



ISSN: 1817-6798 (Print)

Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

available online at: www.jtuh.org/**Israa A. Hussein**

/ College of Art/ Translation Department /Tikrit University

* Corresponding author: E-mail :
israa.a.hussein86@gmail.com**Keywords:**
Political discourse,
acts of warning,
translation**ARTICLE INFO****Article history:**

Received 4 Jan. 2022

Accepted 17 Aug 2022

Available online 31 Mar 2023

E-mail t-jtuh@tu.edu.iq

©2023 COLLEGE OF Education for Human Sciences, TIKRIT UNIVERSITY. THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE UNDER THE CC BY LICENSE

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

Problems of Translating Acts of Warning in Some Selected Political Speeches of Obama.

A B S T R A C T

The study aims to investigate the problems of translation in the field of speech acts especially the acts of warning in political discourse. The study sheds light on the translation of Obama's speeches and how they implied indirectly the act of warning. The problem of this study investigates the difficulties that face the translators in translating the warning acts found in the texts. The study hypothesizes that making the translators realize the warning acts in order to achieve the goals of solving the problems in rendering the political texts. The study findings show that the student face a problem in translating the warning acts of the political texts. The study ends in a conclusion that refers to how students do not recognize that some of Obama's selected political speeches as a kind of warning. Therefore, the students face difficulty and failure in the translation of Obama's political speeches into Arabic.

© 2023 JTUH, College of Education for Human Sciences, Tikrit University

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.25130/jtuh.30.3.2.2023.25>

مشاكل ترجمة افعال التحذير في بعض خطابات اوباما السياسية

اسراء علي حسين / كلية الآداب / قسم الترجمة / جامعة تكريت

الخلاصة:

تهدف الدراسة الى التعرف على مشاكل الترجمة في افعال الكلام وخاصة افعال التحذير في الخطاب السياسي. تسلط الدراسة الضوء على ترجمة خطابات اوباما وكيف انها اشارت بشكل غير مباشر الى فعل التحذير. تتناول هذه الدراسة الصعوبات التي تواجه الترجمات في ترجمة التحذيرات الموجودة في النصوص. وتفترض هذه الدراسة ان جعل المترجمين يدركون افعال التحذير لتحقيق اهداف حل المشكلات في تأليف النصوص السياسية. تظهر نتائج الدراسة باستنتاج يشير الى كيف ان الطالب لا يدرك ان بعض الخطب السياسية التي اختارها اوباما كنوع من التحذير. لذلك يواجه الطلاب صعوبة وفشل في ترجمة خطابات اوباما السياسية الى العربية.

الكلمات المفتاحية : الخطاب السياسي , افعال التحذير , الترجمة.

1.1. Introduction

A speech act of warning is a type of communication in which a speaker informs a listener about a potential danger or negative consequence that may result from a certain action or situation. The purpose of a warning is to alert the listener to the potential harm and to encourage them to take appropriate precautions or avoid certain actions in order to prevent or mitigate the risk.

Examples of speech acts of warning include saying "Watch out!" to alert someone to an incoming object, or saying "Don't touch that hot stove" to prevent someone from getting burned. In both cases, the speaker is using language to communicate a warning and to encourage the listener to take appropriate action to avoid harm.

Warnings can be issued in various forms and contexts, including verbal, written, or through gestures or other nonverbal communication. They may be given by authorities, such as police or emergency responders, or by individuals who observe a potentially dangerous situation.

A speech act of warning in political speech is when a speaker issues a warning or cautionary statement about a particular policy, situation, or event. This type of speech act is often used to alert the audience to potential risks or negative consequences associated with a particular course of action or decision. It can also be used to express concern or caution about a particular issue or problem.

For example, a political leader might issue a warning about the economic consequences of a certain policy, or about the potential dangers of a certain international situation. By issuing a warning, the speaker is attempting to

influence the audience's decision-making process and to encourage them to consider the potential risks or drawbacks of a particular course of action.

Political warnings are often used to persuade the audience to adopt a certain position or course of action, and can be an effective means of shaping public opinion and policy. However, they can also be controversial, and may be perceived as alarmist or divisive depending on the context and the specific content of the warning.

