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Title

FOREIGNIZATION IN TRANSLATING POLITICAL DISCOURSE FROM ENGLISH INTO ARABIC IN DONALD TRUMP DISCOURSE TEXT CLEVELAND 21-07-2016.

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Dedication

First and foremost, I thank Allah the most Graceful for giving me the Strength and Patience to undertake and complete this work.

I would like to dedicate my work:

To my PRICIOUS and honorable parents.

To my supervisor DR Mohammed .Koudded

To my lovely brothers and sisters: Anouar, Hamza, Islem, Ilham, Meriem, Noussaiba.

And for anyone who has given me help .

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I would give all my thanks to the Most Graceful and Most compassionate the Almighty that has provided us with lot of countless blessings.

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I would acknowledge all the professors and lecturers during our entire study career

List of abbreviations:

SL: SOURCE LANGUAGE.

TL: TARGET LANGUAGE.

PD: POLITICAL DISCOURSE.

SFL: SYSTEMATIC FONCTIONAL LINGUISTICS.

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1-1 **Introduction**

Translation has been intrigued and fascinated by political discourse and as politics is increasingly dominate national and international scene , negotiations, conventions and political power game required interfering translation in multilingual communication in gaining , establishing and maintaining political power and exhibiting ideology Political discourse is one of main messages in societies destiny because it plays a major role in making fateful decision in all walks of people lives in fact , the way translated texts are used or misused for political purposes have textual implications this study provides an overview on foreingnization strategy in translating political discourse from Arabic into English .

Since the world is a small village because of the boom in means of telecommunications thanks to technology development this enhanced transmission of information and data, of course in large scale and in many realms namely political discourse that holds many hidden aspects serving interests of certain groups in accounts of others.

To reach this plans, strategies and manners should be taken into consideration with recruitment of some helpful agents so our research shed light on one amongst strategies which is Foreignization in political discourse translated into Arabic in the middle of different tension that trying to attract the readership and capture his attention although the hidden aims behind the beautiful rhetoric language.

Literature review:

The significance of the translation and the translator in this context is seen from two aspects. On one hand, some scholars such as (Schäffner, 2005; Valdeon, 2006) (Bassnett, 2005; Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009) have looked at political translation as a channel through which linguistic and cultural barriers are broken and communication is facilitated. On the other hand , some scholars such as (Valdeon, 2007, 2008), (Loupaki, 2010), (Darwish, 2006) , have focused on translation as a filter through which a specific representation of the "Other" is promoted. As a result, translation becomes a socio-political act as it has been defined by (Venuti 1995),by which goals, values and interests of a particular party are attempted to be obtained (Schäffner & Bassnett, 2010).

Consequently, in this context it is far from sound to expect translation to be seen as a faithful reproduction of the source text, whereby ideology is neutrally transferred, but instead is an act which is influenced by the socio-cultural factors of a society.

This view has been marked by Gentzler and Tymoczko (2002:p21): Translation thus is not simply an act of faithful reproduction, but, rather, a deliberate and conscious act of selection, assemblage ,structuration , and fabrication – and even in some cases, of falsification, refusal of information, counterfeiting, and creation of secret codes.

Translation Studies, recently, has shown a particular interest in investigating of the later research. In general, what exists in the literature can be categorized into one strand of research namely text linguistic approaches. All of the "Critical Translation Studies", in contrary with linguistic approaches to translation, have been approached by considering contextual factors, such as historical, cultural, social factors. However, these approaches are diverse and studies have looked at it from several perspectives. Consequently, their results are hardly comparable and systematized.

Research questions:

-What is the extent of Foreignization in translating political discourse into Arabic?

- Which role plays Foreignization in rendering political discourse?

Hypotheses:

   -Foreignization is a strategy trying to just minimize sameness in translation but really avoiding sameness in translation connected to many other factors such ideology, cultural background, religion ect. …..

   - I hypothesize that sameness in translating political discourse into Arabic relies upon Foreignization is not always possible.

Methodology:

   I developed our study through choosing excerpts from political texts then we submitted them to analytical research methodology; by reading original political text picking the pivot sentence or word after that we surveyed semantic, ideological, cultural and lexical process in the target text translation for example the word **intelligence** in English translated to إستخبارات this translation in its context is foreignised due to the writer ideological background but in the translation it tends to stay rooted to the original context which is the information gathering.

Structure of the study:

   My study is divided into two parts or chapters the first one is theoretical deals with thesis from the point of concepts definitions plan of work and valorization of research.

    The second part is practical which the application of the theoretical part so we choose political texts having relation with the given theme then we start our analytical study from the different parts of analysis as explained before.

Aims of the study:

   Political discourse is nowadays of big importance because of the major role that politics play in the public opinion influence and the fact that translator renders political discourses according to backgrounds and ideologies; so our study shed lights on the hidden aspects and analyse different perspectives surrounds the operation.

Chapter One:

Political Discourse in Translation

1-1 Introduction

Translation occupy an important role in communication between different cultures and communities' .This difference makes the action of moving from one language to another a very difficult task specially in finding the exact equivalence of a given discourses in many times, such as political discourse. It has already been clearly established by many translators, theorists, and scholars that such translation is influenced by both translators' environment and his/her culture as well ideology, which may cause a problem in transferring the correct meaning to the reader. The problem in this case is to what extent Foreignization strategy could affect the translator while he/she translates political discourse and what should the translator do to render same political text in the target language.

In this chapter we are going to see the main theoretical aspects interfering in translating foreignised political discourse text and communicative activity process in detail while rendering foreignised political discourses from Arabic into English language.

1-2 –Reason to use Foreignization:

I consider the quality of the writing and the authority of the text ,two critical factors in the choice of translation method ; the quality of the writing has to be judged in relation to author's intention and the requirements of the subject –matter if the political text is well written the manner is as important as the matter the right words are in the right places with a minimum of non translatable words you have to regard every nuance of the author's meaning particularly if it is subtle and difficult as having precedence over the reader response assuming .

They are not required to act or react promptly on the contrary assuming hopefully that they will read your translation at least twice deciding what is good translation sometimes criticized as subjective but it is a decision ,like many others not subjective but with subjective element (the area of taste) which you have to make ,using any experience you may have had but bearing in mind that the criterion here is meaning :to what extent the web of words of the SL text correspond to a clear representation of facts or images? If a text is well written, the syntax will reflect the writer's personality – complex syntax will reflect subtlety.

The authority of the text is delivered from good writing ;but also independently ,unconnectedly from the status of the SL writer if the SL writer is recognized as important in his field , and he is making an official statement the text is also authoritative .the point is that expressive texts i.e. serious political discourse described authoritative and personal statements , have to be translated closely, matching the writing, good or bad , of the original informative texts ,statements that relate primarily to the truth to the real facts of the matter, have to be translated in the best style that the translator can reconcile with the style of the original .

1-3 – DEFINITION OF FOREIGNIZATION BY TRANSLATION PILARS:

Cultural indifference plays a vital role in translator's act of decision making. Said Faiq (2004) argues that when it comes to culture and ideology translation becomes 'volatile' and sensitive as both elements i.e. culture and ideology, are governed by different linguistic variables in their 'respective cultures .Thus, it is inevitable for translators to avoid such cultural 'loads' while translating .Faiq goes on to propose that many theorists have adopted their theories based on culture and ideology.

