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Students Difficulties In Translating Political expressions

Case study: Second year LMD Students of English _ University of laghouat

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Dedication :

To the realization of this work I am sincerely thankful to many persons. I would dedicate this modest work to my dear parents **Mabrouk** and **Aziza** whose love and affection were very helpful for that particularly.

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Résumé

Le but de cette recherche est d'examiner et d'explorer les erreurs commises par les étudiants de deuxième année à l'université Ammar Thelidji, dans la traduction de termes politiques ambigus aux multiples significations, de l'anglais vers l'arabe dans la sphère politique, en particulier les expressions politiques utilisées par les politiciens. Les premier et deuxième chapitres de cette recherche se sont concentrés sur le côté théorique, nous avons discuté du concept de traduction et du concept de terme politique, et le troisième chapitre au côté pratique. Afin de vérifier les objectifs de la recherche, nous avons développé un test et un questionnaire. Le résultat obtenu a montré que le niveau d'étudiants en matière de traduction du terme politique est quelque peu faible. Et par le questionnaire il était clair que la plupart des étudiants sont confrontés à des problèmes comme le problème de style, le lexique et culturelle. Les résultats montrent également que les solutions utilisées par les étudiants, une stratégie pour deviner le sens du contexte en utilisant un synonyme approximatif ou laisser un vide.

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة الي استكشاف الازطاء المرتكبة من قبل طلاب السنة الثانية لغة انجليزية بجامعة عمار تليجي الاغواط ,في ترجمتهم للمصطلحات والكلمات السياسية الغامضة ذات المعني المتعدد خصوصا من اللغة الانجليزية الي اللغة العربية . الاهتمام في هذا الدراسة كان منصب حول المشاكل المعجمية و الاسلوبية و المشاكل الناتجة عن التنوع الثقافي بين اللغتين الانجليزية و العربية . الفصل الاول و الثاني من هذا البحث ركزنا علي الجانب النظري حيث تطرقنا فيه الي نظرة عامة حول الترجمة و الي شرح مفهوم المصطلح السياسي و علاقته ب مجال الترجمة . في حين خصصنا الفصل الثالث من هذا البحث الي الجانب التطبيقي قصد التحقق من الاشكالية و الفرضية المطروحة في هذا البحث . و لغرض التحقق من هذه الفرضية و الوصول الي اهداف هذا البحث قمنا بوضع اختبار و نموذج استطلاع لعينة من طلبة السنة الثانية ل م د . و من بين النقاط التي ركزنا عليها في هذا البحث الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة من طرف الطلاب في عملية الترجمة الصحيحة و الوصول الي المعني الصحيح مثل استراتيجية رصد المعني من السياق التي تساعد الطلبة في فهم و ترجمة الكلمات المبهمه و الصعبة ترجمة صحيحة . النتيجة المتحصل عليها أظهرت أن مستوى الطلبة في الترجمة وترجمة المصطلحات السياسية دون المتوسط إلي حد ما . وأيضاً من خلال الاستبيان كان من الواضح أن معظم الطلبة يواجهون بعض المشاكل في الأسلوبية والمعجمية والجانب الثقافي، كذلك اظهرت النتائج أن من الحلول المستخدمة من طرف الطلاب ميلهم نحو استخدامهم بعض الاستراتيجيات مثل رصد المعنى من السياق عن طريق استخدام مرادف تقريبي أو ترك فراغ.

Abstract

The present research examines, through a questionnaire and a translation test ; the way second year students of English at Ammar Thelidji university Laghouat, perceive translation as whole as field of knowledge, and as practical endeavour . The first and the second part is theoretical which includes an overview on translation and tried to answer the question of what is political discourse and what its relation to translation. , the second part which is practical one and in order to investigate this problem, a test and questionnaire are administered to a sample of second year students. It attempts to find out the problems and difficulties that second- year students of English at Ammar Thelidji university meet when translating from English into Arabic political expressions and terms in the political sphere , and the strategies they employ and resort to whenever they come across any difficulty The result obtained show that students level of translation is somewhat weak . through the questionnaire and the translated expressions, it is clearly that they face some problems ; of stylistic , lexical and cultural. The result showed that, the students solutions resort to see strategies like guessing the meaning from the context, using approximate synonym, or just leaving it empty.

List of abbreviations :

SL	Source language
TL	Target language
ST	Source text
SC	Source culture
TC	Target culture
PD	Political discourse
PDA	political discourse analysis

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General introduction :

The vital role which English continues to play in international communications and the growing impact of the Arab nation and world affairs have created a demand for English-Arabic/Arabic- English translators and interpreters. Consequently this has promoted educational authorities in Arab countries to set up translation and interpreting courses in order to help students to acquire professional skills in language transfer and explore the details and secrets of language .

However, producing an equivalent translation is almost an unattainable task, and any attempt that aims at providing an adequate equivalence may be deemed to be a failure . Indeed, producing adequate equivalence in translating certain English text and terms into Arabic or the opposite constitutes main problems to Arab translators.

Thus, the present research deals with the problems which are related to the translation of political terms and expressions in political speeches from one language to another. In many cases translators face some difficulties when they translate these terms and expressions, mainly are due to finding the right equivalence and the right context to produce a coherent target text. Another problem which considered to be the most important problem in translating political texts or expressions is the implicit nature of the political discourse .Additionally ,is the lack of information about the meaning of these political terms in dictionaries even the newest and most updated ones especially Arabic dictionaries, the fact that political discourse translation is difficult because it is connected to the culture in which it is coined.

Contemporary world politics is characterized by the rapid movement of people, goods, services and ideas around the globe thus, the need for translating political texts and terms is increased due to the emergence of new terms and expressions which are demanding to translate them correctly and without losing their meaning . In this respect, this research aims at checking the difficulties of English words, in general, and political terms, in particular, which prevent students during the process of translation. It also attempts to find out what might help them in translating English political terms and expressions successfully.

Therefore, and after considering these problems, an investigation is carried out to find out :

1)_ Why do second year LMD students of English at University of Ammar Thelidji Laghouat face difficulties in translating English political terms and expressions into Arabic ?

2) – what are the difficulties that students face when translating these political expressions and terms from English into Arabic ?

3)- Do students frequently use dictionaries to achieve an equivalent translation in translating political expressions ? and which strategies they use to render these terms?.

In view of the differences between languages, we hypothesis that if second year LMD students of English at University of Ammar Thelidji have enough knowledge about translation they will do well in practice. Furthermore, we will investigate if they are able to translate and produce the right equivalence when rendering political terms . Finally, we will try to find out if second year LMD students of English are giving more practice and extensive translation programs including the translation of political terms and expressions to enhance their translational competence.

In this research we are concerned with the difficulties and problems that face English students of Laghouat university in the translation process from English to Arabic and their solutions. The study aims at shedding light on the ability of students in translating political terms and expressions and adapting suitable translation strategies in order to cope with the problem that encounter them while translating from the first language into a second language. In other words, we will consider our students level of translating political expressions and how to deal with translation problems, account for the differences between the English and Arabic languages.

Political discourse is a vague term. It is like an umbrella, which covers under it different types and genres of discourse. It has been defined differently by scholars and discourse analysts. Schaffner(1997) and Dijak(1998) agree that a political discourse is the one which concerns with the states political affairs .Political discourse comes in different forms such: election campaign speeches, parliament debates ,press conference with a politician and so on.