There are several potential problems that may arise when translating acts of warning in political speeches, particularly those of former US President Barack Obama. Some of these problems include:

Cultural differences: The use of acts of warning may vary across cultures, and what may be considered an effective act of warning in one culture may not be as effective in another. This can make it difficult to accurately translate the intended meaning and impact of these acts of warning.

Ambiguity: Acts of warning can often be ambiguous, and it may be difficult to determine the intended level of severity or urgency. This can make it challenging to translate these acts in a way that accurately conveys the intended meaning.

Idioms and expressions: Political speeches often contain idioms and expressions that may be specific to a particular language or culture. These can be difficult to translate accurately, as they may not have a direct equivalent in another language.

Connotations: Words can have different connotations in different languages, and this can impact the way that acts of warning are perceived.

For example, a word that has a strong, negative connotation in one language may not have the same connotation in another language.

Tone: The tone of a political speech can be difficult to translate, as it may be influenced by factors such as the speaker's body language, facial expressions, and vocal inflection. These nonverbal cues can be lost in translation, making it difficult to accurately convey the intended tone of the speech.

1-2 Speech Act of warning

Warning is the instructive action by which the speaker warns the listener to do an action. This means that warning someone not to do an action means that they should not do it, and it would be a risk if they did like in these two examples: "I warn you from driving so fast" and "I warn you that you shouldn't drive so fast". By making these two statements, the addresser cautions the recipient against acting inappropriately (which is driving so fast). In the sense that the addresser warns the addressee in terms of requesting and instructing him to quit committing a poor or unpleasant activity, warning has a meaning that also encompasses request and command. In order for a warning to be effective (as a directed act), it must predicate a future action on the part of the hearer. For instance 'I warn you to stop smoking' indicates that the listener is instructed to do a future action (which is to quit), but "I warn you that smoking is very dangerous" does not make predictions about the listener's future work. In the sense that the speaker is making an assertion to the listener, it has an assertive meaning (which is that smoking is very dangerous). (Parker and Riley,2005:21; Searle,1975:71).

In light of this, Searle (1979:28–29) demonstrates how a warning can include multiple illocutionary points. In other words, the verb "warn" can be used to make an assertive or directive point. For instance:

'I warn you that the old man is so dangerous'. (Assertive).

'I warn you to stay away from the old man' (Directive).

The purpose of these two statements is to either inform the listener that something is true or to urge them to take action. In the first sentence, the speaker warns the listener by emphasizing something, i.e. the old man is very dangerous. In the second sentence, the speaker warns the listener to avoid doing something, which is to stay away from the old man.

Hinkle (1997:5) explains that it is conditional on the speaker to warn the listener not to do a bad deed that affects his interest, for example

The fence is electrified. So don't touch it.

Through the illocutionary force, the warning may be achieved conventionally. For instance, the speaker may warn of danger by saying,

"The ice over there is quite thin." (Strawson,2007:444)

1-3 Pragmatic Strategies of Warning

1-3-1 Direct Warning

When an utterance's form and purpose are closely related, according to Yule (1996:54), it is said to be a direct SA.

Palmer (1981:162) asserts that when the speaker makes an utterance containing an expression called the act , explicit warnings are formulated for example

- a. I warn you that the dog is dangerous.
- b. I will keep away.

It is possible to place the adverb hereby before an explicit performative verb because, in general, explicit performatives are syntactically designated by the first person as their subjects with the verbs in the present simple tense (Yule, 1996:51). The initial move of A can therefore be translated as "I hereby warn you that the dog is dangerous."

Implicit warning is typically achieved via imperatives. According to Mey (2009:1002), implicit speech acts are distinguished by the fact that they lack the performative verb designating them. However, there is a correlation between an utterance's structure and function.

In addition, Quirk et al. (1985) claim that brief announcements (like "Fire!") that are linguistically implemented via elliptical formulations can achieve implicit warnings. This is driven by the fact that elliptical expressions are desperately needed in communication because they save both time and effort.

