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political speech between explicitness and implicitness**

Case of : Yasser Arafat speech 1974

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Dedication

Each work demand discipline as well as guidance, strength of Allah.

Thanks to Allah that gave us patience and effort to finish this work.

To our families, who prayed for us through the time of our research, particularly our parents who shared their words of moral, encouragement and have been our source of inspiration when we thought of giving up.

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Expression	Translation
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization	منظمة التحرير الفلسطينية
ST	Source Text	النص الأصل
SL	Source Language	اللغة الأصل
TL	Target language	اللغة الهدف
TT	Target text	النص الهدف
UNGA	United Nation General Assembly	الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

Abstract

Political language happens to be one of the most sensitive texts which are loaded by ideologies, rhetorical expressions, allusions and implicitness. It has the power of snapping people's opinion. As far as political speech is concerned translation of this type is amongst the challenging texts for translators that demands competency and raising awareness in order to produce the adequate equivalence in the target language. Political translation is considered a cross-cultural means of communication between distinct notions where translators act as culture mediators in this activity responsible of conveying the meaning faithfully between the author and receptor. Due to the discrepancies in languages the translator uses some techniques mainly omission and addition to avoid any arising problem during the translation process. The study therefore, attempts at investigating the use of addition and omission in translating political speech and shedding light on the concepts of explicitness and implicitness that occur intentionally or unintentionally by the translator.

Key words: Political Speech, Omission , Addition, Explicitness , Implicitness.

المخلص

تعد لغة الخطاب السياسي محل نقد ورقابة من السلطة ومنطقة محظورة لأي تجاوز أو انحياز في القول، فيلجأ الخطيب إلي شحن خطابه بجملة من الأساليب الغير مباشرة التي تسمح له بإيصال أفكاره دون الوقوع في حيز الإدانة.

تعنى هذه الدراسة بترجمة الخطاب السياسي، حيث تهدف إلى إبراز الاستراتيجيات التي يستعين بها المترجم لإنتاج المكافئ الأنسب للغة الهدف. فكان التركيز على استراتيجيتي الحذف و الإضافة و الغاية من استعمالهما إما لسد الثغرات التي تتكون بين الأنظمة اللغوية المختلفة أو كوسيلتين للتلاعب بالألفاظ و تضمين النوايا.

كما وتطرق البحث إلى التصريح و الإضمار كظاهرتين لغويتين تتجليان في النصوص السياسية لإبراز وتضمين معنى معين. وكيفية تعامل المترجم معهما . وبما أن المترجم يأخذ وظيفة الوسيط الذي يجب أن ينقل النص الأصل بأمانة للمتلقي فإنه يجد نفسه محاطا بشحنة من الأيديولوجيات التي تجعل من الالتزام بمبدأ الحياد التام في عملية الترجمة أمرا صعبا بل شبه مستحيل. فهو مطالب بالحفاظ على إيديولوجية الكاتب و مراعاة إيديولوجية المتلقي. وقد تبرز إيديولوجيته من خلال انتقائه لكلمات دون غيرها و حذف أو إضافة أخرى.

وهذا ما يجعل م عملية الترجمة من أكثر العمليات تعقيدا و صعوبة. فقد قال بيتر نيو مارك موضحا صعوبة الترجمة "الترجمة كالحب لا أستطيع معرفة ماهي، و لكنني أعتقد أنني أستطيع أن أعرف ماهي."

وقد اعتمدت الدراسة على تحليل خطاب الرئيس الراحل ياسر عرفات "غصن الزيتون" الذي ألقاه أمام هيئة الأمم المتحدة سنة 1974 باللغة العربية وترجم إلى اللغة الانجليزية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الخطاب السياسي، الحذف، الإضافة، التصريح، الإضمار.

Introduction

Introduction

It has been recognized that translation existed in ancient civilizations as the code of Hammurabi that is translated into the two dead languages and not denying the role of “BaytAlhikma” or the house of wisdom which contributed in the restoration of many scientific books and it was the only available mean for European scientist at that time to recuperate what they lost in the war by translating the Arabic scientific books into their languages and many other translation contributions that the history recorded. This demand did not stop and was growing day by day due to the developments taking place around the world, it created an opportunity for people of different languages, cultures and dialects to contact and exchange their distinct objectives and bridged the gap between them for a better communication and as the world progresses translation also knew developments where it became a new discipline for its self, it has its set of theories and perspectives.

Undoubtedly, there is a strong relation between translation and communication as a result in many occasions the translator becomes a mediator between two or more distinct parties for a successful communication process. Nazzal (2012) argues that the process of translation is identically similar to the process of communication. In this regard, he is obliged and responsible of transmitting the SL message faithfully into the TL avoiding any personal opinion and being far away of any ideological interference.

The translator is seen mostly as a communicator in the political field since it has become one of the main concern in linking international relations and its impact in our social, ideological and even religious aspects. Accordingly, politicians recourse to translation to spread their thoughts, ideologies and intentions to the target audience. Political texts are amongst the challenging texts for translation, the language they use is sensitive and loaded of rhetorical expressions like metaphors, allusions and repetitions that are used to attract the receptor attention for certain objects. In addition, every political text is produced in specific circumstances to fit particular beliefs and concepts of a group of people, this obliges the translator to raise awareness about the ideological relations embedded in the speech because sometimes the language the author uses seems easy to translate but the message behind the words selection and their structure is complicated and demands extra effort to understand the political ideology implied. Also, the translator should take into consideration that these hidden ideologies focuses more on the functional value and the extent they can affect the audience minds rather than the truth value.

Apart of this, due to the discrepancies between languages and cultures there might be a gap in transferring a text from one language into another and no matter the translator was competent there must be a kind of loss or gain occurred as it is the case in translating a political text that is because of the translator failure to convey the accurate equivalence or a result of the linguistic differences between languages some elements may lost or added. As a result, this study will shed light on two strategies the translator uses to handle a political translation these techniques are “omission and addition” in which the translator recourse to them in order to make a way out of any arising problem during the translation activity, or as a manipulation act

relating to his/her social and cultural settings. Also it will tackle the concept of explicitness and implicitness that are used in the political speech either to serve a certain goal or because the language itself demands so how the translator deals with them in order to transfer the message faithfully and their relation with omission and addition strategies. Moreover, this research will specify a part to talk about Arabic as a language of power, its roots and its contributions in science since the corpus is an Arabic speech.

The third chapter which is the practical part will give a glance about the Yasser Arafat and his speech in the United Nations General Assembly 1974 after that, all what has been tackled in the theoretical part will be applied in some selected examples and analyzed to come out the intended findings.

Rationale

Many studies are conducted concerning political translation .but this research is the first among other ones that deals with four notions together, it also helps translation students in handling political texts. In addition to that it may motivate other researchers for further investigations and developments in this field.

Statement of the problem

This dissertation is among other studies that deal with the analysis of political speeches and its difficulties. As well as the strategies used in translating such type of texts, mainly omission and addition, and the way they are used whether explicitly or implicitly.

Research question

To what extent could omission and addition be used explicitly or Implicitly in translating a political speech.