The language of political discourse is aimed to steer the audience emotions toward certain political opinions. Chilton(2004) .Dijak(1998) argues that a political discourse PD's language has a hidden meaning which politicians express their ideologies.

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

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

Newmark(1991) states that translation theorists hesitate to define translation although many dictionaries offer synonyms for the verb, «render, rephrase, reward, transmit, express, transfer, turn, and add from one language into another ». Newmark's idea explains the fact that definition can never be systematic and so its definition. Newmark also belives that translation can be manifested in an or more of these synonyms in accordance with the text type and the translation purpose.

Schaffner(1999) claims that translation is no longer considered as a process of transcoding linguistic signs but it is rather well defined as retextualizing the ST in the TL . In other words, his idea is that translation becomes meaningless and bad at the same time if it is merely a process of transcoding linguistic signs. Nevertheless,

translation is an art in which translators retextualize the ideas of the ST into the TT and retaining the same effect. This definition can be seen as shift in the perception of translation . Translators should always judge their translation whether it has the same effect as the ST or not.

Nida(2001) argues that translators ought not to know the meaning of all words the way they are listed in a comprehensive dictionary nor need to analyze the of grammatical structures of every single word. Instead, they ought to adequately understand the text they want to translate. This indicates that the context is an important dimension in translation, and that translators should consider both the text and what is beyond the text.

Concerning the translation of political texts, Baker(2006) very precisely and concisely points out that translation is a two_edged sword that can render the source text in a way that the resulting target text contains, or alternatively, she also claims that this is especially true for political texts used in the mass media. According to her translation can be used for political manipulation, and the analysis of any translated text must extend the contemporary social, cultural, political and ideological features.

All previous linguists and translation theorists agree that translation is a kind of transference of the SLT into TLT . They also points to the different approaches and treatments of the ST in accordance with the contextual factors of the ST. More importantly the above studies demonstrated that translation of political texts extend to the analysis of cultural aspects of source and target cultures as well as to the analysis of linguistic choices . All the previous different realizations of translation assume that the text type is a determinant factor that steers the translator's strategy of how to handle the ST.

In order to investigate the problems of translating political expressions and the research questions set out above, the research mainly will be descriptive and analytical. In this study, we designed a questionnaire for gaining insight and to obtain quantitative data. This method helps to identify the problems students face in translating political expressions with a view to improve outcomes. In this respect, a text including eight English political expressions is given to second year English students at Laghouat university to be translated into Arabic.Since the method used in

this research is quantitative one, the analysis of our test relies mainly on participants comments and tables in the practical part.

The present research project consists of three chapters. In the first chapter we will try to talk about translation, and its commonly known types. In addition. We will tackle the issues and problems of translation, plus, the strategies translators adopt to come over the problems that they may confront while translating.

The second chapter is devoted to the translation and political discourse. It begins with a definition of the term discourse , and a discussion of language and politics and how they relate to the political discourse. Additionally, it describes the relation between political discourse and translation and its characteristics. Furthermore, it deals with the political discourse analysis and ideology.

The third chapter is the practical phase of the study, in which data were collected through the use of two instruments of research ; the questionnaire and the test for English students and then this data have been analyzed and discussed. The obtained results allowed the researcher to bring forward some suggestions and recommendations for English students that seem to be helpful for the development of their translational competence.

CHAPTER ONE: AN OVERVIEW ON TRANSLATION

In this chapter we will discuss the main and the most important points of translation in general and its types .We set out what should the translator take into consideration when dealing with equivalence, which is considered like a backbone of any process. It also lists the translation difficulties and accurate strategies that may help students to solve these problems.

1.1 Definition of translation

Generally, translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to another. There are some considerations which follow this process, which are mainly related to the accuracy, clarity and naturalness of the meaning , ideas , or messages of the translation . It means that is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text .

Hatim and Munday(2004) define translation as " the process of transferring a written text from source language SL to target language TL "(06) In this definition they do not express that the object being transferred is meaning or message . They emphasis on translation as a process

One of the prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1988) who stated about translation " rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text " this definitions clearly stressed on meaning of the source language text into the target text as what is intended by the author

Translation has been defined in many ways by different scholars and writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Newmark (1981) defines translation as " A graft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or a statement in one language by the same message and / or statement in another language. " .(07)

Nida (1964) argues that " translation is the interpretation of verbal signs of one language by means of verbal signs of another . "(14) This means that translation

involves the transfer of meaning contained in one set of language signs into another set of language signs.

According to Ghazala (1995) " translation is generally used to convey the meaning of the source language into the target language. " (01), Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. Which means that when we translate we have to understand the meaning in the source text in order to produce the appropriate equivalent meaning in the target text.

Catford (1965), defines translation as a " process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. "(01). Thus he consider translation in one language as the replacement of textual material in another language. He also points that the central problem of translation to be finding target language equivalents.

Munday argues that the concept of translation may refer to several things. First of all it can refer to the field of translation in general, it can refer to the product, i.e., a translation of a text, and it can refer to the process of translating. The process of translating involves a translator were changes the language of an original ST into another language of a TT, i.e , changing the language code (2001 :4-5).

According to Helil (1990) " translation is the process to transfer written or spoken source language (SL) texts to equivalent written or spoken target language (TL) texts. "(16).the basic purpose of translation reproducing different types of texts, comprising philosophical, literary – religious and political texts into another language.

Newmark(1999) states that translation theorists hesitate to define translation although many dictionaries offer synonyms for the verb " render, rephrase, reward, transmit, express, transfer, turn, and add from one language into another. " (27), Newmark's idea explains the fact that translation can never be systematic and so its definition.

Another different view of translation is given by Nida and Taber(1969) saying " translating consists in reproducing the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. " (12). Accordingly, they focus on both content and form of the message to reproduce the same effect of the source text. In which two different languages are involved, the translator is going to deal with two

different codes and two different cultures. As stated by Jakobson " translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes, equivalence in difference is the cardinal problem of language and the pivotal concern of linguistics. " (232). Meaning that, Jakobson introduced and discussed three types of translation, each one is different from the other. However the second type is the most studied one.

All researchers interested in translation focus more and more in reproducing the same message of the source text because it reflects the proper process of translation ; since it involves two different languages. Catford (1965) said " the source language items rarely have the same meaning in the linguistic sense; but they can function [the same way] in the same situation. "(65).

In the light of the previous definitions, we notice that translation is based on reproducing new linguistic material (the target text) on the basis of an original linguistic version (the source text) without any external considerations.

1.2 Translation Types :

Different types of translation can be singled out depending on the predominant communicative function of the source text or the form of speech involved in the translation process. Thus we can distinguish three types of translation provided by Roman Jakobson (1965). The first type is intralingual translation or reading which is translation of a word- sign by means of other verbal signs within the same language. The second type is interlingual translation or translation proper, which is an interpretation of verbal signs in one language. Finally, the third type is intersemantic translation or what he calls transmutation which is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of non- verbal sign systems such as pictorial, gestural, mathematical or musical system.(232-239).

By bringing up such types of translation, one can notice that the only type which is of great interest to most translators either trainees, practitioners; or professionals, or theorists is the second type which discusses the proper translation of interlingual translation ; they may not bring about the full equivalence. Thus, Jakobson (1965)

wants to prove that the complete or full equivalence cannot take place in any of his categories, or in any other type of translation.

