

**Challenges that Translators Encounter when Translating
Political Texts and Speeches from English into Arabic**

التحديات التي تواجه المترجمين عند ترجمة النصوص والخطابات
السياسية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
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Authorization

I, **Rawsan Kareem Waseej**, hereby authorize the Middle East University to supply copies of my thesis to libraries, organizations or even individuals when required.

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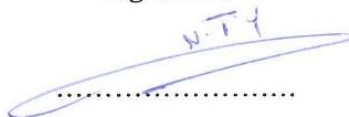
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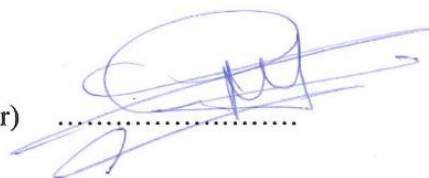
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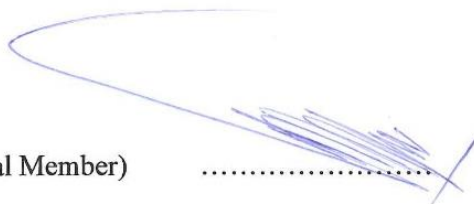
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Dedication

Gratitude and love from the deepest point of my heart to all who were too patient with me.

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Abbreviations

SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
ST	Source Text
TT	Target Text
TC	Target culture
PDA	Political Discourse Analysis
SLT	Source Language Text
TLT	Target Language Text
PPF	Public Positive Face
FTAs	Avoiding Face Threatening Acts
APA	American Psychological Association

Challenges that Translators Encounter when Translating Political Texts and Speeches from English into Arabic

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Abstract

This study aims at investigating the problems that graduate students in English encounter when translating political texts and speeches from English into Arabic. It also aims to explore the reasons behind these challenges. The study is based on translating (21) statements extracted from the speech of the king of Jordan i.e. His Majesty King Abdullah II. The sample of the study consisted of (20) graduate students in English enrolled in one of the Jordanian universities. To achieve these aims, the results of the test were analyzed qualitatively.

The study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are the challenges that graduate students in English face while translating political texts and speeches from English into Arabic?
2. What are the reasons behind such challenges?

As for the first the question, the study revealed that the challenges include resorting to literal translation was used heavily in a way that distort the intended meaning. It also found that the participants committed many linguistic problems. Concerning the second the question, the participants achieved the challenges above due to their ignorance of translation strategies that enable them to achieve the correct functional equivalence. Another cause for these problems is unfamiliarity with the political language and foreign culture.

The researcher recommends more studies to be executed on the translation of political speeches. She also recommends universities to conduct practical courses in this field to avoid such problems.

Keywords: Arabic, Challenges, English, Reasons, Solutions, Translation.

التحديات التي تواجه المترجمين عند ترجمة النصوص والخطابات السياسية من اللغة الانجليزية إلى اللغة العربية

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الدكتورة نسرين يوسف

الملخص

هدفت الدراسة الى معرفة الصعوبات التي يواجهها طلاب الدراسات العليا في اللغة الإنجليزية عند ترجمة النصوص والخطابات السياسية من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. كما هدفت إلى اكتشاف الأسباب الكامنة وراء هذه التحديات. اعتمدت هذه الدراسة على ترجمة (21) تعبير مستمدة من خطاب ملك الأردن جلالة الملك عبد الله الثاني. واستخدمت عينة مكونة من (20) طالب دراسات عليا في اللغة الإنجليزية مسجلين في إحدى الجامعات الأردنية. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، تم تحليل نتائج الاختبار بشكل نوعي.

تهدف الدراسة للإجابة على الأسئلة التالية:

1. ما هي التحديات التي يواجهها طلاب الدراسات العليا في اللغة الإنجليزية أثناء ترجمة النصوص والخطابات السياسية من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية؟
2. ما هي الأسباب الكامنة وراء هذه التحديات؟

أما بالنسبة للسؤال الأول، فقد كشفت الدراسة أن التحديات تضمنت اللجوء إلى الترجمة الحرفية تم استخدامها بكثافة بطريقة تشوه المعنى المقصود. ووجدت أيضا أن المشاركين ارتكبوا العديد من المشاكل اللغوية. فيما يتعلق بالسؤال الثاني، حقق المشاركون التحديات المذكورة أعلاه بسبب جهلهم باستراتيجيات الترجمة التي تمكنهم من تحقيق التكافؤ الوظيفي الصحيح. سبب آخر لهذه المشاكل هو عدم الإلمام باللغة السياسية والثقافة الأجنبية.

توصي الباحثة بإجراء المزيد من الدراسات حول ترجمة الخطب السياسية. كما توصي الجامعات بإجراء دورات عملية في هذا المجال لتجنب مثل هذه المشكلات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أسباب، تحديات، ترجمة، حلول، لغة إنجليزية، لغة عربية.

Chapter One

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Translation is a method of rendering a text's context, ideas or messages from one language to another. This process is based mainly on the accuracy, consistency, and naturalness of the meaning and concepts. It means that it is important to consider whether the target text readers will accept the same information as the source text readers do (Nugroho, 2012).

The importance of translation is critical in understanding global relationships in arts, science, law, economics, literature, technology and politics. Furthermore, as it is hard to learn a lot of languages, translation becomes unavoidable. Moreover, translation fosters human experiences, experiments and findings. It recreates and intensifies life's channel and diversifies human activity (Al-Zu'bi, 2012). Translation requires clarity and accuracy. Any little mistake in translation may be costly and may lead to huge consequences. Recently, the need for political translators has grown widely due to global political circumstances. This perhaps may explain the growing interest in political translation that deals with political conflicts as seen in territorial disputes and drafting international political agreements (Sarcevic, 2015).

In the same context, Newmark (1991) argues that politics is the most universal aspect of human activity. He also argues that politics often reflect on the language and appears in 'powerful emotive terms or important jargon'. Politics represents the most general and universal aspects of

human activity. Translating political discourse is important because of the cultural, linguistic and psychological diversity.

Political language includes topics related to political speeches, political programs, political agreements, public relations, protocols, official events, ceremonies, historical and societal phenomena as well as treaties among others. It also involves doctrines, ideologies, policies, conferences, international organizations and governments.

Many obstacles and issues are expected to emerge in the translation of political discourse. Ghzala (1994) gives an example of these obstacles such as long sentences, vague language and ambiguity. Political discourses are difficult to translate because politicians do not deliver their speeches to be translated for foreign audiences. In some cases, translators are not able to produce parallel texts that are identical in meaning, or their political and historical effect (Mardirosz, 2014).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Translation requires different kinds of knowledge such as knowledge in the source language and target language, knowledge in the fields under investigation, knowledge in methods of translation and others. The political language involves cultural, linguistic and psychological diversity. Because translating political discourse requires diverse kinds of knowledge, translators may encounter obstacles that affect their work. This is why the researcher decided to conduct this research to investigate the different challenges that face translators, and to identify their causes to benefit students of translation elsewhere.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The purpose of this study is to investigate the challenges that graduate students encounter when they translate political texts and speeches from English into Arabic. It also aims to explore the reasons behind these challenges.

1.4 Questions of the study

The study tries to answer the following questions:

- 1- What are the challenges that graduate students in English face while translating political texts and speeches from English into Arabic?
- 2- What are the reasons behind such challenges?

1.5 Significance of the study

Politics and political issues are so important in our life. In most cases, politics is communicated through English. In order to understand these issues, there is a need for accurate translation. Although research regarding politics is conducted in the world, there is little research performed in Jordan which addresses the challenges that face translators in Jordan. The study has major importance as it discusses an issue that will benefit students, translators and researchers as well.

1.6 Limitations and limits of the study

Results of this study will be limited to the sample and instrument used in this study and may not be generalized to all graduate students since the sample does not include all graduate students in Jordan. It is only limited to the political texts and speeches included in the test. The study will be conducted in Amman, Jordan during the academic year 2019/2020.

1.7 Definition of terms

Challenges: theoretically, it refers to “something that tests strength, skill or ability, especially in a way that is interesting.” Longman Advanced American Dictionary, (2000) p. 217. Operationally, it refers to the difficulties and obstacles that graduate students encounter in translating political texts and speeches from English Arabic.

Translation: theoretically, it refers to “rendering the meaning of a text from a source language into a target language in the same way as the original writer intended it. Gaber, (2005) p.17. Operationally it refers to the translation of political texts and speeches from English into Arabic.

Political texts: theoretically, it refers to a piece of written language that has a meaning in a political context. Gaber, (2005) p. 17. Operationally, it refers to any written political ideas such as political speeches

Political speeches: theoretically, it refers to expressions that comment on government action rather than the private conduct of an individual. (Duhaime's Law Dictionary). Operationally, it refers to political discourse related to political events and political speeches

Chapter Two

Review of literature

2.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of theoretical literature and empirical investigations related to challenges that translators encounter when translating political texts and speeches from English into Arabic. The theoretical literature aims at providing information about political translation, challenges and reasons related to problems encountered. As for the empirical studies, it deals with issues related to difficulties and reasons associated with political translation.

2.1 Definition of translation

(Bastin & Bandia, 2006) provide some insightful ideas about the history of translation. Both believe that 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

According to (Lederer, 2003, 36), "translation is the process of trying to establish equality between two texts expressed in two different languages. By definition, these equivalents always depend on the nature of the two texts, the purpose and the relationship involved. The relationship between two cultures Translation can be defined as a process as a product Researchers who believe that translation is only the result of a process (text) believe that translation is only determined by cultural and historical needs of the products. These researchers believe that the research area should be a description of a single translation. The process-oriented researchers care about the process or the behavior of the translation itself. It is true that this process is very

complex. The translator created a new text. Oriented researchers are interested in the translation process, the concept or "text" is also an important part of its definition.