Sub questions

- Why does a translator use omission and addition techniques?
- How does a translator use these techniques?
- To what extent can a translator distinguish between the implicit and explicit meaning of the original text.

Hypotheses

- It is hypothesized that omission and addition are used Implicitly.
- It is hypothesized that addition is used explicitly.

Aims

This research aims at shedding light on political translation as very complicated type and the strategies used during the translation process. Furthermore, the way they are used implicitly or explicitly from one side ,and since the speech is chosen in Arabic it stands to reason to show the power and value of Arabic as Semitic language From the other side.

Methodology

This dissertation will adopt an analytical method by evaluating the findings in order to draw a conclusion that achieves purpose of this study. The corps is Yasser Arafat's speech 1974 in both Arabic and English version for the sake of comparing the two discourses and analyzing the strategies used.

Chapter One:
Translation and Political Speech

I.1 Introduction

Translation is not a newborn concept. It has an ancient root through history where there were some languages like Arabic and Persian translated into other languages. Due to the development and progress of the world, translation has become demanded in many fields such as business, politics, and religion and so on. Since the entire world turned to small village because of the close contacts and exchanges between people of different languages, cultures and religions to attain their distinct objectives, translation bridges the languages gap by providing the appropriate equivalence. As Schaffner and Bassnett (2010) believe that translation has gained its significance because it plays an outstanding role in international political matters and diplomacy.

In essence, the use of translation as mean of international communication gave it more interest especially in the political domain .furthermore the translator might be described as communicator who should respect all the participants involved in the communication process (sender, message, medium and receiver) and preserves the ideas and intentions of the source text.

Politics one of the main concerns in life since it has the power of shaping people's opinion. Political language characterized as sensitive and figurative language, it is loaded with rhetoric, implicatures, metaphors, allusions and ideologies, which make the translation process harder and requires a cultural knowledge of the source language, since language and culture are inseparable concepts. Moreover, the difference between political language and any common language is not in the way any foreign. Language differs but in the semantic value of political words.

Political translation is considered as cross-cultural means of communication between different notions and countries in order to serve distinct purposes and goals. The translator job is not merely transference of words but he is culture mediator who transmits texts from one culture to another one in one hand. And in the other hand he is a communicator who must convey the contextual meaning and the source text to the reader, where his /her translation has the power of shaping the audience beliefs and worldview.

Political speech may appear to be challenging for the translator both in the stylistic and meaning level because of the use world manipulation rhetoric and ideologies, where he is ought to put into consideration the socio-political and cultural background of SL and TL.

I.2 The scope of translation studies

Before the sixteen century, the term translation was not specified yet, and there was a conflict between scholars about its nature.

According to some theorists it is considered as an art, and to some others it is classified as a science. A translation study is unknown concept for those who believe that it belongs to translation and it was existed under the linguistic brunch as a minor discipline.

Bastin and Bandia (2006) write about translation history. They reveal that most of the old translation history has been unknown and not satisfactorily documented but only some of it is well charged.

Furthermore, it has been perceived as a secondary activity of the foreign language teaching process and rarely studied for its own sake. it is noticed in some known writers works like Hamer, Rilke, Shakespeare the product only, the end result of translation process not the process itself. Baker

By the eighteenth century, a number of theories and studies have been appeared on the practice of translation studies and 1791 has been the publication of the first theoretical essay on translation in English.

Baker claim that translation studies divided into four areas of interest, each with a degree of overlap, two are “ product, oriented” in the emphasis is on the functional aspects of the TL text in relation to the SL texts and two of them are “ process oriented” in that the emphasis is an analyzing what actually takes place during translation.

A translation study is new recognized as a discipline for its own sake, it has its set of aspects, theories and perspectives. Schaffner and Adab (2000) : claim that translation studies become more systematic and theorized as a science after the second half of the twenties century.

I.3 Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of rendering a text of the source language by an equivalent text of target language. The translation concept was adapted by many scholars and researchers where deferent definitions appeared dealing with translation from distinguished perspectives. Nida and Taber (1969:12) postulate that translation consists in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in term of meaning and second in terms of style.

The translator should take into consideration two main levels: the systematic level where the focus is on the meaning and how does the translator understanding of the source text effects conveying the meaning in the target text. The syntactic level: it is very important to burry in mind the structure and style of both source and target language during the translation process, especially if the two languages are widely different (Arabic/English) where each one has its own system and style.

In view of this, to preserve the intention and ideas of the ST the translator is ought to produce an appropriate equivalence in the TL with respect to the meaning and style.

Catford (1974:40) defined translation as “the replacement of textual material of one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other language (TL).”

In essence, this definition shows that translation is a process which transfers messages and thoughts into a TT. This activity must keep the same meaning in both ST and TT from one hand whereas; in the other hand translation is also a product that concerns in the end result of a translation.

Referring to these two definitions it can be said that translation is a replacement of one text in the SL into another text in the TL with respect to meaning and intention of the original work. This activity of transferring the message is the process of translation and the end result of it is the product which concerns only by the final outcome of the translation process no matter how it is done.

Encyclopedia Britannica: translation is the act or process of rendering what is expressed in one language or set of symbols (ST) by means of another language or ST of symbols (TT).

Referring to the above definitions: it can be defined as the process of producing the appropriate equivalence in terms of style and meaning.

I.4 Steps of the translation Process

The process of translation consists of three steps according to Nida and Taber:

- Analyzing text of the source language.
- Transfer
- Restructuring

The first is analysis, translator analyzes about grammatical relation and meaning of words .In the transfer stage he/she analyzes material of SL and TL that is transferred based on the mind of translator. The material that has analyzed is transferred to the receptor text, and then it is restricted to final message that is acceptable in receptor language.

I.5 Equivalence

Equivalence has been interpreted by so many theorists like Vinay ,Darblenet, Jakobson, Nida and Taber,Catford and Baker. They studied equivalence in association with translation process utilizing different approaches. The theories that deal with equivalence can be divided into to three categories or groups. (Vanessa Leonardi)

There are scholars in favor of linguistic approach. Others who take into consideration the different cultures and regard translation equivalence as being essentially in transferring from the SL to TT . The last group is those in the middle like Baker.

I.5.1 Types of equivalence

Popovic defined equivalence as “the correspondence of the means of expression between the original and the translation, which is point of intersection of the paradigmatic and syntagmatic equivalence”(71-72:1971)

He has identified four 04 types of equivalence in translation. They are vividly distinguished as following:

a. Linguistic equivalence

Simply speaking, linguistic equivalence occurswhen translator transfers the original text word for word. In this type there are some similarities between both the source and target text.

b. pragmatic equivalence

It refers to the similarities of the grammatical structures between the two texts. In this case the words in both languages have the same effect on the reader.

Example:

-عمر غائب لأنه مريض.

-Omar is absent because he is ill.

c. stylistic equivalence

It suggests the similarity in the perceived meaning or its influence on the readers mind conveyed through the translated message. In other words the functional equivalence is found in both the original and translation text at to express identity with the invariant of identical meaning.

d. Textual equivalence

This type takes into consideration the similarities in the organizational structure and forms of texts. Means that textual or as it is named syntagmatic equivalence happens when there is equivalence in shape and form.