Another pair of translation types is literal translation, this type of translation means to translate each SL word or phrase into an identical word or phrase in the TL, with the same number grammatical class and type of language Ghazzala (2008: 6) and free translation, this type of translation is to translate freely without restrictions since the translator uses the way that he considers appropriate.

1.2 Translation Problems

Translators may face some obstacles which lead them to stop the translation process. It seems that there are different types of problems such as : stylistic problems, lexical problems and cultural problems.

1.3.1 Stylistic problems

Style plays an important role in translation and may cause many problems. While much attention is paid to the content of the source text (ST), style is often neglected, though important, especially in political texts. Style refers to the form in which a text is modeled. It is the way a speaker or writer expresses himself/herself. Meyer suggests that:

*The characteristic style of a writer maybe Analyzed in terms
Its Diction, or choice of words, its sentence structure and syntax,
The Density and types of its figurative language the patterns of
Its Rhythm, component sounds... and its rhetorical aims and
Devices. (1981:191)*

Nida and Taber define translation as a process consisting in "reproducing in the receptor language (TL) the closest natural equivalent of the source, language message. First in meaning and secondly in style." (1969 :12). This definition clearly shows the importance of style in translation, especially in political texts that aim at conveying a message and, at the same time, producing an effect on their receptors through the use of a special style. In this case, style is not a linguistic ornament. Rather, it is an essential part of translating and the way of writing such of a particular SL text may pose different problems for the translator.

Undoubtedly makes it easily appeal to its receptors. For instance, translating an English political speech into Arabic, employing difficult strange words and constructions, is supposed to make receptors completely avoid it. The simplicity of the language adapted in translation, however, should not be at the cost of semantic precision. Meaning should always have a priority over style. Political texts in general should be translated in a simple language. This is due to the fact that the aim behind translating such texts is to provide a chance to everybody to receive and understand well.

Stylistic problems are related to the expression in the target language of connotations, figurative meaning or figures of speech used in the source text in order to give a particular expression to the words mentioned. Style contains different problems such as : the problem of clarity, ellipsis, redundancy and the problem of extraposition.

1.3.1.1 Clarity

Clarity is one of the stylistic priorities in any sound translation. To achieve clarity, any translation should avoid ambiguity, unless intended by the ST author (e.g political texts), as much as possible, in all its aspects, syntactic, semantic and stylistic. Indeed, clarity is a guarantee of intelligibility, which is the ultimate goal behind translation.

To attain clarity, the simplicity of language should be adapted in any translation. Simplicity is the potential of the language used in translation to be easily

heard or listened to and grasped. However, simplicity does not mean depending on expressions, vulgar words or expressions on the pretext the aim behind translation. In fact "the principle simplicity. The combination of the two is the biggest" (Nida 1947 :17).

1.3.1.1.2 Ellipsis

Ellipsis poses a special stylistic problem in translation ellipsis, according to Haliday and Hasan they define ellipsis as "substitution by zero" (1976 :43)

The aim behind using ellipsis may be to urge receptors to participate in understanding the text rather than having a negative stance by merely receiving it passively. Ellipsis poses a problem in translation since the translator is faced with an incomplete text and, therefore, should know the missing parts restructure the stand them, begin to translate it, the missing parts, especially in translating a political text, may be interpreted in various ways, this complicating the translator's task more and more. Arabic in particular depends much on ellipsis.

1.3.1.1.3 Redundancy

Redundancy is the opposite of ellipsis. It is a rhetorical device depending on repeating the same meaning by using different words acting as synonyms. It may also be represented by using superfluous words that do not add anything new to the meaning already conveyed. In translation, redundancy should always be taken into account. If the aim behind it is to merely add a linguistic ornament without a rhetorical purpose, it should be left in the translation in order that the target text (TT) is directed and free from any useless repetitions.

1.3.1.1.4 Extraposition

Extraposition is another stylistic problem in translation. It refers to the process or result of moving an element from its normal position to a different position, "the end of the sentence, eg. That the boy came in late upset the teacher, compared with it upset the teacher that the boy came in late." (Crystal 1991:131)

Arabic is a greatly extrapositive language employing many forms of extraposition with rhetorical purposes.

1.3.2 Lexical problems

These problems are due to the misunderstanding or the total ignorance of the words meaning. Lexical problems are those which occur as a result of the diversity of languages " languages are differently equipped to express different real world relations, and they certainly do not express all aspects of life with the same equal ease; finding a national category which is regularly expressed in all languages is difficult. " (Ivir 1981 :56). The translator may not find the equivalent word, as he may be confused on the first hand because some words contains several meanings, they can be translated into a lot of equivalents, its meanings depend on its context and expression .

Due to the semantic features of language the meanings of words, their ability to combine with other words, their usage, the place they hold in the lexical system of a language do not concur for the most part. Logically speaking, each word should have only one meaning, but as it is commonly known that one word or phrase or a sentence can have more than one structure. Larson 1984 states that:

*A word is a bundle of meaning components the translator needs be able
To analyze the lexical items (words) of the source text in order to translate
Them. This means being able to unpack words in order to show that in order
To show that is represented by lexical form. (55)*

Lexical problems which may be encountered when translating can be classified as follows :

- 1- literal meaning .
- 2- synonyms

3- polysemy and monosemy

4- collections

5- idioms

6- metaphors

7- technical terms

8- proper names, titles, political establishments, geographical terms and U N acronyms.(Ghazala 1995 :20-21)

As Ghazala claimed (1995:91) " the main problem for students is that in most cases they understand all synonyms words as absolute synonyms only." Although students are aware that almost all languages there's no total sameness between words.

On the other hand, the translator may find himself in a dilemma, because some terms in the source text are not lexicalized in the target language; for example, " the adjective standard (meaning ordinary not extra, as in standard range of products) also expresses a concept which is very accessible and readily understood by most people, yet Arabic has no equivalent for it. »" (Mona 1992 :2)

1.3.3 Cultural Problems

Since language and culture are closely connected to each other and since language is so important in communication then translation is an important factor in communicating, exchanging cultures, and knowledge. From this we can say that translation is way to exchange cultures, ideas and knowledge. According to Toury " translation is kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions " (1978 :200). In this regard translators need to bear in mind cultural differences that they can appear regardless of the relationship between the SL and the TL. The view that cultural differences as well as cultural similarity can cause problems in translation is not new. Nida(1964) points out that:

Where the linguistic and cultural distances between source and receptor Codes are least, one should expect to encounter the least number of Problems, but as matter of fact if languages are too closely related one is Likely to be badly deceived by the superficial similarities ...in still other Instances a translation may involve not only differences of linguistic Affiliation but also highly diversified cultures. (147)

For a long time, many people think that translation is only a linguistic process, not paying attention to the fact that culture is related to language that both can never be separated in general and in translation in particular .In fact, culture causes"many more serve complications for the translator than do differences in language structure"(Nida 2000:130)

As some linguistic problems of translation rise from the differences between the SL and the TL, cultural problems also occur as a result of the differences between the SC and the TC .Here, it should be asserted that not all cultures are alien to one another with the same degree. The greater the differences between them, the less the difficulties in translation. This can be clear in translating political terms and expressions. For example, names of polities are problematic for several reasons .If there is no corresponding party then a translation may seem to be straight forward. The conservative party is rendered "حزب المحافظين"; yet, it may not convey the meaning regarding its popularity, agenda or policies

In this case, a translator translating from one language into another has to be aware of the political terms in the relevant countries so that the most appropriate cultural equivalents can be chosen. Hence, In translating political terms and expressions, a translator should take into consideration the level of general knowledge of the readership and decide whether the mere transfer of such terms into the target language is sufficient, or that some additional information must be applied to complete the translation. Political terms are sometimes highly charged with emotive or political meaning, which is difficult to render from one language into another. There are also several political terms which do not exist in other languages like "shadow of cabinet" and "shadow of minister" in English.