(Cornin, 2003) 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 the future of politics as a result of the appearance of certain international institutions, organizations and modernity.

According to (Nida, 2001) translators ought not to know the meaning of all words the way they are listed in a comprehensive dictionary nor need to analyze the 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 per 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 be based on the ST type and the purpose of the 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. Translation challenges

Ray (2008) cited Cicero many years ago to summarize the translator's dilemma because they often have problems because if they adopt a word-by-word translation strategy, they will criticize them for deviating from the ST function. Similarly, translators will be blamed for changing the wording and order of the STs when they are forced to force them to change something. Cicero wants to emphasize the fact that neither of the two translation strategies above can always be used. In other words, being loyal to ST or TT can criticize and blame the translation.

Gopferich (2010) summarizes the following translation problems:

- 1- The exact meaning of the SL speech is not always simple and not available.
- 2- The reference books that translators may need are not available.
- 3- Having two languages and two different cultures is a gap that complicates the translation process.

Translators often face one or all at the same time. When translating, translators sometimes find it difficult to present some ST projects, and they suffer when they try to solve problems with political languages. This can lead to translation failures and inadequacy. In addition, as long as the translation is political and the problems addressed are very delicate, any failure in the translation will have its adverse consequences.

According to (Klaudy, 2003), if we consider the idea of equivalence, researchers can be divided into two groups: the first group believes that equivalence is the basic condition for any translation, and the second group believes that texts in different languages can be at varying degrees Equivalent (fully or partially equivalent), at different levels of performance (equal in context, semantics, grammar, vocabulary, etc.), and different levels (word by word, sentence by

the phrase, sentence-sentence). The latter group can be divided into two other groups: the first is called the normative group because it tries to specify how to achieve equivalence for translators; the second is called the descriptive group because it tries to describe how translators are translating. Obtain equivalence in the process

Baker (1992) pointed out that one of the main problems that translators often face is the lack of equality or inequality. Baker noted that in some cases it is difficult for translators to assign TL equivalent to the terminology of SL because the two languages (SL and TL) are not the same. Because translation occurs culturally and linguistically between two different languages, translators often encounter problems related to lack of parity.

Translation theorists have discussed different translation problems. Although linguists and translation theorists have classified them differently, the consensus among them is that these translation problems exist in all types of translated texts, but to varying degrees. In general, these problems can be classified differently. Some of them are related to the linguistic or cultural implementation of these two languages, others are related to the concepts of reciprocity and non-reciprocity, others are related to the type of text and context, and others are related to the use of language. In general, these difficulties are more attractive in political discourse, because there are two different cultures and audiences, and they have two different linguistic styles and characteristics. In addition, privacy is unique in practical political discussions.

Translation from one language to another often results in errors that result in incorrect connections to the original text. Errors are usually caused by the transfer of languages that receive semantic correspondence between two languages (Wallmach & Kruger, 1999). Language transfer causes negative translation effects by introducing language structures for target language

readers (TLs) that are either unknown or lacking. This phenomenon is called by NIDA (1964) as "translation". It was created by the Secretariat of Translators for Languages (SL) and is currently considered one of the major translation problems.

When translators translate into Arabic, they may encounter linguistic and cultural difficulties that may undermine their work or influence the readers' response to TL, and when translators translate to Arabic, they may encounter linguistic and cultural issues that may reduce their work or influence the response of the performer in TL.

2.3 Translation strategies

Shiyab (2006) analyzes two main parts of translation strategies: word-by-word (text) translation strategies and more free translation strategies. Newmark (1988) considers translation to be a matter of choice, but his idea is that translators must have the skills that allow them to determine the most appropriate translation strategy. In other words, there is no systematic or disciplinary process by which translators can translate. The choice of translator depends on the specific criteria of a particular theory. As Newmark meant, the choice of translation strategy can sometimes be controlled by rules.

(Hartford, 2002) believes that language strategy and internationalization are two basic strategies that provide language and cultural demands. According to L. Venuti (1995: 4) from (Yang, 2010: 77), the first to "reduce foreign texts to target cultural and cultural values and bring authors back home", ethnicity emphasizes linguistic and cultural differences in foreign language texts. Add pressure to values (culture) to register and send readers overseas.

Venuti talks about Foreignization strategies and says (1995: 20). "Foreign language to translate foreign languages is not a transparent expression of intent in foreign-language texts, but no

value. You can only interfere with the code, and from Venuti's point of view, what you find. : 20) is a translation of foreign languages into English for nationalism, racism, narcissism, culture, and imperialism for geopolitical and democratic relations. which gives the translator the impression that their perspective is intellectual and emotional.

2.4. Literature related to political language

2.4.1 Political texts as specific expressions of the political language

If we want to specify the nature of the terms of political language, it is useful to examine what forms the core of a political text. The scope of a political text can be persuasion, reasoning, deception or even haste, all of which require the use of specific languages. The purpose of a persuasive speech is to convince the audience to agree with the ideas or opinions of the speaker. If he/she constructs the argument as a solution to the problem, he can deliver an effective persuasive speech. The first job of the speaker or writer is to convince the audience that the particular problem is important to them, and then they must convince themselves with words that the speaker or writer has a solution to the problem. A persuasive speech can take many forms, such as sales promotion, debate and political litigation. A persuasive speech can use an emotional and/or logical appeal.

Factors such as body language, the disposition of the audience and the environment in which the speech is pronounced influence the success of a persuasive speech. Convincing text (whether written or verbal) can be seen as a process designed to change the attitude or behavior of a person (or group). This is a long process. After persuading a person about a problem, it is difficult to change their perspective. This requires a lot of energy. Without this energy, persuasion will fail. We can only persuade ourselves to adapt to expectations, or simply talk about accepting arguments, but not persuasion. This can be considered the initial stage of

persuasion (Cialdini 2001). Successful persuasion requires the art of discussion. The political argument is an example of a logical argument applicable to politics. Academics, the media candidates for political office and government officials use political arguments. Citizens can also use them in daily interactions to comment and understand political events. Political arguments are often cyclical, repeating the same facts with slightly different premises. The argument must be distinguished from advertising because advertising is little or no structure or rationality.

A particular type of argument is an argument based on the probability that is based on observations, experiences or findings that most people consider acceptable and correct. Probably the most important arguments are those based on evidence: facts, statistics, research results, summary reports or references of prestige (Zemplén - Kutrovátz 2012). If argument-based persuasion is unsuccessful, then there will be deceit, bad direction and haste. This means that to achieve its objectives, the speaker provides false data, shows false statistics and makes promises that cannot be fulfilled due to objective circumstances. Politics is full of speeches: speeches by citizens and politicians, speeches by journalists and political analysts, and last but not least, speeches by political scientists (Cacioppo and Petty 1986). Create new interpretations to give new meaning to the same text, but the most important question remains: what is the meaning of the text? What are they telling us? To answer this question effectively, you must have a thorough knowledge of political terminology.

The discourse of political science is expressed as a professional language. However, political discourse cannot be considered isolated from different but closely linked political discourses. Problems related to political linguistics arise when people form preliminary ideas about the role of language in politics, and when language becomes a relevant issue from a political perspective. Political terminology has the following functions: - expressive function, which means that it

expresses a goal rooted in the real political field; - objective function, which means that you have objective reasons to influence people's thoughts, feelings and behavior; -symbolic function, which means that thoughts and feelings are expressed through political symbols. According to the symbolic approach, if someone talks about symbolic politics, it refers to the real political sphere, a political sphere separated from real and real political problems. In the use of idiomatic language, symbolic politics means publicly displayed deception or alternative acts that reduce real political reality.

As a policy of signs (terms and slogans, badges, banners and images, gestures, ritual behavior and political arena), symbolic politics develop in the field of semantics. In contrast, substantive policies include a series of modifiable policy decisions (for example, legislation, contracts, taxes, etc.). Symbolic policy and substantive policies may be interconnected. On the one hand, the symbolic policy can influence substantive policies, and substantive policies can be transmitted, implemented or avoided through symbolic policy (Sarcinelli 1998). If we try to define political terms from the perspective of linguistic policy, we will notice that this concept of language draws attention to the concept of struggle (Szabó 2003). Assumptions: - Politics is primarily a linguistic field, mainly because political struggles take place in public spaces defined by the media; -Benefits that can be obtained in this fight, such as linking positive concepts with their political group. It can be transformed directly into political interests; the basis of greater political struggle will be the preformed political space, and winners of symbolic political struggles will be favored.

Regarding political texts, it can be said that subsequent reading becomes crucial. This is so because the political goals and means of the speaker are predominantly expressed in these political speeches (mainly for manipulation intention), and because the ultimate goal of political

speech is of course rhetorical purpose, that is manipulation. The analysis of political speech from the perspective of communication theory will cause special prominence in parallel with political specialization. In political communication, we are broadly interested in the relationship between politics and citizens, and how these groups are linked to each other. This theory describes political language as a type of human behavior, which is equivalent to other political behaviors and because of the development of communication technology and mass media, political language has become the most important form of political behavior.

