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Specialty: Translation

Annotated dubbing for political discourses

King Charles III speech as a case study

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Dedication

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful

I must first thank Allah for enabling me to finish this work.

This dissertation lovingly dedicated to my respective family who have been my constant source of inspiration. They have given me the drive and discipline to tackle anything

My father Rachid, my hero and example.

My beloved mother Mahria the best mother in the world.

My dear brothers, Islam and Raid

My sisters my backbones, Maroua, Liza, Chahinez and Asma.

My precious Djasser the apple of my eyes, my dear nephews Amir and Maher, and my beloved niece Eilein.

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To all my university friends and colleagues.

To all whom encouraged me during my dissertation preparation

Last and not least to whom I wear a lot of tenderness and respect.

Rayan

Dedication

I would dedicate this dissertation to

My beloved family; my father Abdelkader , my mother Khadedja and my Aunt Massouda for their love and

Endless support .I will never forget their prayers for me, whom I could never reach

This moment without them.

To my dearest sister and my brothers, my cousins for their respect, love and guidance

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Abstract

This research aims to highlight the translation difficulties that encounter while dubbing political discourse from English language into Arabic language, and the translation procedures used in dubbing the political discourse. Therefore, the theoretical framework followed by definition of the political speech and political language, the concept of specialized translation, its characteristics and types. We have tackled also, with audiovisual translation, Dubbing as type of it, process of Dubbing and its challenges. Add to that, the strategies and techniques that the translators may adopt to overcome those challenges. Thus, this research dealt with King Charles III's inaugural address speech in Buckingham Palace. In which the research is going to select a group of samples That involves political aspects and other challenges of dubbing process .where extracted from the very speech than, analyze it using Annotation to comment on our translation from several perspective such as: linguistic, lexical and phraseological, pragmatic and technical constraints of Dubbing. From the outcome of the research, it concluded that Dubbing is an essential process. That require accuracy, excessive training and professional translators who have multiple background and knowledge on the domain. In addition, challenges of dubbing is differ according to the specialized domain they have dealt with it.

Keywords: Dubbing, political discourse, specialized translation, Strategies, inaugural address, Annotation.

الملخص:

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تسليط الضوء على العراقيل والمشاكل التي تواجه المترجمين أثناء دبلجة الخطاب السياسي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية ، بالإضافة إلى التقنيات المستعملة في دبلجة هذه الأخيرة . نظرنا للجانب النظري إلى مفهوم الخطاب وأنواعه وماهي اللغة السياسية والخطاب السياسي أيضا تطرقنا الى مفهوم الترجمة المتخصصة وأنواعها وخصائصها بالإضافة إلى الترجمة السمعية البصرية مفهومها والدبلجة ومراحلها وكذلك معيقات الدبلجة لنختم بالتقنيات التي من الممكن أن يتخذها المترجمين كحل لهذه الأخيرة . حيث تعامل هذا البحث مع خطاب الملك تشارلز الثالث الافتتاحي في قصر باكنغهام. قمنا باستخراج مجموعة من النماذج التي تحتوي على مصطلحات سياسية ومشاكل أخرى تخص عملية الدبلجة وتحليلها بالتعليق على ترجمتنا من عدة نواحي أبرزها اصطلاحيا وبراغماتيا ومعجميا . وبالاعتماد على نتائج هذا البحث نستخلص ان الدبلجة عملية مهمة تتطلب الدقة والتدريب المكثف وأيضا مترجمين محترفين ذو خلفية ومعرفة كبيرة في المجال كما ان عراقيل الدبلجة تختلف باختلاف المجال الذي تتناوله.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الدبلجة، الخطاب السياسي، الترجمة المتخصصة، استراتيجيات ، خطاب افتتاحي، الترجمة الشارحة.

List of abbreviations

ST: Source text.

SL: Source language.

TT: Target text.

TL: Target language.

DA: discourse analysis.

AVT: Audiovisual translation.

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General Introduction

Introduction

Translation has continued to develop, now more than ever, allowing cross-cultural interactions, trade, globalization of the economy, and sharing of knowledge over time. With the help of translation, the world has become more of a melting pot. This in turn also makes translation a more necessary service, spanning different theories, mediums, and civilizations.

Dubbing is type of Audio visual translation, which consists in replacing a source dialogue by a dialogue in the target language. Importantly, languages are not enough to produce effective dubbing. Thus, the dubber is a focal element in the dubbing process. Unlike the speaker of the Source speech or the audience, s/he has the double responsibility of being both the Source Text sender and the Target Text receptor. As such, s/he is involved in a great number of tasks, such as listening, analysing, interpreting, comprehending, transferring, restructuring, adapting, improving and evaluating.

However, certain subjects in translation require even more specialised tools and knowledge. That is to say that dubbing a comedian movie is not the same as action movie or political speech (dubbing a speech invokes higher-order levels of analysis). Likewise, Translators specialise in certain translation fields such as Marketing, journalism or political translation.

The problem that this study confronts and attempts to shed light on is the dubbing of a political speech and the difficulties and challenges that arise in dubbing such speeches.

Statement of problem:

Dubbing political speeches is not a straightforward process, it is challenging and difficult for the dubbing translators since speeches belonging to the political field are considered as specialized texts, which include specific terms, expressions, and complex grammatical structures. These factors have led us to state the following research questions, what are the main challenges encountered by translators when dubbing political speeches?

Research questions:

1. What are the difficulties faced while dubbing a political speech?
2. How can the dubber manage to overcome the dubbing difficulties?

Research hypotheses :

1. Dubbing a specialised speech can be highly challenging if the dubber has not enough knowledge in the field he is dubbing into.
2. Dubbing would be effective if the dubber adopts strategies and techniques to achieve the closest natural meaning.

Relevance of the research:

Translation studies have long been intrigued and fascinated by political speech and as politics is increasingly done in supranational contexts, translation is inevitably part of international negotiations, struggles and political power games. With that in mind, it is well worth looking at why getting the best translation matters so much within the world of international politics. Here are two of the biggest reasons that professional language translation services are so important in this field.

1. Getting the Truth: The differences in colloquialisms between different areas mean that a literal translation is not usually the right one, as King Charles speech example, which would be discussed. Different words mean different things to the speaker, and much can be lost in a poor translation. The truth of anything directly comes from accuracy in translations.
2. Media Perception: Not only media perception is influenced by translation, but also public perception is impacted in a huge way by what the media report as being fact.