Translating from English into Arabic can be quite difficult, due to the differences in the origins of Arabic and English and the extremely different cultures

represented by them. In this concern, Nida(2000) sees that when SC and TC are very different in the origins of Arabic and English, it is expected that there will be many "basic theories and accounts which cannot be naturalized by the process of translating "(137). However, a translator should attempt to acquire both the SC and TC in order to be able to convey the message in a correct way.

1.4 Translation Strategies

The word strategy is used in many contexts. In translation studies many theorists have used the terms translation strategies widely but with some considerable differences in the meaning and the perspective from which they look at it. Krings (1986) stated that translation strategy is " a translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation task. " (18) Venuti (1998) points out that translation strategies " involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. " (240)

1.4.1 Convergence and Divergence

Divergence is choosing a suitable replacement for a potential range of alternative or a wide range of alternative. Convergence is the opposite of divergence which means that a range of words in source language might have one equivalence in target language. Malon defines convergence as the trajectory whereby two or more distinct source text elements may each be mapped onto one, whereas divergence holds where an element of the source text may be mapped onto any of two or more alternatives in the target text (1988 : 17) . in addition, Malon (1988) points out that translation from English into other languages require divergent trajectory of you, while translation in the opposite direction will often occasion convergence (17).

Taylor points out that convergence represents " the many – to – one formula " (47).whereas divergence " the one – to- one relationship associated equation is replaced by a report of one to many "(48). In other words, the translator is expected to choose a suitable term from a more or less extended range of alternative. For example :

الأمّن لم يعد بعد الآن حبّيس قمع الجريمة ولكن يجب قمعّه كوسيلة لتحقيق الحرية . : ST

TT : security was no longer to be confined to the repression of crime, but had to be understood as a mean to achieve freedom.

In the above example the Arabic word تحقيق mean attain – achieve- obtain – fetch- arrive at, ادراك, بلوغ, نيل . in this case the translator hard to choose a suitable term from a potential range of alterantive.

1.4.2 Diffusion and Condensation

Diffusion means to give a source text information expanded and it does not give extra information, for example a phrase in the source text means a sentence in target text. Condensation is exactly unlike diffusion, it means that a phrase in source text gives the sense of one word target text.

*Diffusion is the trajection whereby a source group AB is ,in any of a
Varities of ways, unpacked or spread out into a more loosely organis_
Ed target counterpart,A/B.The inverse trajection is condensation ,
Whereby a source strings is again in any of variety of ways, more
Tightly bound or packed together in the target:A/B...A.B(Malon1988:
18)*

In other words, as Taylor (1998) puts it diffusion and condensation "are concerned with the phenomena of linguistically slacking or tightening source text expressions for the text version, that is, providing more or less elaboration."(56) as illustration

Example one:

كل التدابير التي قررنا القيام بها يمكن القول انها صدرت من هذه المبادئ:ST:

TT:each and every measure that we decide to undertake can be said to have issued from these principles.

The example above illustrates the strategy of diffusion the translator opted for while in order to produce a smooth readable translation

Example two :

ST : المشروع الأوروبي لا يزال معياراً وسبباً للأمل

TT : the European project remained a banchmark and a reason for hope .

The above example illustrates a very interesting use of the strategy of condensation.

1.4.3 Recognized Translation

In this strategy, the translator is supposed to use the accepted term in translating the official institution terms.

Newmark (1988) points out that " you should normally use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term. " (89) it also should be noted that it is not good if you make your own title for the official institutional terms and make its short explanation . " it is not good giving it your own title or even a brief explanation ; nothing but the accepted term will do. " (Newmark 1988:89) as illustration let us consider the following example :

ST :ميثاق منظمة العمل الأساسية:

TT : charter of fundamental labour organization.

1.5Vinay and Darbelnet Model

Vinay and darbelnet were two French linguists, whose interest in translation and translation procedures. They first proposed their methods or procedures (borrowing, transposition, literal translation, adaptation, equivalence) In 1973. Their model is considered as one of the best- known models and more representative models which deal with translation strategies.

1.5.1 Borrowing

The process of borrowing is one of the ways through which a language revives its lexicon. For instance, many English words are borrowed into other languages, for example "paujadism" borrowed from the French antecedent *paujadisme*, which may refer to the right – wing populism of *Piere Poujade* in 1955, but it has now come to be used more generally of any populist movement. And the rather more familiar "communism" in French "*communisme* ", appears to have coined independently by them different Frenchmen in 1840, whereupon it was immediately borrowed into English. The English language has been borrowing words from nearly hundred languages, many terms were taken from the French language *battle*, *sergeant*, *brigade*, *battalion*.

1.5.2 Literal Translation

It is the translation of the source language words by finding equivalents in the target language. It is also called word- for- word translation. In fact, *Vinay and Darbelent* insist that translation problems started when literal translation is ruled out. For that, strict literal translations may be used in order to have a special effect such as being humorous or having an exotic effect. In literal translation both the text and the content are of equal importance .(1995 : 86 -88) a great example of literal translation is a famous speech given by *Paul Bremmer* when he was acting as the administrator of the coalition provisional authority of Iraq a few years ago. It was designed to demonstrate understanding of the Islamic culture and concerns to be a reassuring speech from a man representing a powerful military that had just marched in and effected regime change in the area. however, it was translated well. It was translated literally, and in that sense it was an expert job : the words on the page meant pretty much what *Bremmer* meant to say the style was extremely stilled and wasn't immediately obvious .

1.5.3 Transposition

According to *Vinay and Darblent* (1995) transposition " involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. "(36) in

other words, transpositions or shift involve a change in the grammar from source language to target language, i.e. change from singular to plural, change of a source language verb to a target language non, etc .

As illustration let us consider the following example :

ST : بعد تردد ممثلين دول الأعضاء رسمياً لشمل هذا الميثاق بين معاهدات الإتحاد الأوروبي .

TT : representatives of the member states to officially include this charter among EU treaties.

1.5.4 Adaptation

Also called cultural transposition it is the most free or the least literal type of translation because it focuses on the things that are absent in the target culture rather than linguistic components. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) define adaptation as " the translation method of creating an equivalence of the same value applicable to a different situation than that of the source language. " (338) Hence, adaptation and equivalence seem to shade into each other. However, deciding whether a translation requires a search for equivalence depends upon the linguistic or conceptual distance between the SL and TL sequences. Brisset (1989) views adaptation as reterritorialization of original work and annexation in the name of the audience of the new version (10) as illustration of adaption the term democracy in China have not same meaning in England. The Chinese people have never experienced democracy and they have not been able to be the masters of their country, due largely to Chinese traditional culture.

Whereas in England, people choose their government by electing their representatives in the parliament .