1-3-2 Indirect warning

Indirect SAs, such as warning, enable the H to refrain from performing the action suggested by the speaker because they are motivated by face-saving, which is common in conversational exchanges. According to Leech (1983), "the degree of indirectness correlates to the degree to which the addressee is allowed the choice of not performing the proposed action." One of the most popular techniques used by speakers to perform indirect warning is the if-conditional strategy. The situation in the main clause depends on the situation in the subordinate conditional phrase, according to Quirk et al. (1985). This formula is typically employed when the speaker suggests a course of action that the listener should follow if he or she wishes to stop a bad thing from happening. The matrix clause implies a bad situation, while the subordinate if clause serves as a mitigating mechanism by emphasizing the warning's optionality. (Hernandez, 2001:198).

2-1 Translation

Talking about the meaning of translation and its impact on other areas from one language to another is unparalleled and different things can be transferred to the cultural aspects of other languages and gain new life value for target audiences. Translation is a very useful communicative activity for transferring norms, customs, traditions, experiences and new cultural norms from one language to another in a creative way. Each of the words used by human communication is translated into new context and meaning, and they also follow each act of understanding and thinking of an alien term or new phrases from everyday life. translation is a major science for learning and understanding a foreign language and focusing on various levels. So the translator or writer must have extensive knowledge of the other language or cultural experiences in translation.

" Translation is become rather the placing of linguistic symbols against the cultural background of a society, than the rendering of words by their equivalent in another language " Malinowski (1935:18). That is to say , translation must contain diverse linguistic description and cultural realities beyond the words for making new equivalent phrases and providing the real expression obviously in the target text.

Translation is a theory that attempts to produce the functional features of the target text. So Nord (2005:32) says that "translation allows a communicative

act to take place which because of existing linguistic and cultural barriers would not have been possible without it".

Translation uses some linguistic concerns such as discourse and grammatical competence in any two languages As mentioned by Jacobson and Angelelli (2009: 14) "translation also involves a variety of skills, including analytical skills and strategic skills, which are also present in other fields such as of Mathematics and others".

Akbar (2012: 47) defines that "translation is a hard art requiring talent developed by improvement and training , it is an appreciation of both the SL and TL languages".

Although there are many definitions of translation, each writer tries to produce his own theory and style to clarify the full meaning of translation functions. Hence, relatively translation is the ability to faithfully understand a concept or ideas in more than one language without expressing the loss or betrayal of the original meaning of the text.

Based on their opinions of how the translation process is carried out and which issues and challenges emerge during the process, translation theorists and researchers have offered many classes of translation problems. According to Christina Nord (1997, p. 64), who is a significant player in the functionalist translation movement, "translation problems may be categorized as pragmatic, cultural, linguistic or text-specific". The types of translation issues include pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, and text-specific issues.

1. Linguistic problems: are brought on by the disparities between the original and the target languages. Since languages typically differ in terms of grammatical structures, idiomatic expressions, and situations, no two languages are exactly alike.
2. Pragmatic problems: Problems with time, place, and context are referred to as pragmatic problems. The best way to illustrate practical concerns is through state institutions, whose names and connotations vary depending on the culture (e.g., American State Departments vs. British Ministries).
3. Cultural problems: are differences in how people communicate different thoughts and read particular texts. For instance, there are differences between the English and French patterns for instruction manuals, and one culture may classify different kinds of animals in different ways than another.

4. Text specific problems: There are problems that are specific to a text. In other words, some issues and challenges are specific to a text and not present in other texts. As an illustration, the Kurdish General Power of Attorney wording is written in a single paragraph and does not contain any sections or subsections, however in the UK, it is broken up into a number of sections and subsections. Problems with translation can all be resolved. You ought to be able to locate the answer. Dictionaries, language databases, and other linguistic tools can be used to solve linguistic issues (Nord, 1997). Comparing with similar texts can help with cultural challenges. Finding a marriage contract sample in your target language is the first step, for example, when you need to translate a marriage contract from the UK. Because of this, creating a set of parallel texts for each plan is advised (Nord, 1997). Pragmatic problems can be resolved by referring to the translation brief or by speaking with the client directly (Nord, 1997). Finally, translators might work around the difficulties associated with certain texts by using their imagination.