The use of language is completely instrumental. The language itself is both a tool and a behavioral object. The basic question is how to strengthen other political actions through the effectiveness of communication. Later, this idea became generalized because all political actions played an important role in communication. As a result, it is clear that the analysis of political communication involves not only language tools or content problems, but also strategies to gain power. Proponents of the method of discourse analyze political language because they want to understand how political roles shape the world around them. Here, the focus is not on a language tool aimed at people but is explained in the language-mediated report. Politics is the speech process. The process consists of the composition of the participants in the political system, they deal with the problems of other subsystems (such as economic ones) in the processing/problem and are constructed as a political problem. In this case, it triggered a political debate, which dealt with political issues or rather a political solution to the problem. In the same way, treat those who are interested in politics and the realistic way of treating symbols. People often treated in a way and treated the reality of things that have been explained or commented on the supposed approach to the same concept (Szabó2003) in some way.

2.4.2 Political language and translation

A feature of the political system is that it consists of highly relevant texts, so in creating new texts (e.g. translations), we must pay attention to the consistency of the rest of the political text. This is consistency, the terms political (party of the contract, death sentence, etc.) and some non-idiosyncratic elements: related, dissolution of contract as well, etc. Non-lawyers may know that they do not understand the political text. Because the legal system is logical, the texts try to avoid complex and complex definitions that go beyond the understanding of the average and require further study and analysis. The specific scope of the text may explain the use of long sentences, a difficult task to interpret. You need to translate the text to understand and translate it. There are also situations where the source language text (procedures, contracts, agencies, charter documents, etc.) is very complex and uncertain. Although the idea contradicts the reference to the logical text of political texts, it is practically conceivable that translators find such situations to be inadequate or inadequate to the authors' knowledge of the text. Translators will only translate when there is a problem with the translation process, not with the content of the translation. The problem is that it is less clear because there is a difference between the two systems. In the translation process, translators have to reject their creativity and use traditional language. The specific language of this study means a field term that describes this field, which is the research area for a specific circle of experts (Kurtan 2003: 50).

Dealing with a translator's specific terms is not an easy task as it may be possible to choose another language or it may not accept the existing expression. Another reason for this difficulty is the lack of available documentation (Varnai 2006: 48). When it comes to political translation, translators need to use the current source language as it has become a coherent tool of political communication and text. If translators are to come up with a new concept during the translation

process, they must consider different political, linguistic, and cultural aspects to reach the fullest or most acceptable formulas.

Having a problem with a translator's specific terms is not an easy task as it may be possible to choose another language or it may not be possible to show an existing expression. Another reason for the difficulty is the lack of an identifiable source of documents (Varnai 2006: 48). When implementing political translation, it is important to give translators a current source language as it has become a coherent tool of political communication and text. When it comes to translating translators into new processes, one must consider different political, linguistic, and cultural aspects to reach the most perfect or formulated formulas.

2.4.3 Main features of a political discourse

it is important to mention individual or specific characteristics that are specific to this particular type of conversation. For example, the distinguishing features of the poetic discourse are the entity and other sexualities (special mechanisms of production, very important events and genetics). The principles of poetry the specific characteristics of political discourse are the following:

1. The potential for confrontation.
2. Aggressive.
3. Ideological character.
4. Dramatically.
 1. Controversial competence, i.e. the basis of competitive political dialogue, is the enmity between the permanent dialogue and the ruling and opposition party. In this dialogue, the opponents periodically attack each other, support the fort, reflect the blow and launch the

attack. In the game field, the fusion of political discourse and sports discourse is reflected in all the basic elements of sports and sports competitions in political sports.

2. Aggression is one of the most important parts of political discourse. In the English descriptive dictionary, the word "aggression" is defined as "to feel, act or overcome violence or enmity" (Oxford, 2000). (Wordsworth, 1993) In political discourse, aggression is also related to the concepts of classification and governance. The Greek word "heroes" is sacred, and "ark" means strength. Subordinates, control chains, from control chains to smaller and larger ones, and in Latin "rule" means the rule. Aggression is seen as the basis of the principle, which in turn is the result of aggression and defines the discipline of classifying human relations. The reason for the ranking is the struggle for power, social prestige and identity, as well as strengthening the regional or collective status. If verbal aggression is taken into account in the context of political communication, it should be clear that the dominant aggression is here towards a certain political figure, not in the context of communication, that is, in public speeches, interviews or criticisms of political opponents. Have a political conversation with a third party or a wider audience

All this reflects the political power and directly undercuts the recipient's identity. The standard measures of aggression are attributed in the political dialogue: - the desire to express words of exile (willful behavior); - classification requirements and appeals; - Threatening speech behavior (Shigel, 2004)

3. Theoretical characteristics: Theoretical characteristics are a system of social representation, group knowledge, beliefs and opinions based on group values, principles and interests. This feature led to a political dialogue with the army. As we all know, war

is a continuation of politics in a different way. Their area of discussion includes military ideology, military and political agreements, ultimatums and peace talks, namely war ideas and types of routes offered by the warring parties.

4. Dramatic and dramatic categories combine political discourse with publicity and natural discourse. The dramatic character of the political discourse is related to the fact that one of the mass media - the public - does not play the role of direct speaker, but rather of an observant speaker who regards the current political event as something for himself.

Interaction with politicians and journalists is often missing from the "public audience" and deliberate or unintentional action or affects "public service" and "sabotage". The political "theater" is based on the image of a politician. If the role of action in political discourse is primarily attributed to metaphors, then its "director" appears directly in many political events, including in the composition of the performance (script and pre-written text, character) Allocation, with ideal approach). For example, if fate replaces Gore and Bush on election night, for the next five weeks, the drama will allow everyone to play the opposite role. Since the October 2000 Congress Digest, these elections are not a reward for previous achievements. We celebrate the peaceful change of power in a democracy, then sit down and judge the performance of the players - how beautiful the losers are, how many friends are the winners, the patriots.

The hearing is a preview of the first act of the new president, a preview of all the topics and roles that will share the scene and outline the fight for the next four years.

First of all, the type of political advertising is certainly dramatic. The political nature of advertising is the creation of "images" of individuals or public organizations and the encouragement of certain behaviors. Both are used in the form of political advertising and

political propaganda (posters, speeches, public speeches, discussions) and challenges (calls, leaflets, banners, conference speeches).

Second, these formal events are widespread, such as the steps or steps for a national holiday. Apart from the formal events that have no connection with them and are only displayed in the media, there are so-called pseudo-events, which include events aimed in particular at transferring information about them. Interviews, press conferences, televised discussions, televised discussions, televised debates and more are included in the pseudo-events category.

All versions of this discussion are communication events, and the art of the theater largely decides on the media, although the vast majority of it is structured.

2.4.4 Vagueness in political language

There are several reasons for using ambiguities in political communication. These include:

- Addressing different target groups simultaneously

The fact that politicians and the public are not found directly and indirectly by electronic means, in turn, leads to the characterization of ideological language, often referred to as "transcription" in German literature. 1986) and the "separate rhetoric" mentioned by Phil (1986) and Clark/Carlson (1982), which means that the politician interacts directly with the media, e.g. B. Another politician or journalist, but at the same time wants to appease the audience because the public does not have the opportunity to speak directly. Therefore, communication takes place on two levels, and the speaker wishes to achieve different communication goals at each level. Another aspect of this problem is the diversity of viewers in television politics. In a public exhibition, politicians want to address more and more groups, not just a target group. However, that means sending different messages to different people at the same time. In this case,

integrated statements can only be made using different types of direction or ambiguity, because different target groups may have different (or even conflicting) needs. Therefore, this aspect of ambiguity is due to the relationship between politicians and listeners and is characterized by the special features of the "thematic context", which is a feature of mass communication.

- Avoiding face-threatening acts (FTAs)

The fight against face protection with other politicians is often viewed as an activity that essentially encompasses all human interactions (see Brown/Rivinson, 1987) Therefore, they also play an important role in the political interaction of television. However, to take account of the special circumstances of this type of speech, the original concept of a face must be expanded to include the claim that every politician has a Public Positive Face (PPF) that claims to have a consistent, rational image, a trustworthy one Person Your political ideas and actions are better able to meet the needs of the public than your opponents. In popular political communication, avoid (or only partially) the use of culture-specific, specific free trade agreement strategies in non-political communication for mutual facial recognition. But (according to the definition of PPF), every politician must threaten the opponent's PPF while maintaining his own PPF (and the opponent's front and back) to the maximum.

This means that politicians, on the other hand, adhere to the basic principles of certain cultural etiquette when making public transactions with each other (to avoid a free trade agreement that affects the front and back of the opponent), but at the same time try to do so without facing each other now the opponent's PPF for the public. The speaker strategy used in this case is primarily the off-record FIA. Therefore, another aspect of vague or indirect communication in political

language can be traced back to the concept of the PPF and related to the interaction between politicians in public.

- Avoiding FTAs against oneself (Communicating tabooed topics)

According to Brown/Levinson, free trade agreements can primarily threaten the face of the speaker or listener. If we apply this insight to the expanded facial concept just outlined, we can explain another aspect of ambiguity in political discourse. In some cases, politicians may want to convey issues that are taboo in society but are useful for their political goals. Racist and anti-Semitic statements take this form in most Western European societies. They are unacceptable in states and societies that consider themselves "free" and "biased". However, many surveys (and incidents) show that racist attitudes are increasing in most Western European countries (see van Drjk, 1987) As a result, the distribution of racist or anti-Semitic content can be accepted (or even endorsed) by most viewers, but at the same time harms the PPF as a respected (not extremist) politician. Therefore, these questions cannot be expressed publicly, but indirectly through the use of different language strategies that give the audience more meaning.

