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CATEGORIZING DECLARATIVE SPEECH ACTS IN ENGLISH – ARABIC POLITICAL TRANSLATION : A PRAGMATIC STUDY

A B S T R A C T

Declaratives are those speech acts that brings changes to the world via uttering them. They are judged by certain pragmatic criteria and determined by certain conditions to be taken as genuine acts. Thus, their specification raises problematic area as not all declarative utterances serve out performatively. The specificity of pragmatic conditions of declaratives lead to another problem in that affecting the same immediate change would not similarly be attributed in two different languages. Therefore, declaratives pose difficulties for translators in categorizing them and affecting immediate change. Accordingly, it aims at: 1) setting some felicity conditions for determining whether the specified declarative expressions serve out performatively. 2) Examining whether English declaratives are perceived performatively in Arabic and vice versa. 3- providing some remedies for mistranslated declaratives. The objective of study is confined to a number of declaratives selected from dialogues, comments, and debates of English and Arabic Channels (e.g. Al-Jazeera TV and BBC). The result of the study shows that declaratives are performatively influenced by contextual nature. From functional perspective, the perception of English declarative acts are different from the Arabic ones and vice versa. The most accurate rendering of declaratives is based on the correspondence between perception and immediate illocutionary affects.

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تصنيف افعال كلام التصريح في الترجمة السياسية الانكليزية – العربية : دراسة تداولية

وفاء دحام محمد/ جامعة تكريت / كلية الآداب / قسم الترجمة

الخلاصة:

افعال كلام التصريح وهي تلك الافعال الكلامية التي تجلب تغيير للعالم من خلال نطقها. تحكمت افعال كلام التصريح من خلال معايير تداولية محددة و تحدد من خلال شروط معينة لكي تعتبر افعالا كلامية حقيقة. لذلك فإن تحديدها يشكل نطاق اشكالية إذ إنه ليس كل الفاظ التصريح تخدم وظائف ادائية. كما

تؤدي خصوصية الشروط التداولية لأفعال التصريح الى مشكلة اخرى الا وهي إن تأثير نفس التغيير في العالم المحيط قد لا يحدث بشكل متشابه في لغتين مختلفتين. ولذلك فإن افعال كلام التصريح تخلق صعوبات للمترجمين في تصنيفها واحداث تغييراتها المباشرة. وفقاً لذلك هدفت الدراسة الحالية الى (١) وضع شروط مناسبة لتحديد فيما اذا كانت التعابير التصريحية قد خدمت بشكل ادائي. (٢) التحري فيما اذا قد ادركت الافعال التصريحية ادائياً في اللغة العربية وبالعكس. (٣) تقديم بعض الاصلاحات للأفعال التصريحية المترجمة بشكل خاطئ. تنحصر موضوعية الدراسة على عدد من افعال كلام التصريح التي تم اختيارها من المحادثات والتعليقات والمناظرات في القنوات العربية والانكليزية (على سبيل المثال قناة الجزيرة والبي بي سي). تشير نتائج الدراسة إلى أن أفعال كلام التصريح تتأثر ادائياً بطبيعة السياق. ومن الناحية الوظيفية , يختلف ادراك افعال كلام التصريح الانكليزية عن العربية وبالعكس. إن من أدق الترجمات لأفعال كلام التصريح هي الترجمات التي تركز على التوافق بين الإدراك اللغوي و الآثار الأدائية المباشرة.

1.1. Introduction:-

Declarative speech acts are those acts that intentionally negotiated for effecting immediate changes in the world's reality. They constitute important part of everyday communication. The day cannot pass without employing them. Actually declaratives are governed by unstable conventional, contextual and formal conditions and this attributes a problematic area in that whether they are genuinely succeeded. Declarative speech acts vary considerably in political texts providing attributably different evidences to improve the body of political text for pragmatic practices. They are those speech acts that bring immediate changes to the world via their utterances. They are likely to be more formalized and more terse than other classes of acts, besides; they are purposively judged by certain pragmatic criteria and determined by certain conditions derived from certain semantic rules to be taken as genuine acts. Their specification as speech acts raises problematic area as not all declarative utterances serve out performatively. The specificity of pragmatic conditions that govern them attribute a problem in setting out the same function and affecting the same immediate change into two different natural languages; namely English language and Arabic language. Therefore, declarative speech acts constitute awkwardness for translators if they are unaware