Rational of the research:

1. Political discourse is the text and talk of professional politicians or political institutions. Therefore, Translation can serve the purposes of gaining, maintaining and even abusing political power in the interests of certain political groups.
2. The characteristics of political language make it a difficult task for translators to dub it accurately
3. Translators who specialise in a particular area of expertise are able to provide more accurate and precise texts as they have a deep understanding of the subject matter.
4. Dubbing King Charles speech from English into Arabic is a difficult challenge due to the complex expressions involved in the speech.

Structure of the dissertation:

The work was divided into two parts: theoretical part and practical part.

The theoretical part was for the sake of studying and investigating the theoretical details of the subject and to explain the different notions that concern the study. It focuses on the speech, its definition and types. Then it tackles also specialised translation and audio visual translation including dubbing. In addition, it highlights the challenges of dubbing and the strategies and Techniques to overcome those challenges.

The practical part, titled annotation and analysis of the speech of King Charles III as a study case of the dissertation, includes corpus identification and the Annotation of seven chosen samples from King Charles III speech.

Literature review:

- Common Problems in Translation of Political Texts, Rawand Sabah Ahmad, Sami Hussein Hakeem Barzani, Reman Sabah Meena, and Hewa Fouad Ali, Tishk International University, 2021. Concludes that the translators cannot translate properly and present the same effect on target text addressees that the source text has on its audiences from the fact that when politicians speak, they do not attempt to convey their messages to foreign addressees and/or the political speech, mostly, is loaded with overtones.
- Translating specialized texts: an overview of key factors involved in translator training for specialized translation, Beverly Adab, *Studia philologia*, 2008. This paper's results show that translators wishing to work on translating specialized texts are recommended to spend much time and effort acquiring specialist knowledge of the domain involved.
- Translation and Political Discourse, Mátyás BÁNHEGYI, áróli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, 2015. The paper describes the text linguistic research of political texts in the field of translation studies and presents an overview of critical discourse analysis-based studies.

Definition of key terms:

Translation: the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language. (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>).

Politics: the activities involved in getting and using power in public life, and being able to influence decisions that affect a country or a society. (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>).

Discourse: a long and serious treatment or discussion of a subject in speech or writing (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>).

Language: people of particular country or area use the system of communication in speech and writing that. (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>).

Speech: a formal talk that a person gives to an audience.
(<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com>).

Dubbing: to provide (a motion-picture film) with a new soundtrack and especially dialogue in a different language. (<https://www.merriam-webster.com>)

Annotation: a short explanation or note added to a text or image, or the act of adding short explanation or notes. (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/annotation>)

The theoretical framework

Introduction:

Specialized texts are the most competitive fields that translation dealt with, due to its specific subjects that require efforts such as: high concentration and the use of formal language where the translator is the significant task of this job.

This chapter is devoted to present the theoretical background of the current study. It begins with definition of speech and its types, Discourse and political language, political speech. Besides, it highlights the definition of specialized translation, its types and its characteristics. Furthermore, it defines the concept of audiovisual translation, its types including dubbing. Then, moved to the concept of Dubbing, its general process and the challenges that may encounter translator while dubbing political discourse. Moreover, it discussed the strategies suggested by Newmark and Catford. That the translator may use it to overcome those challenges.

1. Political language:

Language has always been a very powerful tool not just to communicate but to exert influence, and strength. Lasswell, H.D, Leites, N in their book « The Language of Politics » confirm that political language is the language of power and the language of decision making.

Human beings can communicate with each other using the language which is known as “the system of communication”, through language people could share and exchange knowledge, beliefs, opinions, and feelings.

Language according to OXFORD dictionary is “a uniquely human, mentally encoded attribute principally used for written or spoken communication. When uttered by a speaker, language consists of a stream of sounds which conveys a meaning that can be decoded by a hearer.” (OXFORD dictionary)

On another hand, Howard Jackson & Peter Stockwell (2011) defined language as : “the human faculty that enables us to exchange meaningful messages with some of our fellow human beings by means of discourses and texts, which are structured according to the rules and conventions of the particular language that share with those fellow human beings”.

While Politics is equivalent to a persuasion exercise; it is a “verbal negotiation”, a contractual interaction that can determine cooperation or competition. It is defined according to Oxford Wordpower dictionary as “the work and the ideas that are connected with governing a country, a town, ect...”. (Oxford Wordpower dictionary)

Politics is one of the main concerns in the world since it has the power of influencing people's opinion. Therefore, I. Poggi et al (2010) mentioned that "politics refers to the power sphere, it is the capacity of influence on political decision".

Political language belongs to the category of the special languages used in social sciences, and it is distinguished by the use of theoretical tools such as metaphors, ideologies, allusion, repetition, emotional expressions, and vocabulary that has very high semantic content. Politicians use these traits to control, and influence the recipient's response in order to advance their political viewpoint and make their speech more understandable and convenient for the audience

2. Political speech:

Political speech encompasses any discussion of social concerns as well as speech by the government or candidates for office. Political speech is defined as communication connected to the state, government, body political, or public administration as it relates to governmental policy making. According to Snyder v. Phelps "speech deals with matters of public concern when it can be fairly considered as relating to any matter of political, social, or other concern to the community." (Phelps, 2011)

Political speeches are the crucial activity that links the different parts of society together and allow them to be as united entire. Thus, the notion of political speech is quite broad. It covers a wide range of topics such as immigration, world events, healthcare, and religion. And it can be expressed in a variety of media including speeches, newspapers, and even artworks.

The core of political speech is the ability of the politician to use language and symbols that wake latent tendencies among the masses. According to Beard "A political speech is not necessarily a success because of a correctness of truth; rather it may be a matter of presenting arguments" (Beard, 2000). That is to say, that language plays an essential role, for every political action is prepared, attended, influenced and played by language. so language and politics are closely interleaved.

The main purpose of political speech is to get the corresponding effect through persuasion. Politicians desire to increase people's interest and to strengthen their image, to make people share their opinions and agree with their ideas to inform the general public of their ideology and message

3. Specialized translation:

3.1. Concept of specialized translation:

Translation has always been the only format for exploring cultures, expressing opinions and ideas in different ways, and communicating in all forms. Furthermore, translation is worthy and necessary investment that helped humanity to speak in different ways which is considered as a tool for transmitting information, knowledge and community background.