However, politicians' use of vague and indirect motives when expressing taboo content can be attributed to the use of unrecorded free trade agreements that relate to the speaker's face and such comments affected him/her. On a pragmatic level, we can, therefore, distinguish three causes for ambiguities in the political language:

1. Target different parts of the audience at the same time.
2. Keep your opponent's face while you threaten their PPF.
3. Avoid free trade agreements for your PPF.

2.4.5 Textual theory

The third theory is a textual theory between the "functional theory" of Safi (2007: 27) was published by Reese and saw the emergence of functional languages and communicative approaches in Germany with a consistent type of translation.

Reiss links text-type functionality to translation methods and summarizes key features.

Table: (1) Text type and translation method

Text type	Translation method
<p>Beneficial information: Information, knowledge, opinions, etc. are related to the "normal communication in fact". The language dimension used to transmit information is logical or referential. Content or topics are the main focus of communication.</p>	<p>This method should send the entire reference or conceptual content of the security target specification. The translation should be "general prose" without duplication, but a description should be used if necessary.</p>
<p>Expression: It refers to the "creative composition" in which the artist uses the aesthetic dimension of language.</p>	<p>The TT in the expressive text should convey the aesthetic and artistic form of the security target specification. Translations should use the "confirmation" method and translators should adopt the ST author's position.</p>
<p>Operational: The purpose is to induce an</p>	<p>The TT in the working text should</p>

action response, that is, to appeal or persuade the reader or recipient of the text to act in a certain way.	generate the desired response from the TT receiver.
Audio Media: A film and visual or voice advertisement that complements three other functions with visual images, music, and more.	Audio media text requires a "replenishment" method written in words that contain visual images and music.

2.4.6 The nature of political discourse

Political discourse is a text/hadith that contains political issues. By Kenzhekanova (2015), as the process of discourse linguistics verbal communication that has an important role in the systematic nature of the language, the level of spontaneity and completeness, consistency and clarity of the subject of someone else. In the context of the political text can be persuasion, reasoning, deception, or even noise, all need to use a particular language. According to Shapiro (1989), one of the features of political discourse is its structural and historical dimensions. History focuses on the occurrence of phenomena in language and the structure of some texts.

1. Military tools and strategies and rhetoric on which social reality is created.

A key feature of political discourse is the use of flexible or ambiguous language to persuade propaganda, i. Szanto (1978: 6) argues that propaganda is one of the ideological expressions associated with the sale of a particular concept. According to Longi and Ufwani (1996: 17) "... the only purpose of propaganda is to mislead and mislead." Jones et al., Threats, beggars, bribes and lies, let us depart.

2. Everything we thought would work. "Persuasive speech can use emotional and/ or logical appeals intended to change the attitude or behavior or behavior of individuals (or groups). Also, persuasive success requires discussion skills. Political demands are often circular and can be slightly different repeating the same facts as buildings.
3. Kutrovátz (2012) correctly points out. Perhaps the most important request is to rely on facts such as evidence, statistical data, results, summary reports or references to the facts.

2.4.7 The stylistic signals of political speech

Stylistic references to political discourse explain the linguistic, historical, social, and practical methods used by politicians, whose purpose is to make speeches more expressive, expressive, vivid, and understandable. Khmelani (2014) argues that politicians can use language strategies, including linguistic manipulation, as a means of political investigation, to persuade their audience about political action. Persuasion is characterized by stereotypical references to exaggeration, rhetorical questions, and slander. In this context, Szanto (1978) describes political language as "difference, drama, satire, accusation, petition and persuasion, and skin color and bite." This is the language that aims to forgive them, to destroy and change the minds of other people. (P.7).

For years, politicians have achieved success using skilled rhetoric. Rhetoric is the study and practice of effective communication. Art entices and honest rhetoric to earn points and get people to do what you want is politicians. Politicians reflect the minds of the people through other skills such as repetitions, quotations, rhetoric, colloquial questions, promises, body language, word making, speech, promises, expressions, metaphors, and suggestions. Voice writers continue to rely on a variety of powerful skills such as tasks, suggestions, questions, and

feedback, menus (especially three elements), metaphor, parallelism and repetition. According to Shaffner (2004: 121), some concepts and words are selected to provide a specific political agenda. The point of the linguist is that the word is not fixed, but it can change depending on the context of the reader or listener and cultural and mental background. Alla Sheveleva (2012) provides an overview of cultural and linguistic features in the political communication process. Different types of questions and direct or indirect questions, differences and differences; divided words, proverbs, proverbs, Gospel quotations, Participation formulas, parallels (anaphora, anastomosis), unit profits, grammatical, created and verbal actions, repetitions, metaphors, historical comparisons, meetings, and Spoken Root expressions (Cut Out), Objection) and others Newmark (1991) focuses on the vocabulary aspect and dedicates everything to translating political language. He describes the political concept as "focusing on the cultural, often costly, historical, and abstract aspects of history despite the constant effort to illustrate it" (p. 149). He refers to pronouns, political jargon, euphemism, metaphors, theology, acronyms and chords, and arrangements as features of political languages. Chilton and Schäffner (1997: 206) repeats that the process of establishing communication contacts must take into account the specific goals of the communication, the content and context of the speech.

2.4.8 The translation of political discourse

This section examines the limitations that affect the translation process. The uniqueness of the political language requires the translator to complete the ideas contained in the political text through interpretation. By fully understanding the text, translators can consciously or indirectly maintain the source text to meet the needs of the Target Text Range (TT) when creating a complete schema and TT. Reading political texts repeatedly creates new interpretations so that

the same texts gain new meaning and meaning (Petty 1986). To effectively address these issues, you need to have a thorough knowledge of the politics of politics.

Also, so they use the language of politics to achieve the same effect with the demand of professionals, need to know the pattern of his political speech (style and style) and can analyze a representative base by an additional aspect of the language.

The "Scopus" method for translation means that translators choose translation strategies for their target audience depending on the purpose or function that the translated text will perform (Nord, 2006). In this context, effective communication goals can only be achieved in certain situations, such as cultural knowledge building, value systems, or relevant code. Conversely, Additional restrictions lead to the translation of political discourse from long sentences (SárosI-Márdirosz, 2014). This bias is against long sentences because you have to be frank to reduce the ambiguity that can occur when you put in another sentence. To understand and translate the text, the translator must translate. The political style consists of related texts, so it is important to pay attention to the consistency of the rest of the political text in translation. Besides, political words cannot be analyzed by one, and all words and speeches must be taken into account when analyzing them. Newmark (1991) focuses on the vocabulary aspect and provides a holistic approach to translating political language. He speaks of the concept of politics as "a focus on cultural, often defined, conditional and abstract histories, although efforts are limited" (p. 149). He cites pronouns, political vocabulary, euphemism, metaphor, theology, acronyms, chords and arrays as political properties, stressing that "translator neutrality is a myth" (Newman 1991: 161; Schaffner 2007: 142). The translator must translate the meaning of the original text so that the target phrase has the same effect on the target text used as the source language affects the original text user (Nida 1964). To do this, translators need to understand not only the meaning of

words and the meaning of words but also their political or historical influence. It is not easy for translators to define certain terms, as translators may have different language choices or may not be aware of Kalk's current expression in political texts. The main reason for this kind of choice is that the semantic value of a political word is more than that of a regular word. Also, in some languages, some political elements may not be lexical. For Ardelean (2008), the existence of this lexicon makes the SL subject of political discourse more indirect and difficult to grasp the meaning of the idea because of its literacy and inability to use vocabulary and context. However, Sárosi-Márdirosz (2014) shows that translators use the term source languages today. According to Schaffner (2004: 119), the role of a translator, which acts as a mediator in the process of translation, is to link the function of political discourse to verbal action of a particular situation. Political dialogues are placed in the context of communication events such as cabinet meetings, parliamentary sessions, election campaigns, rallies, etc. (Berlin and Fetzer, 2012).

- Create Text that is the only original message/idea/feature, to replace the original text more broadly. Speakers also faced ideological issues in translating political texts from an ideological point of view. Baumgartner (2012) argues that context and the purpose of translation are the major factors determining the ideology of an idea or idea. Information selected from Schäffner (2013) (deletion and addition), rearrangement, rearrangement and rearrangement, species transformation (such as interviews for interview reports), and integrated information (identified in new text, in a grammatical (and modular) way) including adaptation, interpretation of explicit Framework information and extraction. Conversely, the type of discourse is included, because the distinctive features require the cognitive effort of the translator and may require additional effort to understand the meaning. Political implications often require a broader contextual knowledge and encyclopedia of translators. Translators should adjust to balance their basic

meaning, reduce mental effort, and also link the translation to a target audience that lacks the contextual information they need to understand the meaning.

Baker (1992: 71-77) presented the following strategies:

- A. A literal translation.
- B. Cultural change.
- C. The complexity and interpretation provided by the translator in the text or footnote.
- D. Delete the translation.

Translators of political discourse can be studied from a linguistic point of view, or based on perspectives related to the theory of political discourse and language studies. Learn about the cultural, historical and political context and importance.