He discusses Venuti as one prominent figure among such theorists .Venuti, according to Munday (2001), discuses two types of translation: domestication and foreingnization. These two types are the governing elements in the decision of text selection and translation method adopted. Domestication according to Venuti requires a fluent translation where the translator is 'invisible' in order to minimize the vague peculiar elements of the ST and make it as natural in style as the TT. Thus, the main aim of domestication is bringing the text to the reader. This is considered an 'ethnocentric reduction' of the ST to target the culture of the TT reader. The notion of domestication was provided as an Anglo-American culture in the post colonialist era.

Foreignization, on the other hand, is a translation style where the translator is 'visible' trying to highlight the ST's different cultural identity so as not to give up the source culture presence for the sake of the target culture. Thus, foreingnization is in simple, bringing the reader to the text. Foreignization techniques respect the linguistic and cultural differences of the ST (Lawrence venuti: dissertation political Discourse Analysis: 1997 p33)

1-4- Aspects:

1-Cultural Aspect:

I should note cultural aspect of the SL text by underline all neologism , metaphors , cultural words and institutional terms and untranslatable words untranslatable words the ones that have no ready one to one equivalent in the TL; they are likely to be qualities or actions – descriptive verbs , or mental words relating to the mind ,that have no cognates in the TL , e.g. words like SECRITERY OF FOREIGN AFAIRS AND COMMENWEALTH وزارة الشؤون الخارجيةsuch English words arise from Arabic or from dialect you underline words that you have to consider out of as well as within context , in order to establish their semantic range , there frontiers :unlike humpty, you can not normally decide to make any word mean what you want , and there are normally limits to the meaning of any word .the purpose of dictionaries is to indicate the semantic ranges of words as well as , through collocation , the main senses .

The writer say here whilst the meaning of a completely context-determined word may appear to be remote from its non – contextual (core) meaning there must be some link between the meanings. Thus it might appear to be beyond reason that the French word communication mean fistula, but it can be translated as such if the fistula is a way of communication between the aorta and the pulmonary artery sometimes the link is secret code

2-Literary Aspect:

Metaphor has long been recognized as important in political rhetoric. Recently has it been understood in cognitive terms the standard cognitive account stresses that metaphor is a part of human conceptualization and not simply a linguistic expression that occurs especially frequently in oratory and literature.

It is thought that metaphor works by mapping well understood source domains of experience almost all varieties of language, including the political one, deals with metaphors, collocations, idiomatic expressions, emotive expressions, etc. A native language receptor may sometimes easily explore Lexical Incongruity in Translations of American Political discourse into Arabic perceive the communicative value and purpose of these which reflect experiences of his surroundings (cultural, social, economic, political and others). However, several difficulties arise when we setout to transfer that value and purpose to a different receptor that is already the product of different cultural settings.

In particular, the remarkable feature of political terms is that they are valuable, i.e. they are judged as good, bad or neutral. This feature is close related to the connotation of words. Semantically speaking, the problem of word concept arises when there is a single term whose meaning is hard to define, because it is primarily determined by the cultural and linguistic context indicates that the emotive function of a language involves changing the emotive state of the receptors. That is why politicians manipulate language to win their audiences' emotive approval. For instance, the following example extracted from a political speech delivered by President Saddam Hussein on the anniversary of the Power aggression on January 17, 1999 is loaded with emotive words and expressions the West came as a colonist, usurper, aggressor and a plunder of the people's resources. Therefore, the people became poorer and more worried and distressed than they were, and now they are languishing under the weight of additional burdens, forced on them by the colonial military occupation

The West did not leave the land which it had occupied and colonized by its military forces, only after enormous and great sacrifices of its sons [people] As it appears in the above extract, a general characteristic of Arabic political terminology is being charged with high emotive meanings, which are difficult to translate into the TL with the same effect they have in the SL. There is often more sensational power behind such terms than the meaning they intend to carry. This is a purely distinct feature that figures high in Arabic political texts and plays a very low profile in the TL and the principal carrier of emotiveness in this text is indicated by the negative connotations. (Perter Newmark: text book of translation p:60).

3-Religious Aspect:

Religious persuasion has always fueled passionate conviction and prompted extreme political discourse. At its best, religion unites people of diverse cultures; in the wake of its worst manifestations lays violent wreckage. The era of globalized information we now inhabit could accentuate the positives by allowing people of different cultures easy access to a new worldview, although electronic media in this sound bite age tend to broadcast dislocated information. Historically, language contact has been mostly incarnation: communities encounter each other face to face. Increasingly, though, traditional domains of interaction are displaced by information dissemination, as speed and efficiency triumph quality and depth.

Political discourse translation communication *about* religion may soon exceed communication of experience from *within* religion; that is, discourse originating from a living practitioner of religion is easily replaced with objectivized third-hand discourse Though religion is hardly new to conflict, electronic religious language may become divisive rather

than transcendent, a sword of schism rather than an embracing prophetic plan. The internet facilitates the most efficient acquisition of information *and* misinformation though, in either case, religious truth claims are being disseminated in a "FORM" that presents religion with an ironic reversal of divine incarnation. It is an extreme form of what has been called "totalization", that is, the removal of discourse from its original context and interactional setting. If religious language has to have any role in unifying, or at least peaceful cooperation, of modern societies.

It will need to become embodied. Media present the appearance of a domain, but true sociological domains involve full-existing human presence in a space–time continuum. Moving images and word streams approximate human relationships but are no substitute a welcome alternative is described by religions, and the potential difference in concept offered societies in interaction (Christina Bratt Paulson: INTERCULTURAL DISCOURSE AND COMMUNICATION P: 107)

4- Dimensions of Foreignization:

4-1-Word Level:

What is true for global and local meanings is obviously true for the meanings of words, and hence at the level of lexical choice and variation. Indeed, most studies of 'political discourse focus on the special words being used in politics. the same partisan principles of the Ideological Square apply here as well: opponents or enemies will be described in more negative significance, as the classical pair of *terrorists vs. freedom fighters* shows, for instance in former U.S. President Reagan's rhetoric about Nicaragua. Thus, whereas we may have moral principles, others may be persistent, others are radicals (for a dictionary of such politically different meanings of words, Conversely, our bad habits, properties, products or actions will usually tend to be described (if at all) by euphemisms, as when our bombs are called 'Peacemaker' and our killings of civilians among the others as `collateral damage'. We may thus compose a lexicon of News-speaker, conference-speaker, Double-speaker or Plato-speaker, simply by recording the words that describe us (and our allies) and opponents (and their supporters). Since these principles of political discourse are well-known we need now further examine political oratory.

4-2-SENTENCE LEVEL:

Somewhat less obvious and more subtle than lexical style is the political manipulation of syntactic style, such as the use of pronouns, variations of word order, the use of specific syntactic categories, active and passive constructions, nominalizations, clause embedding, sentence complexity and other ways to express underlying meanings in sentence structures .Best known, at the boundaries of syntax, semantics and pragmatics, is the partisan use of deictic *pronouns, as* is already clear from the paradigmatic pair denoting political polarization: us vs. them Thus, the use of the political plural we(or possessive *our)*TEUN VAN DIJK has many implications for the political position, alliances, solidarity, and other socio-political position of the speaker, depending on the relevant in group being constructed in the present context: *we* in the West, *we* the people, *we* American citizens, we democrats, we in the government, or indeed *we* the President.

In this respect, political pronouns are typical deictic for political contexts and their categories. Throughout the same political speech, such pronominal self-references may of course vary, depending on which reference group is most relevant for each argument. Principles of exclusion and inclusion are at play here, and reflect the partisan strategies of power in the political process. other syntactic variation, such as *word order,* usually has two types of political functions that of emphasis or mitigation through more or less prominent placement of words and phrases, and the ways underlying semantic roles are focused on. Syntactic topicalization by fronting a word may draw special attention to such a word and following the ideological square such may be the case again in order to emphasize our good things and their bad ones. Active sentences will associate responsible agency with (topical) syntactic subjects.