However Nida distinguishes two types of equivalence:

e. Formal equivalence: it focuses attention on the message itself in both form and content.

f. Dynamic equivalence: is based on the principal of equivalent effect.(Nida &Taber,1982)

I.6 Loss and gain in translation process

“Once the principle is accepted that sameness cannot be excited between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of loss and gain” (Bassnett h.p38)

Languages do not map one-to-one in words and each language has its own linguistic, cultural, social system. As a result, the translator needs to set up criteria and strategies to deal with both ST and TT. During the translation process there must be some form of “loss and gain” either at the literal level or at the level of meaning expression where it makes the production

of an appropriate equivalence hardly achieved because of the linguistic and cultural divergences between languages.

“When a text or communication in one code is translated into another, it is indispensable that something is gained while some elements are lost which results in miss communication”(Sharmin Muzaffar & Pitambar Behera)

Simply put, the difference between languages and cultures may create a gap in transferring a text from one language SL into another one TL and no matter the translator was competent there must be some elements gained or lost. Loss may occur because of the lack knowledge of the translator about the target culture, or because of the linguistic divergences where each language has its own system in expressing the same concept as a consequence, a translator fails to convey some units.

While, gain is related to the creativity of the translator during the activity of translation. As a professional translator he adds some pieces of information in order to clarify or enrich the meaning for a better communication.

I.6.1 Kinds of loss

Any translation may contain some kinds of loss and/or gain because of the discrepancies between languages. There are two kinds of loss:

- a. Inevitable losses:** as a matter of fact there is no absolute correspondence between languages and they differ at various levels including social, linguistic and cultural paradigms therefore, the translator faces some challenges during the translation process where some elements in the ST may vanish in the TT which makes the effect of both texts not the same.
- b. Avertable losses:** occur because of the translator failure to convey the meaning in the ST and to produce an accurate equivalence because of the lack competency of the translator in the TL.

I.6.2 Levels of loss

Languages differ at various levels which may cause some forms of loss when transferring the meaning from the ST into the TT these levels is as follows:

a. Morphological level

The internal structures of any language like the formation of words differs between languages as it is in Arabic and English for instance, where each one has a set of various functional morphemes these existing differences can entail a morphological loss

b. Syntactic level

There are some cases where concepts in the source language may not be transferred in the target language and the intended equivalence cannot be found. It stands to reason that culture must be regarded for a purposeful translation.

c. Semantic linguistic level

Losses of verbal signs that affect the ST are a result from cases of mistranslation of semantic and pragmatic equivalence and literal translation.

d. Textual level

Any text is characterized by specific principles like coordination and subordination, language systems use these textual parts differently thus losses happens.

e. Stylistic rhetorical level

Metaphors are very clear example of rhetoric, in transferring these metaphors translators must have a cultural background of the SL and the TL though, there is a conflict between translators about how to render them, and some have adopted the strategy of turning into a simile while others opted for ground of a metaphor.

I.6.3 Gain

The preservation of meaning is an important task for translators who face challenges in providing the perfect equivalence and each act of transferring between two distinct languages entails some gains which may occur as a consequence of the enrichment and creativity of the translator for the purpose of clarifying ambiguous units in the ST for a simple and understandable meaning in the TT. It is rarely happens in comparison with loss and can be achieved mostly on the stylistic rhetorical level.

I.7 Translation as an act of communication

As the world is becoming smaller with the advent of new technology, the political boundaries and business domain are renovating. This demanded an effective communication to cross the international borders. Translation is a communication process that involves a transfer of a message from SL to TL. Thoughts communication among various cultures and languages has depended on translation as a perfect tool to transmit and share ideas, cultures where it can be said that the translator and the communicator share some responsibilities in transferring the message faithfully to the hearer / reader from one language into another. (Steiner, 1998, p49)

Hatim and Masan (1997) typically, one might say of translator that they are constantly exchanging something, not only by engaging in dialogue with a source text producer and likely target text receiver, but also by broking a deal with between the two parties to communicate across both linguistic and cultural boundaries. Strictly speaking, the translator should take into consideration the participants in the communication process: the sender, the message, the medium and the receiver .where his role increases as a culture mediator in transmitting texts from one culture to different one. Steiner (1998), said “human communication equal translation”. Also Weissbort claim “to translate is to communicate”.

In order to achieve the faithfulness concept, the translator must respect the author intention and ideas, which helps the reader to decode them. Also he should not be mere transferor of words, sentences of the source text but a cultural mediator who are responsible for successful cross cultural communication.

“One of the main characteristics of translation is its double-bind situation, where the translator has to link the source text in its cultural context to the target communicative cultural condition”. House (2009)

I.8 Political discourse

Before defining political discourse it is necessary to define discourse itself.

Discourse has been defined as “ a piece of a discourse is an instant of spoken or written language that has describable internal relations of forms and meaning that related coherently to an external communicative function of purpose and given audience/ interlocutor. The external

function or purpose can only be properly determined if one takes into account the context and participants in which the piece of discourse occurs.” (Celce-Murcia.2000.)

Political discourse has been seen from different angles and deal with from various ways like Michel (f.1969) that see it as way of representing social practices or a form of knowledge. Political texts are considered as a sensitive text, because of their significant influence on the reader.

Many scholars, like Shaffner, highlight that each discourse has its own characteristic and that translation should be according to those characteristic. Beyond that Brown and Yule distinguish between types of discourse: written and spoken.

Shah savandi claimed that political texts required a good command of linguistic translation specialized knowledge in the field and a good knowledge of both source and target language texts. Farther more politics has many definitions, like the one provide by Chilton and Schaffer, they defined politics as “A struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and mountain their power and those who seek to resist”.

According to Chilton Paul, this struggle is between two groups: one is dominates and the other one is dominated, he also argues that politics is a question of conflict and cooperation.

The language used in such type of text has its own characteristics, and it is manipulated by politicians to serve a certain objective or in manner that permits the most expressive way.(Boston.1995)

I.8.1 Political language

Language is one of the most essential signs that prove our humanity.it also allows people to express their thoughts and ideas.it may also play an effective role in shaping the people’s way of thinking to order and see the word, especially in these days where the common topic is politics and most of people try to speak political language.so it is important to distinguish also identify both concepts language and political language.

a. Language

According to OXFORD dictionary language is defined as “The method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of words in structured and conventional way.”Based on that language is an essential tool of communication. Persons build relation

with others, no matter whether groups, individuals or countries. Farther more we can distinguishes the beliefs attitude and ideology because of language.

b. Political language

Political language (Goui 2017) is the language used by politician to serve a certain objectives and goals. Political language featured by flexibility, so that politician can benefit from it more than the users of language.

Politician use language as a bait to get attention and support to the subject they promote. Also to convey their ideas and ideology through it. In addition to that they use political language to assent and to pursue them to support their political opinion.