2.4.9 Political equivalence

Political translation is an important bridge to international relations and one of the most complex, advanced, sensitive and demanding translation activities that engage national interests and foreign affairs. Yang (2012: 2) notes that political translation "plays an important role in international translation, exchange and cooperation across borders and across cultures." Yang (2012) proposed the idea of "political well-being" as an important principle for diplomatic translation. In Nida's Theory (1964), although the focus was on formulas of meaning and style, it explained the concept of political equality and emphasized the equality of political meanings (truth, loyalty, skill and piety) (2008: 91 Yang 2012: 5). Because of the dynamic, this means that translators must maintain a balanced relationship between SL/Spokesperson and TL/Audience, the "political parish". In the theory of political parity, Yang (2012: 6-11) proposes four principles for achieving political prosperity and returning to the real situation in which every wrong

statement, wrong interpretation, and wrong translation caused political events. The four principles are:

1. Read the political background of the speaker and correctly convey the meaning of time with diplomatic primitives. In the end, he argues that the meaning and meaning of words change with time and environment, and he points out that even these literary terms or fictions may have different meanings in specific contexts or political contexts.
2. Integrate the translation of translated versions of policy information with the effects of the original version to give the recipient's political meaning in the popular form of language.
3. For political welfare rather than formal action.
4. Remember to balance the SL and TL, the source language and the context of listeners, speakers, and listeners without attacking both parties (call it "binary definition").

Yang (2012: 12-15) also proposes several strategies and ways to achieve political well-being in political translation: First, translators must analyze discourse during translation and analyze through "read between two lines" political meaning. The method of political methods should not be limited to Linguistic forms, where the word refers to interpretations, myths and tales in the political context, and it is shown that translators must distinguish between cultural meaning and political orientation and thirdly, translators should be aware of historical and cultural differences, traditions national, emotional, and difference. Among the ideological languages that translate. Fourth, we must have a good understanding of those of foreign policy and to ensure that they are "politically correct." Finally, it shows the use of events and grammatical rules.

Yang (11: 2012) argues that "equality equals" not equals "equality" because it is not easy to do. Hence, he rejects "absolute text" (alienation) and "absolute freedom" (tagging) in political translation because it will cause problems for everyone (speaker or listener). Munday (2010; see also Munday 2012) in translation, especially when the "evaluation theory" applies to political discourse translation, the opinions are the same. He believes that ST Microelectronics and translation do not necessarily have the same "values," but require different "ratings" and "interpretations". In other words, the "key" in the ST does not always occur in translation, and vice versa.

Concurrent translation references are cases of translation that lead to inequality. There may be problems that often appear in translation (Hatim 1997). In political translation, these difficulties are further complicated. Political translation, particularly quotations between texts in political speech, is an area of considerable research in translation studies (Schäffner 2012a, 2012b). In the next two chapters, the author attempts to find the mention between texts to be very difficult in political texts/speeches, but more controversial in translation.

2.5 Review of related empirical studies

The global demand for global connections has led to a rapid research community in the field of translation. Dweik and Suleiman (2013) examined the challenges faced by students in Jordan when translating texts from Arabic to English. They used a random sample included 60 master's students from three Jordanian universities. The results showed that graduate students face a variety of problems when faced with the translation of cultural expressions.

The problems are mainly caused by four causes:

- Unusual taboo cultural expression.

- Second language inequality.
- Uncertainty about cultural expression.

Othman (2013) discusses the role of micro and macro in translating Arabic-language into English. In this study, the researchers stated that while expressions such as connotation, grammar, and style focus on surface features, they could not understand standard proverbs. To say that, regardless of their social and cultural background, they need to translate at the micro-level and the overall environment to transfer their meaning to English speakers. The research has two different purposes: The first is to give students the ability to translate selected passages and to translate the meaning of the proverb to English speakers. The English department of Bingazi University is required to take fourth graders. At the micro and macro level, translations and translations of the 20 standard modern Arabic proverbs commonly used in Arabic culture are analyzed into English. The results of the study show that it is difficult for participants to translate proverbs from their mother tongue into English. In the context of the proverb, several issues related to student translation have been identified at the macro level. Even so when the proverb lacks context and context, it is meaningless and difficult to understand.

The forms of reference to political culture are the terms, expressions, acronyms and names of institutions or institutions of government. Understanding is one of the biggest problems encountered when translating political terms or expressions because the political position of the font tends to differ from that of the target language. If the comprehension problem is resolved, the lack of cultural well-being in the TL will cause problems for the translator, and the translator will translate the SL term into TL. A clear example of this situation can be seen in the text below. Text 1 English has a new upper class: superclasses based on old professions and institutions. Downing Street, Oxford Bridge, as the United Kingdom has a basic foundation in

the traditional aspects such as the House of Lords or the City of London. The fact that student translators do not accept the political culture of the SL language has a problem with the translators' understanding. The problem is not that students do not understand some of the political factors, but rather how to address these political terms as they understand and produce them. Identifying the information (i.e., what) and procedure information (i.e. what it is) is a prerequisite for the translator. (Molina and Albert: 2002).

The first "Downing Street" political reference to the British government, this phrase may not be appropriate since the translation readers are not sure what the TL readers are. Therefore, the dynamic well-being is more relevant, which is that the British Government is open to TL readers. This applies to other political terms such as Oxford Bridge, Whitehall, Courts and House of Lords, which are in the text as the major political and educational institutions in England. Without this information, students will not be able to translate fully into TL because they have English political terms. Although the development of communication technology made the world a bit like a small village, it did not fully understand English culture. English language learners and translators need to communicate with many original texts that reflect English culture (such as politics) and teach them how to translate the text. In short, the problem of translating the above political terminology lies in the process of understanding and producing. The reason for understanding the problem is that students are less familiar with TL culture, and because students do not have enough capacity to translate the political term, it will lead to production problems. Cultural models are one of the best examples of translation culture. The following two methods include semantic and dynamic methods. As for semantic methods, based on linguistic theory, they define meaning according to cultural and contextual fields. This translation is to define and explain the world view. Those who support the approach believe that the cultural gap between

languages cannot respect the fact and cannot be closed. Ghazala (2004) explains the situation by stating that culture is one of the most difficult issues of translation, but it is wrong to say that culture is not applicable.

Translation practices around the world have shown translations from foreign and distant cultures and related languages. When it comes to translation teaching, teachers are using this method is different from the focus of cultural differences by showing students how different people imagine the world and distinguish the difference. Trained students gain the most sensitivity to the cultural elements contained in each vocabulary component (ibid.). NIDA (1964: 166) defined the method of peer-to-peer dynamics as "the closest natural partner to the source language message". Newmark (1981) developed this method and called "communication translation" because it focused on successful communication between translators and readers. Unlike semantic translation, the loyalty of TL readers is a priority of SL. These changes take many forms, including interpretation, interpretation, omission and some additional interpretations of the term external, borrowing and changing various concepts and images. Looking at aspects of translation culture, there are six studies in English to Arabic translation, and vice versa. You should note the purpose of the study and the results, as well as the difference and relevance of this study. These can be classified as experimental and theoretical studies. Bahumed Works (2010), Deeb (2005), Muharram (2004) and Mansouri (2004) are experimental studies aimed at improving translation education. Thawbteh (2006) and Kashoob (1995) are theoretical studies. For Hamid (2010), he explored the skills of graduate students to translate certain cultural forms from English to Arabic. They found that students' achievement in interpreting cultural expression was lacking. He attributed this low level to insufficient knowledge of English laboratory culture, improper use of dictionaries and inability to use translation programs. The purpose of the DIP

(2005) program is to classify English-Arabic translation problems according to the learning situation. In the results of the study, the main translation problems were the correct language problems and the macro text level issues. The problems with proper language are grammar, vocabulary, and spelling. Issues at the macro text level are rhetorical and style tools, harmony, notes and style, background and cultural knowledge. From these classifications, it becomes clear that the issue of cultural translation lies beneath the textual issues.

The main focus of the researchers is to provide a translation of the translation problem, rather than to discuss the translation problem, in order to evaluate the cultural translation problem needed. Muharram (2004) examined college students' mistakes in translating general texts from Arabic to English. Students translate Arabic to English magazines, newspapers, etc. It uses articles on a variety of topics from a variety of sources. He concludes that Yemeni students' mistakes are language, vocabulary components, and cultural differences in concepts and values. Al-Mansouri (2004) works for third-year translation students at Batna Algerian University. Knowledge of language and culture is very important as a prerequisite for translation. One of the key findings is that language and culture are important to translators, so translation education programs should consider these aspects. In addition, previous language skills will better learn translation; this also applies to cultural knowledge. Therefore, culture should be taught as a language for teaching translation. Gaune (2006) studies translating Arabic cultural symbols into English from a discourse perspective. In the context of the research based on the translation of the descriptions based on the research, the research found TT (target text) and compared it with ST (source text) for possible conversion. Then measure and analyze the changes. The data for this study included ten short Arab stories. He points out that the difficult areas to translate from Arabic to English are religion, politics, customs and traditions as they differ from Arabic to

English. Kashoob (1995) addresses the problem of cultural translation by referring to advertising for flexible sales. He explains how cultural differences between English and Arabic cause various problems for translators, including translating various elements such as humor, spelling, persuasion, taboo, spelling concepts, and cultural dependency into Arabic.

Farghal (1995) discusses the lexical and gruesome issues faced by Arab students studying at Yarmouk University. The lexical problems associated with metaphors related to culture and lexical pants stem from students' literal tendency to translate and rely on bilingual dictionary work. The problems of discourse are addressed because students do not understand discursive variables such as personal changes using "you" to express their personality, so it is not possible to distinguish between words and meanings. Researchers have decided that a competent translator should know the discourse to define the meaning of lexical elements rather than diction and that the translator must be sensitive to the concepts of a dictionary, discourse, and interaction of results.