Translation has had significant milestones in civilization and throughout history. The first translation known as poem backs to Sumerian civilization the epic of ‘‘Gilgamesh,’’ from Mesopotamia era ‘‘ in 2700 BCE’’. It was written in Sumerian and translated into Asian language. Which talked about the inevitability of death where the immortality it belongs to the God only.

The term specialized translation is defined in various ways where each scholar introduces the term according to his view. Therefore, it is defined as ‘‘the adaptation of general translation to specialize issues in order to allow the translation to master precise terminology, text typology and linguistic conventions and thus insure high quality of translation which referred to translate in particular field such as medicine, economic and politic with specific terms that require competitive skills’’. (Lydia Brugué (University of Vic, 2015)

Sorina Postolea talked about technical translation that belongs to specialized translation as a type which indicates it is not only a part. However, it is a procedure adopted to interpret specialized texts ‘‘Technical translation is often taken to include translations performed in such diverse fields as law, business, religion, politics, etc’’. In fact, in the literature, technical translation and specialized translation are sometimes treated as synonymous. Aguado de Cea & Álvarez de Mon y Rego provide the following definition to the former concept : ‘‘technical translation refers to the process of translating those texts belonging to what are called specialized languages and is usually classified along with other varieties such as legal translation, scientific translation or the translation of medical texts’’. (Ciabanu, 2016)

According to Daniel Guadec specialized translation refers to specific area or field with some characteristics that require professional translators. That is the title of his book to explain how to translate as a profession. He states that this term is directed to particularly audience who are involved in the domain such as (medicine , law, science and politic) ,that require highly and

certain efforts.(Kraus, 2009).Thus, this field involves translators with higher capacities who master both languages SL and LL and technical terms .

3.2. Characteristics of specialized translation:

Specialized translation becomes a worthy vital which involves some aspects that distinguish it such as:

- It subjected to particular domains such as science, literature and marketing. That involves certain aspects of technical and scientific content.
- This term addressed to particular audience who are familiar and belongs to the field including: medicine, politic, law and economic.
- It requires professional translators who have to master the terminology of each domain using specific vocabulary .For instance; in the medical field, the translator will be familiar with health care due to his analyses of medical documents. (sociolinguistico.com.mx)

3.3. Types of specialized translation:

Unlike general translation that works with broad aspects that relies on cursory translation of the text, specialized translation requires expert translators to have knowledge of special terms and deep understanding of the context of the source text.

The major taxonomies of specialized translation are:

- **Medical translation:** the accuracy is extremely important in the field of medical translation. Healthcare is an essential domain which require professional medical translator who are aware and caution in their works, when they translate and analyse medical documents such as research paper, clinical trial paperwork and quality management certificate.
- **Legal translation:** translating legal document is a complex work .it involves translating agreement ,contracts, certificate and treaties .this job must be accuracy and seriously without errors when they deal with national documents such as conventions and that due to the difference of government system in every country
- **Technical translation:** it include translating documents or materials that contributed to technical and scientific subjects such as engineering ,electronics, mechanics, and

industrial texts .Technical translation requires translators have multiple languages to master the terminology of documents.It considered as complicate field as legal translation. (translate day , 2019).

- **Political translation:**

The Politics term refers to the use of power and foreign relations.However, Translation acts as bridge between different languages and cultures.According to several scholars such as Zeynep Gulsah Capan and Maj Grasten satate ‘‘translation makes international relation ‘‘ ,which is form of transmission nations ,ideas and culture .

The branch of political translation contributedto specialized translation .It included translating news, speech, conference that belongs to the politicaldomain.

Political translation requires accuracy and expert translators who have abackground about the country’s political conditions andthe system of political language.

4. Audio-visual translation:

Audio-visual translation has become remarkable and widespreadthat includes television, videoand cinema.It is a worthy field that the demand for is continually increasing.

The first term used at the beginning of studies was ‘‘film translation’’ and ‘‘screen translation’’ .however, with development of studies across the worldthe term ‘‘Audio visual’’ and ‘‘multimedia’’ have been the appropriate one Karamitroglou (2000) states:

‘‘The term ‘screen translation’ emphasizes the locative of the medium/carrier where the translation product appears, namely the TV, cinema, or video screen. In the same sense, the translation of websites seen on computer monitors could also be considered as ‘screen translation’. Nevertheless, translation for computer monitors is not regarded as ‘screen translation’, unless the text –whether written or spoken– accompanies moving images with built-in sound, i.e. it is a small clip’’(Karamitroglou, 2000). Furthermore, Chaume (2013) describes Audio _visual translation as a ‘‘mode of translation characterized by the transfer of audio visual texts either interlingually or intralingually’’.

It is to mention that multimedia Audio-visual translation (AVT) in the previous times havebeen considered as atype of literature translation. However, now it becomes a branch that contributes to translation studies.

In Routledge Encyclopaedia of Translation Studies, Luis Perez Gonzales (2009) defined audio-visual translation as “a branch of Translation Studies concerned with the transfer of multimodal and multimedia texts into another language and/or culture” (Gonzales, 2009)

Audio visual translation witnessed a significant progress as a field with globalization and the impressive technological development such as streaming company (Netflix) and channels. The concept of (AVT) involvestwo major modes or types such as:

4.1. Subtitles:

Diaz-Cintas (2003) states: Subtitling involves displaying written text, usually at the bottom of the screen, giving anaccount of the actors’ dialogue and other linguistic information which form part of the visual image (letters, graffiti, and captions) or of the soundtrack (songs).(Diaz-Cintas J., 2003) .which is the translation of what people are saying in a foreign language film or television program that appears at the bottom of the screen.

4.2. Dubbing:

Dubbing is the popular and dominant method that swept the world such as the Middle East and the European one including speech, movies, novels and Animation. It requires accuracy and training to apply that process.