2-2 Political language and Translation

Political language has a special role and has attracted more attention in recent years. (Romagnuolo, 2009:1) however, political translation a sort of political engagement that is frequently disregarded in the world of politics (Schäffner & Bassnett, 2010:22). Political discourse, according to Schäffner (2004, p. 117), frequently relies on translation, which serves the objective of making information accessible across national boundaries. The political translation's goals include educating readers in the target culture about a foreign country's political event and the character of its leader because both may have implications for the future of other nations (Romagnuolo, 2009: 23).

Political translation can be seen as a translation genre with a particular aim from a functionalist standpoint. However, translators from distinct social and experiential backgrounds may have differing perspectives on the communicative goals of political translation. Generally speaking, the study of political translation is thought to be particularly pertinent to the study of political discourse (Schäffner, 2004: 145) and to be a useful tool for comprehending the interaction between language and power (Gagnon, 2010:253).

A translator can become an interpreter if they encounter issues and challenges with the translation process, but not if they encounter issues with the text's subject matter. The issue is made more worse by the lack of clarity brought on by the disparities between the two linguistic systems. The conventional specialist language must be incorporated into the translation process, and translators must avoid becoming creative (Sárosi-Márdirosz, 2014:169). The task of translating specialist language is never simple since the translator may choose to utilize different linguistic options or they may disagree with the dominant terms and expressions. Another difficulty faced by translators is that they could not have access to the documentation sources. Adopting the phrases and idioms already used in the source language by the translators is vital when translating political literature since they will serve as the code for political translation and the mechanism for cohesive texts (ibid).

The most intricate collection of traditions that can be discovered in any society, according to Nida (1964 & 2004), can be thought of as a part of culture. Language reflects culture, provides access to cultural knowledge, and in many ways serves as the basis for cultural models. According to Sárosi-Márdirosz (2014), translators may employ the following strategies to express specific cultural elements and reflect a particular cultural model:

- Omission: the removal or reduction of a portion of a text.
- Expansion: converting implicit information from the main text into explicit information in the footnotes or glossary.
- Exoticism refers to the replacement of stretches of slang, dialect, or meaningless words in the original text with approximate translations in the target language.
- Updating: Substituting current information for outdated or ambiguous information.
- Situational equivalence is the process of substituting more well-known contexts for the original one.
- Creation: Producing a new text in place of the original while preserving its main ideas, functions, and takeaways.

2-3 Pragmatic Approach and translation

A pragmatic approach is one of the approaches to linguistic texts for translation, which is concerned with discourse analysis and text organization, and aims to express the social interaction between the speaker and the listener through the meaning of the text. It goes beyond semantics and grammatical properties concerned with communication and intent effects because it is concerned with inferences and situational meaning. According to Brown and Yule (1983: 27) that the pragmatic approach aims to express what the speaker intended in his words and speech, as it is considered an investigation of language in use. The translator tries to preserve what the speaker or listener intends in his speech in order to build communicative competence and get the main ideas and meanings from the source language to the target language correctly because pragmatics include key terms used in many areas such as presupposition, inference, speech acts, implication, semiotics, deixis, etc. So the pragmatic approach to translation is an essential and successful field for solving difficult and complex problems, applying specific measurements in the study of political texts, and clarifying methods related to their translation. Usefully " Pragmatics studies how grammar and semantics are put together in order to do something with language " (Fawcett : 1997,123).

Hale (2004:5) claims pragmatics "refers to the meaning of words in context, to the appropriate use of language according to tongue, culture and situation". The most significant distinction between pragmatics and translation can be drawn in some aspects of the culture-specific and cognitive functions that depend on comprehension ability and linguistic knowledge of both the source and target texts. It shares the exact meaning and the intended utterance beneath the surface of semantic meaning.

The most highlights of translation concern on the work and aim of the content , the target dialect reader's desire , and the work of initiator all are required to be taken under consideration.