Discussing the most common issues when translating Arabic texts into English, Farghal and Chuang (1999) divided textual issues into emotion, monitoring, management, lexical inequality, and cultural expression, synonyms, repetition, repetition, idiom, and translation. For example, the researchers noted that emotional expression poses a challenge for Arabic translators as they are all in harmony in translating Arabic expressions, providing interpretations to maintain Arabic, footnotes, flares, etc.

In (2003) both Bielsa and Basnet began a project funded by the UK Humanities and Arts Research Council to verify how translation jobs work in reporting news across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Their study in (2009) examined the methods used by news agencies to

translate and concluded that there are no clear principles for training translators or for providing quality and translation performance. However, there are mysterious situations that exist in the world of news reports that explain the failure of research in the field of journalism and journalism studies and its relationship with translation. This ambiguity is evident by avoiding the use of the word "translation." On the one hand; this is the absence of training programs for translators in the field of media, especially concerning news.

However, this ambiguity is surprising when we think that what is going on in translating the news: conducting a specific interview that is shortened and then reformulated in another language and transferred to the news agency in another language and adapted to the method used in the publishing house concerned and is often shortened to fit the space allotted in the newspaper. In other words, there are a lot of complex textual operations that take place between languages and within them, so this is not only possible, but there are tens of thousands of words in a language that find their way to publish in another language as if it were a short story that did not include more than (200) words. Another extremely important factor is the speed with which news should be processed, especially in the field of translation. This factor cannot be ignored. And such practices raise a question regarding the possibility of applying translation to news as long as what is happening does not suit much the activity of translation between languages, but rather the issue becomes more interpretation than translation.

Thawabetah & Najjar (2014) studied translation issues for translators in the Ministry of Justice's, translator certification exam in Ramallah. Due to poor language skills and a lack of professional education, researchers have found that the problem arises in terms of procedures and duration.

Several experimental studies have been conducted to analyze, assess and classify various translation issues, especially English-Arabic translation issues. Most MA researchers in Arabic translation focus on single translation issues. For example, Tal Research (2007) focuses on vocabulary and cultural issues related to translating Arabic dialect texts into English. Tal said that if the translator paid attention to the shape and function of the SL dialect and chose the appropriate strategy to maintain the function of the ST dialect, then the Arabic dialect text could be translated into English. Al Mubarak (2007) discusses cultural references while translating Mahfouz Alley, Mahfouz Alley. Researchers conclude that literary translators must have theoretical knowledge and practical skills for accurate translation with most cultural sciences. On the other hand, Samurai (2007) examines the stylistic and textual issues of some Arabic students when translating Arabic literature into English. The researchers attributed the problem to the linguistic differences between English and Arabic, the complexity of the TL language, and the influence of the participants' mother tongue. Also, several published studies on English-Arabic translation have addressed various translation issues.

For example, Al-Abadi (2007) investigated the issue of English-Arabic translation faced by professional translators in Jordan. Using Corpus-based analysis, Immortal divides translation problems that are currently available in research into three main categories: lexical, grammatical, and text. In a recent study, Haji Ahmad (2009) addressed the problem of lexical, Arabic, lexical, grammatical, and grammatical problems faced by Palestinian senior students in English as a foreign language at Islamic University. While students' lexical errors are due to their tendency to translate real translations and rely on existing bilingual dictionaries, cultural errors result in audiences who are unfamiliar with SL culture and lack of knowledge about cultural targets.

Researchers have also produced numerous articles that discuss one of the most common translation issues between English and Arabic.

For example, Abu Al-Saideh (2004) examined the strategies used by Arabic translators when interpreting English to Arabic. The study showed that statistics translation is the most common strategy used by Arabic translators (up to 42%), followed by debt (about 23%), real translation (about 17%) and substitution (13%), neglect, compensation, etc. The strategy is more important. Researchers attribute different translation percentages to different conventional systems and different historical links to the two languages.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.0 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 Master's students are performed when they translating political texts and speeches in the light of data analysis.

Twenty-one items of His Majesty King Abdullah II's speech are chosen to identify and investigate the translation problems that face Master's students, who are enrolled in the English language studying at the Middle East University (MEU) in Amman, Jordan, and the translation of political language from English into Arabic. The items are taken to represent the discourse of politics in political speeches. Randomly chosen provided, they are related to politics. The translations are analyzed according to their level of accuracy, adequacy and incorrectness to show the equivalence of these translations by comparison.

The researcher analyzes the students' translations concerning cohesion, coherence and attaining the intended meaning of the ST at both levels, pragmatic and semantic.

The students' translations are categorized according to the level of adequacy and appropriateness as compared with The Royal Hashemite Court translation which is adopted by AlMamlaka TV official written translation. Analyzing the students' performance is hopefully done to reach instructive conclusions and recommendations.

3.1 Sample of the study

The population of the study is based on (20) M.A students majoring in English language studying at the Middle East University (MEU) in Amman, Jordan, during the second semester of the year 2019/2020.

The sample was selected on the ground of convenience and availability. The sample of the study meets the purpose of the study because those students are expected to be professional translators soon.

The demographic background of the participants included social data such as age, level of education, work of translation experience, mother language, gender and nationality as presented in Table (1) below:

Table (2): Demographic data related to the participants

Age	Number
22-27	5
28-33	6
34 and above	9
Gender	
Male	9
Female	11
Nationality	
Jordanian	14
Others	6

Level of education	
Bachelor	
Master	20
PhD	
Mother language	
Arabic	15
English	5

3.2 The translation test

The researcher conducted a test for M.A students studying at Middle East University in Amman, Jordan to investigate the various difficulties they encountered while translating political texts/expressions and speeches.

The test included 21 expressions which were randomly chosen, provided they are related to politics from His Majesty King Abdullah II's speech at the European Parliament. The respondents are required to translate them from English into Arabic.

The test was validated before it was distributed to the sample (see appendix 1). Some copies of the test were handed in personally, others, via email. The participants were given enough time to translate the test and were allowed to use available dictionaries, books or other resources.

The test was corrected according to the following system:

1. Translations are categorized as adequate, semi adequate and inadequate.

2. The 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.
3. 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.

3.3 Reliability of the test

The researcher used test and retest to measure its reliability. The reliability of the test was conducted by giving it to similar translators of the same population.

Two weeks later, the test was handed again to the same translators; the results of the test were reliable and stable.

3.4 Study procedures

The study used the following procedure:

1. The researcher reviewed relevant literature on various sources such as translation theory, political discourse, and political translations by well-known figures in the field.
2. The researcher designed a tool composed of a translation test
3. The researcher also distributed and collected test models. She explained the purpose of the study to the sample subjects.
4. The data were collected, analyzed and interpreted. The researcher recorded the results by using summary sheets. They were tabulated and each of which had a title and a number. Each table was followed by a commentary highlighting any items of interest in the light

of the previous theoretical and empirical literature and concerning the limitations of the study .

5. The results have been analyzed according to the suitability of the test results for translation (appropriate, semi appropriate, inappropriate).
6. Results of the test were explained.
7. The researcher made suggestions for further research.
8. The researcher Used APA style to provide a reference list.

Chapter Four

Results of the study

4.0 Introduction

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. The study answers the following questions:

1. What are the challenges that graduate students in English face while translating political texts and speeches from English into Arabic?
2. What are the reasons behind such challenges?

4.1 Analysis of the items of the test which is extracted from the speech of His Majesty King Abdulla II's speech delivered at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, on January 15, 2020).

Please note that the analysis is based on the previously mentioned levels of accuracy, adequacy and incorrectness.

ITEM (1)

The people who have entrusted us with their hopes and fears

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(الذين انتموننا على آمالهم ومخاوفهم). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(الناس الذين اوكلوا الينا امالهم ومخاوفهم). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(الذين عهدنا بآمالهم ومخاوفهم).

ITEM (2)

For a life spent in the service of others, is a life fully lived.

6 (30%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(فالحياة التي نقضيها في خدمة الآخرين هي أفضل حياة) speech.

12 (60%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(الحياة التي تمضيها في خدمة الآخرين، هي الحياة المليئة بالحياة). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated the phrase incorrectly as

(من أجل الحياة التي نقضيها في خدمة الآخرين، هل نعيش حياة كاملة).

ITEM (3)

But only if we live up to the expectations of the millions of people with us in this hall today.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(إذا ما كنا عند مستوى توقعات ملايين الناس، الذين هم معنا في هذه القاعة اليوم) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

12 (60%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(وفيما لو ارتقينا الى مستوى توقعات الملايين من الناس) It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated incorrectly as

(ولكن فقط اذا ارتقينا الى مستوى توقعات الملايين من الناس معنا في القاعة اليوم).

ITEM (4)

If we falter, the most vulnerable pay the highest price

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(ولكن إذا تعثرنا، فإن الفئات الأكثر عرضة للتأثر هي التي ستدفع الثمن) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(إذا اخطئنا فالأضعف هو من سيدفع الثمن) It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated the phrase incorrectly as

(ان تعرضنا للخيانة، فان الاكثر ضعفاً سيدفعون السعر الاعلى).

ITEM (5)

Bewildered refugee mothers, clutching their children, with no place to call home; or anxious fathers who cannot find jobs to provide for their loved ones and the many who feel sidelined, their identity under threat.