Whereas passive sentences will focus on objects (e.g. victims) of such actions and defocus responsible agency by putting agents last in prepositional phrases, or leaving it implicit, as in the well-known headlines *Police killed demonstrators vs .Demonstrators killed by Police vs. Demonstrators killed.* Thus, as is true for semantic structures, syntactic structures are able to put more or less emphasis, focus or prominence on specific words, phrases or clauses, and thus indirect contribute to corresponding semantic stress on specific meanings, as a function of the political interests and allegiances of the speaker or writer.(Teun A van Dijk : Dissertation. What is political Discourse Analysis, Amsterdam university: 1998)

4-3-TEXTUEL LEVEL:

If i limit the analysis of rhetoric here to the use of specific rhetorical operations traditionally studied in the classical *elocutio* as figures of style, we generally find the same patterns as those signaled. One theoretical difference however is that unlike semantic, syntactic and stylistic structures, these rhetorical operations are generally optional. This means that their presence usually has persuasive functions and therefore political significance in a political context of communication. It is not surprising therefore that the analysis of political communication was often reduced to the study of 'political rhetoric' (among alarge number of studies Thus, we may expect *repetition* operations at the level of sounds (alliterations and rhymes), sentence forms (parallelisms) and meaning (semantic repetition), as one of the major strategies to draw attention to preferred meanings and to enhance construction of such meanings in mental models and their memorization in ongoing persuasion attempts or later recall.

In the same way, i may in many ways simply construe discourse by making(irrelevant) *additions* on many kinds, as is the case in what is traditionally described as `verbose style', and as we have seen in the semantics of level of description and degree of completeness. Political speakers will thus elaborate in details their own group's beneficial actions and the horror stories about their enemies. Euphemisms, litotes and hyperboles are the classical figures describing such relative `too much' or `too little' information being given, and also reflect the strategic deviances of Grice's principle of quantity in discourse. Irrelevant additions may also be found in racist discourse, both in politics and the media, e.g., when actors of crime are irrelevantly described as belonging to a minority group (Van Dijk 1991, 1993c).Conversely, the same is true for all operations *of deletion,* where information would be expected in a given context but is deleted for similar partisan reasons ,as we also have seen in the use of indirectness and implicitness for whole propositions.

Finally and perhaps most subtle and pervasive are the textual operations that seem to obey a principle of *substitution:* to use and express a concept different from the one would expect in the present context, as in our case.

4-4-Discourse Level:

Discourse genres may be organized by abstract, schematic forms, consisting of conventional categories that define their nature and the overall structure of the semantic `content' (topics) of each genre. Typical examples are the conventional categories that organize argumentations (Premises, Conclusions), stories (e.g., Complications and Resolutions), and news reports (Summaries, Recent Events, Backgrounds, etc.). What is the possible function of such text scheme after being translated to a new readership of new cultural background for text and talk in political contexts?

The first general property of such schematic structures (as is also the case for sentential syntax, see below) is that they may make (global) meanings more or less prominent for obvious partisan reasons. Whether or not some information is highlighted in a headline, a summary or a conclusion depends on the way meanings are distributed in discourse. Conversely, relatively insignificant details may get extra emphasis by putting them in prominent (first, important) schematic categories, and vice versa, in order to conceal important information, we may downgrade it by putting it in less prominent textual categories. Classical studies in persuasion on the role of primacy and recency effects of discourse are theoretically somewhat less explicit implementations of this principle sometimes; relevant categories are altogether deleted if the information in that category is dispreferred for political reasons.

For instance in Background information in political news interviews, propaganda, and advertising the analyses of foreign policy propaganda differ for the internal one. Secondly, each political discourse genre may exhibit its own canonical schematic structure as is the case for parliamentary debates, political speeches party programs, propaganda leaflets or slogan in demonstrations.

Some of these categories are obligatory (as in legally binding Openings and Closings of official sessions of parliament), whereas others are merely conventional or strategic, as in political speeches or propaganda. Perhaps most pervasive in political text and talk are the structures and strategies of argumentation, in which both explicit and implicit premises, the various steps of the argumentation, as well as the Conclusions may all organized political dispute, in which opposed standpoints of the political Others are systematically attacked and those of the political in group defended. Indeed, persuasion by argumentation has sometimes been described as the all mark of democracy.

5- TRANSLATION AS COMMUNICATIVE ACTIVITY:

5-1-SOURCE ➡ TARGET:

From the stand point of communicative translation, source and target languages refer to the language pair (SL-TL) with which you are working at a given mother language perceived by the translator and the abstraction of the target language which is encoded in the target language produced by the translator, this can happen in just one direction a political document, for example. In this case, target and source languages change places quickly when translating the exchange of connotative Concept TATBIAA in Arabic-NATURALIZATION (OF POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS).

Also use the phrase language pair above because typically a translator will work between two languages at a time if a translator is competent in several languages .it's possible (through rare) that they might work with three languages in the same time this is however mentally exhausting and could not be used for extended period of time.

A frequent criticism of this point of view was fidelity to content, particularly with respect to political, judicial, Economical ….. ect context and other special formal documentation conditions. In target language translation, this type of writing frequently involves long stretches of practice tied to levels of connotative context, situation ,and readership in English into Arabic for instance correspondence. If an equivalent "western" term, image, or tone is not readily apparent, there is a tendency to precise, a habit which can be the meaning of the original in dealing with this sort of correspondence, my new "authentic sounding document" rule was gradually augmented by another, less commendable rule of thumb—i.e. "if in doubt, leave it out." This approach was further reinforced by inevitable time constraints arising from an interest in subjective issues of style and phrasing.

5-2 –SENDER ➡ TRANSLATOR ➡ RECEPTOR:

According to (O'Sullivan et alt1996 p:134),a medium is "a technological development that extends the channels, range or speed of communication". As a technical component of the communication process, a medium is theoretically capable of "transmitting codes along a channel or channels" (Dominick 2011; O'Sullivan 1996; Bruce and Douglas 2008). Considering the translator as a medium entails situating him at an intermediary position, between the author of the original message (the source) and the receiver.

This conception of the transcoding metaphor is captured in Soukup's (2011p:221) observation that translation could be viewed as a process whereby "a message source [the original author] creates a message and transmits it through a medium (the translator) who sends it on to the receiver". Here the translator is simplistically and arguably considered as a transmission instrument. In line with this, De Retine cited in Fagbohun (2009):6 insightfully defines translation as "un acte de communication qui permet à un auteur de passer un message à un récepteur qui ne parle pas la même langue à travers un traducteur au communication.

Which enables an author to transmit, through a translator, a message to a receptor the thesis of the translator viewed as a medium has serious implications and is visibly anchored on a number of arguable claims of these implications and claims is that the translator is faultily considered as an automated and passive component of the communication flow. He is presented as almost inactive in the reconfiguration of the message.

He is merely viewed as a channel manipulator through whom the message gets to the targeted audience the receivers. Meanwhile, the role of the translator is more complex. As earlier argued, the translator actively takes part in the change and remodeling – of both the surface structure and sometimes content of the message through the two processes of transcoding and adaptation. This thesis equally neglects or downplays the preliminary steps through which the message passes before being received by the translator. In theory, there is a whole communication process that takes place before the translator receives that message.

