

The translation of Compound-Complex Sentences in Political Speech from English into Arabic

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Abstract

The translation of political speeches from English into Arabic can be considered as a challenging job due to the differences of cultural, structural and grammatical of sentences between English and Arabic. These difference necessitates having many procedures or standards of acceptability to govern each society. This study tries to shed light on the compound-complex sentences and their problems in rendering. This study aims to show how various procedures of translation are used during the translation process of compound-complex sentences. This study consists of six parts, part one is an introduction of this study; part two is assigned for political speech; part three outlines the topic of translation of political speech; part four highlights on the translation problems; part five represents the topic of model adopted; part six is assigned for findings and discussions.

Key words: Language, Sentences, Politics, Speech, Translation.

ترجمة الجمل المركبة-المعقدة في الخطاب السياسي من اللغة الإنكليزية الى العربية

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المستخلص

تعتبر ترجمة الخطابات السياسية أحد التحديات التي يواجهها المترجمين نظراً للاختلاف الثقافي والبنوي والقواعدي للجمل في كلا اللغتين العربية والانكليزية. يحتم هذا الاختلاف على استخدام معايير محددة في الترجمة نظراً لكل مجتمع. تحاول هذه الدراسة تسليط الضوء على الجمل المركبة-المعقدة والتحديات التي تواجه المترجم في ترجمتها من لغة الى اخرى. كذلك تهدف هذه الدراسة الى كيفية استخدام معايير مختلفة في ترجمة هذه الجمل. تتكون هذه الدراسة من ستة اجزاء: يمثل الجزء الاول مقدمة عن هذه الدراسة، في حين خصص الجزء الثاني لموضوع الخطاب السياسي، بينما يستعرض الجزء الثالث موضوع ترجمة الخطاب السياسي، اما الجزء الرابع فإنه يسلط الضوء على مشاكل الترجمة، بينما يمثل الجزء الخامس موضوع النموذج المعتمد في الترجمة، اما الجزء السادس والآخر خصص للنتائج.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللغة، الجمل، السياسة، الخطاب، الترجمة.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation Form	Full Form
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language

TLT	Target Language
TT	Target Text

1.Introduction

Frank (1972: 220) expresses that English sentence is split into two types: functional sentence and structural sentence. The functional type focuses on the information structure of a sentence and on linguistic message. While the structural type focuses on the number and kind of clauses that exist in the sentence. The functional sentence is split in four types: declarative, imperative, interrogative and exclamatory. The structural sentence is split into four types too: simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentence.

Murphy (2003: 204) states that structural sentences type consists of four types. The first type is simple sentence which contains only subject and predicate. The second type is compound sentence which contains two or more independent clauses and these clauses are linked by conjunction or coordinate. The third type is complex sentence. This type contains only one main clause and one or more subordinate clause namely adjective clause. The fourth one is the compound-complex sentence. This type contains two or more independent clauses and one or more independent clause.

Hogan et al (2014) explain that the public speaking is a verbal communication between speaker and audience. To control public speech, one must have a complete awareness of the four public speech style: demonstrative, ceremonial, informative and persuasive. Schrijver (2017) states that the demonstrative style is a mode include role-playing and science demonstratives. This style is used in communicative beneficially and briefly performing and describing tasks.

According to Barton and Tucker's book (2019) states that the ceremonial style is used in ceremony and rite determined by etiquette or respect of formality. A ceremonial speech purpose is to control an audience and make an emotional reaction to the occasion or status.

Chilton (2006: 14) refers that the politicians are more careful and have enough knowledge of utilizing language because "the language has a strong influence, and because language is used in this field largely. Fairclough (2006: 140) says that the language use in politics could serve different goals at opposite directions: one that looks for to expose and reflect the truth and another that seeks to obfuscate or hide the truth

As cited in Ibrahim and Shaban (2023: 410), Meals (2015) states that the translation of political discourse can be analyzed from both a linguistic perspective and a broader theoretical framework that encompasses the study of political discourse and

specialized languages. By consolidating all relevant information into a comprehensive unit, we can minimize potential ambiguity that may occur when presented in separate sentences. Additionally, this approach allows for greater flexibility in language use, accommodating varying degrees of nuance and interpretation.

1-1. Problem of the study:

- 1-Political language has a linguist, cultural and phonological variety.
- 2-Translators of political speeches may face difficulties that effect their work.