of categorizing their pragmatic conditions appropriately and integrating their process interpreting with affecting immediate perlocutionary effects purposively. Thus, the present study aims at setting some felicity conditions for determining sensibly whether the specified declarative expressions serve out performatively as genuine declarative acts or not, determining whether English declarative acts are realized as declarative acts in Arabic and the Arabic declarative speech acts are realized as declarative acts in English via translation, and exercising to what extents do the translators transfer declarative intentioned effects. The data comes up with a main result as many declarative expressions can alternatively name different illocutionary acts.

1.2. *Declarative Speech Acts :-*

Declarative speech acts are virtually part of pragmatics of speech acts that studies utterances that perform actions changing the world via utterance (Searle in Levinson, 1983:240).

Declarative is typically the kind of speech act in which the world is determinately changed via utterance; whereby, the speaker changes the world via words (Yule, 1996:53).

Declarative is the type of speech act which verbally causes the words change the world (Searle, 1969 :54 -55).

Declaratives are those speech acts that influentially accomplish verbal actions when they are uttered such as blessings, firings, baptisms, arrests, marrying, juridical speech acts such as sentencing, declaring a mistrial, declaring, etc. (Searle, 1979: 4).

Declaratives are those speech acts that embodying change the world's reality in accord with the proposition of their utterance. They are those acts that applied to change the world via utterances of the speaker.

Declaratives are linguistic actions that the utterer communicate alternance the external statue or condition of an object, person, or situation solely by pronouncing the utterance (Archer, et al., 2012: 167)

Declaratives are those speech acts in the use of which the world is changed by the utterance. They are typically institutionalized and their successes rely on the speaker's officiates (Archer, et al., 2012: 167)

Declaratives are institutional speech acts, which do not have a specified addressee as the addresser uses language as an outward sign of the performance of an institutional actions (Leech 1983:106).

Declaratives are those illocutionary acts when their performance success will lead to a good correspondence between propositions and reality (Leech, 1983:49).

Declaratives are utterances that state something, such as pronouncing someone guilty or declaring a war.

Declarative is the category of speech acts that changes the world in whole or in part via uttering its utterances.

In Declarative, the speaker substantially alters the external existence status or condition of an object of situation, solely by making the utterance (Austin in Moore, 2001:3). They are typically broadcast within a social group and rely for their success on speaker societal statue.

1.3. *Appropriateness Conditions for The Successful of Declarations:-*

There are typically certain conditions that determine certain utterance has ultimately particular declaration force. These conditions are as follows:-

- 1- **Conventional:-** they are certain valid particularities that judge a certain force is attached to utterance. They inevitably enable people do not use the language inappropriately or miscommunicate their aims.
- 2- **Contextual:-** they are those setting conditions whereby utterances acquire certain declarative judgments. Such setting is relatively built up from many components including the utterance and its structure, the place and time, producer and receptor and relation between them, shared background knowledge and culture; all of these elements besides many other elements tell us that a particular force of declarative speech act. Because, the same utterance will validate another force if it is uttered in another setting (Hussain & Mhammad, 2016:58-60).
- 3- **Institutional role:-** in changing the world reality, the utterer has to have a special institutional role in specific setting surrounding the event. The utterer of affairs verbally specifies in the propositional content by saying in effect, (Searle,

1979:40). For example in a marriage ceremony only the priest can pronounce a as naming and deciding.

1.4. Characteristics of Declarative speech acts:-

1-Contextualization:- declaratives are abstractedly based on the context to verbally effect husband and a wife.

2- Correspondence:- declaratives are those acts in which the speaker identically brings a correspondence between the world reality and the utterance (Searle, 1979). For example, nominating a candidate, firing from employment and declaring war are among cases belonging to this kind of speech acts (Huang,2006 :75).