Diaz-Cintas (2003) defines dubbing as “Dubbing involves replacing the original soundtrack containing the actors’ dialogue with a target language (TL) recording that reproduces the original message, while at the same time ensuring that the TL sounds and the actors’ lip movements are more or less synchronized”(Diaz-Cintas J., 2003)

It is mentioned that the art of dubbing started to develop around 1930.when the first sound movies appeared and the first American sound movies was projected in a French cinema in Paris ,the audience wanted the character to speak French because they could not understand them .they have adopted a solution to re-film the movies keeping same actor madding them speaking with different languages.However, the idea turned out due to the weakness of the accent and pronunciation made it impossible for the audience to understand the dialogues.

In the Arab world, it began in the mid-forties in the Maghreb countries, through dubbing Hollywood films into French.In the seventies, Disney Company used the first American company to dub films in Arabic stander in private studios in Cairo and Beirut.

In addition, the dubbing of cartoon films were the most popular at that time, where various series were dubbed from other languages that led to the success of this art to issuance children's channels. However for the adults, the Turkish series were the dominant at that period, to extend the process of dubbing series from different countries. Thus, we become in the Arab world the audience to the Art of dubbing. (Kun.ACAcademy, 2022)

The process of Dubbing is preferred since its purpose is to attract the audience in a particular area and to present the video as if it was produced in their native language. Dubbing process provides focus on the context rather than the distraction, whether they watch or read the screen translation.

4.2.1. Process of dubbing:

Dubbing is an essential method for translating films, speeches and shows, it entails adding a new voice track to a production in different languages which is a long process that involves many steps. Roughly speaking, the dubber receives the transcript with the genre of the audio visual whether movie, speech or show, then translates it and sends it back.

After that, the translated transcript is subjected to some changes where the dubbing writer or dubbing director makes a number of changes where necessary. However, while recording, the dubbing track must then be mixed, mastered and paired with the original sound track. (audio description matters, 2015)

4.2.2. Challenges of dubbing:

A. Linguistic elements:

Linguistic elements in AVT are the most common challenges which are particular word or phrase used to decrease or increase the connotative effect that depends on the linguistic features such as auditory, formal, stylistic and figurative. It is obvious that the translator's task is almost impossible since every language has its own distinctive linguistic features. (Gambie, 2012)

B. Lexical choice

Lexical is a word with multiple meanings such as denotative and connotative meaning. Denotative refers to the dictionary definition; however connotation is the symbolic one. Dickens and colleagues (2002: 66) state that “the meaning of a text comprises a number of different layers: referential content, emotional colouring, cultural association, social and personal connotations, and so on. The many-layered nature of meaning is something translators must never forget”. (Manaa, 2016)

C. Pragmatics and semantics:

Crystal (1997) takes into account language users and meaning in social interaction. For this author, pragmatics is "the study of language from the point of view of users, especially of the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction and the effects their use of language has on other participants in the act of communication." (Crystal, 1997). Pragmatics pays extra attention to what is not explicitly expressed. It depends on the intention of speaker while using the language. For instance in speech acts, we use the indirect request to express order or request.

Therefore, it includes the use of unique word or phrase with several meanings and that refer to polysemy. For instance the word “spring” it refers to season, act of springing a leap and place where a stream of water comes up out of the earth.

D. Grammatical Elements :

Grammar is a system of rules that permit us to structure sentences according to the morphology and system of each language. The variety of grammatical categories found in different languages is referred to as grammatical equivalency. Grammatical rules can differ between languages, which might make it difficult to locate a direct equivalent in the target language.

Grammar has two main dimensions: ‘morphology’ and ‘syntax’ (cf. Crystal 1980; Baker 1992/2011; Baker and Hengeveld 2012). Morphology concerns the structure of single words, the way in which their form varies to indicate specific contrasts in the grammatical system (e.g., singular/dual/plural; past/ present/future; passive/active; etc.). Syntax, on the other hand, deals with the grammatical structure of groups of words (clauses vs. sentences) and the linear sequence of classes of words (noun, verb, adverb, adjective, etc.). The syntactic structure imposes restrictions on the way messages can be organized in the text. (ELMANAA, 2016).

E. Tense :

Tense is a state of time that defines when the action accrues and in which time precisely such as the present, past or future. According to Ali Amana ‘ ‘ the tense refers to ‘temporally when’, while aspect refers to ‘temporally how’’. (AMANAA, 2016)

The tense’s rules differ from language to another according to its morphological and syntactical system. However, in English we express movements through several tenses such as simple, perfect and continuous while in Arabic we have simple use of tenses.

F. Political elements:

The term political associated with the use of power and its affection on the public or audience where political power is the possession of authority inside a country's government by a person or group of individuals. They have control over people; hence, they have the ability to use this power for good or evil. Further, every nation in the world has its own political system which differ from country into another .thus, the major political system are: Monarchy and Democracy

Monarchy: country that ruled by King and Queen.

Democracy: system of government ruled by people.

The translation of political texts or speeches depends on the terminology of political system that may refer to monarchy system including royal terms such as titles, king’s coronation. (haslop, 2023).

5. Strategies and techniques:

In order to tackle the problematic issue that translators encounter during the process of translation, they resort to adopting some strategies such as:

5.1. Direct techniques:

5.1.1. Borrowing:

It is a local strategy referring to the process of transferring a lexical item into the TL directly because of, for instance, a gap in the TL lexicon or add an element of local colour, (Vinay and Darbelnet 1958/ 1995: 85).In this strategy the translator borrow the item without making efforts.

For instance, the term ‘‘protocol’’ in Arabic language is borrowed to’’ بروتوكول.’’

5.1.2. Calque:

It is labelled by Newmark (1988), ‘‘as a type of borrowing whereby an expression form is borrowed from another language, and then the components of the borrowed expression are translated literally’’(Vinay, . (1958/1995)).And it is divided into Structural calque (is producing new structure) and lexical calque (to respect the SL text), for example:’’ United Nation’’ into ’’الأمم المتحدة’’

5.2. Oblique techniques:

5.2.1. Transposition:

Refers to changing the grammatical class or the category of word from SL system into TL one where to keep the same meaning as Vinay and Darbelnet state.’’ Transposition involves replacing one word class without changing the meaning of the message’’. (Darbelnet, 1958).Suchas: from verb to adjective,where it is divided into obligatory and optional transposition.

5.2.2. Shifts:

Shifts are defined by Catford (1965: 73) as ‘‘departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL’’ (Catford J., 1965)thataccurse when we have two different linguistic systems as Mona Baker mention. They are divided into four types:

- A. **Structural shift: It** involves changing in the grammatical structure between two systems SL and TL. Such as from verbless sentence in SL into verbalized one in TL.