5-3 – CONTEXT VERSUS SITUATION:

Language in based on its actual use and id centered on texts and contexts. Since it concerns language, and how language is realized in texts, in consequence it is also fit to deal with the actual goal of a translator: translating texts see Taylor Torsello 1996: 91) But what is **text**? Holliday and Hasan define it as a unit of language in use" (1976: 1) and Miller as a fragment of the culture that produces it" (Miller 1993, quoted in Miller 2005). Thanks to these two complementary definitions, we may say that our purpose is clear we are not interested in a linguistic framework that advocates a static and normative communication and language as "social semiotic"(Halliday 1978). Indeed, SFL concerns itself with how language works, how it is organized and what social functions it serves. In other words, it isa socio linguistically and contextually-oriented framework, where language is viewed as being embedded in culture, and where meanings can be properly understood only with reference to the cultural environment in which they are realized .Even simply from your own study of a foreign language.

You will realize that language is not a simple matter of vocabulary and grammar; but that it can never be separated from the culture, it operates in and is always part of a context. and, if you know the words, but do not recognize and understand the meanings, it is because you do not share the background knowledge of a different language culture. Or, if you have problems knowing which grammar is appropriate for a particular event, then you may have problems with situated communication, since language use will vary according to different contexts. All this is even more evident when dealing with the activity of translation, when you are faced not only with recognizing and understanding a different social and cultural source context, but also with being able to reproduce meanings in a totally different environment, the target one. And this is true both for languages that are culturally 'close' and for those that are culturally 'distant' .In short, a translator deals with two different cultures, the source and the target one, and is often faced with the problem of identifying culture specificity ,which obliges finding a way to convey those features to his other cultural audience.

As a result, we believe that an approach which focuses on language embedded in context can prove itself to be a real help in the act of translating when faced with the translation of a text, of any kind, be it literary or specialized, if a translator is able, working Bottom-Up, to go from the lexico-grammatical realizations to the identification of the meanings these realize in the text and also to reconstruct the context of the situation.

I wish to make clear that, in SFL, by 'context' we do not refer to the general meaning of 'text around our text', for which we use the term 'co-text', but we refer to a precise and specific concept that we will now explore further It was Malinowski, an anthropologist, who in 1923 first proposed the notions of 'Context of Situation' and 'Context of Culture And it is interesting for us to observe, as Holliday emphasized us, that Malinowski's insights came after his own work on translation problems, in particular those connected with texts from so-called 'exotic', or 'primitive', cultures, during his research (Halliday and Hassan 1985: p 8.)

5-4 – TIME:

The use of time in non-verbal communication is formally defined as chromatics - the study of the way we both use and perceive the use of time in direct communication, the use of time can convey a powerful nonverbal message. This message is often communicated through the following two uses of timing: Punctuality the patience to wait the speed of speech / how long people are willing to listen with respect to punctuality the patience to wait, time can be used as an indicator of status.
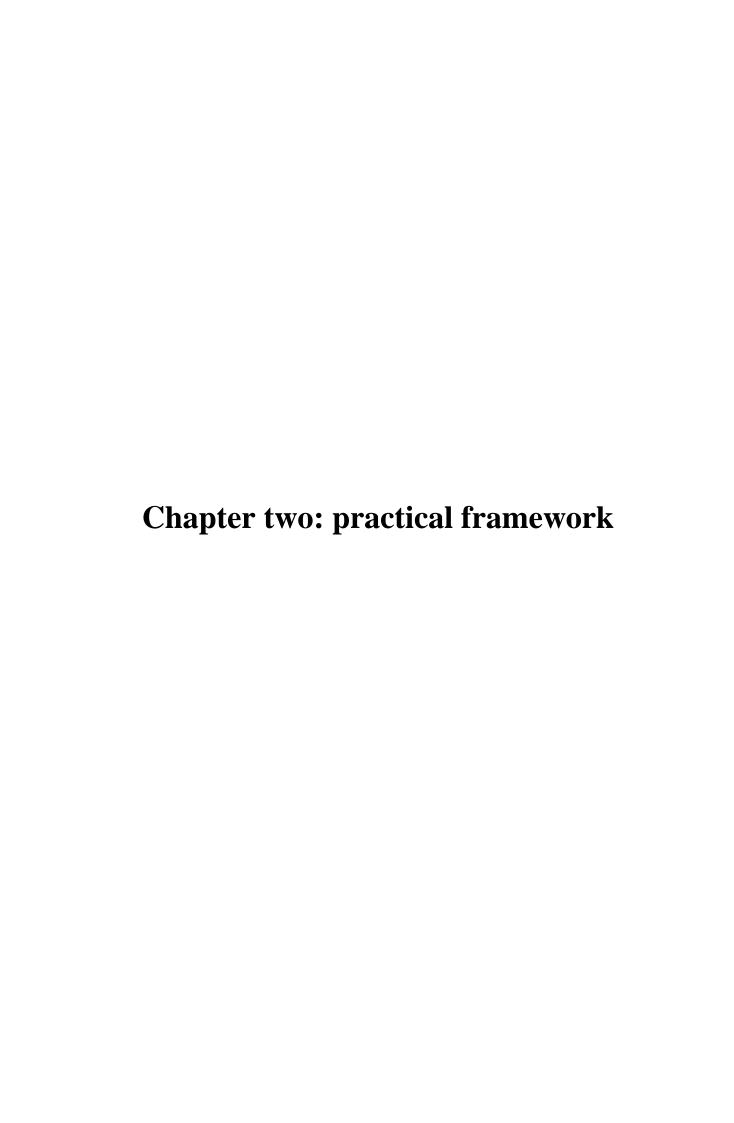
For example, in most companies the boss can interrupt progress to hold any sort of meeting in the middle of the work day, yet the average worker would have to make an appointment to see the boss The speed of speech / how long people are willing to listen, can have a significant impact on the effectiveness of the verbal message. The below descriptions both the effective and ineffective use of timing in public speaking political discourses effective timing in Public speaking (1min59 sec.)

The use and perception of time can take on significantly different meaning to individuals from different backgrounds, in different parts of the world. Chromatics considers the following two broad 'time schedules' to better define these differences, or 'ways of thinking Monochromic Time is characterized by a linear pattern the structure of which is made up of schedules and appointments Time is viewed as being a commodity that can be controlled or wasted. Polychromic Time is secondary to social interactions and personal relationships on a concluding note, the old statement "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" holds true with such material (dissertation of Tarek Shama web reference)

6 -Conclusion:

The above point of view is theoretical results set by theorists and translation scholars analyzing foreignised political discourse depending on analytical method of research from the ideological; cultural; sociological and religious aspects that merely are the major components governs the political discourse analysis that scoped foreignised political text and highlights it from different perspectives also interfered elements in the connotative ideological and communicative process adding linguistic and metalinguistic nature and changes occurring in each time the text situation takes dimension as the communication plan modified .

Outset element and pivot of the operation is the reader because of his influencing role generally, understanding political discourse will lead to understand his relation in foreingnization and the result of used strategy on societies also their relation according to uncovered hidden aims targeting receptor seeking unanimous approval for political suspicious bills that need mass media help to convince readership whatever their backgrounds and reactions.

Chapter two: practical framework

1-Introduction:

The current excerpts dealt with translated texts by MADA MASR news forum that each text handle political national and international subject anticipating declaration of America new president the following ones are from different political background also having different intentions but our aims to reveal aspects of foreignised excerpt by the translator trying to reach the same equivalent by rendering implicit and explicit meaning ,connotations ,gene, ideology of the political language targeting readership and public opinion passing through the medium of translator and the used techniques among them the strategy of foreingnization.

