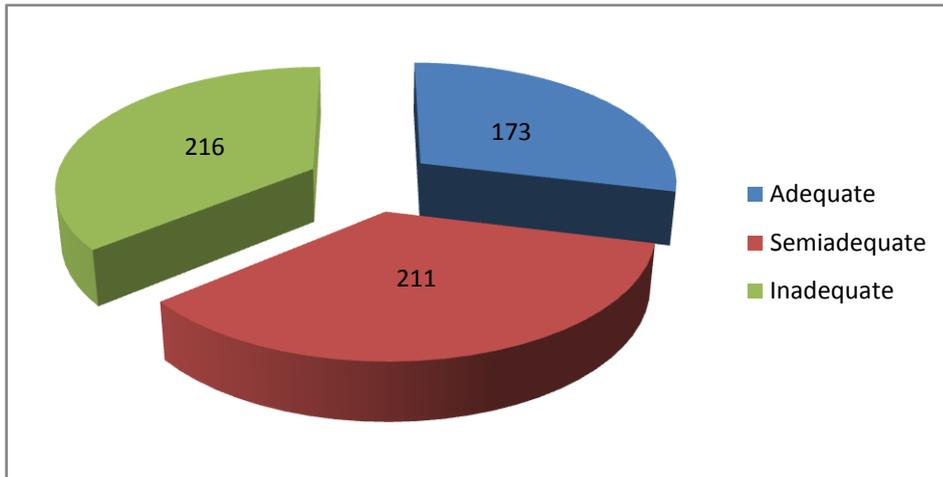


Figure (3) the representation of the following shows the percentage and total scores of paragraph (B) according to the scaledivisions:

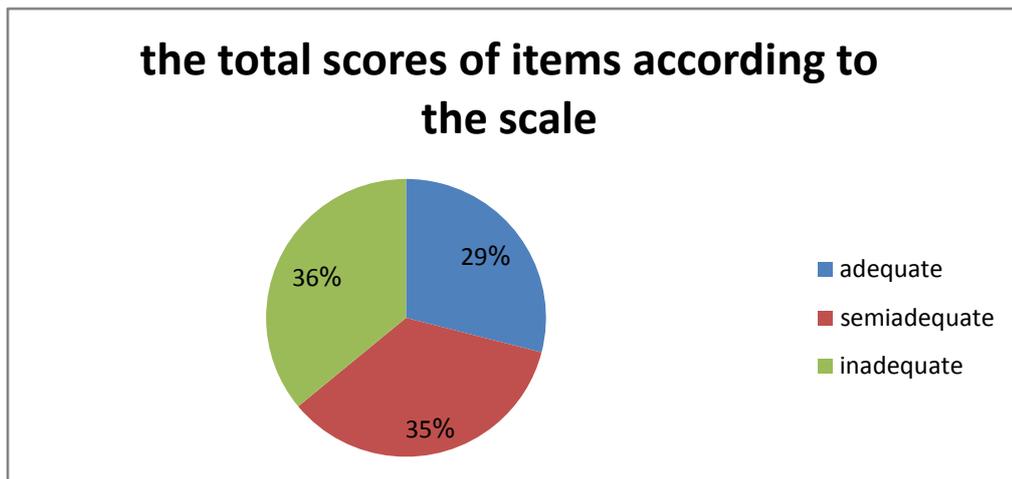


Figure (4) The Total Scores of Items According to the Scale:

The total percentages of translation items. The following table shows the percentages of the translation items:

Table (4) The Percentages of the Translation Items:

Scale	Percentage
Adequate	%28

Semi adequate	%36
Inadequate	%36

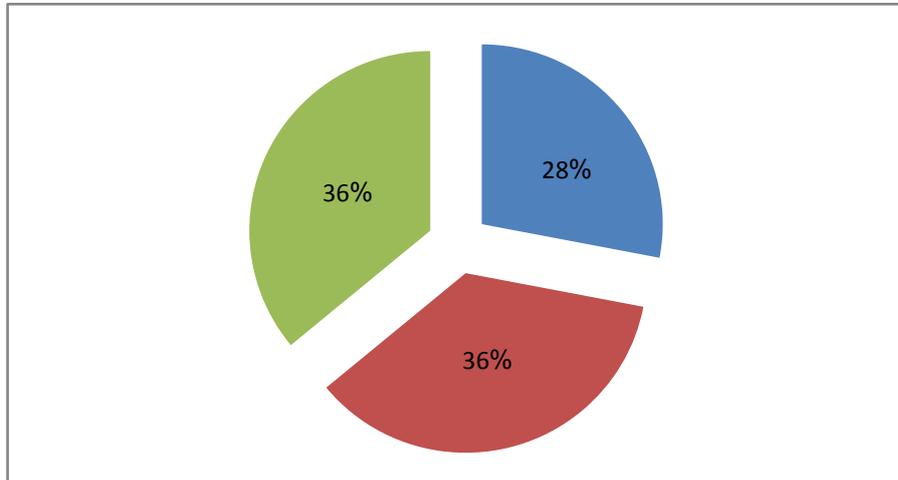


Figure (5) The Percentages of the Translation Items:

Table (5): The Number of Translation Occurrences:

Adequate	336
Semi adequate	433
Inadequate	431

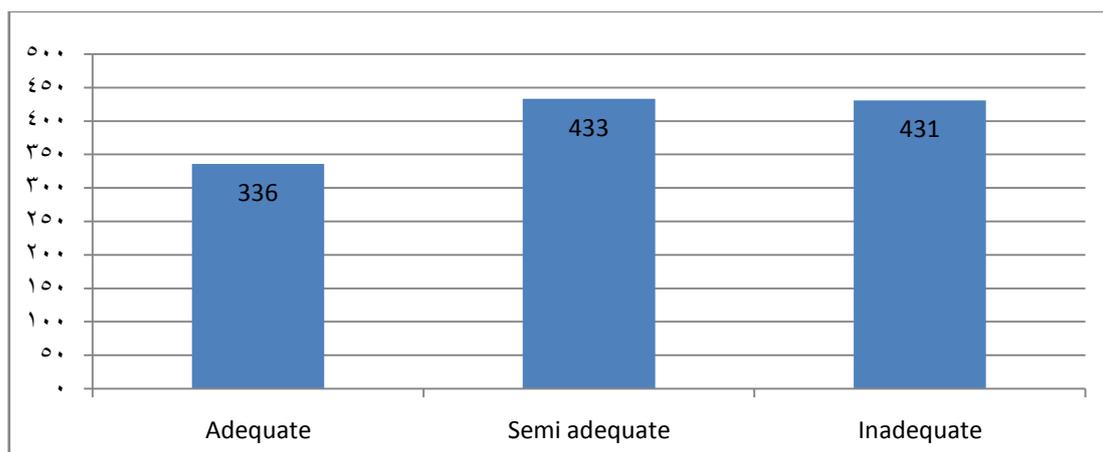


Figure (6) The Total Representation of Translations of the two Speeches:

Table (6) The Total Data Analysis of the Students Responses of the two Speeches Items:

Total		
Adequate	Semi adequate	Inadequate
336	433	431

Table (7) The Translation Percentage of Each Item:**Part 1**

Item No.	Adequate	Semi adequate	Inadequate
1	13%	37%	50%
2	63%	20%	17%
3	27%	63%	10%
4	37%	23%	40%
5	23%	33%	43%
6	40%	40%	20%
7	33%	37%	30%
8	3%	7%	90%
9	23%	50%	27%
10	7%	13%	80%
11	53%	33%	13%
12	23%	23%	53%
13	10%	57%	33%
14	20%	50%	30%
15	13%	57%	30%
16	40%	37%	23%
17	23%	40%	37%
18	4%	73%	23%
19	4%	23%	73%
20	80%	7%	13%

Table (8) The Translation Percentage of Each Item:**Part 2**

Item No.	Adequate	Semi adequate	Inadequate
1	26%	37%	37 %
2	27%	20%	53%
3	13%	27%	60%
4	7%	27%	67%
5	0%	60%	40%
6	7%	20%	73%
7	40%	53%	7%
8	50%	33%	17%
9	60%	20%	20%
10	43%	50%	7%
11	57%	33%	10%
12	10%	10%	80%
13	7%	47%	47%
14	80%	7%	13%
15	60%	13%	27%
16	40%	40%	20%
17	27%	40%	33%
18	7%	43%	50%
19	13%	63%	23%
20	6%	77%	17%

Table (9) The Average of the Translation Items According to the Scale:

Item No.	The average of items (A)	The average of items (B)
1	1.63	1.9
2	2.5	1.7
3	2.2	1.5
4	2	1.4
5	1.6	1.6
6	2.2	1.3
7	2	2.3
8	1.1	2.3
9	2	2.4
10	1.3	2.4
11	2.4	2.5
12	1.7	1.3
13	1.8	1.6
14	1.9	2.7
15	1.8	2.3
16	2.2	2.2
17	1.9	1.9
18	1.8	1.6
19	1.3	1.9
20	2.7	1.9
The total average	1.9	1.94

4.2 The analysis of the first speech

(from Obama's political speech in Cairo, on June4, 2009).