Benjamin (2013 : 124) indicates that "the contrast between the pragmatic determinations of language of which a given translation would be an exemplary instance- and language understood as a process of becoming". What makes the complex relationship between the acts of presentation and the process of contextual meaning for the self-realization of language is the work on the transfer of meaning and the development of language. The concept of translation shows a close link with pragmatism because it provides different empirical evidence and increases the cultural specificity of pragmatic principles. Feng (2017:102) states that translation "is an interactive and cross - cultural activity that involves complex behaviors of experts in various fields as a whole ,

including this initiator , the translator , and the receiver". Pragmatic Approach in translation deals with the linguistic , lexical and syntax problems based on practical consideration , more than theoretical ones. In spite of Steen et.al (2017 : 521) presupposes that " pragmatic theory and concepts can help explain the conditions of successful and unsuccessful meaning transfer across language and culture".

2-4 Translation of political text

Political texts are a severe challenge for translators since they call for knowledge of relevant political events, political history, political speech patterns, and political ideologies that influence how the translator interprets the text. Political text is not analyzed in isolation; rather, it depends on the whole context by outlining the primary ideas and messages. Political words should also be organized so that it may be accurately translated from SL into TL writings. According to Wiesemann and Schaffner (2001:133) " the characterization of a text as political can best be based on functional and thematic criteria". Political writings have historically been a product of politics; they are influenced by a variety of issues, including political actions, political speeches, political relations, political philosophy, and more.

Omar et al (2009 : 498) point out that "the nature of the message, the purpose of the author and the translator and the type of audience can affect the type of translation". The translator should be aware of the text's characteristics and its relationship to discourse in order to use them to restructured the semantic and syntactic components of the target text. "any text contains a mix of homologous and contiguous discourses which interact reciprocally " (ibid:499). The analysis of political text is limited in translation to semantic and grammatical relationships between linguistic units or depends on the semantic meaning of words and the implicit values of formal structure and communication interaction. So, translation depends on the purpose of the text and its structure for political action, whether from the source language texts or the target text.

Doorslaer and Gambier (2010:250) see that "when studying political translation , two different objects of study are too considered : translation of political texts and translation as a political statement.

3- Data analysis

The data of the study involves four political texts of warning acts. These selected texts will be translated into Arabic language and then analyzed . Also applying Newmarks translation method (1988) as a translation whether it is translated semantically or communicatively for making acceptable translation. These four texts are given to ten students from the fourth

stage students at the college of Arts / Translation Department/ University of Tikrit who are chosen randomly to translate these texts.

Here are a few examples of acts of warning in some selected political speeches of former U.S. President Barack Obama:

Text Analysis (1)

Obama Says "ISIL will try to kill innocent people. But they cannot defeat America.

SL Texts

- ١ يقول اوباما : ستحاول داعش قتل الناس الابرياء لكنهم ليس باستطاعتهم هزيمة امريكا.
- ٢ صرح اوباما بالقول ان داعش ستحاول قتل الناس الابرياء لكن لا تستطيع هزيمة امريكا.
- ٣ اوباما يقول داعش ستقتل الابرياء ولا تهزم امريكا.
- ٤ "داعش ستحاول قتل الناس الابرياء لكن لا تستطيع هزيمة امريكا" يقول اوباما
- ٥ ستحاول داعش قتل الناس الابرياء لكنهم ليس باستطاعتهم هزيمة امريكا
- ٦ اوباما يقول تبطش داعش بالابرياء من المدنيين لكنهم لا يستطيعون هزيمة امريكا.
- ٧ اوباما يصرح : داعش ستقتل الابرياء لكن لن تهزم امريكا
- ٨ اوباما يقول داعش ستقتل الابرياء ولا تهزم امريكا.
- ٩ صرح اوباما بالقول ان داعش ستحاول قتل الابرياء لكن لا تستطيع داعش هزيمة امريكا.
- ١٠ يقول اوباما : ستحاول داعش قتل الناس الابرياء لكنهم ليس باستطاعتهم هزيمة امريكا

Discussion

The subjects fail in this speech to translate the word "cannot " as a speech act of warning because of the fact that they do not identify that this kind of speech is a political discourse in which underlying message concerning an

indirect speech of warning. Therefore, translating acts of warning in political speeches can be a useful way to understand the underlying messages and motivations of a speaker. In this context, acts of warning refer to statements made by the speaker (Obama) that are intended to alert the audience to potential dangers or risks. These types of statements can often be found in political speeches, where the speaker may be trying to persuade his audience (American people) to take a particular course of action or to adopt a particular perspective that America will never defeat.