I.8.2 Characteristics of political language

Political language is loaded with the usage of register. Long emphasized, there are two types of language varieties dialect and diatype. The other characteristic is repetition, according to Vehammer some politician attempt to repeat a specific terms or expression to help the listener to understand a certain information or idea. Citation from the holy books is a famous feature too. Many politicians tend to cite from holy books like Osama Bin Laden, Martin Luther king and Trump. The purpose of this is to give spiritual credence to the message they try to deliver.

In addition to that politician use figurative expression, which are, words or expression differ from the use of every day. They utilize them to deliver a special or untended meaning. Awonusi argues that:

“Figures of speech are used as relation devices especially when politician are confronted with abstract concepts which are difficult to explain for the easy understanding of the layman.”

In short, there are some figurative expressions that politician use so that their speech will be more convenient and understandable to people like metaphor and rhetoric.

a. Rhetoric

Is the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, specially the exploitation of speech figure and other composition techniques.it aims to improve the capability of writers or speakers to inform, persuade or motivate a particular audience.

The best known definition of rhetoric comes from Aristotle, who considers it a counterpart of both logic and politics .And calls it “the faculty of observing in any given case the available means of persuasion.” It is defined by Richard (1992) as “the study of style through grammatical and logical analysis”. Rhetoric is also seen as the art of persuasion, the art of talent by which discourse is adapted to its end. Rhetoric, in Plato's opinion, is merely a form of flattery and functions similarly to cookery, which masks the undesirability of unhealthy food by making it taste good. Thus, Plato considered any speech of lengthy prose aimed at flattery as within the scope of rhetoric.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor has been defined by *Merriam Webster* dictionaryas figure of speech that, for rhetorical effect, directly refers to one thing by mentioning another.¹It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. Antithesis, hyperbole, metonymy and simile are all types of metaphor.

Richards describes a metaphor as having two parts: the tenor and the vehicle. Where Sonja Characterizes metaphor as "nonliteral comparisons in which a word or phrase from one domain of experience is applied to another domain". There are several examples of daily metaphors in use, including "argument is war" and "time is money" was given by Lakoff and Johnson.

I.9 Conclusion

This chapter is concerned with some definition of translation referring to scholars and how does it became a discipline in its own right, moreover the chapter dealt with the process of translation , the steps that should be followed to transform the message from SL to TL.

It also identified equivalence as an important term in the activity of translation, its types and how can it be a problem for the translator to convey the accurate equivalence. On account of the diversions between language system and culture the translator may loss/gain chargers or words where he/she omits elements due to the linguistic discrepancies between languages or the lack of cultural background, whereas he/she adds pieces of information to clarify and enrich the meaning.

Furthermore this area of study shut light on translation as an act of communication and how politicians use it to transmit their thoughts, ideas and intention the shape the public opinion. Since the study deals with the political speeches it is necessarily to define discourse in general then political speech in specific as sensitive and figurative language (Omrani & Goui 2018). The last point tackled is the characteristic of political language as of repetition and citation from holly books. The other characteristic is figurative expression such as rhetoric metaphor and metonymy.

Finally, the explicit purpose of political translation is to bridge the cultural gap between different languages, As well as to promote and spread certain ideologies implicitly.

Chapter Two:
Translation Strategies, Explicitness and Implicitness

II.1 Introduction

Not denying that politics is an international activity composed of strongly and complicated texts for the sake of attracting the public attention or passing particular intentions, they demand extra effort to understand and the problem may be greater in translation if the audience comes from different languages and cultures.

This part of research will shed light on some strategies that a translator (Goui D, 2016) uses to handle a political translation, these techniques are going to be studied from a pragmatic perspective as a domain concerns with how a producer and receiver act toward a source and target text. Two levels are tackled: the level of style where the translator is ought to transfer the ST and avoids putting his/her own print. In this level two strategies will be examined “addition, omission” where the translator recourse to them in order to make a way out of any arising problem during the translation process or as a manipulation act related to his/her cultural and political settings. Moreover, listing their types and where they might occur. Whereas the level of meaning will tackle explicitness and implicitness as two techniques used by politicians to serve a certain goal. “Implicature is a distinctive feature of political discourse which is typically used intentionally by politicians” (Van Dijk, 2002)

Referring to these strategies a translator may manipulate a political text for specific reasons as it will be explained in this chapter. Furthermore, the concept of ideology, its forms and how the translator deals with it in his/her text all of these are going to be clarified.

Apart from the political translation and since the speech that is going to be analyzed is in Arabic, it is necessary to talk about Arabic as a language of power, the Holly Quran Semitic language that has rich literary roots and many contributions in science development such as medicine, philosophy and literature. Its codification (grammatical rules, semantics) has motivated many linguists. Not forgetting that Europeans have reverted to Arab translations to regain what has been lost in their science.

How Arabic speeches influence a reader/receptor? And what are the main strategies used in translating this speech? These questions are going to be answered in the following chapter.

II.2 The relation between pragmatics and translation

This title will be an answer of the question why do we need pragmatics in this study. And what are common points between the two concepts if there is any.

Pragmatics is science that tries to search beyond the words, discover what is the “real meaning” .that is through analyzing the contextual meaning. The most important point in pragmatics is to deal with intended and implied meaning, indeed what gives birth to pragmatics at first place was the inability of semantics to explain sociolinguistic and nonlinguistic component of verbal communication.

It is important for the translator to situate words and phrases in their specific and appropriate context. Also transmitting the same information and same meaning as the source text is main issue for translators to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation. Therefore the translator paid much attention to the division of meaning (implicit, explicit). The two concepts were first invented and formulated in 1958 by Vinay and Darbenet .in this context many theorists dealt with the two concepts like: Pym, Venuti and Jarrah.

The main issue was, whether the translator should rely on the explicit of certain text or he/she should take into consideration the implicit meaning and interpret to target language. Other approaches called for understanding and incorporating both implicit and explicit together in one message like Pym 2009. It was approved that the resulting of doing so would be faithful, lively and genuine text.

Munday 2009 mentioned that the combination between the implicit and explicit as much it is productive in one hand as it is very difficult in the other hand. For instance literal texts are full of implied meaning which need deep interpretation and are difficult to translate.

II.3 Translation Strategies of a political speech

Amongst different text types political texts may cause hot debates in the field of translation .They are organized to adopt certain beliefs, attitudes and ideologies. It stands to reason that the structure of these texts is not chosen randomly but there would be social circumstances in which they are produced.

Politicians use translation as a means of communication, a tool to spread their thoughts to different nations, cultures and languages. In this regard, translation became a popular product and very consumed by public where the greater the cultural divergence, the greater the need

for translators to transfer the intended message. This process requires strategies which a translator applies to solve problems that may arise during the transition activity these strategies can be semantic, syntactic or pragmatic.