1-2. The study propounds the following hypotheses:

- 1-The compound-complex sentences in English can be rendered into Arabic despite the differences between the two languages structurally and culturally.
- 2-Both English and Arabic have a different structure pattern of sentence.

1-3. Objectives of the study:

The objective of the study is to show the obstacles that translators face when they render political speeches from English (SL) into Arabic (TL). Also, tries to show the reasons behind these obstacles.

1-4. Questions of the study:

- 1-What are the obstacles that translators encounter when they render the political speeches?
- 2-What are the reasons behind these obstacles?

1-5. Significant of the study:

Politics plays a vital role in our life especially in the Middle East Area. In many cases, the communication in politics is spoken or texted in English. In politics speech, politician usually use a compound-complex sentences. Therefore, there is a need for a precise rendering of these sentences. There is little research about this topic. This study has a great important as it investigates a subject that will benefit researchers and translators.

2-Political language

Scholars introduce many definitions about the topic of political speech. According to Baranvo (1991), political speech is all the speech used in political issues, as well as the principle of public policy. Trosborg (1997: 119) defines political speech as a group of actions has a political issue. It is a 'hybrid of literature

from other cultures that highlight on the historical conditions in which they were written and might be used for a difference of communication purposes. As for Chilton and Schaffner (1997: 212) state that any written piece will be a political if it was written by a politician. Levenkova (2011) explains that political speech is a specific use of language, that is existed on the nationally and socio-historically conditioned mindset of its orators, and a is a linguistic manifestation of public activity in the field of political culture.

Political speech is everything is uttered by a politician is a political speech. Political speech is used by politician to render their message and communicate with others. Newmark (1996) explains that political speech is regarded as the most common way that is used by politician during election campaign, and refers that political speech is an abstraction of an abstraction. Charteris Black (2014) indicates that political language is that language which is used by politician during politician events and often this language be coherent to deliver to the audience. Lakoff (1990: 7) deduces that the links between language and power in very easy way stating that “language is politics, politics assigns power, and power regulates how people use and understand the language.

Kenzhekanova (2015: 192) states that political speech is a systemic linguistic propriety, completeness and the degree of spontaneity, intelligibility and thematic coherence for other people all play vital role. It is a way for communication with certain purposes to affect the audience through a sort of techniques.

Political language deals with wide range of topics such as political, foreign policy, economic and socio-culture topics. One political speech can change many things in economic, political and social issues. So, translator in this topic plays a vital role and might find himself in difficult situation when he renders any political speech. Consequently, any translator has to be aware and must be have much information, ample skill and knowledge about these issues.

Rakhmatovna (2022) Political speech, according to some scholars is the linguistic components which is known as “political language”, which indicates to a specific mode to contact with the addressees. There is a mutually dependent between political language and extra-linguistic reality. On the one hand, it represents the life style of a group of people and their customs, values and goals and it is largely influenced by the political situation on the international level.

On the other hand, Rahkmatovna (2022) claims that a political speech's language choice has a significant impact. It enables the knowledge of the addressee to be shaped, affecting their thoughts and behavior. The substantive and formal elements of political discourse are stamped with its functional traits. One of the traits of

political speech is the blending of informality and expressiveness. For the political speech to be comprehended by a variety of recipients, the first component is necessary. It entails paying attention to specific language rules as well as speech production and replication sequences. Additionally, being expressive helps listeners understand the speaker's perspective on the matter more quickly.

Sheigal (2004) makes it clear that using political jargon is a part of political speech. It is characterized by ambiguity, which is commonly expressed by the use of polysemy and words with ethereal meanings. Politicians frequently have to talk delicate conversations about unfamiliar topics that cast them in a bad light. This entails keeping some comments anonymous in order to hide the identity of the person making a particular decision.