Donald Trump is the sender of source language foreignised political discourse between ; +he sends a message to audience from different backgrounds cultures, religion so the reaction will not be the same because some receptors will get the ideas by proxy of translator representing medium of transmission and bridge linking both sender and receptor.

We will notice extent of foreingnization as strategy appearing in translation and its influence on message also manipulation of the ideas to convince readership.

2-Corpus:

The corpus we have chosen consists of six different texts picked up from Donald Trump discourse in his electoral campaign against his running mate Hilary Clinton the former secretary of state for foreign affairs in Cleveland republican declaration of their presidential election nominee on 21-07-2016 the discourse of Donald Trump in its English version from ABC an American cable network and the Arabic version (translation) available on MADA MASR news forum ;the English version is 17 seventeen pages and the Arabic version is 14 pages the excerpts are chosen as below the first excerpt picked from 1st page in the discourse inaugural , the second and the third excerpt picked from the 2nd page about terrorism and criminality in the American society the 4th excerpt taken from the 9th ninth page where he propose solution to the security threat the 5th excerpt taken from page four exposing the situation around the world namely in tension zone and the sixth and the last one taken from sixth page where come back to talk about the American interior political situation exactly his running mate Hilary Clinton the secretary of state .

The reason behind our choice of the corpus is that : this discourse anticipated the American election so first comes the nomination of candidates so it was very important moment for Americans and international community around the word because united states of America is the leading power in the word in all fields and who will be the leader is as important as changes will bring the second reason that the discourse is translated into Arabic by an Egyptian translator which have special translation because of many aspects and features as ideology ;geopolitical situation and aftermath of the American election on Egyptian and Arab world scene .

3- Excerpt one:

ST	TT
- Friends, delegates and fellow Americans: I humbly and gratefully accept your nomination for the presidency of the United States USA, USA, USA. Who would've believed that when we started this journey on June 16th last year, we, and I say we, because we are a team, would have received almost **14 million votes**, the most in the history of the Republican Party and that the Republican Party would get 60 percent more votes than it received eight years ago, who would've believed this, who would've believed this?	ـالأصدقاء والمندوبون والمواطنين الأمريكيون: بتواضع وعرفان أقبل ترشيحكم لرئاسة الولايات المتحدة.أمريكا، أمريكا، أمريكا. من كان ليصدق أننا حين بدأنا هذه الرحلة في 16 يونيو من العام الماضي، وأقول نحن لأننا نعمل كفريق، أننا سوف نحصل على ما يقارب **14 مليون صوت**، أعلى نسبة أصوات في تاريخ الحزب الجمهوري، وأن الحزب الجمهوري سيحصل على أصوات أكثر بنسبة 60% من التي حصل عليها منذ ثمانية أعوام، من كان ليصدق هذا؟ من كان ليصدق هذا؟.

-Donald Trump Discourse in his candidature on 21-07-2016 in Cleveland-USA page1.

- ORIGINAL TEXT SOURCE: ABC NEWS CABLE NETWORK – TRANSLATED TEXTSOURCE MADA-MASR NEWS FORUM.

Analysis one:

The original text is the standpoint of the first party referred to as the protagonist. *It is hard* is a concessive discourse It expresses uncertainty, as it is not a firm assertion. The concessive use gives the othe rparty the chance to respond and probably try to state a stronger position the writer's expression *it is hard* tries not to violate the second Maxim of Quality in the Cooperation Principle By saying *it is hard* the writer is pre-empting being accused of making a fallacious move.

In the source text the word **nomination** translated into ترشحكم which mean candidacy *in Arabic* the word nomination foreignised during translation according to the given Arab political background and gene because of the difference in the American and Arabic election process and generally the Arabic political systems are recent in the political scene and the exchange of power is not the same this indicator also implies that the reader will not embrace the standpoint of a regime where he lives and the same process that happen in it's country.

The expression **14 millionvotes** translated to **14** صوت مليون which is exactly **14   million voice** or bulletin this indicate the specialty of mission representation by the American citizen and Arab   citizen the term voice and vote back to historical religious aspects which are unification of the fifteen states of America and the religious system of baiaa wich first happened in Islam by oral selection of representing or delegate .

The Foreignization strategy of the whole sentence in the discourse of Donald Trump nominee for the USA presidential election characterized by hatred feeling toward foreigners it is reflected in awful register used by him and the warning tone and comparisons with past and nowadays situation moreover exploitation of weakness points against his challenger in here carrier as foreign secretary to collect more approval .

4- Excerpt two:

ST	TT
- In our nation's capital, **killings** have risen by 50 percent They are up nearly 60 percent in nearby Baltimore. In the President's hometown of Chicago, more than 2,000 people have been the **victims of shootings** this year alone. And almost 4,000 have been killed in the Chicago area since he took office.	ـ في عاصمة أمتنا ارتفعت **جرائم القتل** بنسبة 50%. وارتفعت بما يقرب من 60% في بالتيمور المجاورة في مسقط رأس الرئيس الأمريكي، شيكاجو، تعرض أكثر من 2000 شخص **لحوادث إطلاق النار** هذا العام فقط. وما يقرب من 4000 في منطقة شيكاغو سقطوا قتلى منذ أن تولى الرئيس منصبه.

-Donald Trump Discourse in his candidature on 21-07-2016 in Cleveland-USA page2.

- ORIGINAL TEXT SOURCE: ABC NEWS CABLE NETWORK – TRANSLATED TEXTSOURCE MADA-MASR NEWS FORUM.

Analysis two:

The translation of word **killings** into Arabic جرائم القتل which is genocide here the candidate try to specify a the phenomena of criminality in the society to flame public opinion against immigrants and new comers to united states but the translator generalized the word to genocide جرائم القتل that happen every where around the world so it's not a extreme situation that needs emergent society recruitment but criminality is a social phenomena that is commonly known.

People Victims of shootings translated into Arabic شخص تعرض لحوادث إطلاق النار which exactly إطلاق نار ضحايا in this expression in Donald Tramp trying to move attention to Islam or Moslimsphobia by giving example of separate deadly attacks happened in united state but the translator rendered it by omission of **victims** / ضحايا to moderate the aggressive accent of the candidate because of the original discourse is ideologically tend to gain support inside America and the Arabic version is tend to have echo around the world also here we are in front of same aggressive hatred and racist accent used by Tramp to win running mate election.

At the end in this excerpt we Remarque that some times in foreignized discourses the translator omitted terms or expressions to change the meaning or intentionality of the discourse or change the words position to reach specific aims generally related to ideology ,culture , religion ect.

5- Excerpt Three:

ST	TT
- The number of police officers killed **inthe line of duty** has risen by almost 50 percent compared to this point last year. Nearly 180,000 illegal immigrants with criminal records, ordered deported from our country, are tonight roaming free to threaten peaceful citizens the number of new illegal immigrant families who have crossed the border so far this year already exceeds the entire total from 2015.	‑عدد ضباط الشرطة الذين سقطوا قتلى **أثناء أداء عملهم** ارتفع بما يقارب 50% مقارنة بهذا الوقت في العام الماضي. وحوالي 180 ألف مهاجر غير شرعي لهم سجلات جنائية وقضي بترحيلهم خارج بلادنا يتجولون الليلة أحرارا ليهددوا المواطنين المسالمين عدد عائلات المهاجرين غير الشرعيين الذين عبروا الحدود منذ بداية هذا العام فقط تجاوز بالفعل إجمالي عددهم في عام 2015.