6 (30%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(والأمهات اللاجئات الحائرات اللواتي يحملن أطفالهن ولا يجدن منزلاً آمناً، والآباء القلقين الذين لا يستطيعون العثور على وظائف لتوفير لقمة العيش لعائلاتهم، والكثيرين الذين يشعرون بالتهميش وبتهديد هويتهم) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(أمهات لاجئات حائرات ، يمسكن أطفالهن بلا مأوى, أو آباء قلقين لا يجدون وظائف لإعالة أحبائهم والكثير ممن يشعرون بالتهميش وهويتهم تحت التهديد) It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

6 (30%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(امهات مرتبكة , متمسكات بأطفالهن, بلا مكان للاتصال بالمنزل او بالآباء القلقين الذين لا يجدون وظائف لإعانة أحبائهم مع شعورهم الكبير بالتهميش وتهديد هويتهم).

ITEM (6)

The defining feature of the past decade has been people finding their voices.

16 (80%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(إن السمة المميزة للعقد الماضي كانت أن يجد الناس أصواتهم). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(إن السمة المميزة للعقد الماضي كانت أن يجد الناس أصواتهم). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(إن السمة المميزة للعقد الماضي تمثلت في إيجاد الناس حقهم للتصويت).

ITEM (7)

People around the world have voiced their desired destination, but are looking to us to guide them along the path; looking to us to foresee and prepare for the obstacles ahead.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(لقد عبر الناس حول العالم عن رغباتهم وعن الوجهة التي يريدون الوصول إليها، لكنهم يتطلعون إلينا لإرشادهم إلى سبيل تحقيقها، فهم يتطلعون إلينا للتنبؤ بالعقبات المقبلة والاستعداد لها). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(الناس حول العالم اظهروا وجهتهم ولكنهم ينظرون إلينا لnrشدهم الى الطريق، ينتظرون منا ان نكون مستعدين لأي عقبات (مستقبلية). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated the item incorrectly as

(لقد عبر الناس في مختلف أنحاء العالم عن وجهتهم المرغوبة، ولكنهم يتطلعون إلينا لتوجيه هذه المقاصد على طول الطريق؛ ويتطلعون إلى التنبؤ بالعقبات المقبلة والاستعداد لها).

ITEM (8)

This calls for several "what-if" questions.

16 (80%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(وهذا يدعو لطرح عد أسئلة افتراضية مبينة على سؤال " ماذا لو") It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

3 (15%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(هذا يستدعي عدة أسئلة "ماذا لو"). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

1 (5%) of the study sample translated the item incorrectly as

(هذا يشير عدة علامات استفهام تسأل ماذا لو).

ITEM (9)

Where worst-case scenarios do not lay comfortably within the realm of the hypothetical, but often wander too closely to the borders of our reality.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(حيث أسوأ الافتراضات ليست ترفاً نظرياً، بل هي أقرب ما تكون إلى ملامسة واقعنا في الكثير من الأحيان) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(حيث لا تجد اسوأ السيناريوهات مكانا لها في عالم الفرضيات بل تجول بشكل وثيق في عالمنا الواقعي). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(في اسوء تقدير لارتاحوا بحقيقة النظرية ولكن دانما ابحتوا عن قرب عن حدود الحقيقة).

ITEM (10)

So, let me start with our region's deepest wound.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(لذا، اسمحو لي أن أبدأ بأعمق جرح في منطقتنا). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(إذا اسمحو لي ان ابدأ بأعمق جرح في منطقتنا). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(لذا، اسمحو لي أن أبدأ بمنطقتنا الأكثر دماراً).

ITEM (11)

Seventy-plus years of conflict have played havoc with hopes for justice.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(إن أكثر من سبعين عاما من الصراع قد أودت بآمال تحقيق العدالة). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(لقد تسبب الصراع الذي دام أكثر من سبعين عاما في دمار الأمل في تحقيق العدالة). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(لعب الصراع لأكثر من سبعين عامًا دمارًا مع الأمل للعدالة).

ITEM (12)

Today, one-state proponents are actively seeking to impose an unthinkable solution on the region and the world—one state, propped up by structural inequalities, with Palestinians as second-class subjects.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(واليوم, يسعى مناصرو حل الدولة الواحدة إلى فرض حل لا يمكن تصوره على المنطقة والعالم: دولة واحدة مبنية على أسس غير عادلة, تضع الفلسطينيين في مرتبة مواطنين من الدرجة الثانية). It is same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(يسعى المناصرين الى فرض حل لا يمكن تخيله على المنطقة والعالم وهو مبني على اساس غير عادل قائم على جعل الفلسطينيين مواطنين من الدرجة الثانية). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(واليوم ، يسعى الإحصائيون الواحدون بنشاط إلى فرض حل لا يمكن تصوره على المنطقة والعالم كدولة واحدة، يدعمها عدم المساواة الهيكلية مع الفلسطينيين و معاملتهم كرعيا من الدرجة الثانية).

ITEM (13)

Can we afford to rob Christians and Muslims alike of the spirituality, peace, and coexistence that this city symbolizes, and instead allow it to descend into political conflict?

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(هل يمكننا تحمل عواقب سلب المسلمين والمسيحيين على حد سواء من الروحانية والسلام والعيش المشترك التي ترمز إليها هذه المدينة، والسماح لها بدلا من ذلك بالانحدار إلى صراع سياسي؟) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(هل يمكننا ان نحرم المسيحيين والمسلمين على حد سواء من الروحانية والسلام والتعايش التي ترمز إليها هذه المدينة ، وبدلاً من ذلك السماح لها بالانحدار إلى صراع سياسي؟) It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated incorrectly as

(هل يمكننا تحمل سرقة المسيحيين والمسلمين على حد سواء من الروحانية والسلام والتعايش الذي ترمز إليه هذه المدينة، وبدلاً من ذلك السماح لها بالانزلاق إلى صراع سياسي؟).

ITEM (14)

Now, let us move to the most recent standoff between the United States and Iran. What if, next time, neither side steps away from the brink, dragging us all towards untold chaos?

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(الآن، دعونا ننتقل إلى ما يحدث اليوم، وإلى المواجهة الأخيرة بين الولايات المتحدة وإيران. ماذا لو، في المرة القادمة، لم يبتعد أي من الجانبين عن حافة الهاوية، متسببا بانزلاقنا جميعا نحو فوضى لا توصف؟) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(لننتقل الان الى المواجهة الاخيرة بين الولايات المتحدة وايران ماذا لو في المرة القادمة لم يبتعد كلاهما عن حافة الهاوية. مما قد يؤدي الى سحب الجميع الى فوضى لا يمكن وصفها؟) It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(من الان فصاعدا باتجاه المواجهة الأخيرة بين الولايات المتحدة وإيران ماذا لو لم يبتعد اي من الجانبين في المرة القادمة عن حافة الهاوية ليجرنا جميعا نحو فوضى لا توصف).

ITEM (15)

An all-out war jeopardizes the stability of the entire region.

14 (70%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(نحو حرب شاملة تهدد استقرار المنطقة بأسرها). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(إن الحرب الشاملة تهدد استقرار المنطقة برمتها). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(الى حرب هائلة تهدد الاستقرار في كل المنطقة).

ITEM (16)

And I ask you another "what-if"; what if Iraq fails to realize the potential and aspirations of its people and slips back into an erratic, seventeen-year cycle of recovery and relapse, or worse yet, conflict?

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(دعوني أسألكم سؤالاً افتراضياً آخر: ماذا لو فشل العراق في تحقيق تطلعات شعبه والاستثمار في إمكانياته، وانزلق مرة أخرى إلى حلقة مفرغة من سبعة عشر عاماً من الانتعاش ثم الانتكاس، أو إلى ما هو أسوأ من ذلك ، إلى حالة الصراع؟)

It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(اسمحوا لي ان اسالكم سؤالاً اخر بصيغة ماذا لو: ماذا لو فشل العراق في التوصل الى تحقيق اهداف شعبه وان يستثمر في امكانياته وتدهور مرة ثانية الى حلقة مفرغة من سبعة عشر عاماً اخرى من الانتعاش ومن ثم الانتكاس او الى ما هو اسوء من ذلك الى صراع). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(وأسألك "ماذا لو" آخر ؛ ماذا لو فشل العراق في إدراك إمكانات وتطلعات شعبه وانزلق مرة أخرى إلى دورة انتعاش غير منتظمة استمرت سبعة عشر عامًا وانتكاسًا ، أو أسوأ من ذلك ، الصراع؟).

ITEM (17)

Syria may be out of the headlines, with its suffering out of sight and out of mind, but the crisis is far from over.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

قد تكون سوريا خارج التغطية الإعلامية، ومعاناتها بعيدة عن البال، لكن الأزمة لم تنته بعد). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(وقد تكون سوريا خارج العناوين الرئيسية، حيث تعاني من بعيد عن الأنظار وبعيدة عن البال، ولكن الأزمة لم تنته بعد). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(قد تكون سوريا خارج النطاق الاعلامي في هذه الفترة ولكن ازمته لم تنتهي بعد نرح اكثر من نصف مليون شخص خلال التسعة اشهر الماضية وكلهم لاجئون في الاصل).

ITEM (18)

And let me ask you, what if Libya collapses into an all-out war, and ultimately, a failed state?

6 (30%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(واسمحوا لي أن أسألكم: ماذا لو انهارت ليبيا باتجاه حرب شاملة، لتصبح في النهاية دولة فاشلة؟). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(واسمحو لي أن أسألكم ، ماذا لو انهارت ليبيا في حرب شاملة، وفي نهاية المطاف دولة فاشلة؟). It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(واسمحو لي أن أسألكم، ماذا لو انهارت ليبيا وانتهى بها لدخول حرب شاملة، وفي النهاية خسر هذه الحرب).

ITEM (19)

Let this reflection upon “what-if” scenarios be a productive exercise, one that can pre-empt countless tragedies and safeguard our people along their journey.