3-Translating of Political Speech

Translation and political alongside are becoming increasingly and significant topics and more internationally focused. Translation involves that it is not only coping the words in original language into target language specially in politics. It requires more careful and sufficient knowledge in selection words and phrases. When a speech is translated the intended addressees will be in the new target language community at different location and time. (Neubert, 1985: 71)

According to Kurtan (2003: 50) the feature of the political system is that, it contains highly relevant texts, so when creating new translations, we must consider the overall consistency of the political speech. This is consistency, with political terms and some non-idiosyncratic elements such as related, contract dissolution, and so on. Non-lawyers may be aware that they are unfamiliar with the political text. Because the legal system is logical, the texts strive to avoid complex definitions that are beyond the average person's comprehension and necessitate further study and analysis. A challenging task to transfer, the use of long sentences may be explained by the text's specific scope. Contrary to the idea that political texts follow a logical structure, it is realistically possible for translators to determine whether a given situation is accurate or inaccurate based on the authors' understanding of the text. Translators will only translate when there is an issue with the translation process itself, not the translated text. Translators must reject their creativity in order to use traditional language. The specific language used in this study refers to a field term that describes the research area for a specific group of experts.

As for Varnai (2006: 48), dealing translators with 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. 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 must acceptable formulas.

Newmark (1991) suggests that one common way that language reflects politics is through the strong emotional sentiments. Opinions expressed on politics are regarded as authoritative. The speaker's impressive background, dependability, and linguistic prowess support each of these claims. It doesn't matter how distinct or singular a political term is when translated, it gets emphasized, distorted, and taken out of context. These terms' historical context prevents them from taking on a concrete meaning. Thus, it's critical to preserve the fundamental meaning of terms like "democracy". Jargon, metaphors, and euphemisms are just a few of the linguistic components that distinguish political discourse from other types. Therefore, guidance on how to handle each of these elements throughout the translation process should be given.

Joseph (2006: 3) believes that politics are reflected in language. "We organize our social existence through language." He goes on to say that people create particular ideologies and beliefs through language based on how they relate to other people. Furthermore, there is an institutional and ideological connection between language preference and politics. More significantly, He thinks that language is policed by people. Thus, the fact that language is political from the top down can be explained by the way people use it.

For Dunne (2003: 23) Grice's maxims may be disregarded by political speakers, who risk conveying more than they actually say. Dunne adds, "political language matters because it not only reflects political conditions but also shapes them". Political language is delicate and difficult to render since it is a tool that can be used to map and promote specific identities or reinforce specific ideologies. Therefore, analyzing one's language use can provide a great deal of insight into attributing particular attitudes and beliefs as well as shaping particular attitudes.

4-Translation Problems

Translation theorists and linguists, including Baker (1992), Cohen and Fermon (1996), Nord (1997) and Hicky (1998), generally agree that translation is not an easy process. They all tackle some translation issues in different ways.

According to Baker (1992: 31), one of the biggest issues that translators typically deal with is a lack of equivalency or non-equivalents. Because the two languages are not exactly same, Baker cites specific instances in which translators have trouble to assign the TL equivalent to the SL item. Because translation occurs between two

different languages in terms of both culture and language, translators frequently encounter issues with linguistic and cultural equivalency.

According to Cohen (1996: 4), the audience plays a crucial role in the translation process as well as the translator. According to Cohen, the message and the language users are the two primary components of the translation process. Language users are those who either speak or understand a language. It is crucial that translators understand the target audience for their work. The pragmatic concern that takes into account both the use and reception of language is connected to Cohen's concept. Therefore, the question that must be answered in order to evaluate the political text is whether or not the TT has the same impact as the ST?

Nord (1997: 64) points out that translation problems can be categorized as linguistic, cultural, pragmatic and text type problems:

1-Linguistic problems: Linguistic problems arise due to differences between the source and target languages. Languages are rarely identical, as they differ in grammatical constructions, conditions and idiomatic expressions such as: It is doubted. مشكوك في امره.

2-Cultural problems: refers to the difference between expressing various ideas and approaching specific texts such as: warming news. خبر يثلج الصدر

3-Pragmatic problems: Pragmatic issues refer to any problems concerning context, place, and time. The most effective way to represent pragmatic issues is through the use of state institutions, whose names and associations differ between cultures such as: I heart this place. انا أحب هذا المكان

4-Text type problems: text-specific problems are associated with a particular text. In another hand, certain issues and challenges are found in specific text and do not appear in other texts such as:

I went to the **bank** to borrow some money. ذهبت الى المصرف لاقترض بعض من المال.

I went to the **bank** to enjoy fishing. ذهبت الى ضفة النهر للاستمتاع بصيد السمك.

Hickey (1998: 52) states that there are two main difficulties:

1- Translation is a pragmatic concept, and translators should be able to understand the author's intention. Put differently, it is crucial to take into account not only the ST writer but also the TT receiver. In other words, to bridge the gap between the two languages and two communicate the pragmatic effect of the ST.