Excerpt (1)

"Tension has been fed by colonialism". This excerpt is translated adequately by 13%

لقد غذى الاستعمار التوتر

It is translated semi adequately by 37% as:

لقد ازداد التوتر من خلال الاستعمار

It is translated inadequately by 50% as:

إن ما يساعد الاحتقان في المنطقة هو الاحتلال

In Arabic the two words (fed and increased) have different connotations, the word "fed" isn't semantically and pragmatically equal to the word "increased". Therefore, using the alternative increased instead of fed has not the same pragmatic impact on the audience nor does it have the same connotational effect. Most of the students, as another difficulty, failed to render the sentence appropriately due to structural differences between the ST and the TT. That is, having passive structure suits more the ST rather than the TT.

The present perfect structure is used to show that tension and colonialism are still there. On the semantic level, this idea is very much acceptable in the Arab world, and the idea is much attractive as well as admirable to be stated by Obama. Obama's words resonate the pulses of the Islamic- Arab world. In fact, the passive structure of the ST cannot be transformed into the TL. This structure and the rhetoric devices which are used in this excerpt complicate the translation task.

Excerpt (2)

"The sweeping change".

This excerpt is translated adequately by 63% as:

التغيير الساحق / الكاسح

It is translated semi adequately by 20% as:

التغيير الكبير

It is translated inadequately by 17% as:

التغيير القادم / الممكن

The functional equivalence is the most appropriate because the formal one does not work here. It is significant to notice that a big change is not pragmatically equal to a sweeping change because the latter conveys a more overwhelming change. Most of the students were able to render the sentence appropriately because they have a similar linguistic wording of the sentence in their native language. In Arabic:

كلمة ساحق وكاسح تعطي معنا متقاربا، تأتي في المرحلة الثانية كلمة "كبير" أما قادم أو ممكن أبعثت عن المراد.

Sweeping is a present participle modifier, this structure serves the overall Obama's mission that is a "new beginning". More importantly, the

word change have different possible shades of meaning and implies vagueness.

Excerpt (3)

"All this has bred more fear and mistrust". This excerpt is translated adequately by 27% as:

ولد كل ذلك المزيد من الخوف وعدم الثقة

It is translated semi adequately by 63% as:

أحدث كل ذلك مزيدا من الخوف

It is translated inadequately by 10% as:

كل هذا أحدث الغضب والخوف

63% of the students rendered the sentence semi adequately due to having identical political expression of the same notion in Arabic. However; they were not aware of the different connotations of "bred" and "made". The formal equivalence is proper if not the best, translators freedom, as Newmark indicated earlier in the second chapter, should be within limits. Therefore, students' manipulation of the ST leads to translation failure.

On the structure level this subject is generic to refer to all disorders in all over the world and the use of the present perfect enhances the meaning of the ST. Concerning the semantic level, the word choice here

deliberately reveals out the image of a deteriorating situation. Obama wants to emphasize the fact that unless we put an end to all these, things will get worse. The translations of this excerpt fail to achieve optimal translation because there is a gap between the semantic realization and the pragmatic one. The starter of the excerpt "all this" is anonymous.

The other important thing is the word "mistrust" which is an American motif and a vague political cliché. The Equivalent Arabic word of it is not completely identical and it does not have the same sense.

Excerpt (4)

"So long as our relationship is defined by our differences". This excerpt is translated adequately by 37% as:

طالما أن علاقاتنا محددة باختلافاتنا

It is translated semi adequately by 23% as:

طالما أن علاقاتنا معرفة بالاختلاف

It is translated inadequately by 40% as:

إن هذا وقت طويل كما هي علاقاتنا التي يتلفها اختلافاتنا

63% of the students failed to render the sentence satisfactorily due to structural paradox of the ST. Half of the students, approximately, could not understand how the paradox functions. This paradox is a characteristic best manifested in the rhetoric of political language.

Two different things are compared and brought together with some kind of relationship. To have any kind of relationship with something which is different or harmony is peculiar. The lexical item "difference" is another good example of political language, it is a representative of euphemism. Obama does not want to barely describe these two extremes (poles) in world –the West and the Arabs- so he uses the word "difference" to hedge, as a characteristic of political discourse.

Another important thing is the use of the possessive "our" is used to create different shades of meaning and to obscure the reference of the pronoun. Pragmatically speaking, the TT does not have the same effect as the ST. Besides, this pronoun is loaded with ideology because Obama wants to divide the whole world into with and against American general policy.

Excerpt (5)

"We will empower those who sow hatred rather than peace". This excerpt is translated adequately by 23% as:

سوف نمكن هؤلاء الذين يزرعون الحقد بدلا من السلام

It is translated semi adequately by 33% as:

سوف نفوض كل من يزرع الحقد بدلا من السلام

it is translated inadequately by 44% as:

سوف نحكم السيطرة على هؤلاء من يزرعون الكراهية بدلا من السلام

77% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately due to the juxtaposition which Arab students have difficulty in getting familiar with. The reason behind the students semi-adequate and inadequate translation is the students resort to functional equivalence as well as the students' manipulation of the ST.

As if Obama wants to say that the present case remains unchanged and has continuously been increasing because of not fighting against terrorism, then we are supporting the evil by goodness. The sentence contains metonymy. Obama makes an indirect invitation to stand against evil and so we must determine our attitudes. The language is vague and Obama's ideas are implicitly expressed.

One of the characteristics of political discourse is the use of concise snappy messages that are obvious and memorable, which can be represented in Obama's call to stand against evil. The message is short, politicians usually raise certain issues to tackle them in a way to place their audience in particular positions.

Excerpt (6)

"And this cycle of suspicion and discord must end". This excerpt is translated adequately by 40% as:

دائرة الشك والاختلاف يجب أن تنتهي

It is translated semi adequately by 40% as:

يجب أن نضع حدا لهذه الدوامة من الشك

It is translated inadequately by 20% as:

وهذه الدائرة من الشك والتردد يجب أن تنتهي

40% of the students succeeded in rendering the sentence appropriately because this political expression is simple and very common. However, the White House translation criterion is not satisfactory because in Arabic such meaning is not optimal, instead a word such as: "حالة"

Communicates the message much better.

Some students did not succeed in attaining appropriate translation because the TT is identical to the ST structurally and semantically but not pragmatically.

Obama spares no effort in making others informed about his intention which is to act against terrorism in a smooth way to avoid offending anybody. In this way Obama successfully monitored his speech in a way which suits the setting. This excerpt is an evasive political strategy to talk about vague information. Obama did use skillfully the political rhetoric in the word "cycle" to give an impression that suspicion and discord keep repeating themselves.

Excerpt (7)

"But no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust." This excerpt is translated adequately by 33% as:

لا يمكن لخطاب أن يلغي سنوات من عدم الثقة

It is translated semi adequately by 37% as:

ولكن ولا خطاب يمكن له أن يستأصل سنين من الشك

It is translated inadequately by 30% as:

لم يستطع أي عمل فردي أن يستأصل سنوات من الارتياب

"أن ينهي"

First of all, even the translation criterion is not absolute, and in this way all the translations are lacking, a word as "end" must be used instead. Having only 33% of the students who were able to render the sentence appropriately can be triggered to the word eradicate which is not commonly used as a political term but rather as a medical term. There is a big difference between suspicion and mistrust which most of the students did not recognize.

As if Obama wants to say that there has been years of mistrust (vague word) between the Islamic Arab world and the West, in Which a single speech cannot eradicate such long years of disputes. That is, the present time, as Obama expressed, witnesses a new era and a new beginning. Politicians always want to encapsulate their ideas and thoughts

in words. They try every effort to make their language attractive; they employ similar devices to those which are used in the discourse of advertising. Thus, Obama uses "must end" as a technique to manipulate the meaning in order to color our perception of certain political trends and policies to construct some political realities.

Excerpt (8)

"Be conscious of God and speak always the truth". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 3% as:

اتقوا الله وقولوا قولا سديدا

It is translated semi adequately by 7% as:

اتق الله وتكلم دائما بالصدق

It is translated inadequately by 90% as:

كن واثقا بالله ودائما قل الحقيقة

The students failed to render the sentence appropriately due to the linguistic and cultural differences between the ST and the TT. In addition, there is no one to one correspondence between the ST (Quranic verse) and the TT. 90% of the students adhere to literal translation which is inappropriate translation strategy because of the nature of the ST.

It is a strategy of most politicians to refer to sacred texts to make their ideas more convincing and appealing. Obama is a well-known

political orator who is famous for including some wise quotations in his speech. Students who are not familiar with the Quranic original verse fail to produce translations which are pragmatically satisfactory.

Excerpt (9)

"Islam has demonstrated through words and deeds the possibilities of religious tolerance and racial equality". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 23% as:

لقد أثبت الإسلام من خلال الأفعال والأقوال إمكانية التسامح الديني والمساواة العرقية

It is translated semi adequately by 50% as:

أظهر الإسلام من خلال هذه الكلمات والأعمال إمكانية التسامح الديني

It is translated inadequately by 27% as:

انتشر الإسلام بواسطة الكلمات وتطبيق العدالة العرقية والصبر الديني

Half of the students rendered the sentence semi adequately because the terms "religious tolerance and racial equality" are foreign-bound terms. Another difficulty is triggered to adopting literal translation strategy which does not work; nevertheless, this one has to be translated functionally.

In this excerpt Obama tries to give an idea that western people have a good positive idea about Islam. In this way he tries to soften the hostility between the two nations. Besides, "religious tolerance and racial equality" has a special pragmatic realization in English that cannot be found in Arabic.