3- Communal:- declarative is a unique form of speech act, in that their successful performance depends upon the status of the speaker, and the precise circumstances surrounding the event (Black, 2006:22). In this act, according to Yule (1996:53), the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declarative act appropriately. Leech (1983:179) states there are conventions among community that enable the speaker to declare something such and communicate their influence of changes (Taping et al., 2017).

4- Alternation:- declaration is the type of act that the speaker simultaneously alters an existence external statue, condition of an object of situation, or state of affairs, solely by making the declarative utterance (Moore, 2001:3).

5- Sociability:- declaratives are typically broadcast within a social group and they inevitably rely for their success on the utterer being socially sanctioned by the community, institution, committee or even a single person within the group to execute declarative acts under stipulated conditions whereof, the utterer societal sanctioning provides the stipulated conditions that must be met (Allan,1998:8).

6- Descriptive:- declaratives play a role in describing them as performative in the sense of action performing. Additionally, they are virtually an official saying in precise time and place. Their importance can be adhered when they effect social change; and such change can be brought verbally and nonverbally (Leech, 1983: 180).

7-Hearer's irrelevancy: declaratives are typically those speech acts that the hearer's reactions as an individual is irrelevant to the effectiveness of declaratives. That is the hearer's reaction has nothing to do with the effectiveness execution of declaratives as in: being baptized, disqualified, fired from a job, or sentence to prison (Allan,1998:8).

8-Duality: Austin (1962:3) states that declaratives can be both constatives and performatives simultaneously in that declaratives have the form of simple

constative but they are combined with the propositional act which turn the utterances into actions. Declaratives can be both as constative and performatives as performative they can be tested in terms of the performed acts such as utterances containing verbs like declare, promise, object, pronounce, and name. In turn, ordinary (constative) declaratives that describe, report, or state can be assessed in terms of truth and falsity (Schiffrin, 2005).

9- *Intentional Consequences:* declaratives have specific intentional consequences and institutional effects. That is, they effect the composite intentions of all those with roles involves in the employment relationship. Whereof, the same declarative speech act is viewed from another perspective and different effects on the basis of different intentions of different participants according to the role that they occupy (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985:47).

1.5. *Components of Declarative Speech Acts:-*

Actually, declarations have a self – realizing direction of fit whereof the following components are realized:-

- 1- Propositional content:- the state of affairs is described by the propositional content is realized by the very act of saying it.
- 2- Preparatory condition:- the speaker intends to change the world by using / communicating the words.
- 3- Sincerity condition: there is no psychological state necessarily expressed and, hence, no sincerity condition.

Essential condition :- the speaker must have a certain institutional role to validate the act uttered in the propositional content, e.g. in saying "I resign or You're fired", the speaker must possess the role of employee or boss, respectively (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985:37,85).

(Allan, 1998,:745) proposes that declarations have a self-realizing direction of fit since the state described by the propositional content. The propositional content of declarations is realized by very act of saying them. Additionally, there is no psychological state, henceforth, no sincerity condition is attributably pointed. However, the speaker, in uttering declaration, must possess a certain institutional role to make the propositional content valid for executing declarative act e.g. in saying "You are fired", the speaker must own a role of employee or boss to verbalize the content of the utterance accordingly.

1.6. *Basic required Conditions for Declarative speech Act:-*

- 1- **Authoritative Position:-** most declarative speech acts emphatically requires a position of authority of the speaker to name the verb of declaration illocutionary act in extra linguistic institution (Al- Hamdani,2012:4).
- 2- **Institution :-** it is a form of life and special roles that enables certain persons to attribute the acts named by declaration effectively. That is for the speaker to be entitled to execute the declaration in the preparatory condition. There must be institutions, form of life and special role enabling him to occupy the position of declaration effectively (Austin, 1962: 34).
- 3- **Mode of Achievement:-** generally the mode of achievement of declaratives consists in invoking the institutional position and determines the preparatory condition that includes that the speaker occupies such institutional position effectively (Al- Hamdani,2012:4). A large number of declarative performative verbs require juridical practice and institutions e.g. to exonerate, condemn, acquit...etc. some declarations, as definitions and appellations, require linguistic competence. Others like benedictions and curses require supernatural power.