- B. Class Shift:** “occur when a SL item is translated into a TL item that belongs to a different grammatical class.” It depends on shifting the grammatical category of word from SL into TL as SL.
- C. Unit shift:** They involve ‘changes in rank, such as translating a sentence in one language into a phrase, expression and the like in another.’ Where we shift phrase into single word.
- D. Intra -system shift:** “They occur when the SL and TL possess systems that approximately correspond formally as to their constitution but when translators opt for selecting a non-corresponding term, expression and structure in the TL system”. (Catford J., 1965). For example: translating from plural to singular, active into passive.

5.2.3. Strategy of Omission:

It can be defined according to Dimitriu (2004) as “a strategy by means of which professional translators delete words, phrases, sentences, sometimes even more consistent parts of the source texts in order to adjust— linguistically, pragmatically, culturally, or ideologically—the translated text for their target audience”. That is to say, omission is a popular and necessary strategy. Where the main aim behind omission is rhetorical: avoiding redundancy, making the target production readable, and naturalness.

Annotation and analysis

1. Corpus identification

a. Corpus presentation:

The death of Queen Elizabeth II has had a significant impact on the world. Despite that, her death was not a surprise since she was 96. She had been the most famous British monarch the world had ever known.

The death of Elizabeth was an announcement of new era; which is the beginning of the reign of King Charles III; at the age of 73. He considered as the longest Britannia's king in waiting.

After ascending the throne on September 9th 2022, the king Charles addressed his first nation and commonwealth speech as a king. In heartfelt, 9-minute speech with 1,000 words approximately. Recorded in the blue drawing Room of Buckingham place.

King Charles III "spoke with genuine emotion, something for which, he has not always been known". (Zimmer, 2022) His English was accurate and impeccable. Now as a king, he is going to rule the England, expected from him to commend his language. He showed the power of the English language during the speech with straight words. His work pace was punctuated with pauses in order to let his words to be realized and understood.

The speech divided into two sections, the first it was a tribute in brief to the life of his "beloved mother, comprising her 'dedication', 'duty' and her 'service' rather than to rule. Then, the second it was about the future, where he defined how he saw the role of the king, adding that his life will of course change completely comprising the charity work, that defines his time as a Prince of Wales will be delivering it to "a trusted hands of others" (King Charles III speech) as he mentioned, that the charity work will go to his son William and his wife Kate, who become Prince and Princess of Wales.

Despite that they have left the Royal monarchy system, Charles expressed his love for Harry and Meghan as family members unlike the late Queen Elizabeth II who used to ignore mention them since they left the palace.

Moreover, King Charles III reminds the world that the late Queen perspective would remain, as he pledged himself to serve the nation and the commonwealth. And that his focus would be on the service rather than the role. Just like his "beloved mother" used to do. This was considered as an allusion that the political system on the kingdom would not change in King Charles era.

In addition, He expressed his love for his mother, the late queen, and his proudness of the hard work she did in her life, as he sees her as the reason for the prosperity experienced by the kingdom of Britain. And he confirmed that he would continue the hard work and well service.

Finally, King Charles ends his speech mourning his late mother queen Elizabeth, and thanking the people for their condolences and support at her funeral. Providing a quote from Hamlet: ‘‘ May flights of Angels sing thee to thy rest ‘‘.

The speech was strong emotionally and politically at a sensitive and sad time for the royal family, the British people and queen Elizabeth lovers around the world. That considered as one of the most important speeches to the kingdom where King Charles ascending the throne and the death of Queen Elizabeth was officially announced.

b. Summary of the corpus:

The evening of Friday on 9th, September 2022, following the death of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II. King Charles III delivered his first speech as a king. The speech lasted for nine minutes recorded in Buckingham Palace.

On his historical moment King Charles III talks in impeccable language, real emotion. The speech was in two parts first he attributed his late mother. Then, he talked about the future of the kingdom.

King Charles began his address by paying tribute to his late mother the Queen with sorrowful emotion for her death. He described her as an inspiration to him, to their family and all nations. Reminding the world of her loyalty, devotion and that she never forgot that her position was one of service. And he briefly explained the gratitude and the impact of the passing on the queen to his family, to the nation, the commonwealth, and the world. On other hand, King Charles informed that he will keep the hard work of his late mother pledging himself fully to his new role as King.

Regarding the future of the Kingdom, King Charles spoke about the duties he will be taking up as the monarch. And defined what a king in his point of view is, and also confirmed that his life will certainly change.

King Charles followed his speech highlighting some of the key roles his family will be stepping into. Therefore, with emotions of love and gratitude he gave his dear wife Camilla the Queen Consort title and for his eldest son William and his wife Kate he provided that they

are now “prince and princess of wales”. He also mentioned his second son Harry and his wife Meghan expressing his love for them as members of his family.

Finally, King Charles ended his speech by thanking his mother for all the Queen Elizabeth's era and beginning his new era as king of United Kingdom.

c. Data collection:

The data were taken from the different media contents such as web sites (CNN, The guardian, manner of...etc), the speech is nine minutes .Where it consider as a sample to examine our object which is to highlight the challenges that encounter translators while dubbing political speeches and seeking to find solutions for each one. We have listened and watched the speech many times in different sites with same recording at royal palace. We have chosen this speech because it has rich content including politics, royal terms and linguistic terms that constitute the core of our research.

d. Samples:

Since our study is about translation difficulties in dubbing political discourses, we chose 7 samples from different parts of King Charles speech. The samples were chosen for two main reasons. First, we opted for the samples that have direct relation with political aspects. Second, we have chosen samples that contain complexity in terms of linguistic, lexical, and grammatical sides.

e. Methodology:

This section discusses certain aspects pertaining to the research methodology that are adopted in the present study .First and foremost, this study is qualitative research.

In order to dub the political speech of King Charles iii, which is the practical part of our dissertation, we went through various steps to make dubbing and annotation as adequate as possible.