8 (40%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(فلنجعل من التأمل في هذه الأسئلة الافتراضية تمريناً مثمراً، يمكننا استباق حدوث مأس لا حصر لها، وحماية شعوبنا في مسيرتهم نحو المستقبل). It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(دع هذا التأمل في سيناريوهات "ماذا لو" يكون تمريناً منتجاً، يمكن أن يستيق المآسي التي لا تعد ولا تحصى وحماية شعوبنا، which can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

2 (10%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(وليكن هذا التأمل في سيناريوهات "ماذا لو" ممارسة منتجة، قادرة على إجهاض مآسي لا حصر لها وحماية شعوبنا على طول رحلتهم).

ITEM (20)

Leadership, however, demands the very opposite reflection, wisdom, and the long view. More than ever, we need patient politics.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(ولكن القيادة تتطلب عكس ذلك تماماً، فأساسها التفكير العميق والحكمة والاستشراف) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(لكن القيادة تتطلب العكس - التفكير، والحكمة، وبعد النظر أكثر من أي وقت مضى، نحن بحاجة إلى سياسة صبورة) It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

6 (30%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(نحن بحاجة الى سياسات صبورة من قبل القيادة التي تتطلب حكمة التفكير المعاكس للغاية والرؤية الطويلة اكثر من اي وقت مضى).

ITEM (21)

My father, the late King Hussein, taught me that peace making is always the harder but the higher path. And a tough road is best walked with our friends.

4 (20%) of the study sample translated it professionally as

(علمني والدي المغفور له، بإذن الله، الملك الحسين أن صنع السلام هو دائما الطريق الأصعب، ولكنه الطريق الأسمى. (والسير على الطريق الصعب أفضل مع الأصدقاء) It is the same as the original translation of the speech.

10 (50%) of the study sample translated it literally as

(علمني والدي ، الملك الراحل الحسين ، أن صنع السلام هو دائماً الطريق الأصعب ولكنه الطريق الأعلى. ومن الأفضل السير على الطريق الصعب مع أصدقائنا) . It can be considered conforming to the meaning, but not compatible with the political translation of the official texts.

6 (30%) of the study sample translated it incorrectly as

(لقد علمني والدي الملك الراحل حسين أن صنع السلام هو دوماً الطريق الأصعب ولكنه المسار الأعلى. وأفضل طريقة للسير مع أصدقائنا هي الطريق الوعرة).

Chapter Five

Results of the study

5.0 Discussion related to the findings of the study

Results indicate that adopting and deciding on an appropriate translation method is a major difficulty that faced graduate students. As shown in the translation test, students used literal translation or guessed the meaning due to their lack of knowledge in political terms and their intended meanings. There were also grammatical problems that result from the differences between Arabic and English. During the translation from SL to TL, translators used wrong shifting techniques such as translation from singular to plural, from past to present, etc. The students relied in many cases on guessing the meanings and not on understanding the context. Despite the importance of context, students did not benefit from the contexts of political terms and expressions. Results indicate that translators did not have good command in their mother tongue as well as in English.

Also, translation errors occurred as a result of several main reasons such as lack of familiarity with political concepts, terminology, and expressions. Lack of knowledge in their vocabulary led them to encounter challenges in selecting the appropriate glossary in TL. This result is consistent with Newmark (1988) who indicates that the main translation challenges are lexical and referential. Furthermore, the translators did not understand the content of the text which led to a poor translation. Additionally, adopting an incorrect translation style is another difficulty faced by students. This is consistent with Tawfiq (2011) who reported that translators adopt the wrong choice that gives an inaccurate translation. There is also a problem in understanding the role and

function of translators. This is consistent and agrees with the ideas and beliefs of Newmark (1991), who stated that the role of translators is to clarify the intended meaning rather than to make it vague. The researcher also found that students have trouble with cultural terms due to a lack of equivalence between languages or due to the gap between them.

The results also showed that being aware of how to use translation strategies and methods can ease the task of translators and students.

The study also found that most of the students opted for literal translations as they feel this type is more reliable and more faithful than other types.

According to Newmark (1988: 69), the literal translation is correct in legal texts but should be avoided if it includes a reference and a factual equation of the original. This means that literal translation is an acceptable strategy if it conveys SL's communicative intention. Meanwhile, Newmark (1988) argues that such a literal translation would distort the meaning, "This may happen due to a lack of cultural awareness during the translation process." Translators must know when to use a literal translation and when to avoid it. Otherwise, it may lead to the distortion of the intended meaning.

5.1 Conclusion

1. There is an obvious weakness among graduate students in translating political texts.
2. Political texts need more focus since there is a certain peculiarity in translating them.
3. The translation of political discourses can be studied from a linguistic perspective, but it can also be seen from a broader perspective, based on the theory of political discourse and research related to the study of special languages.

4. This indicates that, in some contexts, translators considered it extremely difficult to determine the appropriate meaning of their use to translate political terms. Furthermore, translators felt a high level of difficulty translating similar political terms and texts. When examining translated political texts, the translated texts for TL and SL are compared with each other according to the components of the translated texts. This indicates that translators lack knowledge of political translations. Translators also need some training on how to deal with political challenges and problems. When translating political texts from English to Arabic, translators rely primarily on their translation of political texts into source-oriented texts. This also makes a difference when looking at the context of the political goal translation: linguistic texts, where it will be very clear to any translator of a political text in English that it will be a political translation of previously written political texts in culturally different contexts.
5. A prominent feature of the style of political discourse is very long sentences. This tendency to long sentences is due to the need to put all the information on a specific topic in a complete unit, in order to reduce the ambiguity that can arise if it is placed in different sentences.
6. Due to these characteristics, political speeches are difficult to translate and can sometimes be included in the non-translatable text category. Politicians are not giving their sermons to translate for foreign audiences. Consequently, translators are in some cases unable to produce parallel texts that are identical in meaning or in their political and historical influence.

5.2 Recommendations

The researcher recommends the following:

1. As the current study was limited to analyzing the graduate students' translations, the researcher recommends conducting more research that addresses cultural challenges in political discourse.
2. The researcher recommends that Students must be trained in accredited translation offices so that students become familiar with the main features of political discourse and political expressions and terminology. The researcher believes training is a key factor in producing effective translation which achieves the objective of political language.
3. The need for students to achieve political knowledge and to be familiar with political language.
4. Make sure students are aware of their competence in the two cultures and ideology.
5. Further studies are recommended to investigate how other political terms and phrases are translated into Arabic.
6. Activate the role of the academic community, by adding more training courses on political translation and encourage students to follow and practice political translation to achieve a high level of proficiency.
7. Finally, it is recommended that more studies be carried out on a sample of professional translators to see the challenges that they may face and contrast the results with the current thesis.

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Appendix 1

Validity of the instrument

Dear Sir/Madam

The researcher is preparing a study for a master's degree in translation Entitled "challenges that Translators Encounter when Translating Political Texts and Speeches from English into Arabic"

In view of the knowledge, experience and know-how you have known in this field, I am pleased and honored to put in your hands, this generous instrument, which is a tool to collect information about the validity of the test.

Thank you in advance

Rawsan Kareem

M.A. Student, MEU

Demographic information

1. Age

22-27 28-33 34 and above

2. Gender

Male Female

3. Nationality

Jordanian Others

4. Level of education

Bachelor Master PhD

5. Mother language

Arabic English

The items of the test

Kindly translate the following political expressions and terms in the following sentences into Arabic.

Your participation is highly appreciated .

1. The people who have entrusted us with their hopes and fears.
2. For a life spent in the service of others, is a life fully lived.
3. But only if we live up to the expectations of the millions of people with us in this hall today.
4. If we falter, the most vulnerable pay the highest price
5. Bewildered refugee mothers, clutching their children, with no place to call home; or anxious fathers who cannot find jobs to provide for their loved ones and the many who feel sidelined, their identity under threat.
6. The defining feature of the past decade has been people finding their voices.
7. People around the world have voiced their desired destination, but are looking to us to guide them along the path; looking to us to foresee and prepare for the obstacles ahead.
8. This calls for several "what-if" questions.
9. Where worst-case scenarios do not lay comfortably within the realm of the hypothetical, but often wander too closely to the borders of our reality.

10. So, let me start with our region's deepest wound.
11. Seventy-plus years of conflict have played havoc with hopes for justice.
12. Today, one-state is actively seeking to impose an unthinkable solution on the region and the world—one state, propped up by structural inequalities, with Palestinians as second-class subjects.
13. Can we afford to rob Christians and Muslims alike of the spirituality, peace, and coexistence that this city symbolizes, and instead allow it to descend into political conflict?
14. Now, fast forward to the most recent standoff between the United States and Iran. What if, next time, neither side steps away from the brink, dragging us all towards untold chaos?
15. An all-out war jeopardizes the stability of the entire region.
16. And I ask you another "what-if"; what if Iraq fails to realize the potential and aspirations of its people and slips back into an erratic, seventeen-year cycle of recovery and relapse, or worse yet, conflict?
17. Syria may be out of the headlines, with its suffering out of sight and out of mind, but the crisis is far from over.
18. And let me ask you, what if Libya collapses into an all-out war, and ultimately, a failed state?

19. Let this reflection upon “what-if” scenarios be a productive exercise, one that can pre-empt countless tragedies and safeguard our people along their journey.

20. Leadership, however, demands the very opposite—reflection, wisdom, and a long view. More than ever, we need patient politics.

21. My father, the late King Hussein, taught me that peace making is always the harder but the higher path. And a tough road is best walked with our friends.