1.5.5 Equivalence

Equivalence as pragmatics remains a major difficulty in terms of definition because of its ambiguity. Pym (2010) states :

*We must appreciate that equivalence is not predetermine relation
That translators passively seek , but instead works as a transitory
fiction that translators produce in order to have receivers believe
that translation have not really been translated.(38)*

Similarly, Jakobson (1959) considers that equivalence cannot be defined in terms of sameness and synonymy in translation theory. He sees that no translation can be complete version of the original, transposition (232-239) Lefever (1992) feels that equivalence is still extremely concerned with the word level. (7) while Armstrong (2005) admits that « full equivalence is rare. » (45), and it is the translator task to look for the nearest possible equivalent, As example, names of political parties are defficult to find there right meaning as "liberal party " and "conservative party ."

To sum up, this chapter sheds light on translation definition and translation types. Additionally, this chapter discussed the main difficulties and problems that face translators while translating from English into Arabic. Consequently, these difficulties require some strategies to cope with, that might help the translators to achieve appropriate translation.

Chapter two:

The Political

Discourse

The concept of political discourse is a slippery one, and to define it is not a straight forward matter. In this chapter the research mainly will explore some responses to the seemingly naive question, what is political discourse and what's its relation to translation studies. Furthermore, the research will deal with the main characteristic of political discourse and political discourse analysis, finishing the second chapter with the problem of ideology in translating political discourse.

2.1 Definition of Discourse

In new disciplines, familiar terms often take on new specialized or professional meanings that differ from their commonly used informal or everyday definitions. Van Dijk (1997) notes that, "discourse refers not merely to the language use of neo-liberal thinkers or politicians, but also to the ideas or philosophies propagated by them." (02).

According to Van Dijk "discourse usually refers to a form of language use, public speeches or more generally to spoken language or ways of speaking." (01).

Discourse is an instance of language use, and it refers to how we think and communicate.

*A piece of a discourse is an instance of spoken or written language
That has described internal relationships of form and meaning (e.g;
Words structures, cohesion)that relate coherently to an external
Communicative function of purpose and a given audience/interlocutor.
The external function or purpose can only be properly determined if
One takes into account in which the piece of discourse occurs.*

.(Cele_Murcia 2000:04)

Discourse are used in everyday texts to build power and knowledge, and to express oneself using words, "our words are politicized, even if we are not aware of it, because they carry the power that reflects the interest of those who speak." (Macgregor 2003:02).

Additionally, discourse is used for different reasons; " firstly, it is used to refer to unified, meaningful and purposive stretches of spoken or written language. Secondaly, it is used to refer to a language in action. Last but not least; it is used to refer to the language of a particular language variety. " (Dontcheva 2005 :141).

2.2 language and Politics

Language has been used since time immemorial to communicate ideas and actions to other individuals. It was not until the 1990, though that it was revealed that language itself contributes to and is inextricably linked to what we know as culture. Several studies have discussed how its use encodes values and reinforces the power structures of a society.

Chilton (1998) believes that that language is the universal capacity of humans in all societies to communicate,while the notion of politics is frequently defined as the art of governance (668). The language of politics as discourse is an area that is constantly being redefined and expanded.

In this turn, Van dijak (1997) argued that all discourse is in turn political. Political discourse as a genre, with its own relatively stable patterns of organization, style and compositional structure, is important when analysing a presidential speech. For one, the discourse of politicians occurs in the domains of politics, a concept that encompasses all the social actors and social actions that involve the government and the implementation of policy.(15-16).

Van dijak (1997) one of the leading scholars in this field, describes discourse as political « when it has a direct functional role as a form of political action in the political process » (23). Moreover this political discourse is :

*Contextualized in such communicative events such as cabinet meeting,
Campaigns, rallies, ,interviews with the media, bureaucritic practices
Protest demonstrations,and so on.(14)*

This characterization contains an additional feature of being constructed for, or affecting the public at large, moreover, political discourse is created for the purpose of argumentation.(Fairclough 2012:1)

2.3 Political Discourse and Translation

Political discourse can be simply marked as the discourse of politicians, their texts and talk, and their professional activities However,the relationship between translation studies and political discourse has not been widely discussed yet. Chilton explained politics as follows :

On the one hand, politics is viewed as a struggle for power, between those Who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist The other hand, politics is viewed as cooperation, as the practices and institutions that a society has for resolving clashes for interest over money ,influence liberty and the like.(2004:03)

According to Christina Schaffner, political discourse analysis(PDA) and translation studies can benefit from closer cooperation, " politics cannot be conducted without language " (Schaffner 1997 :206).

Human and linguistic interaction cannot exists whithout a language. So, as result we can say that the specific political situations and practices, such as parlimentary debates, political press determine political discourse, " language and politics are intimately linked at a fundamental level. " (Chilton 2004 :04). Ornatowski (2012) concludes that :

Politics are we know it would not only be indescribable without language, it would be impossible. Emerging nations could not declare independence ,leaders instruct partisans. Citizens protest war, or courts Sentences criminals .Neither we could criticized, plead ,promise, argue, exhort, demand ,negotiate, bargain, compromise, brief, debrief, advise nor consent. To imagine politics without these actions would be to imagine no recognizable politics at all .(07)

In addition, Schaffner (2010) argues, a great deal of translation activity is effectively regulated by political decisions, in one way or another. Overt and covert policies and procedures are usually in place to decide " which texts get translated, from and into which languages. " (13), and for which reasons. Furthermore, decisions are made about to translates texts, whether these are checked or edited, and who gets across to them(10)

The second, as noted by her, mass media play an important role in spreading politics and ideologies, and she argues that " there is a direct, though usually invisible link between politics, media, and translation. "(10).

The third and final area in which Schaffner believes research is required relates more directly to analysis of political discourse in translation in order to determine " what exactly happens in complex processes of recontextualisation across linguistic, cultural and ideological boundaries . "(2010 :21).

Similarly, Joseph (2006) believes that language is political " we use language to organize our social existence "(03). Joseph adds that people use language to construct certain beliefs and ideologies in accordance with their relationship with others. Besides, the relationship between politics and language choice is institutional and ideological. More importantly, Joseph also believes that people police the language. Consequently, the way people use language, explains the fact that its political nature from top to down.

Wilson (1990) states that " certainly, politicians use words and sentences in an emotive manner; it is part of their aim to create a feeling of solidarity, to arouse emotions such as fear, hate or joy "(18-19).

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

Gubbins and Holt (2012) elaborate more on the language significance as identity constructing, " our language can be expected to be variable to allow us to construct these different aspects of our identities as we speak. " (19) when people use language they also want to inform others about themselves. This leads to consider the text and what is behind the text; that is, there is always a text and a meta text.

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

2.4 Characteristics of Political Discourse

Political discourse and text is the way of political communication, the aim of which is to impact on potential audience on political level. Political discourse(PD) conveys additional materials, in which politicians use language as a means of manipulation and control. Political discourse is represented in many communicative means such as : treaties, speeches, election compaigns and editorials, commentaries in newspapers, interviews and conferences. Politicians usually use an easy language, direct and mixed with colloquial language. The language used in political campaigns has certain characteristic features which differentiate it from other varieties of language use. These characteristics make their language very informal. Therefore, politicians mostly often use two different style in conveying the mraning, an implicit meaning and explicit meaning .

Vinay and Darbelnet(1958) define explicitation as "a stylistic translation technique which consists of making explicit in the target language because it is apparent from either the context or the situation." (9) It can be notice that Vinay and

Darbелnet's(1958) model of explicitition is based on a limited combination of meaning-level and textual types of explicitness.