Firstly, we have watched effectively the video of the speech nearly about 5 times, at the first, we have just listened to the speech in order to get into the context, and then in the second time we started directly dubbing in order to get more familiar with the speech, its words, expressions and even difficulties. After that, we recorded our voices while dubbing in the second time, which allowed us to determine the difficulties and analyze well the structure and the language of the speech. Once again, we listened to the speech then we selected the

segments that contain political load that fits with our dissertation. After that, we scored the segments and our suggested dubbing on papers. In the last stage, we annotated each segment from several perspectives; political and contextual background, linguistic specificity, etc.

2. Annotation

Sample 01:

ST

Queen Elizabeth was a life well lived; a promise with destiny kept and she is mourned most deeply in her passing. That promise of life long service I renew to you all today.

TT

قضت الملكة حياتها بشكل جيد، وعود بمصير حافظت عليه. نحزن عليها بشدة إثر وفاتها .

اجدد لكم جميعا هذا الوعد بالخدمة مدى الحياة اليوم .

ANNOTATION:

In this sentence the king describes the life of his late mother concerning her service to the throne, where he referenced her pledge to all the commonwealth countries in 1947. Indicating that he will devote his life to service and rule the throne as his mother did years ago with emotional felling of sadness.

In order to dub this part of speech, we have opted for the verb “ قضت ” in the TT as translation of “ lived ” in the ST instead of “ عاشت ” literal meaning where the load of the verb collocates well with the noun of “ حياتها ”. The verb “ قضى ” is derived from “ قضاء ” which refers to completion since the speech of the king was after the death of the Queen, that is same meaning with the verb “ أمضى ”.

However, as statement we have resorted to the strategies of category shift including intra-system and unit shift according to Catford (1967:77), due to the different linguistic system between the two languages.

We have shifted the verb less sentence “ Queen Elizabeth” in ST to become verbalized one “قضت” in TT. Besides, we have the same with “that promise” in the ST to become “أجدد” which is an example of intra system shift for the sake of naturalness.

In addition, we have used unit shift in the adjective “well” in the ST to “ بشكل جيد ” as prepositional phrase, which also refers to addition, we have added “بشكل” in order to make sense in the context of TT .As we know that the Arabic linguistic system favorites the conjunctions between sentences.

Furthermore, we have adopted oblique technique of transposition, according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995: 89) in which we used the adjective “long ” in the ST to “مدى” as noun in the TT due to category and load of the word that collocates with the noun “ الحياة ”. We have opted for the same thing with the adjective “kept” which we have changed it into “حافظت عليه ” as verb plus preposition. Then, with the preposition “by” to “إثر” as conjuncture to fit the use of the noun “ وفاتها ”, in order to shape the meaning with readability and make an effective impact.

Moreover, the expression ‘a promise with destiny kept’ was a challenge fragment to be translated due to its political dimension. Thus, we have opted for literal translation “ وعد بمصير ” which referred to the pledge of the Queen Elizabeth. And unit shift for the adjective “kept” in the ST to “حافظت عليه” as verb plus preposition has referred to her promise.

Sample 02:

ST

Alongside the personal grief that all my family are feeling, we also share with so many of you in the United Kingdom, in all the countries where the queen was head of state, in the Commonwealth and across the world a deep sense of gratitude for the more than seventy years in which my mother, as queen, served the people of so many nations.

TT

إلى جانب الحزن الشخصي الذي يشعر به افراد عائلتي،تشارك أيضا مع العديد منكم في المملكة المتحدة وفي جميع البلدان التي كانت تحكمها الملكة وفي دول الكومنولث وفي جميع العالم، شعورا عميقا بالامتنان لأكثر من سبعين عاما، خدمت والدتي بصفتها ملكة شعوب للعديد من الدول.

ANNOTATION:

In this part, the king Charles expressed his gratitude to the service of the late Queen to the world for years.

While dubbing this part, we have found difficulty to render the TT of the term 'commonwealth' since we didn't have a previous background about this political term. Thus, we have opted for the direct technique borrowing according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995: 89), where we borrowed the term 'commonwealth' from the ST that has referred to the strategy of foreignization in order to catch the attention of the audience as foreign term.

Moreover, when we have researched about the term Commonwealth we have found that the Commonwealth defined according to Britannica website as a group of countries or states that have been under British rules. However, we have used structural calque with the expression 'UN kingdom' to 'المملكة المتحدة' with literal meaning.

Furthermore, we shifted the noun phrase 'head of state' to 'تحكمها' in TT which is an example for category shift of unit shift. Besides, we have opted for the noun 'nation' to 'الدول' instead of 'أمة' due to the load of the word 'الدول' in the political aspect.

Also, we have the present continuous tense in the verb 'are feeling' which was a challenge to find the equivalence tense in the TT that fit the use of that tense. Therefore, we expressed it to the present simple in the TT as 'يشعر' due to the morphological system of the Arabic language.

Sample 03:

ST

Her dedication and devotion as Sovereign never Wavered, through times of change and progress, through times of joy and Celebration, and through times of sadness and loss.

TT

لم ي خبوتفانيتها كملكة في أوقات التغيير والتقدم، أوقات الفرح و الإحتفال، وأوقات الحزن
والضياع

ANNOTATION

In this part, the king Charles iii reminded the world of the allegiance of his beloved mother to the throne through all phases of Britain. In order to dab this part of statement, we have opted for the strategy of omission according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958 /1995: 84–91). We have intentionally deleted the noun “dedication” and we kept the noun “devotion ” to become “تفانيها” in TT to avoid repetition, since the two nouns have the same meaning in the TL.

Furthermore, we rendered the noun “sovereign ” in ST to “ملكة” rather than “سيدة،رئيسة،” due to the load of the word that collocates well with the context. We notice that the king use antonyms joy and celebration vs. sadness, also progress vs. loss in parallel structures, so we render joy as “فرح”rather than “بهجة”and “سرور” celebration as “احتفال”, progress as “التقدم”, sadness as “حزن”and loss as “ضياع” in order to make up the alliteration used in the part of speech.

Sample04:

ST

When the queen came to the throne, Britain and the world were still coping with the privations and aftermath of the Second World War, and still living by the conventions of earlier times.

TT

عندما اعتلت الملكة العرش كانت بريطانيا والعالم لا يزالان يتعاملان مع الحرمان و اثار الحرب العالمية الثانية
ولا يزالان يعيشان وفقا لتقاليد الأزمنة السابقة

ANNOTATION

In this part the king describes the situation of the world after the second world war ,highlighting the efforts that the Queen made for making the nowadays Great Britain .