The main concern in this area of study is four translation strategies tackled from a pragmatic perspective as a domain deals with language use and users, how the producer and receiver act toward the ST and TT, it concerns mainly with the concept of context and gives a great importance to meaning. For this reason, the translator has to transfer the ST contextual meaning correctly by placing words, phrases and intended messages in their appropriate context because his/her translation may provide different readings for the receptor thus different meanings. This activity of translation stresses on the way words are combined in a context and the communicative purpose of the ST (for which reason they are used to) The research is taken from two levels:

II.3.1 At the level of style

The concept of style has been studied as a part of literature, linguistics and translation studies. Leech and Short define style as “the way in which language is used in a given context, by a given person for a given purpose” (1981, 10)

The term style in translation is divided into two types the ST style related to the linguistic options and choices made by the author/writer in terms of genre, text type and rhetoric in the production of his text. The TT style, in some way a translator finds himself limited by the author’s style. Considering that, he needs to figure out the way in which the original text is constructed and how he transfers it in parallel with the target language norms.

Concerning loyalty and faithfulness the translator must avoid putting his personal print and the translation has to be divided from his voice neither explicitly nor implicitly .the focus should be on to what extent he is able to transfer the ST and indeed must not have his own style this what makes differences between translators. This style is fulfilled by using a variety of techniques as addition and omission.

Baker (1992, 57) has affirmed that «a certain amount of loss addition or skewing of meaning is often unavoidable in translation, language systems tend to be too different to produce exact replicas in most cases”

Accepting the fact that two languages cannot be the same makes omission and addition unavoidable. These two techniques often appear in two similar texts (the original/the

translated) but using different languages. On account of the cultural and linguistic divergences between language systems the translator recourse to addition and omission strategies to make a way out of these problems, they appear either intentionally relating to certain reasons that the translator believes in or rising from faulty manipulation.

A. Omission

Ivacovoni (2009) mentioned that omission meant dropping a word or words from the SLT while doing translation.

Since sameness between the original and translated text is almost unachievable, there are some lexical elements in the ST left out in the TT because they do not have equivalents in the TT or they may be ambiguous to the receiver/reader. Simply put, a translator uses omission either to bridge the gap between the ST and TT or as an ideological manipulation act related to his culture, religion and social settings. Taking a political text as an example where kinds of omission might take place in translating it from one language into another.

a. Types of omission

Omission may occur in different figures and according to Baker (1992) omission in translation might have three forms:

- **Omission in a word or expression**

The translator may drop a word or expression in the TT that does not affect the meaning or this expression is not vital enough in explaining certain information. This type of omission must not inflict damages on the text and a professional translator should be able to compensate this loss.

- **Omission in idioms**

Translating idioms is not an easy task since they are very complex expressions belongs to diverse cultures. The translator may recourse to the omission strategy if he could not find the intended expression or the meaning does not give the same charge and effect in the target language. Since the study tackles translating a political text it is required to look for a convenient replacement that preserves the omitted idiom.

- **Omission in content of information**

Due to the linguistic distinct between the original and translated text, there are cases where an information is omitted in the TT because a grammatical item/category is

missing in its content and of course with respect to the original meaning or it may be left out to avoid redundancy.

B. Addition

Newmark (1988) believes that additions can be informative and essential. There has been never an end to the differences between languages and since translation links two distinct cultures the translator may face complexities in transferring a text. As a result, he is ought to follow strategies such as addition. This technique refers to a process of adding extra information (words, phrases) in the translated text to clarify what is ambiguous in the source text and makes it understandable for the receptor/reader or as a manipulation means for the purpose of shaping certain ideologies.

a. Types of addition

Additions may appear in different forms in order to preserve the ST, they are as follows:

- **Addition of categories**

It occurs at the level of a sentence by showing how it is structured in the TT to provide an acceptable one. It is divided into two forms:

1. conjunction Addition

Not denying that the translator is dealing with two distinct languages and linguistic systems which obliges him/her to add some conjunctions (and, or, after) to link words in a sentence and make it more coherent.

2.verb Addition

This type aims at changing a grammatical category means nouns, adverbs or adjectives in the ST might turned into verbs or even being added in the TT for the purpose of producing more acceptable translation.

- **From implicit to explicit status**

Since the translator is addressing a target reader who lacks knowledge and culture of the source language, he is ought to simplify and clarify any ambiguous information that may cause misunderstanding or hard to comprehend. In this regard, any implicit message is transferred explicitly.

- **Addition of information for specific purpose**

In particular positions where the meaning may not be vital enough in the development of the translated text or does not serve the same effect of the original work then the translator recourse to add pieces of information for the sake of giving a complete and understandable meaning without changing the intentions and ideas of the source writer.

II.3.2 At the level of meaning

The science which is concerned with the study of meaning is semantics. It is a pure branch of linguistics. This science focuses on the meaning of the word itself. Ferdinand de Saussure, one of the structuralism scholars of semantics. He introduced seven (07) dichotomies to understand language better. One of them is signifier and signified. Many theorists and linguists state different types and categories of meaning.

A. Types of meaning

According to Nida and Tiber 1982, the meaning could be divided into two (02) types: referential meaning and connotative meaning.

a. Referential meaning

This type is concerned with word as form of letters and symbols that refer to certain object or abstract thing. It deals with the grammatical and lexical structure of the word. It does not give much importance if the word is used figuratively.

b. Connotative meaning

The meaning in the first type is found in the word itself. To understand this type you should search beyond the word, the meaning here is implied between lines.

For the connotative meaning to be accomplished absolutely we should understand the referential meaning but also there are three (03) main principals should be taken into consideration.

- **Speaker vs. word**

There are kinds of words that go with certain speaker, which will be very acceptable in their zone. Words that are understandable for specific social class for example or for people that have a certain level of education or group that share common religion.

- **Different conditions**

The same could say the same word but in different conditions and situations, this will lead to arise different meaning and various reactions. For example the following sentence "I saw an

accident” if it is said to a friend and to fireman, the meaning is totally different. For the first is just information said. Though for the second one is a call that should be solved and handled.

- **Linguistic factors**

Words sometimes which are in pairs with other word give different connotation. Like the color “white” when it collocates with the noun “house” gives a meaning, though the collocation of the same color with another nouns produces a totally different meaning.

II.4 Explicit and implicit

This title will deal with two concepts: explicitation and Implication in details. Also it will provide their types and when, how they are used.

A. Explicitation

The most acceptable definition of two concepts is the one provided by their inventor Vinay and Darbelnet. They were the first one who formulated the definition of explicitation back in 1958. Their work was entitled “stylistique compare du français et de l’anglais: méthode de traduction”. They defined explicitation as “the process of introducing information into the target language which is presented only implicitly in the source language, but which can be derived from the context or the situation” (1995,08)

Many theorists have criticized this definition saying that it was vague and questioned. Vinay and Darbelnet were not the only one who dealt with the concept .in 1986 Blum-Kulka made first hypothesis of explicitation. Through the focus was on increase of textual explicitness rather than how translator employ and utilized it.

a.Types of explicitation

Klaudy (2004) proposes four 04 types categories of explicitation:

- **obligatory explicitation**

The grammatical differences between the source and target text are the main cause of this type. The translator has to change the hinted information in the ST into explicit one in TT. That is due to verities in the linguistic and grammatical system of languages.

- **Optional explicitation**

It is caused by the differences in style and the construction of the source and target language. This may involve the addition of some connectors to strengthen the meaning and make it more cohesive.