Excerpt (10)

"We have shed blood and struggled for centuries to give meaning to those words". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 7% as:

لقد أرقنا الدماء وكافحنا لقرون لإضفاء معنى لهذه الكلمات

It is translated semi adequately by 13% as:

كنا قد سفكنا الدماء وكافحنا لعقود لنضع معنى لهذه الكلمات

It is translated inadequately by 80% as:

لقد سفكنا الدماء وخضنا معارك لقرون عدة من أجل تحقيق هذه الوعود

93% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately because the sentence is loaded with political rhetoric; moreover, the context is unavailable so the students were not able to realize the real intention of the speaker. Most of the translations are not pragmatically impressive

because the students opted for literal translation which is not the best option.

In this statement Obama is not talking about himself but rather about the Americans who have paid the price for the well being of the whole world. This is a good example of identity construction. In this example, Obama uses the language figuratively, including personification "to give meaning to those words" to make the meaning of the sentence more impressive.

Excerpt (11)

"These are not opinions to be debated, these are facts to be dealt with". This excerpt is translated adequately by 53% as:

هذه ليست آراء للنقاش بل حقائق يجب التعامل معها

It is translated semi adequately by 33% as:

هذه ليست محض آراء إنها حقائق مسلمة

It is translated inadequately by 13% as:

إنها ليست آراء لمجادلتها بل هي حقائق مسلمة

53% of the students rendered the sentence appropriately because it is both simple and direct. In addition, the sentence can be translated best by literal (formal) translation strategy which is the easiest.

On the syntactic level, Obama makes use of the agentless passive voice to make the meaning more informative and more influential. On the semantic level, the use of paradox is more eligible. Obama always tries to hedge in his political speech specially when he talks about sensitive matters. Another syntactic characteristic in this excerpt is the use of antithesis.

Excerpt (12)

"The Holy Qur'an teaches us that whoever kills an innocent is as if he has killed all mankind". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 23% as:

وقد علمنا القرآن الكريم "من قتل نفسا بغير نفس فكأنما قتل الناس جميعا ومن أحيها فكأنما أحيها
الناس جميعا"

It is translated semi adequately by 23% as:

يعلمنا القرآن أنه من قتل شخصا بريئا واحدا فكأنما قتل الناس كلهم ومن أنقذ شخصا فكأنما أنقذ
الناس جميعا

It is translated inadequately by 54% as:

يعلمنا القرآن أنه من يقتل نفسا بريئة كالذي يقتل الناس جميعا ومن يحفظ نفسا كالذي يحفظ جميع
الناس

Students who are not familiar with this Quranic verse failed to translate it appropriately because the stylistic, rhetoric and linguistic

structure of the Quran is peculiar. Translators who are not familiar with the Arabic ST verse failed in attaining appropriate rendering.

Obama looks as if he adopts the Islamic and Quranic teachings as a strategy to gain support and sympathy of the Arab- Islamic world. The difficulty of translating Quranic verses is that there is a great distance between the semantic and pragmatic realizations.

Excerpt (13)

"I hope that our wisdom will grow with our power, and teach us that the less we use our power the greater it will be". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 10% as:

أمل أن تنمو حكمتنا مع قوتنا وتعلمنا حكمتنا أنه كلما تتعاضم كلما قل اللجوء لقوتنا

It is translated semi adequately by 57% as:

أمل أن تنمو حكمتنا بقوتنا وتعلمنا أننا كلما استخدمنا قليل من القوة هذا يجعلها أقوى وأكبر

It is translated inadequately by 33% as:

أمل أن نتسلح بالحكمة قبل القوة وأن نتعلم أن القوة تعظم كلما قل استخدامها

The students show inaccuracy in their translations due the ST use of anaphora. The ellipsis in this extract pose another difficulty for the students to translate such an extract provided that the context which clarifies the references, is not available. Translators should be creative by adding to the text the necessary missing items to make the TT more appealing.

It is a skill of politicians to make relationships between things that are seemingly different at the first glance. This skill makes political ideas more convincing and much more acceptable. Obama also uses a stylistic political rhetoric by having the subject latent in the sentence, Which makes it difficult for the students to identify. This is a good example of political rhetoric since this excerpt is semantically rich and is multifunctional. The reader cannot understand Obama's intention out of the first reading because Obama is providing vague information and deliberately contriving not to give straight answers.

Excerpt (14)

"And America will not turn our backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration for dignity, opportunity, and state of their own". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 20% as:

سوف لن تتجاهل أمريكا تطلعات الشعب الفلسطيني من الكرامة والفرصة ودولة خاصة بهم

It is translated semi adequately by 50% as:

لن تدير أمريكا ظهرها لشرعية الهوية الفلسطينية وحقهم في امتلاك دولة لوحدهم

It is translated inadequately by 30% as:

لن تعطينا أمريكا الفرصة للالتفاف لطموح الفلسطينيين الشرعي للكرامة والفرصة ودولة مستقلة

The reason behind inaccurate translation is that political language in this excerpt does not have one to one correspondence with the TL. Thus, words as "opportunity" is not used in the same context in Arabic. It can be said, this extract is a good representative example of the political language; moreover, the linguistic wording of the extract is an English- political term in particular not Arabic.

Obama begins his statement by referring to America as the father of the whole world. He is emphasizing the American Identity by alluding that America is responsible for achieving peace and stability in the region. In addition, the word "opportunity" is translated even in the adequate translations formally, which distorts the actual connotative meaning and image of the word. Thus, even the adequate translations of the statement fail to achieve optimal translation on the pragmatic level particularly.

Excerpt (15)

"Black people in America suffered the lash of the whip as slaves and the humiliation of segregation". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 13% as:

لقد عانى السود في أمريكا من جلد الأسواط كعبيد ومن التمييز العنصري

It is translated semi adequately by 57% as:

عانى الأمريكيون السود كثيرا من سخط العيش والعبودية وذل التمييز العنصري

It is translated inadequately by 30% as:

يعاني السود في أمريكا كونهم عبيد من الإهانة والحصار المفروض عليهم

87% of the students failed to render the sentence adequately because it is American- culture bound and the same notion is not very common in Arabic culture. In this case, it is better to translate the extract functionally and translators are supposed to be familiar with the western culture specially the American.

In order to make his speech more appealing to the Arab- Islamic world, Obama is giving an example of the Americans who suffered a lot from segregation. Obama, by this comparison, wants to make his audience feel that he sympathizes their situation and understands their deteriorating circumstances. In this way, Obama intends to gain more and more Arab- Islamic favor.

Obama makes a good use of a political strategy in which politicians cite some past events to support their arguments. Hence, Obama talks about black people, the way they were treated and the extent of their suffering to appear as a man of the common people and through which he exploits that human situation to persuade the audience.

Excerpt (16)

"Israel will not go away". This excerpt is translated adequately by 40% as:

إسرائيل لن تنتهي، تزول، تختفي، ترحل

It is translated semi adequately by 37% as:

لن تبارح إسرائيل مكانها

It is translated inadequately by only 23% as:

إسرائيل لن تموت

40% of the students rendered the sentence appropriately and 37% semi adequately because it is simple, direct and familiar.

Politicians often start their political speeches by praising and adulating the audience to pave the way before some unwanted matters. Obama informs his audience that Israel is an inevitable fact they have to accept and live with. This is the American identity which supports the Israeli "right" and existence.

If readers reexamined this excerpt, they would realize why this statement is short and concise. Obama's speech in Cairo is considered as a reconciliation; therefore, his support to Israel which is not favorable in the Arab- Islamic world must be done in haste and without much elaboration.

Excerpt (17)

"There is a tendency to measure one's own faith by the rejection of somebody's else faith." This excerpt is translated adequately by only 23% as:

هناك نزعة بقياس إيمان شخص ما بمقدار رفضه لإيمان الآخر

It is translated semi adequately by 40% as:

هناك توجه لقياس إيمان الفرد عن طريق رفض عقيدة شخص آخر

It is translated inadequately by 37% as:

هناك نزعة لقياس قدر الانسان من خلال رفضه لقدر انسان اخر

The translations are not mostly accurate because the sentence is indirect and the context is absent. The paradox that the extract contains complicates the translation process and makes it more demanding.

Obama employs two paradoxical notions in which measurement is done by rejection, and that's odd. His language is relatively vague because the whole sentence is stated philosophically, which makes the ultimate intended meaning is open and indefinite. Political texts are usually characterized by paradox as well as many other rhetorical devices, which make the language more influential and more complicated.

Excerpt (18)

"But most of us must recognize that education and innovation will be the currency of the 21st Century". This excerpt is translated adequately by only 4% as:

ولكن علينا أن ندرك أنّ التعليم والابتكار سيكونان مفتاحا للثروة في القرن الواحد والعشرين

It is translated semi adequately by 73% as:

يجب علينا أن ندرك أنّ التعليم والابتكار سيكونان عملة القرن الواحد والعشرين

It is translated inadequately by 23% as:

وبالنهاية علينا أن نعتزف أنّ التعلیم والابداع سيكونان الاتجاه السائد في القرن الواحد والعشرين

96% of the students rendered the sentence semi adequately and inadequately because they translated it literally. Therefore, the functional translation strategy is more appropriate for communicating the intended meaning.

It has been proved that Obama is the most influential orator in the present century. His mastery of the political language enables him to address the hearts and the minds of the audience. He succeeds in dismissing the political matters to other things such as education.

Obama's words in this excerpt echoes the policy of his mission. He wants to direct the attention of his audience to education and innovation and that these are the currency of the present time. In this way, his ideology steers his audience to certain ends as well as achieving political realities.