We have opted to render the verb “ come ” in the ST for “اعتلت” in the TT rather than “حكمت, تولتصعدت,” due to the appropriate load of the verb that collocates with the throne in the political royal speech and with the context. In addition, We have resorted for direct technique of calque and oblique technique of transposition according to Vinay and Darbelnet 1958 /1995: 84–91) in rendering the expression of “Second World War” to become “الحرب العالمية الثانية” which as an example of structural calque. And, we have opted for oblique

technique of transposition where we have changed the preposition “by” in ST to “وفقاً” as an adverb to build an effective impact with the world “التقاليد”.

However, it was difficult to dub the word “conventions” since it is polysemy word refers to “اصلاحات, اعراف, اتفاقية” in the TT but it does not occupy the same load of the ST meaning. Thus, We have opted for “تقاليد” in the TT as equivalence of the word “conventions” in the ST because it is up exclusively to the context to determine the appropriate lexical item.

Sample o5:

ST

Our values have remained, and must remain, constant. The role and the duties of Monarchy also remain, as does the sovereign’s particular relationship and responsibility toward the Church of England.

TT

لقد ظلت قيمنا ثابتة ويجب أن تظل كذلك ويبقى دور وواجبات الملكية كذلك، كما يفعل الملك في علاقته الخاصة ومسؤولياتتهجاه كنيسة إنجلترا.

ANNOTATION

The king Charles emphasized the enduring values of his family that would last a lifetime. In order to dub this statement we have opted to translate the verb “remain” in ST as “ظلت” rather than “بقيت، مكثت” due to the appropriateness of the word to collocate well with the noun “قيمتنا”.

Also we resort to strategy of category shift including unit shift according to Catford (1965:77) where we shifted the verb “remain” in ST to “أن تظل” in TT as infinitive to make sense.

However, we found difficulty to render the direct meaning of the term “Monarchy”, since it has royal and politic dimension as a result and due to the lack of our background to determine the exact equivalence for this terms, we have opted for the word “الملكية” in the TT as translation for the term “monarchy” in the ST. It is worth mentioning that monarchy according to Cambridge dictionary refers to a system of government of country that is ruled by a king or a Queen. We have also used the verb “remain” as “يبقى” to avoid repetition for the sake of readability. we used strategy of category shift namely intra system shift

according to Catford (1967:77) where we changed the definite noun ‘the duties, the role’ to ‘واجبات، دور’ as indefinite for the sake of naturalness.

Sample 06:

ST

I count on the loving help of my darling wife, Camilla. In recognition of her own loyal public service since our marriage 17 years ago, she becomes my queen consort.

TT

استند على مساعدة زوجتي الحبيبة كاميليا. اعترافا بخدمتها العامة المخلصة منذ زواجنا قبل 17 عاما, تصبح ملكتي القرينة.

ANNOTATION

In this fragment, emotion overcomes the political aspect as the king Charles showed his love to his wife using positive adjectives that made the ST gives whelmed emotional impact.

Thus, to keep this impact, we opt for the verb "استند" instead of "اعتمد" as the best equivalent to "count" because the verb "استند" is emotionally efficient more than "اعتمد" or "اتكل".

To dub the ST “loving” and ‘darling’ we have opted for the strategy of omission according to Vinay and Darbelnet 1958 /1995: 84–91). We have deleted one word of the expression since both of them have the same equivalent in the TL and we have opted for "الحبيبة" in the TT to enhance the target text naturalness.

On other hand, while dubbing the word “In recognition” the first equivalent that comes to our mind is “اعتراف” but while reviewing the dubbing, we found that "تقديرًا" Is more effective because it gives the load of the ST and makes the right choice that completes the emotionally use of the verb "استند" at the beginning of the fragment.

Moreover, we have faced difficulty to translate the term ‘Queen Consort’ because of the lack of background of such royal title. Thus, we have opted for literal translation “ملكتي القرينة” in the TT as equivalent for the term “my queen consort” in the ST. Further, we have found that there is different between the title ‘queen consort’ and ‘the queen’; since the Queen Consort is the reigning monarch's wife, while the Queen refers to a woman who has ascended the throne through the pre-established familial line of succession and has sovereign power. Therefore, the proper equivalent of the title ‘queen consort’ is “عقيلة الملك”.

Sample 07:

ST

William now assumes the Scottish titles, which have meant so much to me. He succeeds me as Duke of Cornwall and takes on the responsibilities for the Duchy of Cornwall, which I have undertaken for more than five decades.

TT

يتقلد وليام الآن الألقاب الاسكتلندية، التي كانت تعني الكثير بالنسبة لي. يخلفني بكونه دوق كورنوال ويتولى مسؤوليات دوقية كورنوال التي توليتها لأكثر من 5 عقود.

ANNOTATION

In this sentence, King Charles combines politics with feelings, as he appointed his eldest son, William, as his heir, and gave him the Scottish titles, confirming that he has feelings of love for these titles that he used to hold before he became king of Britain.

While dubbing the preceding extract, we have opted for a number of strategies, including category shift and structure Shift According to Catford (1965:77). In addition, we shifted the verbless sentence "William" in the ST to verbalized one "يتقلد" in the TT. Due to the language specific rules, that's to say that there is a different structure element between English and Arabic.

Moreover, the noun "titles" can be translated as "العناوين" but regarding our context and in attempt to reflect the ST emphasis which is placed on "the royal titles" we opted for "الألقاب" and as Scottish related to Scotland we have opted to translate "Scottish" into "الاسكتلندية" as best fits the ST.

On another hand, the verb "assumes" can be translated as يتولى, يتخذ, يفترض etc. But we have opted for the verb يتقلد in Arabic that collocates well with the subject "the Scottish titles" hence the use of "الألقاب الاسكتلندية" instead of the other possible options.

However, it is worth noting that giving no consideration to verb aspect can produce a change in time reference, thus affecting the pragmatic communicative effect. As such, to translate the present perfect tense in the ST "have meant" and "I have undertaken". which is a crucial and challenging matter that needs an adequate decision due to the fact that the present perfect

tense has no direct equivalent in the Arabic language, so we opted for the past form tense "كانت تعني" and "توليتها" .as an appropriate equivalent that fits the ST.