- **Pragmatic explicitation**

This category is due to cultural, genius and knowledge features of each language. As a consequence, the translator adds some expressions to explain the meaning of the ST, attempting to be exact in transmitting the meaning from one language into another.

- **Translation inherent**

This type of explicitation is somehow different from the other three types. It is due to "the nature of the translation process itself" as Klaudy mentioned, in contrast with the other types which are due to differences in the language system.

- **Implication**

The literature of Implication is much less compared to the literature of explicitation. Many scholars, like Nida, justify this saying "this is due to the translators that tend to explicit rather than implicit".

Implication or as it is called in some books and articles de-explicitation was a marginal concept, until Klaudy introduced her asymmetry hypothesis in 2001. Therefore, many studies are interested in the phenomenon. De-explicitation is considered a risky term, because the receiver must be capable of deducing the implicit idea or information to understand the target text. After giving some details of the term, it is important to define it.

Larson (1984) defines the implicit meaning saying "it is meaning that is not shown but it is part of the conversation or intention to convey by the speaker." (p36)

The understanding of implicit information refers to understanding of what is between lines, while the explicit information occurs when reading the lines themselves. As a result, the translator should be very careful when dealing with other languages. Because each one contains a meaning that is expressed explicitly and another one expressed implicitly. All of that is due to the divergences in culture, knowledge, linguistic system, and religion, though it is not only the translator's responsibility. The receiver also must be intelligent in discovering the hidden meaning by being aware of multiple factors such as the context to obtain the intended interpretation.

a.Types of Implication

According to Larson 1984 implicit meaning is divided into three 03 types. They are as the following:

- **Implicit referential meaning**

It is the use of certain words that tends to mean something concrete in the world. For instance the word orange, is fruit produced by a specific tree. Most people know the word because they have seen it in real world so they have a clear idea about it.

- **Implicit organizational meaning**

It is an important point that should be taken into consideration in the process of translation.it means the package of information that are put together and expressed in variety of combination. Larson (1984) mentioned that due to organizational meaning that makes the referential information together in coherent texts.

- **Implicit situational meaning**

Means that any information or message is produced in certain circumstances and situation.it is an essential part in the understanding of any text. In addition to that the relation between the speaker/ writer and addressee will have an impact on the process. The place of the communication, age, sex, cultural background and social status of both speaker and listener are considerable in situational meaning.

II.5 playing with words

Since the translator is considered as a mediator of the communication activity in a multilingual world he/she has the power of shaping the public opinion. Taking the political text as a sample of this study, which is undoubtedly a very complex and charged text loaded by hidden meanings, rhetoric expressions and ideologies forces him to raise awareness in conveying the intended equivalence. Any political text is regarded as a conflict arena for the translator who is surrounded by the invisible ST ideology, his ideology and the target receptor ideology. All of them take part in the translation process, this pacific war that turn ideas into weapons is able to draw ideological maps between different cultures and has the power of changing world views. The concept of ideology might occur at three levels which are as follows:

A. The ideology of words

Choosing a word rather than another is undoubtedly not random and has its hidden significance on the translator and then on the reader where it plays an important role in building certain convictions.

B. The ideology of ideas

Simply, means putting a specific idea or thought in a specific place has a certain impact on the TT and aims at influencing the receiver beliefs about a particular subject.

C. The ideology of meaning

It is a matter of fact that one of the political text main objects is to transmit ideologies embedded in a speech, for this reason the focus should be on the meaning and its effect on the receptor beliefs in the first place and then adopting it in the second place.

As a result, the translator is ought to transfer the ST intended message with respect to its unapparent intentions from one hand and he must take into account the receiver ideology as an important part in a successful communication which depends on his acceptance of the ST ideology and his reaction towards it in the other hand. By the interference of the translator as mediator in this multilingual transformation he needs to be loyal as much as he can to this operation even if there is no absolute sameness between the ST and TT, means that his personal voice has to disappear, his own ideology should not be present to support neither the ST nor the TT. In this regard, the translator plays on words for the sake of completing a particular object this is called a manipulation act which is divided into **a conscious** manipulation governed by many factors like society and politics that obliges him to adopt a specific expression, meaning or word in a particular position. For instance, the use of the pronoun “we” in the sentence “we people” in a political text indicates alliance and solidarity. Whereas the **unconscious** manipulation is controlled by a translator psychology which means the original text affects him as a reader first than this psychological influence moves to his work as a translator.

In this line of thought, it can be said that a translator should be able to control this manipulation act and not controlled by it in order to produce a translation preserves the original meaning and makes the reader /receptor forget that what he is reading is a translation.

II.6 Arabic as a language of power

The Arabic language is very powerful language, not only because of its grammatical and linguistic system, but also due to the nature of its construction. Arabic was involved and participated in many field and made many achievement, still can do. The following lines will deal with the Arabic language's point of power.

A. Arabic as language of religion transmission

Arabic is Semitic language. There are about 22 countries that use Arabic as official language, which form the Arab league. For Muslims Arabic is the language that the holly Quran was revealed, furthermore it is the language spoken by the last prophets (Muhammad peace be upon him).the other privilege of the Arabic language is that both Quran and Sunnah are found in Arabic which are at the first place basic and radical source of Islam. If any Muslim, non-Arabic speakers, who wants to learn, understand and feel this religion should learn the language first.

Quran is a finest piece of literature in Arabic language.it is unique and miraculous whether in the form or in the content.it contains injunctions, narrative, homilies, parables, instruction and direct addresses from God. Also it is unique in his diction and expressions; it has melody and sympathy that moved the hard hearted.

The holly text (Quran) is seen by Muslims as eternal or uncreated which leads to I'jaz or inimitability. This signifies that no one could produce or give similar text or even sentence to it. All this was mentioned in Surat-l-isra "If the whole of mankind and Jinns were to gather together to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like thereof, even if they backed up each other with help and support." (Translation is by Yusuf Ali).

B. Language and identity

The power of the Arabic language is not limited in the religion side. It plays an important role not only in communication but also as part or component of national identity .Arabic is considered as the air of Arabic nationalism. Professor Yasir Suleiman 1984 tries to determine the metaphor that almost explains the relation between language and identity.

"one contributor, Muhammad Jabir Al Fayyad indirectly linked the function of Arabic language in the construction of Arab nationalism to that of the air the Arab breath or water on which their life so crucially depends" (p.04)

Many researches noticed that the relation between Arabic language and nationalism become more strong in 1798, when Napoleon Bonaparte led expedition to Egypt. The expedition carried with it the first Arabic printing press. This shows whether explicitly or implicitly the necessity of Arabic to Arabic nationalism.

C. Arabic as poetic and literal language

Arabic poem was in old time a form of Arabic literature. It was orally first than become written. The poem is classified into two types: rhymed and prose. EL-Farahidi was one of the famous scientists of language back then. He collocated and explained fifteen multiple meters all in science of Arud, after that a student of al Farahidi one meter so that the global become sixteen, it is known in Arabic as buhur.

However the critics of Arabic poetry divided poem into two 02: modern and classical. The last one contains all the poems before the renaissance. The themes of that period are featured by describing wine, woman and satire...etc.