Excerpt (19)

"It is a belief that pulsed in the cradle of civilization ". This sentence is translated adequately by only 4% as:

إنه الإيمان الذي ينبض في مهد الحضارة

It is translated semi adequately by 23% as:

إنه معتقد نبض في مهد الحضارات

It is translated inadequately by 73% as:

إن مهد الحضارة ينبض

96% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately because the sentence has much to do with the American- Christian culture and also the context is absent. The idea is rather vague and philosophical. Most of the students translate the sentence formally; therefore, their translations do not make much sense in the TL. In this excerpt, there is metonymy by which Obama intends to foster a divine- religious identity.

Excerpt (20)

The Holy Qur'an tells us "O mankind we have created you male and female and we have made you into nations". This excerpt is translated adequately by 80% as:

"يا أيها الناس إنا خلقناكم من ذكر وأنثى وجعلناكم شعوبا وقبائل لتعارفوا إن أكرمكم عند الله أتقاكم"

It is translated semi adequately by 7% as:

"يا أيها الناس إنا خلقناكم من ذكر وأنثى وجعلناكم شعوبا"

It is translated inadequately by 13% as:

أخبرنا القرآن الكريم : " يا أيها الناس! لقد خلقناكم ذكورا وإناثا وجعلناكم شعوبا ."

80% of the students rendered the sentence satisfactorily because they are familiar with the Qur'anic original verse. Unless the students were familiar with the original Quranic verse, they would not be able to translate

It intelligibly. It is the third time in which Obama cites a Quranic verse to make his words more appealing.

4.3 The analysis of the second speech

(from Obama's political speech in Jerusalem, on March 21, 2013)

Excerpt (1)

"The dream of true freedom finally found its full expression in the Zionist idea to be free people in your homeland."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 26% as:

إن حلم الحرية الحقيقية وجد معناه الكامل في الفكرة الصهيونية أن تكونوا أحرارا في وطنكم

It is translated semi adequately by 37% as:

إن حلم الحرية الفعلية أخيرا قد وجد كيانه الكامل في فكرة الاستيطان أي أن تكونوا أحرارا في وطنكم

It is translated inadequately by 37% as:

وأخيرا تم العثور على حلم الحرية الحقيقية والذي يعتبر تعبيراً كاملاً في الفكرة الصهيونية وهو أن يكون شعباً حراً على أرضنا وموطننا الأصل

Even the adequate official translation of the White House is not accurate and it does not communicate the intended meaning effectively. 84% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately due to translating the sentence literally. In addition, the word dream is mostly an American motif, which is not used in the same context in Arabic language.

First of all Obama's tone in this second speech is completely different. He is supporting Zionists overtly. In this excerpt Obama uses personification as a characteristic of the discourse of politics. The items "true freedom" and "dream" are used ideologically to reveal a hidden intention of the American Israeli coalition. Another important idea is that Obama considers Palestine as a true and real home- land of Zionists. Consequently, most of the translator students failed to recognize the intended meaning of these words. Fairclough (2012).

Excerpt (2)

"That responsibility does not end when you reach the promised land, it only begins."

The results reveal that only 27% students translated this excerpt adequately as:

إن المسؤولية لن تنتهي بوصولكم أرض الميعاد ولكنها فقط تبدأ

It is translated semi adequately by 20% as:

أن تلك المسؤولية لا تنتهي بوصولكم لأرض الميعاد ولكنها حقا تبدأ من هناك

It is translated inadequately by 53% as:

لم تنته تلك المسؤولية عندما تصل إلى الأرض الموعودة ولكنها فقط تبدأ

Even the adequate translation is not optimal. In other words, the TT is not read smoothly, the translation of this excerpt can be described as covert, in which the TT readers easily identify what they are reading is a translation version. 73% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately because the sentence has paradox (begin and end) and because "Promised land" is a Jewish religious term which is not familiar to all students.

Obama makes reference to "responsibility" as a vague word which hides behind a lot of connotations. He also used the "promised land" which is a Jewish religious term, fostering an ideological identity of supporting Israelis. Besides, translating the past participle is misleading so students mistranslate the word "promised".

Excerpt (3)

"We are enriched by faith."

Only 13% of the students produced adequate translation as:

إننا معززون بالإيمان

It is translated semi adequately by 27% as:

نحن أغنياء بالإيمان

It is translated inadequately by 60% as:

نحن مزودون بالإيمان

This excerpt is a good example of political rhetoric. The excerpt also contains "rich" which must be translated in the light of the context and not to be rendered literally. This is why 87% of the students failed to produce satisfactory translation version.

The intended meaning here is concealed. The word "faith" which Obama refers to is not the faith the student translators understand. It is an ideological- bound term that has the connotation of the so called principles of justice, equality, and prosperity that America believes in.

As it has been noticed so far, Obama keeps on repeating using the pronoun "we" to make the reference anonymous. Politicians often support their ideas by referring to some historical facts or religious axioms. However, what faith he means is vague and might be an allegation.

Excerpt (4).

"We are fueled by entrepreneurship ."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 4% as:

وتغذيها روح المبادرة والابتكار

It is translated semi adequately by 27% as:

نحن مغذيين بروح المبادرة والابتكار

It is translated inadequately by 67% as:

أرواحنا تعيش على ريادة الأعمال والابتكارات

The students have a real difficulty in translating this sentence due to the fact that this political expression is an American- culture bound one. Students who just have insufficient experience and little background of American culture cannot attain the intended appropriate meaning of the SL. Obama uses objectification which complicates the translation process.

Obama's statement is philosophical, a lay reader cannot understand his intended intention. Political ideas become very vague when they are highly ideological. Obama is emphasizing his national identity by telling indirectly that the American nationality is superior than any other nationalities and that America is looking for the well being of the whole world.

Excerpt (5)

"Who were robbed of the ability to live."

None of the students were able to produce adequate translation because the context, which is essential here, is absent. Once the context is not available more flexible translation strategies must be accessible.

It is translated semi adequately by 60% as:

أولئك الذين فقدوا حياتهم

It is translated inadequately by 40% as:

الذين سرقت منهم القدرة على العيش

In addition, the translation difficulty of translating this excerpt is due to the political rhetoric, which is made up of metonymy and the figurative language it has; consequently, students who translate the excerpt literally, are not able to attain the appropriate meaning of the ST.

Robbery is for concrete tangible things, but Obama uses it intangibly. Therefore, all the students failed to translate the sentence pragmatically appropriate. In such cases the formal translation strategy does not work. The students' translations are not satisfactory because there is a big gap between the students' achieving semantic interpretation and the pragmatic manifestation of this excerpt.

Excerpt (6)

"The world is watching, and we hold you accountable."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 7% as:

إن العالم يراقب ويقول سوف نحاسبكم على ذلك

It is translated semi adequately by 20% as:

العالم يراقب وسوف تكونوا مسؤولين

It is translated inadequately by 73% as:

العالم فقط يشاهد وسنحملهم المسؤولية

In fact, this is a good representative problem of translating political texts through which the formal translation version leads to miscommunication and becomes far away from the intended meaning of the ST. Most of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately due to having too much ambiguity and having the context absent. This indicates that the context is as important as the text itself and without which translators cannot have an exact image of the text.

Even the adequate translation is not satisfactory because the sentence is translated formally; therefore, the translation Arabic version is vague and does not make much sense. The statement is objectless, which makes the meaning unclear; therefore, the students cannot realize the shades of connotation of the statement. In such case the pragmatic realization of the excerpt is hardly attainable. Obama, in this excerpt, manifests a philosophical characteristic of the political discourse.

Excerpt (7)

"Assad must go so that Syria's future can begin."

This excerpt is translated satisfactorily adequately by 40% as:

على الأسد أن يرحل لكي يشرق مستقبل سوريا

It is translated semi adequately by 53% as:

يجب على الأسد أن يرحل حتى تشرق شمس المستقبل في سوريا

It is translated inadequately by 7% as:

الأسد يجب أن يتنحى ليتسنى مستقبل سوريا بالبدء.

40% of the students successfully translated the sentence because the linguistic and structural patterns of the sentence are similar in both the SL and the TL; moreover, the excerpt is very much familiar to the students who have been interested in the news of "The Arab Spring." This example represents the American political policy, it is the US policy of anti- Syrian president, Locke (2004).

One of the strategic weapon that politicians use in their political speeches is talking about a better future which can only be achieved by performing some responsibilities. So, they propagandize their policies by promising people of having a better future, it is a perlocutionary effect that the political language has. They describe the future as very much promising so as not to be reluctant in performing any necessary change and to adopt certain attitudes.

Excerpt (8)

"But Iran must know that this time is not unlimited."

Half of the students were able to translate the sentence adequately(50%)

as:

ولكن ينبغي على إيران أن تعلم الوقت غير مفتوح/ بغير حدود

It is translated semi adequately by 33% as:

غير أنه على إيران أن تدرك أن هذا الوقت ليس بدون نهاية

It is translated inadequately by 17% as:

يجب أن تعلم إيران بأن هذا الوقت غير محدود

The translation problem that the students have in this sentence results from the double negative it contains. Even the American official translation is not satisfactory due to translating the excerpt formally not functionally. The double negative complicates the translation task; moreover, the translation products are not so good because they are not done in accordance with the context.

Excerpt (9)

"All options are on the table."

This excerpt is translated adequately by 60% as:

جميع الخيارات مدرجة على الطاولة

It is translated semi adequately by 20% as:

كل الخيارات على الطاولة

It is translated inadequately by 20% as:

كل الآراء متاحة

The students' translations are relatively satisfactory because this political expression is very common and familiar in the TL structurally, semantically and pragmatically. This sentence is direct and simple emphasizing the ideas that a political text has never been linear. Although politicians spare no effort in persuading the audience and making their words attractive, they often use some threatening language to force the audience and make them accept their plans.