Larson (1984)states that the " implicate meaning is a meaning that is not shown but it is the part of the conversation or intention to convey the speaker "(36) Therefore, implicit meaning needs to be treated appropriately because it has indirect or implied information the reader may not know "the implicit information is part of the meaning which is to be communicated by the translation, because it is part of the meaning intended to be understood by the original writer"(Larson 1984 ,38)

The division between explicit and implicit meanings has been discussed in different approaches. Some approaches have indicated that it is difficult to find their accurate meaning, since there is overlap between them in addition to the fact that one meaning might have various meanings due to the context. However, other studies shows it is important to differentiate between them in order to understand how the implicit and explicit meanings are. Grice (1989) the distinction between explicit and implicate meaning is directly in the explicit meaning where they located in the domain of semantics, whereas the implicit meanings are located within the realm of pragmatics (69). Translation studies have paid much attention to this specific division of meanings. The most important studies has been the question of whether translators should on the explicit meaning of a given text and translated it directly to the target language (TL) or he should take into account the intended meaning and render them in the target language as it is (Robinson 1997,137) .

In addition, political discourse, like all other types of discourse, has to be understood as a type social interaction in which " actors co- construct meaning in the contexts of social situations according to socio- cultural practices. " (Jhonsson 2006 :217), it is vital to remember that political terms and expressions were all composed to be delivered in specific political contexts. These contexts can be considered to be subjective definitions of communicative situations which provide a mental framework which defines how audience experiences and interprets relevant aspects of the political discourse.

Although it can be argued that is always important to know the original context of an utterance, when rendering political speeches, for example a speech delivered by president Barack Obama at Strasbourg, France in 2009 is a good

example of how specific context determines the political discourse is used. It is absolutely essential the translator is specifically aware of the political context, Simms (1997) observes that :

No text is sensitive but thinking makes it so; however, such thinking is intrinsic to language as experienced by humans, so that we may say that all texts are at least potentially sensitive. Whether or not this potential is realized depends on historical or cultural contingency_ again, it is a variable dependent on the board context in which language is situated, rather than on the referential function of language.(03)

Indeed, Schâffner (1997) argued that political speeches are not a homogenous genre. Instead. It is possible to view these as a range of subcategories determined by the particular communicative situation and the addressee. The subcategory of speeches which are examined in this study have been variously described as prepared speech, non – spontaneous oration, or spoken monologue (01) . It is important note that this type of speech has been prepared beforehand, possibly by the speaker delivering the speech.

Trosborg(1997) stated that translating speeches delivered in the type of internationalized scenarice represented by. For example, the united nations, Nato or the European union, can particularly challenging as translators must decide which norms to comply with (144) . Those of the target culture, or possibly to produce a hybrid text which " may be a combination of the two cultures. "(Trosborg 1997 : 145) . Attention will be paid during the analysis in this research to the strategies adapted by the translator in terms of conformity to cultural norms.

2.5 Political Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis has been used to comprehend different types of texts including political rhetoric, interviews, natural speech, professional credentials, newspapers and broadcast media. In regard to politics, it can be said that the specific political situations and processes (discursive practices, such as parliamentary debates, political press briefings) determine discourse organization and textual

structure of a wide range of discourse types in which political discourse as a complex form of human activity is realized.

Newmark (1991) asserts that " politics is the most general and universal aspect and sphere of human activity and its reflection in language it often appears in powerful emotive terms. " (146).

Additionally, Chilton and Schaffner (1997) argues that political discourse analysis is the analysis of political discourse and rely on translation which can highlight socio – cultural and political practices, norms, constraints of political discourse . as consequence the combination of concept and methods of modern translation studies and political discourse analysis can result in a more extensive study of political discourse.(104)

Political words cannot be analyzed in solution . in their analysis one must take into consideration the whole sentence and even the entire discourse. If we want to analyze them, we must do it in their context, we must arrange them in phrases. The primary function of these words is not to describe something but to set up relationship, this fact gives rise to the difference between words and rest of the lexicon (Hart2000:104) A translator may encounter a problem where the source language text is overcomplicated and unclear, and this problem is due to his lack of know ledge of the source texts and due to the differences between the two language systems. (kurtàn 2003:50)

Analysis of political discourse has an interdisciplinary character, it reflects the relation between language and power in the linguistic, sociological, interpersonal, cultural and cognitive aspects. Faircloughs (2012) claim that, " the notion of context is essential to the understanding of political discourse. " (18) in addition, people's speech is political and loaded with political emotions, which makes political discourse the focus of attention and interest of everyone .

So, to analyze a discourse mainly a political one is to depict its ideological implications to do so, we need to put emphasis on the peculiarities of a particular discourse at the level of syntax, lexicon and rhetoric. critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an important technique to discover and investigate dimensions. Beard (2000) states that," a political speech is not necessarily a success because of

correctness or truth ; it may be rather a matter of presenting a valid argument." (18) A political text should not be judged as true or false; nevertheless, it should be judged as communicating the intended message or not.

Wodak and Meyer emphasizes on the important of CDA. They defines CDA as being as well as transparent structural relationship of dominance, discrimination, power and control as manifested in language. "(54)

2.6 Political Discourse and Ideology

During translation, ideology may be changed manipulated or last due to the translator's lack of know ledge in haw to adequately transfer the ideology in the target text language from the source language. Therefore, the term ideology has a direct link with political issue, where the translator may fail in recognize the ideology inherent in the source text.

The term ideology has been always related to politics and political discourse. Karoubi (2005) claims that all translation are ideological since " the choice of a source text and the use to which the subsequent target text is put are determined by the interests, aims , and objectives of social agents." (23)

Fairclough (1992) states that " ideologies built into conventions may be more or less naturalized and automatized."(90) one may not discover that he have been influenced by his ideologies since it is already part in the unconscious part of one's personality .

Translators while translating political expressions, translate using different techniques and strategies based on their processing of the source text. The translator as a text reader brings their own assumption , worldviews and ideas to the translation of the text. The ideological needs of the target culture and language to the necessity for them to understand the source text and language "behind the systematic linguistic choices we make, there is inevitably a prior classification of reality in ideological terms. "(Hatim and Mason 1990 :161)

The challenge facing translator is how to reflect the meaning of the source text ideology in such way that the target audience can understand the meaning of the source text Fairclough stipulated that "in fact meaning relations like synonymy can often be regarded as relative to particular ideologies, either the ideology imbedded in discourse type, or the ideology being creative generated in text ."(1989:115)

In conclusion, the translation of political discourse is very important which should be carefully studied in order to render it carefully and without distorting the message it carries .

Chapter
three: Study
of
Practical
Side

The third chapter deals with the practical phase of this work . it investigates students difficulties in translating political expressions at Amaar Thelidji university In Laghouat . furthermore, it aims at providing the readers with the main research instruments and procedures that have been used to collect data in this study. The present work intends to elicit students opinion about translation and weather translating political expressions and terms are difficult or not. Their views and opinions are very crucial to test the stated hypothesis.

3.1 Research methodology

The objective of this study is not test how second year students translate political expressions from English Into Arabic, and what are the pitfalls they face while translating. Case study is the appropriate way to study the practice of students in reality, and to collect the suitable data to analyze them. Therefore, case study is the research strategy that will be used in this research .

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection methods for impact assessment vary along a continuum. There are several methods to use when collecting data. The research data in this study. In order to assure the validity of his research, attempts to use more than one technique to investigate.

3.2.1 Research instruments and procedures

The research instruments are from different types: questionnaires, interviews, observation, test ... in this work two instrument were used to know the opinion of the participants at the university, a questionnaire was selected to collect data and test to know about the challenges they face when translating political expressions.