1.7. *Taxonomy of declarative acts:-*

Werzabica (2002 : 7) lists English declarative verbs into the followings: name , decide, declare, object, pronounce, thank, apologize, welcome, congratulate contain, declare, renounce, disclaim, disown, resign, repudiate, disavow, retract, abdicate, abjure, deny, disinherit, surrender, capitulate, approve, confirm, sanction, ratify, homologate, bless, curse, dedicate, consecrate, disapprove, stipulate, call, define, abbreviate, nominate, authorize, license, close, suspend, adjourn, terminate, dissolve, denounce, vote, veto, enact, legislate, promulgate, decree, confer, grant, bestow, accord, cede, rule, adjudge, adjudicate, condemn, sentence, damn, clear, acquit, disculpate, exonerate, pardon, forgive, absolve, cancel, annule, abolish, abrogate, revoke, repeal, rescind, retract, sustain, bequeath, baptize and excommunicate.

In turn Al- Sulaimaan (2004 : 10) lists the following Arabic declarative performative verbs:-

يصرح , يعلن , يستقيل , ينكر , يرفض , يستسلم , يستحسن , يجزم , يعلن , يبارك , يهدي , يستهجن , يسمي , ينادي , يعرف , يختصر , يرشح , ينصب , يعين , يخول , يبدأ , يفتح , يغلق , ينهي , يصوت , يمنح , يحكم , يشجب , يعدم , يوضح , يعتذر , يسامح , يلغي , يعمد .

1.8. Data Analysis:-

1.8.1 English Data:-

SL Text (1) : I now **announce** America will lead a board collection to rule back terrorist tribes.

Context:- This utterance is uttered by Obama addressed to the Americans notifying them that America is now safer and he will provide the securities for the Americans who lodge in other countries.

- 1- الان اعلن ان امريكا ستقود مجموعة لجان لتستعيد السيطرة من جديد على المجاميع الارهابية .
- 2- اعلن الان ان الولايات المتحدة ستقود مجموعة المجلس للسيطرة من جديد على القبائل ارهابية .
- 3- أعلن ان الولايات المتحدة ستقود مجموعة المجلس للسيطرة من جديد على القبائل الارهابية .
- 4- أعلن ان امريكا ستقود مجموعة من الاعضاء لإعادة حكم القبائل الارهابية .

Pragmatic Analysis:-

The structure of the text here is actually typified by the English declarative performative verb "**announce**" which names the illocutionary force of announcement. It is purposively opted for announcing and notifying something to be known clearly. Further, it virtually effect immediate change of a related matter of so importance. A part of declarative formulization, the statue of declarative act is markedly established by a grammatical declarative sentence in an indicative mode with a first person subject "**I**" is being penetrated as performative marker within present tense performative verb by means of which the declarative felicitous execution is validly set forth. Additionally, an authorized person "Obama" declares such announcement act. The text also relatively accounts for the following set of execution conditions :-

- 1- Propositional Condition :- Obama conveys his announcing act at the exact moment of declaring.
- 2- Preparatory Condition:- Obama is really the right authorized person to carry announcement and the Americans believe that he is capable of carrying out the announcement of his utterance.
- 3- Sincerity Condition:- Obama purely intends to announce American people that America is now getting safer and he intends to follow the terrorist groups all over the world to protect the outsider emerged Americans.

- 4- Essential Conditions :- Obama's utterance effects into existence a real world change by presenting himself as the performer of the announcement carried out in his utterances.