Modern poem in the other side differs from classical poem in the content, style and form even tops are not similar. Arabic literature is known by many famous and immortal works like one thousand and one nights. Which contain various stories such as Aladdin and Ali Baba many others .which are now known all over the world.

D. Arabic as language of science

Arabic in the middle ages was the language of learning and intellectuality. Arabic scholars and scientists used to translate works form Latin languages than develop them which made a huge advance that allowed them to pass the European achievement in that time specially in mathematics, astronomy and chemistry.

Many mathematical terms used in our days were taken from Arabic like algorithm and algebra. The last one comes from aljabr which features in one of alkhawarizmi's mathematical treaties. It was a revolutionary move away from the Greek concept of mathematics which was essentially geometry. Also the word algorithm was taken from alkhawarizmi's name itself.

There are many Arabic achievements in the field of mathematic that were turning point in the field. For instance decimal system of computation and rational number theory, this gave a new line to future development. More importantly, it enlarged the concept itself more than it used to be.

Arabic language plays an important role in the field of astronomy. There were many considerable achievements and development made by Arabs in this area. as consequence of that many European scholars translated different works such as astronomical tables of alkhawarizmi's. This table comprises movements of sun and five planets known at that time. There is also Egyptian Astronomer Ibn Yunus who was the first Astronomer who found valid fault in Ptolemy's calculations about the planet's movements.

As result the Arabic language was the language of learning and producing knowledge and it stills like that. All this is due to the dynamic and formation of the language itself.

II.7 Conclusion

Due to sensitivity of the politician's position, their speeches and become trending and very attractive. The words used, style, form, content even the physical reaction is the concern of researchers and scientists. This chapter is interested with the techniques used by a translator to handle a political text and deal with any arising problems during the translation activity. These strategies were tackled from a pragmatic view focuses on how both the producer and receptor react toward a text. Two levels were concerned: the level of style which found that any translated text has two styles the writer and the translator style that must be as close as possible of the source style. Omission and addition are two techniques tackled from this level since they cause changes in the sentence structure, it is noticed that both of them appear either intentionally relating to the translator choices (linguistic systems) or as a manipulation act referring to cultural and political settings.

Since the source discourse is in Arabic a part of this study gave some debris about the power of Arabic language in several fields (mathematics, literature and astronomy) where it showed that the construction of Arabic motivated many linguists and it has a great contributions in the advancement of science.

Barring in mind that any political speech has a hidden message, a certain ideology to transmit as a result the translator is surrounded by the ST ideology, his ideology and the TT ideology which may result a conflict in translating a text. In this regard, he recourses to manipulate texts politically as a way to pass a particular message with respect to the original text.

Chapter Three:

Analysis of Yasser Arafat Speech “olive branch”

III.1 Introduction

The theoretical part has dealt with the main points that serve this research omission, addition, explicitness and implicitness in translating a political speech and gave a platform in a form of an introductory to the practical part which helps the reader to understand the content of it. This part aims at applying all the preceding information in some chosen examples taken from Yasser Arafat speech, the purpose is to analyze these examples and their translation relying on what has been discussed in the theoretical part, a political discourse analysis is adopted in order to investigate the use of omission and addition by the translator either explicitly or implicitly and how his ideology interferes in his translation. This part will start by an introduction to the corpus which is Yasser Arafat speech in the UN General Assembly 1974 then, explaining the methodology used in this analysis and how this study will come out at the findings. After that, it comes the analysis of selected sentences to specify the two strategies used in the translation of this speech (omission and addition).

III.2 Definition of the corpus

Political speeches are wildly spread and considered one of the most powerful means that influence the receptor mind and ideas, this type of speeches creates a communication and influential style between the orator and the audience. There were a few studies that dealt with political discourse analysis since it has a big connection with the authority itself and regarded amongst the sensitive zones that must be always a censorship. One of these speeches is Yasser Arafat speech in 1974.

Yasser Arafat has delivered his famous speech “bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter’s gun” appearing at the United Nations General Assembly in 13 November 1974, he was the first leader who didn’t represent a certain country given the right of delivering his speech before the UN General Assembly, where he declared that the Palestinian cause is amongst those just causes that are under imperialism and aggression, he called for the liberation of the Palestinian people, he could turn the Palestinian cause into a political cause and as a chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization the legitimate representative of Palestinian people he announced that the PLO renounced terrorism and supported” the right of all parties concerned in the middle East conflict to live in peace and security, including the state of Palestine, Israel and other neighbors”

The day when his speech was delivered was named “ the day of Arafat” simply because he could attract the attention of the entire world generally and Americans especially in few hours about his cause the Palestinian cause that he turned it into an international revolution standing at the UN General Assembly. He said proudly that he was married to the Palestinian cause this nationalism spirit was growing day by day the reason that helped him to make his people’s scream heard by the world in his speech.

Yasser Arafat speech has used a lot of social terms that describes the unity of the Palestinian community and he was certain that this unity feeds their revolution, many words were

mentioned such as” our people, our eyes, our trees, our homeland, our right, our cause” also he talked about the Arab brotherhood and what they suffered under the Zionist occupation in his sentence “the enemy occupied Syria’s Golan heights, in addition to all Palestinian land West of Jordan” (43). The revolutionary man was present and strongly when he said” I’m a rebel and freedom is my cause” (76)

Moreover, he aimed at correcting the concept of revolution that is understood wrongly because of the outside political ideology and to show that it is a legitimate revolution struggles for freedom and justice “the difference between the revolutionary and the terrorist lies in the reason for which each fights”. He believes that it is his people right to regain their homeland, their property live free and sovereign, his speech reflected religious beliefs these beliefs that gave a rebirth for his people, a promise from Allah that the victory will come. He raised his voice saying that his cause is sacred and legitimate, also he respected all religions including Christianity and Jewish by opening his doors to live with them side by side.

The Arab leader has demanded the assembly to identify Palestinians as a people rather than refugees or terrorists and to give them their legitimate rights starting from self-determination, his words didn’t stop in the borders of Palestine only but it continued to reach all the people who suffers around the world like “Zimbabwe,Namibia,South Africa” and many others, he wanted to raise the cover that the West put on the world’s eyes to hide the truth ignoring the circumstances that these people were victims of oppression and racial discrimination. Furthermore, he moved to talk about the Zionist ideology that is imperialist, colonialist, racist, than he set some of the stands that is recorded from the Zionist movement to colonize his land and he didn’t forget Golda Meir statement that was far away from any soul of humanity when he said “ the Palestinian children born every day”(58) they see in the Palestinian child, in the Palestinian tree an enemy that should be exterminated(59/58)He ended his speech by challenging the Zionist terrorism in front of all the world, “peace” was his strong weapon and he confidently said “war flares up in Palestine and yet it is in Palestine that peace will be born” (87)

The political language of Yasser Arafat speech contained a variety of terminologies and composed phrases that has implicit and explicit connotations, he used distinct fields historical, political, religious, and humanistic in order to serve his revolutionary political speech. His language was easy to comprehend but deep in its meaning that’s because he took into consideration the audience comprehension capacity and the different categories of people in the same time he could send his message to the world. He expressed peace, war, politics and revolution all of these concepts were represented in his words. In addition, he didn’t prefer to use the imagination language or any dreamy and subjective expressions, he talked about reality and his aim was to bring support, to touch people’s hearts about the Palestinian cause. He was claver and tricky in choosing his words that embarrassed the Zionist occupation in many occasions.