3.2.1.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is considered as the most common tool topic using set of clear questions sent for a specific population . The questionnaire in this work was addressed for thirty six second year students in order to investigate the research

questions and hypothesis. The questionnaire consists of nine questions which are composed of the three types of questions: open, closed and mixed questions.

Item one: questions one and two aim at exploring participants' attitudes towards translation and whether it enables them to enrich their vocabulary and knowledge.

Item two : question three aims at gathering the participant opinions about translation from one language to another.

Item three : question four and five intend to identify the problems of translating from one language to another.

Item four : questions six are connected to classify the problems they come across in translating.

Item five : question seven seeks to identify the strategies used to find the right equivalent for an expression.

Item six : question eight gathered students' opinions about whether it is easy or difficult to translate political expressions .

3.2.1.2. Test

The test is a translation assessment test. It was proposed by the research in order to investigate some difficulties that might face second year students while translating political expressions. The present test consists of ten excerpts including political expressions; the participants were asked to translate them from English to Arabic in order to check their ability in translating those English political expressions.

3.3 Data analysis

After data collection, the obtained results have been interpreted and then discussed.

3.3.1 Student's questionnaire

Question 1 : do you like translation ? yes or no ? why?

Thirty four students said that they like translation (94%). However, two students (5%) said that they do not like it .

Students opinions	Students number	Percentage%
Like translation	34	94%
Do not like translation	2	5%

Table 3:01 : students opinions towards translation.

The thirty four students said they like translation for the love and pleasure of working with languages; then:

- to explore and understand the details, and secrets of language transfer.
- to understand the working and importance of translation , and the translator, in all international and intercultural exchanges.
- to learn about and develop skills in terminology of translation.
- to acquire professional skills in language transfer and get a job in the field.
- to work as translator, or interpreter .

On the other hand, some students only wo said that they do not like translation because it in not easy, and it difficult to guess the meaning of the ST and bring the exact equivalent for a given word or sentence.

02- Question two : translation courses and practices helps in : making you a good translator, or enriching your vocabulary ?

Translation importance	Students number	Percentage %
Making good translator	17	47%
Enriching vocabulary	19	52%

Table 3:02: translation importance

From the table above we notice that most of the students (52%) claim that it is important because it enriches their vocabulary. The others (47%) consider translation very helpful in making them translator.

03- Question three : do you prefer translating from English into Arabic ?

Like to translate from English into Arabic	Students number	Percentage %
Like it	30	83%
Do not like it	6	16%

Table03:3: students preference in translating

In this question, 30 students prefer to translate from English into Arabic, while only 6 students (16%) choose the other way of translating arguing that they do not like such kind of translating .

04- Questions four : Do differences between Arabic and English language cause translation problems?

Differences between Arabic and English causes problems?	Students number	Percentage %
agree	34	94%
Disagree	2	5%

Table 03:4:differences between Arabic and English languages.

The results obtained denote that most students (94%) agree that differences between the two languages English and Arabic make it difficult to translate. yet two students 5% totally disagree with others opinions claiming that differences between Arabic and English do not make translation difficult.

5- Question five : while translating do you come across some problems ?

Translation problems	Students number	Percentage %
yes	36	100%
no	0	0%

Table 03: 5: students problems in translation

It is obvious that most students 100% share the same idea that it is almost impossible for anyone to translate without face at least one kind of problem.

6- Question six : what kind of problems you confront ?

Students number	Students number	Percentage %
Lexical	9	25%
Stylistics	4	11%
cultural	23	63%

Table 03: 6: problems types .

From the findings, it is noticeable that nine students (25%) said that they come across lexical problems. While 4 students (11%) said that they come across stylistic problems. The rest of students 23 about 63% said that they come across cultural problems.

07- Question seven: what is the best strategy you adopt, when you cannot find the exact equivalent of a given expression.

Translation strategies	Students number	Percentage %
Synonymy	12	33%
Hyponymy	0	00%
Guess the meaning	19	52%
Leave it empty	5	13%

Table 03:7: students translation strategies

The common shared reaction between the majority of students (52%) says that they prefer to guess the meaning from the context 33% says that they go directly to use synonymy 13% says that they prefer to leave it empty while none of the students chooses to use hyponymy.

08- Question eight : Do you find it easy to translate political expressions?

Translation political expressions	Students number	Percentage %
yes	8	22%
no	28	77%

Table 03 : 8: Students difficulties in translating political expression

As the table eight revealed, 77% of participants find that it is not easy and difficult to translate political expressions. However, 22% say yes and find it easy to translate political expressions.

3.3.2 Student test

Excerpt (01)

"Confront this deadly terror"

This excerpt was translated adequately by 18 students (50%)

مواجهة هذا الإرهاب القاتل

It is translated semi adequately by 13 students (36%)

مواجهة هذا الإرهاب الدموي

It is translated inadequately by 5 students (13%)

قتال الإرهابيين الدمويين

In these translation , 18 students translated this except adequately .13 students (36%) provide semi adequately translation. However, only 5 students (13%) give inadequately translation. In these translation students translated it in literary terms to provide equivalent meaning.

Excerpt (02)

"Iran have endured harder ship"

This excerpt is translated adequately by 20 students (55%)

إيران تكبدت الصعوبات

It is translated semi adequately by students (25%)

إيران تحملت الصعوبات

It is translated inadequately by 7 students (19%)

لقد تحملت إيران المشاكل

20 students (55%) of the students rendered the sentence adequately . 9 students (25%) translated it semi adequately . there were mistranslations by 7 students (19%), they could not understand the meaning of the statement so they failed to achieve an adequate translation.

Excerpt (03) :

"Fertile region"

This excerpt was translated adequately by 12 students (33%)

المنطقة الخصبة

It is translated semi adequately by 02 students (5%)

المنطقة الغنية الزاخرة

It is translated inadequately by 22 students (61%)

المقاطعة الرغيدة

The results that 12 students (33%) rendered the expression correctly and adequately, and only 02 students (5%) rendered it semi adequately . inadequate translations for this expression were provided by 22 students (61%) . most students could not translated it correctly due to their fail in understanding the meaning.

Excerpt (04) :

" let its venom spread though our societies "

This excerpt was translated adequately by 14 students (38%)

تركتم سمها ينتشر داخل مجتمعاتنا .

It is translated semi adequately by 09 students (25%)

تركتم سمها يتوزع في مجتمعاتنا

It is translated unadequately by 13 student (36%)

توزع السم في مجتمعاتنا

13 students (36%) failed to render the sentence satisfactorily due to their lack of knowledge about the context of this sentence.09 (25%) translated it semi adequately, whereas the left of the students about 14 students (38%) translated it adequately.

Excerpt (05) :

" A thriving sprit of enterprise "

This excerpted was translated adequately by 17 students (47%)

روح مزدهرة من المشاريع

It is translated semi adequately by 10 students (27%)

مشاريع بروح مزدهرة

It is translated inadequately by 9 students (25%)

تشجيع روح المنافسة في المشاريع

The results revealed that 10 students (27%) translated the expression semi adequately. 17 students (47%) translated it adequately. Some students translated it inadequately (25%).