2- The second issue also relates to pragmatics: translators should be fully aware that

there are differences between the two languages as well as the two contexts.

In fact, translation theorists have identified a range of challenges associated with the translation process. Despite varying classifications by linguists and translation scholars, there is a general consensus that these challenges are present across all types of translated texts, albeit to differing extents. These issues can be categorized in several ways: some pertain to the linguistic or cultural aspects of two languages; others relate to concepts of equivalency and non-equivalency; while additional difficulties arise from specific text types and contextual factors. It is important to note that these challenges are particularly pronounced in political discourse, given the existence of two distinct cultures and audiences, alongside different stylistic and linguistic features. Furthermore, the pragmatic nuances inherent in political speech contribute uniquely to these complexities.

5-Model Adopted

Baker (1992: 25-44) propounds five strategies that help translators to deal with the challenges, translators tend to choose different translation strategies as introduced by scholars and translation theorists. The researcher chooses a number of strategies are relevant to analyzing data gathered from Michelle Obama's speech of 2020 D.N.C. We will tackle these strategies in details.

5-1. Synonymy

This translation method uses lexical terms that are synonymous with other terms in the target language. When Newmark uses the word "synonymy," he means that there may or may not be a near TL equivalent for an SL word in a given context. According to Fargel and Obiedat (1995), Arabic learners frequently substitute words with their synonyms. (Cited in Alrashidi, 2022: 211)

5-2. Literal Translation

Literal translation, also known as word-for-word translation, is the direct conveyance of the SLT into the TLT with takes the TLT's grammar and structure into account. According to Newmark (1988), a literal translation occurs when the translator renders the original language's grammatical structure into its closest translation language equivalent. (Ibid)

5-3. Paraphrasing

A paraphrase is "an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text which is used in a 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written or has an important implications and omissions," Newmark (1988). According to Qishta (2018), the paraphrasing strategy is apparent when the translator starts using his own words in paraphrasing mode when he is unable to find a precise equivalent in the target

"حتى يمكن تحقيق التقدم في language. such as "realized his potential" was translated into "وظائفه". (Ibid)

5-4. Elaboration and Explication/ Addition

The term "explication" refers to a translation process that was first used by Vinay and Darbelnet in 1995. They define the term "A stylistic translation technique that consists of making explicit in the target language what remains implicit in the source language because it is apparent in the context," . Dickins et al. (2002) utilize the idea of "translation by addition," which is comparable to explication. This indicates that "something that is not found in the ST is added to the TT".

5-5. Omission

A translation technique known as omission or deletion involves removing words, which typically occurs when the target language lacks equivalents. This process, which frequently arises when translating texts from English into Arabic, may result from cultural differences between the SL and the TL (Ibrahim, 2003). Using this method, the translator eliminates words from the target language (TL) that have no equivalents. Due to the incomprehensibility of semantic units, translators "tend to abandon large units of the message in the SL" when employing this tactic. (Cited in Alrashidi, 2022: 211)

1.SL Text: He has had more than enough time to prove that he can do job, but he is clearly in over his head.

TL Texts:

- 1- لقد اتاحت له أكثر من فرصة كافية لإثبات انه يستطيع القيام بالعمل، لكنه بوضوح غارق فيما هو فوق قدراته.
- 2- لقد كان لديه ما يكفي من الوقت على القيام بالمهمة، لكن من الواضح أنه غير قادر على ذلك.
- 3- لقد حصل على وقت أكثر من كافٍ ليثبت قدرته على اداء المهمة، ولكن من الواضح أنه غارق في أمور لا يستطيع القيام بها.
- 4- لقد كان لديه ما يكفي من القدرات لإثبات ذلك لكن يبدو انه عاجز عن ذلك.
- 5- كان لديه ما يكفي من الوقت لأثبات ان قادر على القيام بالمهمة ولكن من الواضح انها تفوق طاقته.
- 6- كان لديه الوقت الكافي لأثبات انه قادر على القيام بهذه المهمة ولكن حالة الارتباك كانت تبدو عليه واضحة.

Discussion:

If we look carefully to this renderings, we will find that all translators have used in the first clause literal translation strategy. In the second clause we can note that translator 1,2,3,4 and 5 have used the elaboration and explication strategy when they

"فوق قدراته ، غير قادر على ذلك، لا يستطيع القيام "over his head" into render this phrase While the translator 6 mistranslated the second clause of the sentence, he rendered it as "حالة الارتباك كانت تبدو واضحة عليه".