Text Analysis (2)

SL Text

"We can't ignore the threat of climate change. If we don't act now, the consequences for future generations will be dire." (State of the Union Address, 2015)

TL Texts

- ١ لا نستطيع تجاهل تهديد تغيير المناخ. اذا لم نقوم بشي الان فالنتائج في المستقبل ستكون فظيعة.
٢. ليس باستطاعتنا تجاهل تهديد تغير المناخ . علينا القيام بشيء ما والا ستكون النتائج فظيعة في المستقبل.
٣. حذر الرئيس الامريكي باراك اوباما من النتائج الكارثية في المستقبل القريب للتغيرات المناخية مالم يتم اتخاذ خطوات جادة لمعالجة هذه المشكلة بالوقت الحاضر.
- ٤ ليس باستطاعتنا تجاهل تهديد تغير المناخ . علينا القيام بشيء ما والا ستكون النتائج فظيعة في المستقبل.
- ٥ نحن لا نستطيع اهمال تهديد تغير المناخ. اذا نحن لا نتصرف الان النتائج للأجيال القادمة ستكون مريعة.
- ٦ ليس باستطاعتنا تجاهل تهديد تغير المناخ . علينا القيام بشيء ما والا ستكون النتائج فظيعة في المستقبل.

٧ نحن لا نستطيع اهمال تهديد تغير المناخ. اذا نحن لا نتصرف الان النتائج للأجيال القادمة ستكون مريضة.

٨ لا نستطيع تجاهل تهديد تغيير المناخ. اذا لم نقوم بشي الان فالنتائج في المستقبل ستكون فظيعة.

٩ نحن لا نستطيع اهمال تهديد تغير المناخ. اذا نحن لا نتصرف الان النتائج للأجيال القادمة ستكون مفزعة.

١٠ لا نستطيع تجاهل تهديد تغيير المناخ. اذا لم نقوم بشي الان فالنتائج في المستقبل ستكون بغیضة.

Discussion

In this example, the President of United States of America, Barak Obama, is warning the audience about the potential consequences of not addressing climate change. He is trying to persuade the audience to take action to address this issue. All the subjects, except the subject 3, fail to recognize the effect of Obama's political speech as an indirect speech of warning. The subjects 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,and 10 translate Obama's speech as a semantically translation. Only, the subject number 3 who notices Obama's intended meaning in which he addresses and warns his audience to be careful and do something towards climate change instead of being passive and do nothing.

Text Analysis (3)

SL Text

"Terrorist networks are seeking new recruits, and the pool of potential recruits is growing. If we don't do more to address the root causes of terrorism, we'll be fighting this battle for years to come." (Remarks at the United Nations General Assembly, 2016)

TL Texts

١ تبحث الشبكات الارهابية عن مجنون جدد وان عملية التجنيد تنمو. اذا لم نعمل على معالجة اسباب الارهاب نحن سوف نحارب لسنوات قادمة.

٢ الشبكات الارهابية تريد مجنون جدد، وعملية المجندين الممكنة تنمو. اذا نحن لا نعمل اكثر لمعالجة اساس الارهاب، نحن سنحارب هذه المعركة لسنوات قادمة .

٣ الشبكات الارهابية تبحث عن مجنون جدد وان عملية التجنيد تنمو. اذا لم نعمل على معالجة اسباب الارهاب نحن سوف نحارب لسنوات قادمة.

٤ تريد الشبكات الارهابية مجنون جدد، وعملية المجندين الممكنة تنمو. اذا نحن لا نعمل اكثر لمعالجة اساس الارهاب، نحن سنقاتل هذه المعركة في السنين القادمة .

٥ تبحث الشبكات الارهابية عن جنود جدد وان عملية التطويع تنمو. اذا لم نعمل على معالجة اسباب الارهاب نحن سنحارب لسنوات قادمة.