All the datum minutely exemplify that the perquisites for the successful execution of "announcing" are completely met. On this basis, the text under investigation is legitimately executed as a declarative act of announcing.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

Announce / يبلغ

A close inspection to the text with its four renderings evidently manifest that the English declarative verb "**announce**" which effects the act of "announcing" in American real world is wrongly rendered into semantic equivalent verb "أعلن" by all the translators. However, the context is here inevitably not of declaring, but of announcing, since the equivalent "أعلن" is incongruently stemmed and it would be perceived differently in the target language. Thusly, this mutual exchange relatively affords translation with a deviation case , Although, the two declarative verbs " declare" and " announce" may be approximately viewed as near; nonetheless, each one is typically based on clear separable signs.

Translational Analysis:-

Moreover, the explicit first person "I" is turned in all renderings into implicit one. This may be rightly attributed to the nature of Arabic language which tends to make a use of implicit first persons than explicit ones.

Regarding the status of rendition, it seems that translators (2) and (3) are highly confined to the propositional content of the text and ignore the context of the text totally. Translator (4) introduces an equivalent which seems to be belonged neither to the proposition nor to the context in which he reduces the force effect of the original text completely. As for translator (1) appears somehow to follow the context and proposition jointly. The point of weakness in his translation is his deviation along with his use of the verb " أعلن " on the basis of what have said so far, the following translation is likely to be proposed:-

وأنا **أبلغكم** ان أمريكا الان ستقود مجموعة من اللجان لاستعادة السيطرة من جديد على المجاميع الارهابية.

SL Text (2) I **disapprove** the confession on the election result.

Context:- the premier American president Barack Obama, in a political speech, declares that America is severely disunited and he refuses to disapprove on the confession of election results.

- 1- ارفض ان اعترف بنتائج الانتخابات.
- 2- انا لا اوافق على الاعتراف بنتائج الانتخابات.
- 3- أنا لا اوافق على الاعتراف بنتائج الانتخابات.
- 4- انا لا اوافق على الاعتراف بنتائج الانتخابات.

Pragmatic Analysis:-

The statue of the current text is relatively revolved around the explicit declarative performative verb "**disapprove**" which fairly names the illocutionary force of "**disapproval**". It is intentionally involved for declaring rejection, refusal, and disagreement of the declaration utterer. In this instance, it determinately declares the American president Barack Obama's rejection of the election result. Such text brings some immediate change on the American political situation regarding election result. Additionally, the declarative formula is introduced by a declarative sentence in an indicative mode and first person subject "**I**" and present tense performative verb that put the text in performative effect. Furthermore, the disapproval act is declared by authorized persons, Barack Obama who is in a social position to execute the requirement of disapproval declaration. The act also reveals the following felicity conditions:-

- 1- Propositional Content Condition:- Obama declares his disapproval act in propositional content in which he refuses the confession on the election result.
- 2- Preparatory Condition:- the act is uttered by an authorized person Barack Obama, who has the societal role for declaring disapproval and his utterance is validly held the execution of disapproval.
- 3- Sincerity Condition:- Obama purely intends to declare American people with his disapproval of the election result.
- 4- Essential Conditions :- Obama's utterance brings into effect a real world's change by introducing himself as the declarer of the disapproval carried out in his utterance.

On the basis of the given perquisites and conditions for the successful disapproval declarative act; the text under analysis is legitimately performed as disapproval declarative act.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

Disapprove / يرفض

Comparing the SL text with its four rendering, obviously shows that the English declarative verb "disapprove" which is intentionally handled for declaring rejection and effecting disapproval in confessing American election result is inappropriately rendered by three translators into "لا اوفق". Actually, the situation is not localized for showing disagreement, but fairly for effecting immediate disapproval in American election result. Although, these three translators attempt to introduce nearer semantic synonymous equivalent, but this alternation affords their translation with a case of failure and wrongly turns declarative speech act into directive speech act. As for translator (1), he gives the equivalent verb "ارفض" in which he actually successes to give the appropriate Arabic declarative disapproval counterpart.