-Donald Trump Discourse in his candidature on 21-07-2016 in Cleveland-USA page2.

- ORIGINAL TEXT SOURCE: ABC NEWS CABLE NETWORK – TRANSLATED TEXTSOURCE MADA-MASR NEWS FORUM.

Analysis three:

In this excerpt the source text mentioned the expression **in the line of duty** translated to Arabic by**أثناء تأدية عملهم**it's exact translation **في خط الواجب** in this expression the original text pay tribute to the fallen in the field of honour**في ساحة الشرف** the Arabic common one but here due to the rhetoric extremist discourse that targeting special scope of people for nothing just because of race , religion and ideology so the translator rendered the expression passing all the tenor and intention of the source .

Between the original and translated text different ideologies and attitudes that govern the choice of words terms and expressions but the meaning is due to aims stipulated before by the situation that Tramp want to win the election whatever the price even insult others gossip and speak ill about them all streets take to Rome.

6 - Excerpt four:

ST	TT
- And I have to say as a Republican it is so nice to hear you cheering for what I just said thank you to protect us from terrorism, -We need to focus on three things. We must have the best absolutely **the best gathering of intelligence** anywhere in the world. We must **abandon the failed policy** of nation building and regime change that Hillary Clinton pushed in Iraq, Libya, Egypt and Syria. Instead, we must work with all of our allies who share our goal of destroying ISIS and stamping out Islamic terrorism and doing it now and doing it quickly. We are going to win we're going to win fast.	- وعلي- كجمهوري- أن أقول إنه شيء رائع للغاية أن أسمعكم تصفقون لما قلته الآن. شكرا لكم إن علينا التركيز على ثلاثة أشياء من أجل حمايتنا من الإرهاب. يجب أن يكون لدينا **أفضل جمع ممكن للاستخبارات** في أي مكان في العالم. علينا **أن نتجاهل سياسة** إعادة بناء الدول الأخرى وتغيير أنظمتها، والتي روجت لها هيلاري كلينتون في العراق، وليبيا، ومصر، وسوريا. علينا بدلا من ذلك أن نعمل مع كل حلفائنا الذين يشاركوننا هدف تدمير داعش والقضاء على الإرهاب الإسلامي وأن نقوم بذلك الآن وأن نقوم بذلك بسرعة. سوف ننتصر، سوف ننتصر بسرعة

-Donald Trump Discourse in his candidature on 21-07-2016 in Cleveland-USA page9.

- ORIGINAL TEXT SOURCE:ABC NEWS CABLE NETWORK – TRANSLATED TEXT SOURCE MADA-MASR NEWS FORUM.

Analysis four:

In the above excerpt the source text is about security situation during Obama mandate when his running mate Hilary Clinton was secretary of foreign affairs in this part of Tramp discourse he describe the security situation comparing it to the past years among expressions we choose the foreignised **the best gathering of intelligence** translated into Arabic as **جمع أفضل للذكاء / للمعلومات** instead of **جمع ممكن للاستخبارات أفضل** this first due to gene requirements and cultural background concerning descriptive style and the beginning of the sentence with concession to attract first the attention of the presence also the main important thing waiting the answer of question until the end eagerly.

Also the expression of **abandon the failed policy** in the original text translated into Arabic **أن نتجاهل سياسة** we notice the foreingnization expression that is considered totally different from the Arabic one **ignore the failed policy** the difference here is mainly the difference in the political systems in Arab world and united states of America also the oath that belong to religious lingo also the ideological background between writer of the original text and translated text.

2-6 Excerpt five:

ST	TT
- ISIS has spread across the region, and the entire world. Libya is in ruins, and our Ambassador and his staff were left helpless to die at the hands of savage killers. Egypt was turned over to the radical Muslim brotherhood, forcing the military to retake control. Iraq is in chaos. Iran is on the path to nuclear weapons. **Syria is engulfed in a civil war** and a refugee crisis now threatens the West. After fifteen years of wars in the Middle East, after trillions of dollars spent and thousands of lives lost, the situation is worse than it has ever been before.	- داعش تمددت عبر المنطقة، بل وعبر العالم. ليبيا تحولت إلى أنقاض، وسفيرنا وطاقمه تم تركهم ليموتوا على أيدي قتلة متوحشين. مصر جرى تسليمها للراديكاليين من الإخوان المسلمين، وهو ما أجبر الجيش على إعادة تولي السلطة. العراق في فوضى. إيران في الطريق إلى السلاح النووي. **سوريا غارقة في حرب أهلية** وأزمة اللاجئين تشكل تهديدا للغرب. بعد 15 عاما من الحروب في الشرق الأوسط وبعد إنفاق تريليونات الدولارات وفقدان آلاف الأرواح فإن الوضع اليوم أسوأ من أي وقت سابق

-Donald Trump Discourse in his candidature on 21-07-2016 in Cleveland-USA page4.

- ORIGINAL TEXT SOURCE: ABC NEWS CABLE NETWORK – TRANSLATED TEXTSOURCE MADA-MASR NEWS FORUM.

Analysis five:

The above passage deals with ISIS terroristic organization in Iraq and Syria also other regions where conflicts the foreignised expression is **Syria is engulfed in a civil war**translated to سوريا غارقة في حرب أهلية in the original expression the verb engulfed in civil war here Donald Trump comparing Syria to gulf bull and the whole Syrian conflict is a game of gulf and we see that the translator only translated it as sunk civil war here the original text is not culturally rendered because gulf is an American game well known in America.

Also the pragmatic Foreignization strategy is clear in the message of the translator send to Arab world that Syria agonizing and it need immediate intervention from the world but the American president just look to it as crisis that need simply be pushed to better place .

2-7 Excerpt six:

ST	TT
- When the FBI Director says that the **Secretary of State** was "extremely careless" and "negligent," in handling our classified **secrets,** I also know that these terms are minor compared to what she actually did**.**	- حين يقول مدير مكتب التحقيقات الفيدرالي إن **وزيرة الخارجية** كانت ''شديدة اللامبالاة'' و''مهملة'' في التعامل مع الأسرار محظورة النشر، فإنني أعلم أيضا أن هذه الأوصاف تعد هينة بالمقارنة بما ارتكبته بالفعل.

-Donald Trump Discourse in his candidature on 21-07-2016 in Cleveland-USA page 6.

- ORIGINAL TEXT SOURCE: ABC NEWS CABLE NETWORK – TRANSLATED TEXTSOURCE MADA-MASR NEWS FORUM.

Analysis six:

This excerpt is a chosen passage of the discourse we choose this foreignised part because it's about an hierarchy in the united state which occupied by the Trump running mates Hilary Clinton and the difference in the translation between the text and the target text or translated text **is secretary of state** translated into Arabic as وزيرة الخارجية which is in exactly mean in Arabic **كاتبة الدولة** here the translation was up to the missions and the duties undertaken by the organism also the historical political back ground of the American political system .

The different point of view toward same political organism is not the same the history of the united states of America and the Arab world countries is not the same as well the political system.

FINDINGS:

We found from the analysis and the compared chosen excerpts the following:

*The translator have recourse some times to foreingnization as solution to make the sense clear for the reader of foreign language.

* While translating political discourse translations been manipulated for personal purposes for translator or original text advantage.

* seeking neutrality while translating political discourses is something related to many aspects (ideology, culture, religion, history, society, gene language)

*There are two types of foreingnization localized: secretary of defence- وزير الدفاع - cultural انتفاضة: - uprising.