٦ تريد الشبكات الارهابية مجنون جدد، وعملية المجندين الممكنة تنمو. اذا نحن لا نعمل اكثر لمعالجة اساس الارهاب، نحن سنقاتل هذه المعركة في السنين القادمة .

٧ تسعى الشبكات الارهابية الى تجنيد المزيد من المتطوعين الجدد وقد حذر الرئيس الامريكي من ان عدم معالجة اساس الارهاب ستقود الى حرب ستستمر لسنوات طوال.

٨ تريد الشبكات الارهابية جنود جدد، وعملية المجندين الممكنة تزيد. اذا نحن لا نفعل اكثر لبحث اساس الارهاب، نحن سنحارب هذه المعركة لسنوات قادمة .

٩ تبحث الشبكات الارهابية عن مجنون جدد وان عملية التجنيد تنمو. اذا لم نعمل على معالجة اسباب الارهاب نحن سوف نحارب لسنوات قادمة.

١٠ الشبكات الارهابية تسعى الى تجنيد المزيد من المقاتلين لتعزيز صفوفهم القتالية الامر الذي دعا فيه الرئيس الامريكي من ان عدم معالجة جذور الارهاب ستقود الى قتال طويل قد يستمر لسنوات.

Discussion

In this example, President Obama is warning the audience about the continued threat of terrorism and the need to address the root causes of this issue. He is trying to persuade the audience to take a proactive approach to

addressing terrorism. Thus, the translation of the subjects 7 and 10 refer to this issue of warning in Obama's political speech. That is to say, the translations of 7 and 10 indicate the speech act of warning since the translators recognize the speech act theory in political discourse. While the subjects 1,2,3,4,5,6,8, and 9 do not be aware of the speech act theory in the sense that their translations become problematic because they stick on to the structures without paying attention to pragmatics.

Text Analysis (4)

SL Text

"The world is more interconnected than ever before, and the challenges we face are more complex than ever before. Don't work together, don't be able to solve these challenges." (Remarks at the United Nations General Assembly, 2014)

TL Texts

١ ان العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى والتحديات التي نواجهها اكثر تعقيدا من اي وقت مضى , لانعمل سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه التحديات.

٢ ان العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى والتحديات العالمية التي تواجهنا في هذا العالم اكثر تعقيدا من السابق, لانعمل سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه التحديات.

٣ العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى والتحديات التي نواجهها اكثر تعقيدا من اي وقت مضى , لانعمل سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه التحديات.

٤ ان العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى ويواجه تحديات اكثر تعقيدا من اي وقت مضى , من دون العمل سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه المشاكل.

٥ العالم اليوم يبدو اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى على الرغم من التحديات الكثيرة, لذلك يتطلب العمل سوية والا سنكون غير قادرين على حل المشاكل.

٦ يواجه العالم اليوم الكثير من التحديات اكثر من اي وقت مضى ومن دون العمل معا لمواجهة هذه التحديات العالمية فمن الصعب حل جميع المشاكل.

٧ ان العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى والتحديات التي نواجهها اكثر تعقيدا من اي وقت مضى , من دون التعاون سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه التحديات

٨ يتعرض العالم اليوم للكثير من التحديات اكثر من الماضي ومن دون العمل معا لمواجهة هذه التحديات العالمية فمن الصعب حل جميع المشاكل.

٩ ان العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى ويواجه تحديات اكثر تعقيدا من اي وقت مضى , من دون العمل سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه المشاكل.

١٠ ان العالم اكثر ترابطا من اي وقت مضى والتحديات التي نواجهها اكثر تعقيدا من اي وقت مضى , لانعمل سوية سنكون غير قادرين على حل هذه التحديات.

Discussion

In this argument, President Obama warns the audience about the interconnected nature of global challenges and the need for international cooperation to address them. He is trying to persuade the audience to work together to tackle these issues. "Do not" should be utilized in this argument as speech act of warning that reflects the American president`s warning and belief about issues of the global challenges in the world. He emphasizes the significance of the process of international cooperation in order to save the world. Thus, to asserts his claim, he uses in his speech the negative form "do not" as a speech act of warning to stress the importance of the universal collaboration towards the worldwide problems.