Excerpt (06) :

" Combating Extremist ideology"

This excerpt was translated adequately by 19 students (52%)

مكافحة الإيديولوجية المتطرفة

It is translated semi adequately by 07 students (19%)

مكافحة التطرف الإيديولوجي

It is translated inadequately by 10 students 27%

معركة ضد التطرف الإيديولوجي

The result shows that 19 students (52%) translate this expression adequately. While ((27%) 07 students rendered it semi adequately . the other 10 students render

the expression inadequately (27%). students translated the expression ideology using the borrowing technique. This shows that if the translators know the meaning of the expression they could translate adequately.

Excerpt (07) :

" the deadliest tell has been exacted"

This excerpt was translated adequately by 0 students

It is translated semi adequately by 20 students 55%

تم الكشف عن أكثر الأقوال فتكاً

It is translated inaduatlyby 16 students 44%

أكثر الأقوال خطراً تم انتزاعها

The results discovered that none of the students rendered the expression adequately. The semi adequate translations were 20 students (55%) . the difficulty was in producing an equivalent translation for the term (deadliest tell). This indicates that their unawareness of knowing political terms and expressions leads to mistranslations.

Excerpt : (08)

" Iran has fuelled the fires of sectarian "

This excerpt was translated adequately by 16 students (44%)

إيران أو قددت من نار الطائفية

It is translated semi adequately by 11 students (30%)

النار الطائفية أو قددت من قبل إيران

It is translated inadequately by 9 students (25%)

إيران أشعلت حرب طائفية

The expression was adequately translated by 16 students (44%) they provided the exact equivalent of the expression, 11 (30%) of the students rendered the

expression semi adequately, 9 (25%) of the students provided inadequate renditions which show their failure in structuring the statement lexically and stylistically.

Excerpt (09)

" leaders reckless pursuit of conflict "

This excerpt was translated adequately by 7 students (36%)

سعي القادة المتهور للصراع

It is translated semi adequately by 16 students (44%)

القادة المتهورين يسعون للصراع

It is translated inadequately by 13 students (36%)

طيش أدى إلى الصراع

Results revealed that 16 (44%) of the students translated this expression semi adequately.

13 students (36%) had difficulty in giving adequate translation, they produce inadequate rendition. The rest of students about 7 (36%) succeeded in producing adequate translation for the expression.

3.4 Discussion of the Results

The difficulties of translating political expressions and terms encounter by second year students at Ammar Thelidji university. For this sake, the questionnaire and the test were used as instruments in order to gather information from students to attest to hypotheses proposed by the researcher. After the analysis of bother research tools, the most significant findings are follows :

The analysis of the questionnaire reveals that most students have an intermediate level in translating political expressions, they find that translation courses is so important in enriching their vocabulary and making them a good translator. from the analysis of this work, most students see that differences between

both English and Arabic languages causes a great deal of problems in the process of translating. This can be due to cultural differences . However, their answer about the best strategy they adapt when they come across a problem, show that guessing the meaning of a given term comes at the first in comparison with other strategies.

The analysis demonstrates that most of the students find it difficult to translate political expressions from English into Arabic, they find the most common problem they face is cultural problems then lexical and last stylistic. These problems are due to the lack of practicing translation.

From the analysis of our students test and their translation of some selected expressions on which we are going to base our analysis. These expressions are considered as difficult for students, and while rendering such expressions, one can notice that these expressions are translated differently by our students, especially, everyone would try to translate the expression in hand according to his understanding. One can notice that some of the guessed translated terms are acceptable while others are out of subject, some translations are poor.

Finally, one may say that the findings of this work clearly show that, the majority of the students, twenty nine have accomplished their translation task. They translated the whole statement and expressions . whereas, just seven students did not accomplish their task and left out some expressions without translation, this may be to their poor linguistic background.

3.5 Suggestion and Recommendations

Based on the previous analysis and discussions of the students translation, the researcher proposes attentively the suggestions and recommendations below:

- 1- translators should take into consideration the context of the ST item occurs
- 2- translator should be aware of the fact that discourse cover both minor and main discourses.
- 3- translation should diversed their translation strategies.
- 4- translators must be aware of the main characteristics of the political discourse to be able to translate appropriately.

5- translators must have a good knowledge on both culture and languages (ST and TL)

6- students translators must be exposed to more intensively translation programs courses.

7- student translations should be motivated to do more practical translation courses.

8- simplifying of translation process for the students.

9- paying attention for cultural, lexical and stylistic difficulties.

10- the researcher suggest carrying out researchers about improving the translation from English to Arabic.

This chapter represents the empirical phase of this study. In addition, it gives a clear idea about the research tools data from second year students at Ammar Thelidji university . Moreover, the chapter deals with the analysis of both questionnaire and a discussion of the obtained results. Finally, the researcher proposed some recommendations and suggestions that can be used by second year students to achieve a successful translation process.

General conclusion

the present study was carried out to investigate second year students problems in translating political expressions and terms from English into Arabic, and the procedures used by second year students to find the equivalents in the target language. The results of the practical part show that students of English really find considerable difficulties in guessing the appropriate meaning of political expressions . their familiarity with English political expressions is somehow average, and their ability to interpret and render the unfamiliar expressions is limited. this is mainly due to their lack of knowledge of general culture and their inability in producing appropriate equivalence for given expressions.

In addition, the second results showed that students do not exactly experienced with the different strategies that may help to achieve appropriate equivalence, and this due to their restricted background of the two languages. This research, to a great extent, was helpful in giving us an idea about our students level of translating political terms and expressions, which can be considered somewhat

Furthermore, this research also demonstrated the type of problems that is the most confronted by our students is cultural, some languages such English are loaded with cultural terms and expressions which can be somehow difficult to translate because the cultural context is too vague, thus it comprises some factors which help in building up the necessary information to interpret the message clearly. Besides, this study makes us aware that our student most preferred solution for overcoming this problems confronted them in translation is the guessing strategy where students can use the relation between different items within a text to get the meaning .

Ultimately, some pedagogical recommendations were given which may help in confronting the problems students face in translating political terms and expressions .

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Appendix A

Students questionnaire

Dear students, you are kindly requested to answer the following questions concerning my research paper which is about difficulties encountered by students in translating political expressions, by putting a cross in the appropriate box.

1) do you like translation?

- A) yes
- B) no

2) translation courses and practices helps in :

- A) making a good translator
- b) Enriching your vocabulary

3) Do you like translating from English into Arabic ?

- a) like it
- b) do not like it

4) do differences between Arabic and English languages causes translation problems ?

- a) agree
- b) disagree

5) while translating do you come cross some problems?

- A) yes
- B) no

6) what kind of problems you come cross?

- a) lexical
- b) stylistic
- c) cultural

7) what is the best strategy you adapt, when you cannot find the exactly equivalent of a given expression?

- a) synonymy
- b) hyponymy
- c) guess the meaning
- d) leave it empty

8) do you find it easy to translate political expressions ?

- a) yes
- b) no

Appendix B

Students test

The present test is an attempt to collect information and identify the problems encountered by second year students of English department at laghouat university. Thus. Dear students you are kindly asked to translate the selected political expressions of Donald trump speech in Saudia Arabia 2017 from English into Arabic.

1- confront this deadly terror.

.....

2- Iran have endured harder ship.

.....

3- fertile region .

.....

4- let its venom spread through our societies .

.....

5- A thriving spirit of enterprise .

.....

6- combating extremist ideology.

.....

7- the deadliest tell has been exacted .

.....

8- Iran has fuelled the fires of sectarian .

.....

9- leaders reckless pursuit of conflict .

.....