*From the above analysed discourse we deduce that foreingnization strategy used or misused in electoral campaign namely in outraged propaganda and this affect the naïf public opinion this have got bad effect on some social classes as: new emigrants, sectarian extremism,

Conclusion:

This research is divided into two parts (theoretical and practical part), in the theoretical part, I gathered theoretical data from reading translation theorists in order to have information on the effect of foreingnization while translating political discourse.

In practical part , been chosen some translated political texts taken from Donald Trump discourse then, I analysed the political discourses, which is an argumentative analytical process to identify reasons, aspects, dimensions and this method is based on translators' choice of terms and their equivalence that should be accurate because the choice of synonyms could effect on the meaning. In this part we analysed the translated texts and deduced the extent that translators' ideology effect on his choice of equivalence and what are the reasons behind this influence as findings of the research.

General conclusion:

Translating political discourse is a difficult task since it is considered among sensitive texts Experienced translators may be affected by their ideological background (Political Tendency difference in culture and religion) especially while they translate political articles in order to reduce this influence he should be very objective and conscious as much as he can and analysing the translated political discourse to uncover ideological cultural religious and subjective aspects that exist in his / her translation.

So the extent of foreignization in translating political discourse from Arabic into English is approximate and have relationship with political discourses texts and the range of the discourse and the targeted classes ,and the role of the strategy is hidden and almost implicit require sometimes developed reader level namely in political discourse translated from Arabic into English..

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الملخــــــص:

تضطلع الترجمة في عملية التواصل بين مختلف الثقافات و المجتمعات على قدر كبير من الأهمية ونظرا لهذا الاختلاف الانتقال من لغة لأخرى جد صعب في كثير من الأوقات خصوصا في العثور على المصطلح الدقيق للخطابات خاصة الخطاب السياسي وهذا باتفاق أغلبية المترجمين والمنظرين للترجمة لأن عملية الترجمة يؤثر فيها كل من ظروف الترجمة و الثقافة والإيديولوجيات والتي من الممكن أن تسبب مشكل في عملية نقل المعنى الصحيح للقارئ وبالتالي ما ينعكس أو ينجر عنه من تداعيات .

غاية البحــــث:

ترجمة الخطاب السياسي في عصرنا تعتبر غاية في الأهمية لأن الدور الأساسي الذي تلعبه السياسة و السياسيين في التأثير على الرأي العام و حقيقة أن المترجم خلال عملية الترجمة يترجم بالرجوع لخلفيات لاعلاقة لها بالمعنى والهدف الذي يخدم مصلحة شخصية لذلك سنحاول تسليط الضوء على ما هو ضمني في هذه العملية والتي من إحدى استراتيجياتها التغريب في الترجمة خاصة في الترجمة من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية و ما يتخلله الخطاب السياسي الانجليزي من لغة خشب وما أستتر من المعاني و الرسائل وتأثيرها عن الرأي العام خاصة العربي و ما يشهده من تغييرات أو بالأحرى صراعات تعصف بوحدته .

خــطة العمل:

دراستنا تنقسم لجزئيين أو بابين الباب الأول نظري يتعامل مع مفاهيم و تعار يف بالإضافة لكونه خطة البحث و الخارطة التي يجب إتباعها حيث تم التطرق فيه لمختلف العناصر التي يتضمنها البحث من مفاهيم كمايلي:

ـ أسباب التغريب:

1-1-   نفس المعنى ـ نفس الأثر ـ نفس القصد :

تعتبر نوعية الكتابة والنزعة للسيطرة من ضمن عوامل اختيار طريقة الترجمة :نوعية الكتابة يتم الحكم عليها من نوايا الكاتب و متطلبات الموضوع إذا كان النص السياسي جيد الأسلوب قلبا وقالبا فستكون الكلمات في سياقها بالقياس مع جميع المستويات اللغوية للمعنى الذي يريده الكاتب فصعوبته أو غموضه مرتبط بالأثر الذي تتركه لدى المتلقي أو القارئ .

قد يتطلب الوصول للمعنى أكثر من قراءة وبعدها يتم الحكم بالذاتية أو الموضوعية ماهو الحقل الدلالي للكلمة في اللغة الأصل و اللغة الهدف 'إذا كان النص مكتوب بتراكيب وصيغ ستعكس شخصية الكاتب حيث أن التراكيب المعقدة و الصيغ الغامضة ستعكس الغموض و التعقيد في نفسية الكاتب من طرف القارئ .

كما أن النص يوصف تسلطي أو خطاب تعسفي و هذا نظرا للغة التعسفية فيه حيث أن المترجم يجب عليه نقل نفس درجة التعسف في اللغة الهدف وذلك أن النص الهدف له قصد يتماشى و المقصود في الأصل بغض النضر عن ما يريده القارئ كمتلقي حيث أن مهمته أن يتلقى المعنى كما هو بلا زيادة ولا نقصان.

1-3- المظهـر الثقافـي:

ينعكس هذا المظهر في المصطلحات الجديدة الكنايات المصطلحات الثقافية و الكلمات التي لايوجد لها مكافئ في الثقافة الهدف هي عبارة عن صفات ,أفعال ،ومفاهيم لايمكن أن تترجم بمكافئ في اللغة الهدف لذلك المترجم يسعى لردها كما هي باعتبارها نابعة من ثقافة الآخر مثل مصطلح **انتفاضة الأقصى** – **الجهاد** – **طائفة الشيعة** فهذه المصطلحات ترد كما هي في اللغة الهدف لأنها نابعة من ثقافات,معتقدات,ولهجات محلية خاصة بفئة اجتماعية بحد ذاتها في أقصى الحالات يلجئ المترجم إلى شرحها في الأخير .

1 – 4 – المظهـر الأدبي:

يرتبط هذا المظهر ارتباطا وثيقا بالخطابات السياسية خصوصا الكنايات منها و الاستعارات ,العبارات الفضفاضة كلها أساليب عهدناها في الخطابـات السياسية كلهـا تصب في الإقنـاع و استقطاب الرأي العام سواء في خطابـات الأحزاب أو الحملات الانتخابية فهي تخاطب وجدان وحس المتلقي فهي تارة تبث فيه الحماسة و تارة أخرى تغريـه وتارة تشد عزيمته و تدفعه قدما بذلك فهي تخاطب بالدرجة الأولى ذاته و أحاسيسه.

1-5- المظهـــر الديني:

لطالما كان الدين الملهم في الخطابات السياسية فهو الموحد للناس رغم اختلافهم الثقافي و العرقي كمـا أنـه يشغل حيزا كبيرا في الدعاية الإعلامية خصوصا مع ظهور العولمة وما تحملـه مـن مظاهـر عالميـة فرغم السعي الدؤوب لفصل الدين عن السياسة إلا أنهما يلتقيان في أكثر من موقف بل أن خلفيات الكثير من الأزمات السياسية ديني ما ينفك ويطفو على السطح ويكون لها الصدى الواسع و التأثير الكبير عند أخذها الصبغة السياسية.

2- خطة البحث:

ينقسم هذا البحث إلى فصلين فصل نظري تم التطرق فيه إلى التغريب في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي من الإنجليزية إلى العربية من ناحية المظاهر المحيطة بالتقنية خصوصا الأسباب التي تدعو للجوء لمثل هذه التقنية بالإضافة إلى المظهر الثقافي ، المظهر الديني ،المظهر الأدبي والتي في مجملها تتلخص في:

- محاولة إقناع الآخر بإيديولوجيا غريبة باستعمال لغته الأم .
- الوصول السلس للمبتغى الفكري و السياسي و الديني و الثقافي دون الإصتدام بالآخر.
- من الناحية الشكلية اللجوء لهذه التقنية فيه تلاعب بإديولوجيا المتلقي .
- في كثير من الحالات استعمال هذه التقنية يؤدي إلى تشويه المعنى في اللغة الهدف .