With regard to the translation of the speech act of warning, all the subjects fail in their translations to catch the same meaning in TT since they use words do not have the same meaning or effect in power. That is to say, the whole subjects do not pay in their translations the attention to the pragmatic meaning of the speaker (American president) who expresses in his speech the pragmatic sense in his discourse that reflects his country policy towards the universal issues as well as in the sense of protecting their citizens. So, the translations of

the whole subjects are considered as literal since they follow the same structure and words of the SL text without paying the attention to the pragmatic meaning of the discourse.

Conclusion

The study sums up the following important conclusion:

1. These students face certain difficulty and failure in the translation political speeches into Arabic.
2. The most appropriate method of analyzing the original text is communicative translation.
3. Speech acts in general are difficult in the process of translation. Thus, the translators should be careful about that .
4. Political expressions require a lot of knowledge and practice in translating it, therefore, the translator must know the characteristics of political translation and what is the most difficulties that face them in conveying the accurate meaning.
5. Particularly when translating political texts, the translator should focus on the power of speech not only in conveying the literal meaning of the source language text.
6. Political discourse is very complex speech in translation since it contains certain ideologies and assumptions that can hard to difficult.

Reference

- Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. Oxford :Oxford University Press
- Palmer, F.R.(1981). Semantics. 2nd ed. Cambridge :Cambridge University Press.
- Parker, F. and Riley K. (2005). Linguistics for Non-Linguistics. Library of Congress Cataloging in Publishing Data, printed in USA.
- Searle , J.(1969). An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hinkle, E. (1997).The Appropriateness of Advice. DTC and multi choice data, London: Routledge.
- Strawson, P. (2007). Intention and Convention in Speech Acts. Cornell University. Oxford: University Press.
- Malinowski, B. (1935). Coral Gardens and their Magic; A study of the Methods of Tilling the Soil and of the A agricultural Rites in the Trobriand Island. USA: New York.
- Nord, C. (2005). Analysis in Translation: Theory, Methodology, and Didactic Application of a Modal for Translation – Oriented Text Analysis. New York: Heidelberg.
- Steen et al. (2017). The Routledge Handbook of Pragmatics. New York: Bembo.
- Yule, G. & Brrown. G. (1983). Discourse Analysis. United Kingdom: Cambridge.
- Akbar, M. (2012). Media Translation. UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Angelelli, V.C. and Jacobson E.H. (2009). Testing and Assessment in Translation and Interpreting. Philadelphia: North America.
- Fawcett, P. (1997). Translation and Language Linguistic Theories Explained. USA.
- Feng, X . (2017). On Aesthetic and Cultural Issue in Pragmatic Translation Based on The Translation of Brand Names and Brand Slogans. New York: Bembo.
- Hale , S.B. (2004). The Discourse of Court Interpreting: Discourse Practice of the Law Witness and Interpreter. Amsterdam: University of Western Sydney.
- Benjamin, A. (2013). Working With Walter Benjamin Recovering A Political Philosophy. UK: Edinburgh University Press.
- Wieseman , V. & Schaffner.C . (2001) . Annotated Texts for Translation English German : Functionalist Approaches Illustrated . USA : Australia .
- Omar , C.H. Et al . (2009) . The Sustainability of the Translation Field . Malaysia : Malaysian Translation Association.
- Doorslaer , V.L. and Gambier.Y . (2010) . Hand Book of Translation Studies . Amsterdam ; Philadelphia.
- Romagnuolo, A. (2009). Political discourse in translation: A corpus-based perspective on presidential inaugurals. Translation and Interpreting Studies.
- Schäffner, C., & Bassnett, S. (2010). Politics, media and translation—Exploring synergies. Political discourse, media and translation. Cambridge Scholars.
- Schäffner, C. (2004). Political discourse analysis from the point of view of translation studies. Journal of Language and Politics.

- Sárosi-Márdirosz, K. (2014). Problems related to the translation of political texts. Acta Universitatis Sapientiae, Philologica .