Translational Analysis:-

Concerning the statue of rendition, it seems that translators (2), (3) and (4) adopt the same renderings for the text. The first person (I) which is used as the explicit performative marker of disapproval is incorrectly reproduced into implicit first person in their three renditions. As for the type of translation, it is apparently obvious that the translators (2), (3) and (4) completely rely on semantic translation in which they are highly confined to the propositional content of the text and pay no attention to the context. Translator (1) on the other hand succeeds to reproduce the appropriate equivalent declarative performative verb for the text. Although, he exercises semantic translation in which he keeps the same propositional content, his translation seems to be the most acceptable translation for the text. The point of weakness to be mention in his translation is his turning of the explicit performative marker, the first person pronoun (I) into implicit one. In this basis, the following rendering is accordantly postulated.

- انا ارفض الاعتراف بنتائج الانتخابات.

1.8.2. Arabic Data :-

- (1) **SL text** على ضوء ذلك أعلن ختام هذا الاجتماع.

Context :- A university president is addressing the members of a university council after discussing some issues and solutions the end of their meeting.

TL Texts:-

- 1- In the light of that I **declare** the conclusion of this meeting.
- 2- In the light of this, I **announce** the conclusion this of meeting.
- 3- In the light of this, I **announce** the conclusion of this meeting.
- 4- Accordingly, the closure of the meeting is **announced**.

Pragmatic Analysis:-

The structure of this text implies the declarative performative verb "أعلن" that nominate the declarative speech act of declaration. It eminently means "to state" or "to make" something known clearly, especially in an official or forceful occasions. This verb is called the primitive declarative verb. In this text, the university president declares the end of meeting in which he effects an immediate end of an existence state of meeting. Additively, the performative structure of this text is ensured by a declarative sentence in an indicative in present tense verb and implicit first person subject. In declaring a declaration act, the act is uttered by an authorized person "university president" in an institution "meeting". The text also realizes the following felicity conditions :-

- 1- Propositional Content Condition:- the university president declares his declaration in propositional content in which he states the end of meeting.
- 2- Preparatory Condition:- the act is uttered by an authorized person university president, who has an official role for declaring declaration and his utterance is legitimately held the execution of declaration.
- 3- Sincerity Condition:- the university president deliberately utters his words to declare the university council the end of meeting.
- 4- Essential Conditions :- the university president's utterance effect immediate end an existence meeting by providing himself as the declarer of the declaration.

Categorizing TL English Speech Act Verb

أعلن/declare:-

A close inspection of the text under analysis with its four renderings, reveals that translator (1) gives the equivalent English explicit verb "declare" for the Arabic explicit declarative verb "أعلن" in which he implies the exact English performative verb that accords with the Arabic declarative verb "أعلن". Translators (2), (3), and (4) attempt the explicit declarative verb "announce" as equivalent for the Arabic performative verb "أعلن" actually both of the context and the propositions are not for announcement but for declaration. Although, declaration and announcement may be perceived as approximately nearer act, nonetheless each one has its declarative implication. Thusly, translations (2), (3) and (4) suffer from

incompatibly to provide the appropriate English declarative counterpart which in turn attribute a case of deviation to name the English performative verb.

Translational Analysis:-

In regard for the statue of renditions, it seems that translator (1) turns the Arabic implicit performative marker, the first person into an explicit first person (I) in English language which shifts the implicit declaration into explicit one. However, this turning case indicate a point of strength in his translation duly to the nature of English language which accepts only the use of explicit persons. As for the type of translation, it seems that translator (1) adopts semantic translation in which he follows the propositional content of the text literally. However, the propositions of the text accords with the context. Whereof, he succeeds to extract the satisfactory rendition.

Translator (2) and (3) appear to use the same rendition. They rely on semantic rendering in which they trace back the content of the text verbally. The point of weakness in their translation is that they use the inappropriate declarative verb "announce" which is confined for making announcement to name the declaration.

Translator (4) on the other hand seems to render the text communicatively in which he gives a rendering belongs neither to the context nor to the proposition. In his rendering, he turns the active sentence into passive one which indicate a case of deviation from performative rule. Another point of deviation in his translation is that he inappropriately opts the declarative verb "announce" to name the illocutionary force of declaration.

SL Text (2):-

أخوك بالنيابة عني توقيع هذه الوثائق.