كذلك في هذا الفصل تم التطرق لأبعاد التغريب على مستوى الكلمة، المفردة و الجملة و على مستوى التراكيب وكذلك على مستوى النص و أخيرا على مستوى الخطابي حيث تم الرجوع لأعلام الترجمة في هذا المجال وعموما تم استخلاص ما يلي:

- على مستوى الكلمة أو المفردة نلاحظ تلاعب بالكلمات من قبل الساسة مثلا:تحول كلمة قنبلة:bomb إلى كلمة pacemakers و القتلى المدنيين : collateral damage وذلك لخدمة أغراض سياسية.

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- على مستوى الجمل و التراكيب يعمد الساسة في أغلب خطاباتهم إلى تراكيب معقدة كما أنها تخضع كل مرة للتغيير في التراكيب فمرة اسمية وأخرى فعلية مركبة وبسيطة، مبنية للمجهول ومعروفة الفاعل.

- أما المستوى النصي فالنص السياسي كما هو معروف يتميز باستعمال البديع إضافة المحسنات البديعية كالاستعارات، الكناية، المجاز المرسل، التشبيه، الحذف، التقديم و التأخير، الطباق و التضاد.

- المستوى الخطابي من أهم مكوناته : الترتيب المنهجي والخلفية الإيديولوجية للخطاب كذلك الظروف المحيطة بالخطاب كالدعاية و الدعاية المضادة أو الترويج المسبق للمشاريع السياسية .

أما فيما يخص الفصل التطبيقي فهو تجسيد للفصل النظري حيث تم اختيار نصوص سياسية مترجمة من الإنجليزية للعربية وهذا مع احتوائها على تغريب سياسي كما في الخطاب الذي تم اختياره من خطاب دونالد ترامب غداة ترشحه للانتخابات الرئاسية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

3- منهجية تحليل:

في هذا البحث قمنا بتحليل الخطابات السياسية باستعمال مايسمى بمنهج تحليل الخطاب السياسي وهي عبارة عن عملية تحليل نقدي على عدة مستويات منها المستوى اللغوي ، مستوى المعنى ، المستوى الإيديولوجي و الثقافي وذلك للوصول للمعنى الذي يريد صاحب النص الأصلي أو المرسل من المتلقي أو القارئ تلقيه سواء أكان المعنى مباشرا أو مستترا.

أو بالأحرى في كثير من الأحيان يتم إخفاء القصد المراد الذي قد يكون إفشاؤه يدفع القارئ أو المتلقي بالنفور أو الرفض القطعي وذلك لسبب إيديولوجي ، ثقافي ،أو ديني فيتم قولبته في قالب غربي وذلك باستعمال اللغة الهدف من قبل المترجم حيث تكون اللغة الهدف خادما لإيديولوجيات الكاتب .

لكن ما قمنا باستنتاجه من هذا البحث هوأن تقنية التغريب ليست صالحة لكل سياق أو لكل المواقف لأن اللجوء لهذه التقنية قد يزيد الطين بله في أحيان كثيرة ويزيد من التنافر و التباعد في الرؤى وبالتالي عدم وصول الرسالة أو رفضها من المتلقي لخلل ما يعود على مستعمل التقنية وصاحب النص الأصلي .

الخاتمــــــة:

من كل ما سبق الملاحظ أن الترجمة السياسية ترجمة معقدة خاصة مع احتوائها على إستراتجية التغريب ومالها من أهمية بالغة كما لها انعكاسات على فهم الأفراد و المجتمعات وتزداد هذه الأهمية مع تزايد المسؤولية الملقاة على عاتق المترجم خصوصا إذا كانت خارجية غربية فستكون مهمة المترجم معقدة أكثر لما تحمله ترجمته من تأثير على القارئ وكذا الانعكاسات الاجتماعية و ردود الفعل بالإضافة إلى القضايا الساخنة المتعدد التي تعني المجتمع العربي و الإسلامي وضرورة وعي الأفراد خصوصا ما تعلق منه بالوعي السياسي وما يمكن أن يجنب الأمة العربية من أزمات هي في غنى عنها فمن تعلم لغة قوم أمن شرهم ويبقى ذلك مرتبطا بالتطبيق و التجسيد على أرض الواقع ومدى المجهودات المبذولة .

إذن مدى التغريب في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي من العربية إلى الإنجليزية نسبي يتعلق بمدى الصدى الذي يخلفه النص وكذا الشرائح المستهدفة أما هدف الإستراتجية فضمني يتطلب من القارئ مستوى ثقافي و تحليلي ومجهودا فكريا .

ABSTRACT:

The current study is a descriptive analysis of Foreignization strategy in translation consists of two main chapters the first one theoretical shed lights on several elements interfering in political discourse process namely: ideology, strategies ,culture dominance, and translator background in other words whilst translating did the political discourse kept the same as the source one this is up to the media to we mean the translator linking the both original political text and receptor with all combinations implicit and explicit also problems related to the above topic followed by analysis of chosen excerpts picked up from political discourse translated into Arabic at the end conclusion of the study intended to highlights perspectives of the strategy that Foreignization in translating political discourse is not only a process that uses translation procedure and applies transfer strategies ,but also a matter of understanding culture, identity, history and their significance .

KEYWORDS: political discourse , foreingnization , Translation, Source language, Target language.

ملخص:

هذا البحث هو دراسة تحليلية وصفية لتقنية التغريب في الترجمة و الذي ينقسم إلى قسمين رئيسيين الأول نظري يسلط الضوء على مجموعة من العناصر التي لها دور في تغريب الخطاب السياسي مثل:الإيديولوجية ،الإستراتجيات،الهيمنة الثقافية و خلفية المترجم (الحضارية) بعبارة أخرى عند الترجمة هل يبقى الخطاب السياسي كما هو في الأصل هذا يتعلق بالمترجم كوسيط في عملية الربط بين كاتب النص الأصلي و المتلقي بكل ما يحيط من مشاكل مضمرة و جلية , يتبعه تحليل للمقاطع من نصوص سياسية مترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى العربية وفي الأخير تبيان ماهية الإستراتجية أنها ليست فقط عملية آلية في الترجمة تعمد لتطبيق مبادئ الانتقال من لغة لأخرى لكن كذلك قضية تفاهم ثقافي ، تدخل فيه هوية الآخر وتاريخه وقيمه.

ـ **كلمات مفتاحية:** النص السياسي، التغريب ، الترجمة، اللغة الأم ، اللغة الهدف.

مذكرة تخرج ماستر أكاديمي
ميدان:االآداب واللغات الأجنبية
تخصص:الترجمة وعلم الترجمة
من إعداد الطالب:الشعابي عماد

عنوان البحث

التغريب في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية في نص خطاب الرئيس الأمريكي دونالد ترامب في كليف لاند 21 بتاريخ -07-2016

تناقش علنا
بتاريخ:2018/05/22
أمام اللجنة المناقشة كمايلي:

ـالأستاذ الدكتور قوي جمال..........................رئيسا جامعة ق م ورقلة
ـ الدكتور محمد كوداد.........................مشرفا جامعة ق م ورقلة
ـ الأستاذ بالعربي أحمد.........................مناقشا جامعة ق م ورقلة

السنة الجامعية:2017/2018