Therefore, we used the strategy of category shift including unit shift for the sake of naturalness, in translating the sentence "He succeeds me" into "يخلفني" in the ST.

In addition, while dubbing "Duke of Cornwall" which is a royal term we have faced difficulty to determine the direct equivalent due to the lack of our background for this particular term. This led us to resort for the strategy of borrowing according to Vinay and Darbelnet. We have borrowed the word "Duke" into "دوق" and "Cornwall" into "كورنوال" to build the term "دوق كورنوال" omitting the preposition "of" due to language specific rules. Moreover, that is worth to mention that "Duke of Cornwall" is a title in the Peerage of England, which traditionally held by the eldest son of the king.

Conclusion

Speech is a communication tool that connects between the speaker and the audience .the speaker who has the ability to persuade, to effect and made reaction. There is different speech types include political speech which is deliver mostly by politicians who are expertise in the domain that characterized by the power of convince. Add to that, speech belongs to specialized translations that require profession translators and technical terms which directed to particular audience.

Translator especially audiovisual translators (AVT) are under constraints before and during the process of translation and there are many challenges that encounter them. However, the modes of AVT dubbing and subtitling have their own restriction and challenges according to the field they deal with for example in dabbing lip-synchrony is an important constraints for the audio visual translator,unlike subtitles the most important constraints is the time and space because the screen translation appear in the bottom .

The aim of this study is to present the challenges that the AVT translators face during the Dubbing translation and their strategies to deal with them, as special case ‘’king’s Charles iii speech ‘’.It has been chosen due to its worthy challenges such as linguistic elements, political elements and grammatical elements that made us adopting strategies and techniques to overcome them for instance direct and oblique technique including transposition and borrowing, shifts and omission.

To conclude, the term “Dubbing” is always associated with cinema, films, animation and TV shows that mostly deal with dialogue or scenes, unlike our study is based on politic speech that considered as specialized field. Dubbing specialized texts require translator with competitive skills such as the Background, ability to master both languages and the lip-synchronic. Thus, we expect that this sector would have the chance to be developed in the nearest future by providing training and translation workshops for translation students on specialized translation such as political translation.

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Appendix

The transcript of King Charles III's speech

I speak to you today with feelings of profound sorrow.

Throughout her life, Her Majesty the Queen — my beloved Mother — was an inspiration and example to me and to all my family, and we owe her the most heartfelt debt any family can owe to their mother for her love, affection, guidance, understanding and example.

Queen Elizabeth's was a life well lived; a promise with destiny kept and she is mourned most deeply in her passing. That promise of lifelong service I renew to you all today. Alongside the personal grief that all my family are feeling, we also share with so many of you in the United Kingdom, in all the countries where the queen was head of state, in the Commonwealth and across the world a deep sense of gratitude for the more than seventy years in which my mother, as queen, served the people of so many nations.

In 1947, on her 21st birthday, she pledged in a broadcast from Cape Town to the Commonwealth to devote her life, whether it be short or long, to the service of her peoples. That was more than a promise: it was a profound personal commitment, which defined her whole life.

She made sacrifices for duty. Her dedication and devotion as Sovereign never wavered, through times of change and progress, through times of joy and celebration, and through times of sadness and loss.

In her life of service, we saw that abiding love of tradition, together with that fearless embrace of progress, which make us great as Nations. The affection, admiration and respect she inspired became the hallmark of her reign. And, as every member of my family can testify, she combined these qualities with warmth, humor and an unerring ability always to see the best in people.

I pay tribute to my Mother's memory and I honor her life of service. I know that her death brings great sadness to so many of you, and I share that sense of loss, beyond measure, with you all.

When the queen came to the throne, Britain and the world were still coping with the privations and aftermath of the Second World War, and still living by the conventions of earlier times. In the course of the last seventy years we have seen our society become one of many cultures and many faiths. The institutions of the State have changed in turn. But, through all changes and challenges, our nation and the wider family of Realms — of whose talents, traditions and achievements I am so inexpressibly proud — have prospered and flourished. Our values have remained, and must remain, constant.

The role and the duties of Monarchy also remain, as does the Sovereign's particular relationship and responsibility toward the Church of England — the Church in which my own faith is so deeply rooted. In that faith, and the values it inspires, I have been brought up to cherish a sense of duty to others, and to hold in the greatest respect the precious traditions, freedoms and responsibilities of our unique history and our system of parliamentary government.

As the queen herself did with such unswerving devotion, I too now solemnly pledge myself, throughout the remaining time God grants me, to uphold the Constitutional principles at the heart of our nation. And wherever you may live in the United Kingdom, or in the Realms and territories across the world, and whatever may be your background or beliefs, I shall endeavour to serve you with loyalty, respect and love, as I have throughout my life.

My life will of course change as I take up my new responsibilities. It will no longer be possible for me to give so much of my time and energies to the charities and issues for which I care so deeply. But I know this important work will go on in the trusted hands of others.

This is also a time of change for my family. I count on the loving help of my darling wife, Camilla. In recognition of her own loyal public service since our marriage seventeen years ago, she becomes my queen consort. I know she will bring to the demands of her new role the steadfast devotion to duty on which I have come to rely so much.

As my Heir, William now assumes the Scottish titles, which have meant so much to me. He succeeds me as Duke of Cornwall and takes on the responsibilities for the Duchy of Cornwall, which I have undertaken for more than five decades. Today, I am proud to create him Prince of Wales, Tywysog Cymru, the country whose title I have been so greatly privileged to bear during so much of my life and duty. With Catherine beside him, our new Prince and Princess of Wales will, I know, continue to inspire and lead our national conversations, helping to bring the marginal to the center ground where vital help can be given.

I want also to express my love for Harry and Meghan as they continue to build their lives overseas.

In a little over a week's time, we will come together as a nation, as a Commonwealth and indeed a global community, to lay my beloved mother to rest.

In our sorrow, let us remember and draw strength from the light of her example.

On behalf of all my family, I can only offer the most sincere and heartfelt thanks for your condolences and support. They mean more to me than I can ever possibly express.

And to my darling Mama, as you begin your last great journey to join my dear late Papa, I want simply to say this: Thank you. Thank you for your love and devotion to our family and to the family of nations you have served so diligently all these years.

“May flights of Angels sing thee to thy rest”.