Excerpt (10)

"The ugly reality of anti- Semitism."

43% of the students rendered the sentence adequately as:

الواقع القبيح المتمثل في معاداة السامية

It is translated semi adequately by 50% as:

الحقيقة البشعة للاساميين

It is translated inadequately by 13% as:

الحقيقة البشعة هي اللاسامية

All the translations done by the students are not pragmatically identical to the ST, even the White House American translation is not effective or read well. This sentence has personification which is usually used in political texts to enhance the meaning and making it more tangible. Consequently, the students translators failed to attain the intended appropriate meaning.

Excerpt (11)

"Indeed, it is the only path to true security."

This excerpt is translated adequately by 57% as:

وأعتقد أنّ السلام هو السبيل الأوحيد للأمن الحقيقي

It is translated semi adequately by 33% as:

في الحقيقة إنّ هذا هو الطريق الوحيد من أجل الأمان الحقيقي الفعلي

It is translated inadequately by 10% as:

في الواقع إنّ الطريق الوحيد للأمن الواقعي

57% of the students are able to render the sentence appropriately because it is very familiar. Students do not make reference to the whole text to be able to assign the appropriate reference of the pronoun "it" because it is accessible.

In this extract the expression "true security" is ideological and politically philosophical. It has some political rhetoric because the exact intended meaning of the expression is in the Obama's mind only. Politicians frequently make their language as loose as possible.

Excerpt (12)

"The uncertainty of the region."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 10% as:

عدم الاستقرار في المنطقة

It is translated semi adequately by 10% as:

عدم ثبات المنطقة

It is translated inadequately by 80% as:

عدم واقعية الإقليم

90% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately due to the absence of the context and the inappropriateness of literal translation. Obama again uses language loosely. The meaning of the word uncertainty is hard to be obtainable unless the context is accessible to the translator.

Excerpt (13)

"The days when Israel could seek peace with handful autocratic leaders."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 6% as:

الأيام التي كان يمكن لإسرائيل فيها أن تسعى لتحقيق السلام بمجرد حفنة من القادة المستبدين

It is translated semi adequately by 47% as:

كان ذلك الوقت الذي كانت تسعى فيه اسرائيل للسلام مع مجموعة من القادة المستبدين

Similarly, it is translated inadequately by 47% as:

الأيام التي فيها اسرائيل يمكن أن تبحث عن السلام مع قادة الحكم المتشددين

The translator students did not have accurate translations only because they did not read the ST item insightfully. In this excerpt there is objectification, the word "handful" is normally used for objects but in this excerpt it is used figuratively for people, to make the language more attractive and more appealing. In addition, the syntactic structure of the TT is not identical to the syntactic structure of the ST.

Excerpt (14)

"Put yourself in their shoes."

The majority of the students (80%) rendered the excerpt appropriately as:

ضع نفسك في مكانهم

It is translated semi adequately by 7% as:

اعتبر نفسك في مكانهم

It is translated inadequately by 13% as:

تماشى معهم

Most of the students rendered the sentence appropriately because this excerpt is very common and familiar. This example is metaphorical which ought to be translated functionally. Students apply notably the functional equivalence which is based on the equivalent effect. They do express the idea in the TL the way it is expressed in the SL. However, too much manipulation of the text diverse the appropriateness of the functional equivalence.

Excerpt (15)

"Neither occupation nor expulsion is the answer."

This excerpt is translated adequately by 60% as:

لا الاحتلال ولا الطرد هما الحل

It is translated semi adequately by 13% as:

لا الاحتلال ولا التهجير هما الحل

It is translated inadequately by 27% as:

ليس الاحتلال ولا الانفجارات هما الحل

The percentage of the students who rendered the sentence adequately is relatively acceptable because literal translation does work here. The sentence is a good representative of political rhetoric, it leaves the end open

and that the audience should think of something else. The semi- adequate translation is relatively similar to the adequate translation.

Excerpt (16)

Sharon said: "If we insist on fulfilling the dream in its entirety, we are liable to lose it all."

This excerpt is translated adequately by 40% as:

إذا كنا مصرين على تحقيق الحلم كله فقد نفقده جميعه.

It is translated semi adequately by 40% as:

قال شارون اذا أصررنا على إشباع وتحقيق الحلم كاملا فإننا نقوم بخسارته كاملا

It is translated inadequately by 20% as:

اذا أصررنا على تحقيق الحلم بأكمله فنحن مسؤولون عن خسارته كليا

Students can rely on the dictionary translation because the sentence is straightforwardly expressed. Obama is citing Sharon's words which is a message that emphasizes American sympathy of Israeli people and understand their dreams. Translators should consider both the semantic and sociolinguistic elements of ST, Hatim and Mason (1991). More importantly, the concept "dream" is vague and is open to many interpretations.

Excerpt (17)

"Peace of no choice."

This excerpt is translated adequately by 27% as:

السلام هو الحل الوحيد

It is translated semi adequately by 40% as:

سلام بدون خيار آخر

It is translated inadequately by 33% as:

سلام انعدام الخيارات

33% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately because it is political- bound expression. This also indicates that every language has its own stylistic, linguistic, semantic realizations as well as pragmatic effect. This excerpt exemplifies the fact that every language has its own way of expressing ideas. Unless translators translate the sentence functionally, they will not be able to attain optimal translation product.

Excerpt (18)

"There always be extremists who provide an excuse to not work."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 7% as:

وسيكون هناك دائما متطرفون الذين يقدمون الذريعة لنا كي لا نتصرف

It is translated semi adequately by 43% as:

يوجد هناك دائما المتطرفون الذين يقدمون عذرا لعدم التنفيذ

It is translated inadequately by 50% as:

سيكون هناك دائما متطرفين يقدمون الاعذار لعدم التحرك

93% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately because they adhered to literal translation which does not work here. The excerpt, to a degree, is ambiguous due to the lack of the context which is an important political component. It is vague and may probably have different interpretations.

The problem that the students have in this excerpt is their inability to exploit and analyze the contextual meaning of the ST. More importantly, the "work" that Obama refers to is not known, which emphasizes the fact that translation has an interdisciplinary nature. That is, students who have a good background in the American political and socio-cultural interests are supposed to produce good translation versions. It is the job of the translators to discover the intended meaning, assumptions and realities because these non- linguistic components are necessary in any verbal communication.

Excerpt (19)

"Israelis must recognize the continued settlement activity is counterpart to the cause of peace."

This excerpt is translated adequately by only 13% as:

يجب على الإسرائيليين أن يعترفوا أنّ استمرار النشاط الاستيطاني لا يخدم عملية السلام

It is translated semi adequately by 63% as:

يجب على إسرائيل أن تدرك إن الاستمرار في النشاط الاستيطاني غير مثمر لعملية السلام

It is translated inadequately by 24% as:

يجب على إسرائيل أن تدرك أن الاستمرار في بناء المستوطنات هو معاكس لعملية السلام

87% of the students failed to render the sentence appropriately because of adopting the literal translation strategy, by the help of the dictionary, and so they could not produce satisfactory translation version. In this excerpt, Obama uses euphemism; he describes the act of building settlements as settlement activity. Obama does not criticize such an act as severely as its impact on the whole peace process.

Excerpt (20)

"We bear history on our shoulders, and we can carry it in our hearts ." This excerpt is translated adequately by only 6% as:

ونحن يقع على عاتقنا كل ذلك التاريخ ونحتفظ فيه بقلوبنا

It is translated semi adequately by 77% as:

فعلى أكتافنا نحمل التاريخ وفي قلوبنا يمكن أن نزرعه

It is translated inadequately by 17% as:

إننا نحفظ التاريخ عن ظهر قلب

This sentence has problematic translation because it should be translated functionally only. The pragmatic meaning of the excerpt is a determinant factor for achieving translation satisfaction, in such cases. We "Americans" fostering the American identity. Obama makes uses of metonymy (of the American international responsibilities "a burden") to make the meaning more impressive and philosophical, which makes translation more complicated.

4.4 Some Main Concluding Points Based on Data Analysis.

After having analyzed the students translations of the two excerpts, it is been observed that political speeches are usually characterized by the following characteristics which may double the difficulties of translation:

1. Politicians intelligently and tactfully employ their verbal symbols in the communication activities.
2. The content of political speeches deals with people and issues of common interest, ranging from simple and ordinary to issues of war and peace.
3. A political speech is a linguistic mobilization that urges people to act or react in a certain direction.

4. The language of political discourse conjures up the actions and achievements of the past, present and future.
5. Political speeches are full of cultural and historical symbols locally and internationally.
6. The language of political speeches makes reference to legends, tales and tournaments through repetition and metaphors.
7. Politicians depend on the use of camouflage in their speeches.
8. Politicians use through their stylistic manipulation of language binaries such as the possible and the impossible, strengths and weaknesses, life and death, peace and war, good and evil to make their words more appealing.
9. Using the future tense to highlight the hopes, ambition and a look for a better future.
10. Politicians foster a strong relationship between religion and politics to support their argument.
11. Translation as a communicative event is immensely made up of three related speech acts locutionary act, illocutionary force and perlocutionary effect. The third element stands as a major translation difficulty.
12. The students' inability to share the borders of socio-linguistic to the semantic manifestation of the text, prevents them from producing pragmatically satisfactory translation.
13. The most demanding translation task of translating political language is the transference of the effect of the ST into the TT.