2.SL Text: Even when you are anxious, you are delivering those packages, stocking those shelves, and doing all that essential work so that all of us can keep moving forward.

TL Texts:

- 1- حتى عندما تشعر بالقلق، فأنت تقوم بتوصيل تلك الطرود، وتعبئة الرفوف، وتؤدي كل ذلك العمل الضروري لكي تتمكن جميعاً من التقدم الى الامام.
- 2-حتى عندما تشعر بالقلق، فأنت تقوم بتوصيل تلك الطرود، وتخزين تلك الرفوف، والقيام بكل تلك الاعمال الأساسية وهكذا تتمكن جميعاً من المضي قدماً.
- 3-حتى عندما تكون قلقاً، فإنك تقوم بإيصال تلك الطرود، وترتيب تلك الرفوف، والقيام بكل الاعمال الأساسية لكي تتمكن جميعاً من المضي قدماً.
- 4-عندما تشعر بالقلق فأنت تصل الى مبتغاك حتى تتمكن من الاستمرار في ذلك الامر.
- 5-حتى عندما تشعر بالقلق، فأنت تقوم بإيصال هذه الطرود والقيام بكل الاعمال الرئيسية حتى نستطيع جميعاً ان نستمر قدماً.
- 6-حتى عندما تشعر بالقلق، فأنت تقوم بتسليم تلك الطرود، وتخزين تلك الأرصدة، والقيام بكل تلك الاعمال الأساسية حتى تتمكن جميعاً في المضي قدماً.

Discussion:

Apparently, we can notice that translator 1,2,3,5 and 6 have used the literal translation strategy in rendering the first clause while translator 4 has used the paraphrasing strategy in rendering this compound –complex sentence. In the second clause, we can notice that some translators have used the synonymy strategy, we can see that translator 1 has used the equivalent "الضرورية". While translator 6 mistranslated the word shelves when he renders it as "الارصدة".

3.SL Text: If this system we have created is no longer to be capable of meeting the challenges of our time then there will be a crisis of faith in multilateralism and global cooperation that will damage the interests of all our people.

TL Texts:

- 1-إذا تبين أن النظام الذي أنشأناه لم يعد قادراً على مواجهة تحديات عصرنا، فسيحدث أزمة ثقة في التعددية والتعاون العالمي، مما سيضر بمصالح جميع شعوبنا.
- 2-إذا تبين أن هذا النظام الذي أنشأناه لم يعد قادراً على مواجهة تحديات عصرنا، فسوف نواجه أزمة إيمان بالتعددية والتعاون العالمي، وهو ما من شأنه ان يلحق الضرر باهتمامات شعوبنا كافة.

- 3- سوف تكون هناك أزمة إيمان بالتعددية والتعاون العالمي يمكنها ان تلحق الضرر بمصالح جميع شعوبنا، إذا تبين أن النظام الذي أنشأناه غير قادراً على مواجهة تحديات عصرنا.
- 4- قد تبين أن النظام الذي كونه لم يعد قادراً على مواجهة التحديات العصرية مما يلحق الضرر بشعوبنا.
- 5- لقد تبين ان النظام الذي أنشأناه لم يعد يستطيع على مواجهة تحديات هذا العصر، وسوف نواجه أزمة فقدان الثقة المتعددة والتعاون العالمي الذي سوف يسبب الضرر بمصالح شعوبنا كافة.
- 6- إذا تبين أن هذا النظام الذي أنشأناه لم يعد قادراً على مواجهة تحديات عصرنا، فستكون هناك أزمة ثقة في التعددية والتعاون العالمي والتي من شأنها تضرر بمصالح جميع شعوبنا.

Discussion:

If we look carefully, we can see that translator 1,2 and 3 rendered this sentence literally. Translator 4 used omission strategy by omitting the word “if and of our time then there will be a crisis of faith in multilateralism and global cooperation”. Translator 5 used two strategies, in the first he omitted the word “if”, and he used elaboration and explication/ addition by elaborate the word “faith” as “فقدان الثقة”. Translator 6 also used two strategies of translation first one is the literal translation strategy and the second one is the synonymy by using the equivalent “ثقة” instead of “إيمان”.