Context: The director is talking to his secretary before leaving his office in order to attend a conference.

TL Texts:-

- 1- I **authorize** you, on my behalf, to sign these documents.
- 2- I **authorize** you to take my role in signing these document.
- 3- I **authorize** you to sign these document in my behalf.
- 4- I **authorize** you, on behalf of me, to sign these documents.

Pragmatic Analysis:-

The statue of declaration in this text is obviously built around the explicit declarative verb "اخولك" which performatively nominates the declaration illocutionary act of authorizing which involves declaring from a position of appropriate authority granting a person or a group of people authority to exercise power in a way pertinent to the context. In this instance a director declares his intent to grant his secretary with authority to sign the documents. The statue of declaration is revealed by declarative structure and indicative mood with present tense and implicit first person singular. The speaker (director) also has the institutional role to make the secretary possesses the role of signing the document. The text also reveals the following felicity conditions:-

- 1- Propositional Content Condition:- an office director declares his authorization in propositional content in which he grants the secretary with authority to sign the document.
- 2- Preparatory Condition:- the act is uttered by an authorized person an office president, who has an institutional role for granting the authority and execute declaration act.
- 3- Sincerity Condition:- the director declares his utterance to grant the authority to sign the document.
- 4- Essential Conditions :- the director's utterance effects immediate change an existence meeting by providing himself as the declarer of the authorization.

Categorizing TL English Speech Act Verb

اخولك/authorize-

Regarding the categorization of the declarative speech act under analysis, it seems that all subjects of translation have translated the Arabic declarative verb "اخول" into "authorize" which is consider the appropriate English explicit performative marker for the Arabic declarative verb. Thusly, all translators succeed to lexicalize the appropriate English declarative verb. Such verb accords with both the propositions and the context of granting a person or a group of people with authority.

Translational Analysis:-

Concerning the structure of rendering, it is apparently clear that all translators have turned the Arabic implicit first person singular into an explicit in all renderings; this is ultimately attributed to the nature of English language which

allows the use of explicit persons solely. Furthermore, such persons turning would grant their renditions with strengthen point. Additionally, all translators keep the same mood, tense, and structure of the SL text. As for the type of translation, all translations are represented by semantic rendition in which the translators follow the propositional contents of the text. However, the context and the propositions are compatible; since all renderings may be considered as appropriate, but with different degrees of appropriateness. Translations (1) and (4) seem to follow the same order of the SL words, translation (2) adopts the propositions " take my role" which seem to follow the Arabic language norms. Translation (3) appears to be the most appropriate rendering.

Conclusions:-

In resultant, the following conclusions are postulated on the basis of the afore discussions:-

- 1.Theoretically, declarative speech acts are ruled in terms of conventional, felicity, contextual and syntactic conditions which in turns satisfy their material existence into valid applicability in world reality not only in terms of performative verb alone.
2. In practical course, certain English performative declarative verbs admittedly show submission to the Arabic performative declarative conditions. Such as, they do not only bring into existence certain state; they also affect/ end and change an existence state.
3. Categorizing equivalent Arabic and English declarative verbs is not legitimately lexicalized and even failed due to the translators' ignorance of declarative speech acts basic features as well as features of context.
4. Both of Arabic explicit and implicit first persons subjects are relatively adopted for the (English) first persons singular which is purposively marked the text as a genuine declarative speech act. This adoption may be attributed to the nature of Arabic which uses both implicit and explicit persons.
5. Most of the cases of failure for categorizing Arabic and English declarative acts is due to the failure of establishing compatibility between declarative verb, context, content, and performative intent.

6- Some English declarative verbs are lexicalized by more than one neutral Arabic declarative performative verb. Some of the Arabic declarative verbs are realized by more than English unrelated verbs.

7- The renditions of declarative speech acts under discussion have reflected varied degrees of translatability in effecting the accurate illocutionary force some renditions reflected high degree of translatability, other conveyed complete failure, some involve deviation cases, and some others reflect success in translation but with few points of exceptions.

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