14. Producing a TT that pragmatically has the same impact as the ST is a real challenge for translators.

Chapter Five

Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

The thesis has investigated major difficulties of translating political speeches as a main component of political discourse from English into Arabic. The thesis pinpoints the strategies employed by the translators and checks their appropriateness and whether the TL equivalent matches the SL terms semantically and pragmatically. This chapter is dedicated to comment on some prominent translation shortcomings or satisfactions in the light of the reviewed literature. The chapter is concluded with some research findings as well as some suggestions for further studies and investigations. In addition, it can be said that the thesis hopefully answered the following questions:

5.2 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question One:

In response to the thesis first question (how the discourse of politics is distinct?), it has been noticed that translation varies from discourse to another. Each discourse type has is a genre which has its own style. Translating political texts is not as translating technical texts. The test given to the students shows that they do not always have difficulties in translating political language. For example, "The ugly reality of anti-Semitism,"(excerpt 10/ second speech). Students can translate the sentence

simply by referring to the dictionary because the sentence does not have intricate political rhetoric, and the language used is not political- bound.

However, When the excerpts have special linguistic and stylistic formation or unique pragmatic realization, translation becomes problematic. One of the excerpt “The uncertainty of the region” stands as a problematic example because students are not familiar with the linguistic wording of the sentence and the context in which it is used. In addition, they do not have sufficient experience to decide on its pragmatic dimension.

In fact, the context is highly important for having the appropriate equivalent, without which translation cannot be attained successfully. As in excerpt number five from the second speech. “Who were robbed of the ability to live.” Most of the students translate this clause literally; consequently, their translations are not optimal. The problem that the students have is due to the absence of the context and students ignorance of this political- bound expression. Finally, translating political texts differs from translating any other texts because a political text is hybrid and consequently more than one translation strategy should be used interchangeably for the same text.

5.3 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Two:

Concerning the second research question about the extent of translation variations, it is true that translators generally find no difficulties

in translating scientific texts; they only need to look up the meaning of new words out of a dictionary to perform the task. Translation variations in technical-scientific texts may be zero; thus, if a number of translators were asked to translate the same scientific text the degree of translation variation would be very little. Concerning translating political texts, things are different. In other words, translation variations vary in accordance with the political rhetoric, figurative language and political bound-terms. This can be explained in the excerpt "The uncertainty of the region...". Indeed, such sentence poses a translation difficulty that can only be overcome through the context in which it occurs and through experiencing the item in media. It should also be emphasized that translation variation among translators is attributed to translators experience of the SL and TL and how much the SL item is familiar and common. Thus, the analysis of the students translations shows that sometimes the students' translations are completely different. In other words, translators distort the real intended meaning of the ST, in certain cases, because the meaning in the political discourse is not expressed straightforwardly.

5.4 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Three:

With regard to why translating a political text is not a straightforward process? It can be said that political discourse is a hybrid genre; that is, it is a mixture of different genres. A political text may contain some religious, law, educational, advertising, scientific or some other text types. Since a political discourse is a mixture of all these, it is not

advisable as translators to follow a linear translation strategy. For instance, Obama always makes reference to sacred texts, historical incidents or some scientific facts. In other words, translators ought to approach the ST differently based on the components that make up the text.

5.5 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Four:

“Which translation strategies are to be used in translating political text type, and why?”

Concerning the strategies of translating political texts, the two main strategies that the students resorted to were literal and functional ones, or they can be put differently, semantic and pragmatic strategies. Literal translation may work and function well in certain situations as: "These are not opinions to be debated, these are facts to be dealt with." In this case literal translation is accepted if not be the sole solution. Concerning this example, literal not functional translation strategy can lead to optimal translation product. Whereas, in some other cases, literal translation leads to mistranslation as: "Put yourself in their shoes." This sentence cannot be translated literally at all; on the contrary, it should be translated functionally or pragmatically.

However, using TT oriented translation strategies should not exceed the limits and becomes manipulation. It has been noticed that manipulating the ST distorts the real intended meaning and makes mistranslation. Hence,

the analysis of the translations reveals that translators should opt for different translation strategies for the same political text.

5.6 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Five:

The data analysis reveals how to tackle both the ST and the TT. The thesis instructs the translator insightfully of how to approach reading the ST. This is done very well through providing the translator with the most prominent features of the discourse of politics and mainly political speeches. It is time to be aware of the nature of the political language, how it is structured and how it functions. Unless translators are aware of these linguistic components of the political discourse, (political rhetoric, political philosophy and figurative language), they can hardly be able to render the ST satisfactorily.

In addition to the insightful recommendations concerning how to read the political ST by the translator, the thesis instructs the reader of how to read the TT (the translation product). In other words, readers should read the TT with a critical eye and keep in mind they are reading a piece of translation, in case they have any suspicion about understanding the TT.

5.7 Discussion Related to the Findings of Question Six:

The last research question is about the problematic translation level of language. The thesis highlights the inability and failure of the students to capture the pragmatic implicature, and as a result the concept of equivalence remains controversial. It also emphasizes the significance of paying attention to perlocutionary, the effect which an utterance produces.

Besides, the results of the thesis encourage the students to concentrate on capturing not only the content of the ST but the effect as well. The analysis informs the students about how politicians often violate the Grice's maxims (quality, quantity, relevance and manner), and that they should consider this when they translate political texts because the rhetorical devices of political texts are based on violating or not violating the Grice's maxims.

5.8 Conclusions

After having analyzed the translations done by the students, it has become obvious that MA translator students fail to achieve optimal translation due to a number of reasons:

Firstly, students inadequate translation is due to the lack of acquaintance of the political expressions they face in translating the excerpts. For example, students cannot perform the translation task both linguistically, stylistically and with reasonable coherence and cohesion as well as achieving the pragmatic impact of the ST in the TT. Thus, it is true that a good translator must be both a good reader and a good bilingual.

Secondly, since students knowledge in the SL (English) is not sufficient, students often rush to look up the meaning of new or difficult words out of the dictionary, which is not helpful nor practical for translating political expressions. The translations done by the students are mostly characterized as having literal and informal equivalents, and in this way the students keep stick to the semantic level only.

Thirdly, since no two languages can be identical every time, the sole literal translation strategy does not work. The excerpts which are translated literally, are analyzed as translated inadequately specially when the ST item has not an identical one in the TL. Complete matching between the SL and TL must occur on the semantic, syntactic, stylistic and functional level. Unless having these levels identical, referring to literal translation would be inaccurate and misleading. Therefore, translators ought to vary their translation strategies in accordance with the ST items and in the light of previous principles.

Fourthly, it has been noticed that students' performance in the test shows that they are not aware of cohesion and coherence. It is worth mentioning that items and ideas are linked together differently from one language to another. In other words, what makes sense in one language may not make sense in another. Besides, the way things make sense in a particular language may not be the same way in another language. For instance, words such as 'opportunity' and 'dream' do not have the same connotation in Arabic as they have in English, and so when they are translated into Arabic they sound odd. Such factors are the reason behind having some Arabic translation versions as meaningless and misleading.

Fifthly, some political lexical items have only partial or no equivalents in the TL, i.e. "opportunity" is used very often in English political discourse whereas it does not have the same sense in Arabic. Obama always refers to this political item whenever he wants to emphasize

the American aids to the third world specially in helping people (in the third world) to find jobs.

Sixthly, reasonably, when we translate we do not translate the grammar or the style of the original text but we only translate the meaning, although style plays an important role in affecting the meaning.

Seventhly, having a bad style changes the meaning or may make it ambiguous.

Eighthly, translators should use the correct style in the TL that echoes the function of the ST style.

Ninthly, translation mistakes are due to cultural discrepancies between the two languages or because of the lack of understanding of the meaning of the ST.

Finally, the translator students are observed that they opt for the formal translation strategy where the functional strategy should be used. The other important observation, in this regard, is that even when translators translate functionally their freedom of manipulating the text is unlimited and this produces mistranslation.

5.9 Recommendations

Based on the previous analysis and discussions of the students' translations, the researcher proposes attentively the recommendations bellow:

- 1- Translators are recommended to consider the context where the ST item occurs.
- 2- Translators should be aware of the fact that discourses overlap, in which there are minor discourses within the main discourse.
- 3- Translators should vary their translation strategies in the same text.
- 4- Translators must be aware of the main characteristics of the political discourse to be able to handle the text appropriately.
- 5- Translators should have reasonable background about the two languages (SL & TL).
- 6- Translators are recommended to check the extent of cohesion and coherence the translation product has.
- 7- Translators must produce a TT that has similar effects to that of the ST.
- 8- Translators should have a background about the politician who gives the speech as well as the addressees.
- 9- Translators ought to consider the Grice's maxims and when they are violated as part of the philosophical manifestation of the discourse of politics
- 10- MA translator students must be exposed to more intensively pragmatic courses accompanied with translation.

11-MA translation students should not underestimate the importance of the pragmatic factor in translating from English into Arabic.

12-MA translation students should not mistakenly consider translation as a pure linguistic and semantic exercise.

13-MA translator students must be exposed to more intensively practical translation courses.

14-Finally, further studies and investigations are recommended about the relationship of political rhetoric, teleology and pragmatics.