4.SL Text: They watch in horror as children are torn from their families and thrown into cages, and pepper spray and rubber bullets are used on peaceful protesters for a photo ap.

TL Texts:

- 1- يشاهدون برعب كيف يتم انتزاع الأطفال من عائلاتهم ورميهم في اقفاص، وكيف يتم استخدام رذاذ الفلفل والرصاص المطاطي ضد المتظاهرين السلميين من أجل التقاط صورة.
- 2- يشاهدون في رعب كيف يتم انتزاع الأطفال من عائلاتهم وإلقاءهم في اقفاص، وكيف يتم استخدام رذاذ الفلفل والرصاص المطاطي ضد المتظاهرين السلميين من أجل التقاط صور.
- 3- في حالة من الرعب يشهدون الأطفال وهم ينتزعون من عائلاتهم ويلقون في أقفاص، ويستخدم رذاذ الفلفل والرصاص المطاطي ضد المتظاهرين السلميين من أجل التقاط صورة.
- 4- يشاهدون كيف يتم انتزاع الأطفال والقائهم في اقفاص. وكيف يتم رمي المتظاهرين السلميين برصاص مطاطي.
- 5- يشاهدون مرتعبون كالأطفال الذين أخذوا قصراً من عوائلهم وألقوا في اقفاص، وكيف يتم استخدام رذاذ الفلفل والرصاص المطاطي ضد المتظاهرين السلميين من أجل التقاط الصور.

No rendering -6

Discussion:

We can see that Translator 1,2 and 3 rendered this sentence by applied literal translation strategy. While translator 4 used the omission strategy by deleting some words from the sentence such as “torn, families, pepper spray, protester and op”, the researcher thinks that the translator omitted many essential words in the sentence and that is not necessary. Translator 5 used addition strategy by adding the word "قصرأ". Translator 6 does not render the sentence. the researcher thinks that some translators abandon long sentences in translation process.

5.SL Text: They see an entitlement that says only certain people belong here, that greed is good, and winning is everything because as long as you come out on top, it doesn't matter what happens to everyone else.

TL Texts:

1-يرون شعوراً بالاستحقاق يقول إن هناك فئة معينة فقط تنتمي إلى هنا، أن الجشع شيء جيد، وأن الفوز هو كل شيء، لأنه طالما أنك تتصدر القمة، فلا يهم ما يحدث للجميع الآخرين.

2-إنهم يرون الحق الذي يقول ان اشخاصاً معينين فقط ينتمون إلى هنا، وأن الجشع امر جيد، وأن الفوز هو كل شيء، لأنه طالما أنك في المقدمة، فلا يهم ما يحدث للآخرين.

3-إنهم يرون مقولة، إن اناسا معينين فقط ينتمون الى هنا، هي حقيقة. وأن الطمع أمر جيد، وأن الفوز هو كل شيء لأنه طالما أنك تخرج في المقدمة، فلا يهم ما يحدث للآخرين.

4-انهم يرون الحق الذي يقول هو قادر على صنع شخصيته وجعلها محمودة ولا يهتم لقول الآخرين.

No rendering -5

6-يرون استحقاقاً ان اشخاصاً محددین فقط ينتمون الى هنا، وأن الجشع امر جيد، والفوز هو كل شيء لأنه طالما أنك خرجت على القمة، فلا يهم ما يحدث لأي شيء اخر.

Discussion:

Apparently, Translator 1 used the addition strategy by adding the word "شعوراً" which does not exist in the source text. Translator 2, 3 and 6 used literal translation strategy in rendering this sentence. Translator 5 does not render the sentence. Translator 6 used the omission strategy by omitting the word “says” when he rendered this sentence.

Findings and Their Discussion

This study has investigated the challenges of translating compound-complex sentences in political speeches and has used many strategies in translating these sentences. This study has found that most of the translators has used the literal translation strategy. This study has found that some translators has used the omission strategy in rendering these sentences. This study has shown that the compound-complex sentences can be rendered from English into Arabic despite of the variety

in the structure, culture and grammar of both languages. This study has shown that some translators avoid rendering the long sentences.

Finally, this study is recommended that; when rendering, translators must use a clear language rather than a fancy one. They should understand and learn the proper standard of political language. Thus, translating political texts necessitates mastery and knowledge in several aspects, including the linguistic, cultural, grammatical, and structural aspects of both languages.

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