References

- 1- Al- Hammad, M. (199). **Political Discourse Analysis: An Arabic English Contrastive Case Study**. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Yarmouk University.
- 2- Al- Harish, S. (2002). **Cohesive Devices in Arabic: A major Problem in Translating English Journalistic Text into Arabic**. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Yarmouk University.
- 3- Al- Shamali, M. (1992). **Meaning in Translating English Journalistic Texts into Arabic**, M.A. Thesis. Yarmouk University.
- 4- Al- Zu'bi, I. (2012). **Difficulties that MA Students Encounter in Translating Political Expression from His Majesty King Abdullah's Our Last Best Chance**. Unpublished MA. Thesis, Middle East University: Amman- Jordan.
- 5- Ali, A. (2007). **Meaning and Emotiveness in the Production and Translation of Ideology: A Case Study of the Israeli Incursion into the Gaza Strip (2006)**. (Unpublished MA. Thesis). An-Najah National University Nablus.
- 6- Alvstad, C and et al (Eds.). (2011). **Methods and Strategies of Process Research**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- 7- Arnold, H. (2007). **The Practice of Critical Discourse Analysis: An Introduction**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- 8- Austin, J.L. (2002). **How to Do Things with Words**. Beijing: Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press.
- 9- Badran, D. (2001). **Modality and Ideology in Translating Political Texts**. Nottingham: Linguistic Circular.
- 10- Baker, M and Saldanha, G. (2011). **Encyclopedia of Translation Studies**. New York: Routledge.
- 11- Baker, M. (1992). **In Other Words: A Course book on translation**. New York: Routledge.
- 12- Baker, M. (1999). **In other words: A course book on translation**. London and New York: Routledge.
- 13- Bastin, L and Bandia, F. (Eds.) (2006). **Charting the Future of Translation History**. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.
- 14- Bastone, R. (1995). **Grammar in Discourse: Attitude and Deniability**. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 15- Beard, A. (2000). **The Language of Politics**. London: Routledge.
- 16- Beeby, A. (2000). **Investigating Translation**. New York: Library of Congress Cataloguing Data.
- 17- Brown, G and Yule, G. (1983). **Discourse Analysis**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 18- Bruzdziak, E. (2011). **Translation Strategies and Techniques in Audiovisual Translation of Humor: Analysis of "Sherk2" and "Ice Age"**. Published MA Thesis, CRIN Verlag.
- 19- Charteris- Black, J. (2005). **Politicians and Rhetoric: The Persuasive Power of Metaphor**. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

- 20- Chilton, P. (2004). **Analyzing Political Discourse: Theory and Practice.** New York: Routledge.
- 21- Cohen, M and Fermon, N. (Eds.). (1996). **Princeton Readings in Political Thought: Essential Texts since Plato.** Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- 22- Cook, G. (2003). **Applied Linguistics.** Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 23- Cornin, M. (2003). **Translation and Globalization.** London: Routledge.
- 24- Daraghmeh, A and et al. (2010). **To Translate or Subvert: Translating Politically Sensitive Texts in the Palestinian Context.** Bethlehem University Journal, Vol. 29, (2010).
- 25- Darwish, A. (2008). **Optimality in Translation.** Australia: Writerscope Publishers Amazon. Com.
- 26- Darwish, A. (2010). **Elements of Translation.** Australia, Melbourne: Writerscope Publishers Amazon com.
- 27- Dukate, A. (2009). **Translation, Manipulation, and Interpreting.** Germany: Peter Lang.
- 28- Dunne, M. (2003). **Democracy in Contemporary Egyptian Political Discourse.** Nitherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- 29- Edwards, J. (2009). **Language and Identity.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 30- Faiq, S. (2004). **Cultural Encounters in Translation from Arabic.** New York: Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data.

- 31- Fairclough, N. (1991). **Language and Power**. New York: Longman.
- 32- Fairclough, N. (2001). **Language and Power**. New York: Pearson Education Limited.
- 33- Fairclough, I and Fairclough, N. (2012). **Political Discourse Analysis: A Method for Advanced Students**. New York: Routledge.
- 34- Fargahl, M. (1993). "*Managing in Translation: A Theoretical Model*". **Meta** 257- 267.
- 35- Gopferich, S and et al (Eds.). (2010). **New Approaches in Translation Process Research**. Scandinavia: Samfundslitteratur Amazon. Com.
- 36- Gotti, M and Sarcevic, S (Ed.). (2006). **Insight into Specialized Translation**. Switzerland: Peter Lang Amazon Com.
- 37- Gubbins, P and Holt, M. (Eds.). (2012). **Beyond Boundaries: Language and Identity in Contemporary Europe**. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Amazon Co.
- 38- Hansen, L. (2010). **Translation of Political Speeches: A Skopos-theoretical analysis**. Retrieved Pur.au.dk/.../Microsoft-word_Master_Thesis.
- 39- Obeng, S and Hartford, B . (2002).**Surviving Through Obliqueness Language of Politics in Emerging Democracies**. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.
- 40- Hatim, B and Mason, I. (1997). **The translator as Communicator**. London: Routledge.

- 41- Hatim, B and Mason, I. (2000). **The Translation Studies Reader**. London and New York: Routledge.
- 42- Hatim, B. (2001). **Teaching and Researching Translation**. England: Pearson Education Limited.
- 43- Hickey, L. (Ed). (1998). **The Pragmatics of Translation**. Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters.
- 44- Hoffmann, C. (2012). **Cohesive Profiling: Meaning and Interaction in Personal Weblogs**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- 45- Jaradat, S. (2010). **Culture and Simultaneous Interpreting of Political Discourse: Obama's Speech in Cairo**. Unpublished MA Thesis, American University of Sharjah: UAE.
- 46- Joseph, J E. (2006). **Language and Politics**. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- 47- Kuhiwczak, P. and Littan, K. (Eds) (2007). **A Companion to Translation Studies**. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- 48- Kumar Das, B. (2008). **A Handbook of Translation Studies**. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributers.
- 49- Kussmaul, P. (1995). **Training Translator**. New York: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- 50- Lai, Y- P. (2013). **The Anatomy of Translation Problems**. Oxford: Chatridge Book Oxford.
- 51- Landers, E. (2001). **Literary Translation: A Practical Guide**. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.

- 52- Lansdale, B. (1996). **Teaching Translation from Spanish to English: Worlds beyond Words**. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.
- 53- Leeman, W. (2012). **The Technological Discourse of Barack Obama**. Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books.
- 54- Lewis, B. (1988). **The Political Language of Islam**. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- 55- Linning, G. (2008). **Translation Problems in Reference to Thought and Reality**. Christian- Albrechts- Universitat zu Keil English Department.
- 56- Llamas, C and Watt, D. (Eds.). (2010). **Language and Identities**. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University.
- 57- Locke, T. (2004). **Critical Discourse Analysis**. London: International Publishing Group.
- 58- Mayre, A. (2008). **Language and Power: An introduction to Institution Discourse**. London and New York: Continuum International Publishing Group.
- 59- Millan, C and Bartrina, F. (Eds.). (2013). **The Routledge Handbook of Translation Studies**. London: Routledge.
- 60- Muhammed, F. (1989). **Elm- At- Tarjamah: MadkhalLughawi**. Cairo: Dar Ath- Thaqafa Al- Jadidah.
- 61- Munday, J. (2012). **Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications**. London: Routledge.

- 62- Munday, J. (Ed.). (2009). **The Routledge Companion to Translation Studies**. London: Routledge.
- 63- Nazzal, A. (2012). *Translation as Intercultural Communication Encounter: A Destructive Approach*. **AWEJ** (Arab World Journal). Vol. 3, No. 1. Link: [Http:// WWW.awej.org/?atrikle](http://WWW.awej.org/?atrikle) 93.
- 64- Nazzal, A. (2013). *Special Issue on Translation*. **AWEJ**. Vol. 4, No.2. Link: [Http:// WWW.awej.org/?atrikle](http://WWW.awej.org/?atrikle) 93.
- 65- Newmark, P. (1988). **A Textbook of Translation**. New Jersey: Prentice Hall International Ltd.
- 66- Newmark, P. (1991). **About Translation**. New York: Multilingual Matters.
- 67- Newmark, P. (1999). **Word, Text, Translation**. Boston: British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data.
- 68- Newmark, P. (2001) **ABOUT TRANSLATION**. New York: Multilingual Matters.
- 69- Nida, E. (2000). **Principles of Correspondence**. London and New York: Routledge.
- 70- Nida, E. (2001). **Context in Translating**. New York: Library of Congress Cataloguing –in – Publication Data.
- 71- Nord, C. (2005). **Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Model for Translation- Oriented Text Analysis**. New York, Amsterdam, Netherlands: Heidelberg.
- 72- Obeng, S and Hartford, B. (Eds.). (2008). **Political Discourse Analysis**. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

- 73- Podkalicka, A. (2007). **Lost in Translation? Language Policy, media and community in the EU and Australia: some Lessons from the SBS.** Queens Land University of Technology.
- 74- Polyak, M. (1997). **The Karaite Tradition of Arabic Bible Translation: A linguistic and the Pentateuch from the Tenth& Eleventh Centuries CE.** Netherlands: Brill Amazon. Com.
- 75- Ray, K. (Ed.). (2008). **Studies in Translation.** New Delhi: Atlantic Publisher& Distributors.
- 76- Riccardi, A. (Ed.). (2002). **Translation Studies: Perspectives on Emerging Discipline.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 77- Schaffner, C. (Ed.). (2002). **The Role of Discourse Analysis for Translation and Translator Training.** Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- 78- Schaffner, C and Bassnett, S (Eds.). (2010). **Political Discourse, Media Translation.** UK.: Cambridge Scholars.
- 79- Schaffner, C. (Ed.) (1999). **Translation and Norms.** Boston: British Library Cataloging in Publication Data.
- 80- Schaffner, C and Adab, B. (Eds.). (2000). **Developing Translational Competence.** Amsterdam, The Netherlands: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- 81- Shastri, D. (2012). **Fundamental Aspects of Translation.** New Delhi: PHI Learning Private Limited.
- 82- Shiyab, S. (2006). **A textbook of Translation: Theoretical and Practical Implication.** Belgium: Grant Publishers.

- 83- Shunnaq, A. (1993). " *Lexical Incongruence in Arabic English Translation Due to Emotiveness in Arabic*". **Trujman**,2: P.P 37-63.
- 84- Silva, E. (2012). **Filipinos of Greater Philadelphia**. Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.
- 85- Simms, K. (1997). **Translating Sensitive Texts: Linguistic Aspects**. Amsterdam: Editions Rodopi.
- 86- Steiner, E and Yallop, C. (2001). **Exploring Translation and Multilingual Text Production: Beyond Context**. Germany, Berlin: de Gruyter.
- 87- Trosborg, A. (Ed.). (1997). **Text Typology and Translation**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Com.
- 88- Van Dijk, T. (2000). **Ideology and discourse: a multidisciplinary introduction**. Barcelona: Pompeu Fabra.
- 89- Van Dijk, T. (1997). **Discourse as Social Interaction**. London: Sage.
- 90- Venuti, L. (Ed.). (2012). **The Translation Studies Reader**. London: Routledge.
- 91- Vermeer, H. (1989). **Skopos and Commission in Translation Activity**. London: Routledge.
- 92- Wilson, J. (1990). **Politically Speaking: The Pragmatic Analysis of Political Language**. Cambridge: Basil Blackwell Inc.
- 93- Wilss, W. (1982). **The science of translation: problems and methods**. Tubigen, Germany: Gunter Narr Verlag.
- 94- Wodak, R and Meyer, M. (2009). **Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis**. London: British Library Cataloguing in Publication data.

95- Woods, N. (2006). **Describing Discourse: A Practical Guide to Discourse Analysis**. London: Arnold.

96- Wright, E and Wright, D. (Eds.). (1993).**Scientific and Technical Translation**. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Com.

Appendixes

Questionnaire Cover Letter

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am a student from An-Najah National University doing my MA graduation, as per the project requirement, I am conducting a translation survey.

The participants are to translate the provided political excerpts from English into Arabic. The translator participants are hopefully expected to answer the questionnaire seriously so as the researcher can investigate, analyze the overall data to reach some informative concluding points. The data will be confidential and I will share my research results once the analysis is completely done. Thank you a lot for every effort and every single second you willingly cooperate with.

Sincerely,

Mr. Omar Abdel- Hadi.

Part One:

Personal Identifiable Information.

Dear Students:

For the purpose of objectivity and accuracy, students are kindly asked to fill in the below form by putting an "x" next to the answer which fits.

Thank you,

Omar Abdel-Hadi. (MA student at An-Najah National University.

1- Level of education:

Second year

Other

2- Work of translation experience

With experience..... years No experience

3- First language

Arabic

English

Other

4- Nationality

Palestinian Other

5- Gender

Male Female **Part Two:**

The selected political excerpts of Obama's two political speeches:

Obama's speech in Cairo, on June 4, 2009 and Obama's speech in Jerusalem, on March 21, 2013.

Obama's political speech in Cairo, on June 4, 2009.

- 1- " Tension has been fed by colonialism."
- 2- "the sweeping change."
- 3- "All this has bred more fear and more mistrust."
- 4- "So long as our relationship is defined by our differences."
- 5- "We will empower those who sow hatred rather than peace."
- 6- "And this cycle of suspicion and discord must end."
- 7- "but no single speech can eradicate years of mistrust."
- 8- "Be conscious of God and speak always the truth."
- 9- "Islam has demonstrated through words and deeds the possibilities of religious tolerance and racial equality."

10-"We have shed blood and struggled for centuries to give meaning to those words."

11-"These are not opinions to be debated, these are facts to be dealt with."

12-"The Holy Qur'an teaches us that whoever kills an innocent is as if he has killed all mankind." And "whoever saves a person, as if he has saved all mankind."

13-"I hope that our wisdom will grow with our power, and teach us that the less we use our power the greater, it will be."

14-"And America will not turn our backs on the legitimate Palestinian aspiration for dignity, opportunity, and a state of their own."

15-"black people in America suffered the lash of the whip as slaves and the humiliation of segregation."

16-"Israel will not go away."

17-"there is a tendency to measure one's own faith by the rejection of somebody's else faith."

18-"But all of us must recognize that education and innovation will be the currency of the 21st. Century."

19-"It is a belief that pulsed in the cradle of civilization."

20-"The Holy Qur'an tell us : " O mankind! We have created you male and female and we have made you into nations."

- Obama's speech in Jerusalem, on March 21, 2013.

1-"the dream of true freedom finally found its full expression in the Zionist idea- to be free people in your homeland."

2-"that responsibility does not end when you reach the promised land, it only begins."

3-"We are enriched by faith."

4- "We are fueled by entrepreneurship and innovation."

5-"who were robbed of the ability to live."

6-"The world is watching, and we will hold you accountable."

7- "Assad must go so that Syria's future can begin."

8- "But Iran must know this time is not unlimited."

9-".... All options are on the table."

10-"... the ugly reality of anti- Semitism."

11- "Indeed, it is the only path to true security."

12- " –the uncertainty of the region."

13- " –the days when Israel could seek peace with handful of autocratic leaders."

14- "Put yourself in their shoes."

15- " Neither occupation nor expulsion is the answer."

16- Sharon said: " If we insist on fulfilling the dream in its entirety, we are liable to lose it all."

17- "Peace of no choice."

18- "There always be extremists who provide an excuse to not act."

19- "Israelis must recognize that continued settlement activity is counterproductive to the cause of peace."

20- "We bear history on our shoulders, and we can carry it in our hearts."

جامعة النجاح الوطنية

كلية الدراسات العليا

تحليل اللغة السياسية والترجمة:

دراسة حالة اثنتين من الخطابات السياسية لأوباما

(في القاهرة عام 2009 وفي القدس 2013)

إعداد

عمر صدقي محمود عبد الهادي

إشراف

د. أيمن نزال

قدمت هذه الأطروحة استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير في برنامج اللغويات التطبيقية والترجمة بكلية الدراسات العليا في جامعة النجاح الوطنية، نابلس - فلسطين.

2015

ب

تحليل اللغة السياسية والترجمة:

دراسة حالة اثنين من الخطابات السياسية لأوباما (في القاهرة عام 2009 وفي القدس

(2013

إعداد

عمر صدقي محمود عبد الهادي

إشراف

د. أيمن نزال

المُلخَص

تهدف الرسالة إلى بحث المشاكل التي تواجه طلبة السنة الثانية الملتحقين في برنامج اللغويات التطبيقية والترجمة في جامعة النجاح الوطنية خلال الفصل الثاني من العام الدراسي 2013/2014 م عند ترجمتهم اللغة السياسية وتحديد الخطابات السياسية.

تسلط الرسالة الضوء على خصائص الخطاب السياسي التي من شأنها تعقيد الترجمة، لتحقيق هذه الأهداف يثير الباحث التساؤلات التالية:-

- 1- كيف يختلف الخطاب السياسي عن الخطابات الأخرى؟
- 2- إلى أي حد تختلف ترجمة التعبيرات السياسية التي تتصف بالبلاغة السياسية من مترجم إلى آخر؟
- 3- لماذا تعتبر ترجمة النصوص السياسية عملية غير مباشرة؟ وكيف؟
- 4- ما هي استراتيجيات الترجمة وأساليبها التي ينبغي استخدامها في ترجمة النص السياسي، ولماذا؟
- 5- كيف يمكن للمترجم قراءة النص المنقول منه، وكيف يمكن للشخص العادي قراءة النص المنقول إليه؟
- 6- ما هو المستوى اللغوي الذي يشكل معضلة بارزة في الترجمة؟

النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة تبين أنّ النصوص السياسيّة تسبب مشاكل حقيقيّة لدى طلبة الماجستير مستوى سنة ثانية. وهذه المشاكل تعزى إلى البلاغة السياسيّة وعدم إلمام الطالب باللّغة السياسيّة والثّقافة الأجنبيّة وكذلك عدم الاهتمام بتحقيق التّطابق ما بين النصّ الأصليّ والمترجم على المستوى التداولي.

ومن هنا فقد أظهر الطلبة العديد من الأخطاء في التّرجمة وذلك بسبب استخدامهم المرادف غير المناسب، وكذلك بسبب لجوئهم إلى استراتيجيات غير مناسبة في التّرجمة مثل استراتيجية التّرجمة الحرفيّة أو الرّسميّة.

إنّ نتائج الأطروحة تشير أنّ 27% فقط من ترجمات الطلبة هي ترجمات صحيحة، وهذا يعني أنّ هذه المشاكل جدّية وتستحق كثيرا من التّقصّي. إن الإخفاق في التّرجمة لدى الطلبة حرّف المعنى المقصود وأدّى إلى سوء فهم، وبالتالي فإنّ الأطروحة توصي بإجراء مزيد من الدّراسات حول البلاغة السياسيّة والتداولية للوصول إلى استنتاجات مرضية أكثر فيما يتعلّق بترجمة الخطاب السياسيّ.