Abu Ammar Yasser Arafat the Arab leader, the example of struggle opened his arms for peace, represented all Palestinians and always appeared in his military suit. A ninetieth

minute was enough to reach the walls of the hall and pass it to the hearts of the audience outside.

III.3 Methodology

This chapter deals with the analysis of an important and sensitive speech announced by a political leader and chairman of the Palestine liberation organization in 1969. Yasser Arafat was known by his determination and his principals that stand for liberation from colonization, world peace and the right of self-determination.

This research deals with English text which is the translated version of the Arabic speech as mentioned before. It has been analyzed to deduce how both omission and addition strategies are used. For the sake of applying what has been said in the previous theoretical chapters. Not only how they have been used, but also its objective to shed light on the purpose they used for.

There are many processes used when dealing with this corpus. First of all the Arabic and the English texts are read separately to understand the global meaning, comprehend the hidden and implicit message between lines. In addition to what has been said, reading allows to notice the linguistic and non-linguistic elements used in the speech. The English and Arabic texts were read separately, then sentences were compared. After that, seven sentences were selected for each omission and addition and classified in table. In order to deduce the purpose behind the use of them.

III.4 Analysis

This analysis will deal with both techniques omission and addition. The following sentences are concerned with omission.

III.4.1 Omission

1. لتشارك في هذه الدورة من دورات الجمعية العامة

1. To participate in this plenary session of the United Nations.

TT	ST
To participate in	لتشارك في
	هذه الدورة من دورات
plenary session	الجمعية العامة

Arabic and English are two distinct languages, the former prefers repetition and redundancy whereas the latter is an economic language uses less words and this is what is noticed in this example. The English sentence omitted the word "دورات" because according to the translator it is a meaningless repetition and omitting it does not affect the source message. Semantically speaking, it can't be said that there is an omitted load or uncompleted meaning because the ST intention is already achieved.

2. في تقرير ادراج قضية فلسطين على جدول اعمال هذه الجمعية

2. To introduce the question of Palestine as a separate item on the Agenda of this Assembly.

TT	ST
To introduce	في تقرير ادراج
the question of Palestine	قضية فلسطين
a separate item	
on the Agenda	على جدول اعمال
of this Assembly	هذه الجمعية

Selecting the word “question” rather than “cause” has omitted the intended load of the ST and gave an impression as if it is not approved yet. This might happen as a result of two distinct points of view between the author as a believer in the Palestinian cause and the translator as just a mediator in the communication process who does not have any interest about this cause.

3. تلك المناطق من العالم صراعا مسلحا فرضته قوة الاستعمار و التمييز العنصري.

3. Their areas of the world are gripped by armed struggles provoked by imperialism and racial discrimination

The word “imperialism” is used in the TT sentence as an equivalence to the expression “

It is obvious that there is an omitted load and the chosen term is not limited in some way, the word “imperialism” is considered as a complex term that includes concepts as “ colonization, oppression and political dominance” as a result it might be hard for the receptor to get the intended meaning. The term is mentioned explicitly in the ST but the translator preferred to put it implicitly because he is not interested in bringing the world intention to Palestine as a colonized land. In this regard, the reader must to have a cultural background about this colonialism.

4. يعيش في وطنه ودياره وتحت ضلال اشجاره حرا سيدا متمتعا بكافة حقوقه القومية

4. And thereafter live in our national homeland free and sovereign, enjoying all the privileges of nationhood.

For the translator words aren't chosen randomly but they are put in a certain place to leave a particular impression as it is seen in this example where the word "privileges" was selected as an equivalence to "حقوقه" " " There is an omitted load in the TT, this omission might be occurred to serve an ideological purpose which is implicitly transferred within the word " privileges" the translator used it to prove to the world that the UN believes in justice and humanity consequently it gave the Palestinian people privileges whereas the fact does not say so and the ST expressed that this people are struggling to restore their rights the rights which they already owned but it was taken from them forcedly.

5. تحت الاستعمار و الاضطهاد العنصري.

5. Under the weight of imperialism.

TT	ST
Under	تحت
the weight of imperialism	الاستعمار الاضطهاد
	العنصري

Statistically speaking, both sentences are not equivalent in number there are four words in the ST and only three words in the TT which means that there is a word omitted "العنصري" it is noticed that the translator used the word imperialism rather than occupation because it contains a complex meaning that is embedded in the word "العنصري" "in this sentence the

translator opted for the condensation technique which consists in omitting some words in Arabic because their equivalence in English expresses them faithfully. The reason behind using condensation technique refers to the nature of English language since it is an economical language tends to use less word.

6. من يمون عدونا بطائراته وقنابله وكل أدوات القتل والتدمير.

6. Those who supply our enemy freely with planes and bombs and with every variety of murderous weapons.

TT	ST
Those who supply	من يمون
our enemy	عدونا
freely with planes and bombs	بطائراته وقنابله
and with every variety of murderous weapons.	وكل أدوات القتل
	والتدمير

The translator has opted for the condensation technique in transferring this part of the speech, this strategy obliged him to omit some words in Arabic “التدمير” because their meaning is faithfully expressed in the equivalence “murderous” since it is a complex meaning contains both of the terms “القتل” and “التدمير” but one of them was translated explicitly “القتل” into the TT whereas the other “التدمير” is mentioned implicitly and depends on the receptor effort in understanding it.

7. وأعطاهما كل امكانياته المادية و البشرية وخيرة شبابه

7. It poured its material and human resources.

TT	ST
It poured	وأعطاهما
its material	كل امكانياته المادية
and human resources	و البشرية
	وخيرة شبابه

Here the translator saw that there is no need to put equivalence to the term “وخيرة شبابه” “semantically speaking he omitted it in his translation because he thinks that the meaning is complete and faithfully achieved and since English considered an economical language he tended to use less words. From another point of view, it might have an ideological interpretation that the translator didn’t want to describe the murders committed by this occupation against innocent people generally and the youth especially.

III.4.2 Addition

1. ليعيش في وطنه ودياره وتحت ضلال اشجاره

1. So that we may regain our property, our land.

The translator recourse to add a semantic load in order to produce the closets equivalence in the TT, he depended on his cultural background about the subject where in this position he translated the meaning rather than the word itself. He is conversant with Palestine as a colonized land that struggles for its independence as a result selected the word “regain” as a translation to the word “ليعيش” to put the audience on the exact meaning. This translation was very acceptable and the meaning was faithfully achieved.

2. And old world order is crumbling before our eyes.

TT	ST
Order	+++
is crumbling	انهيار
And old world	العالم القديم
before our eyes	+++

In this illustration the word “order” is added by the translator to clarify the TT meaning and put the reader/receptor in the picture of the exact message. Addressing a target audience obliged him to add some words “order” to avoid any ambiguity or misunderstanding.

The expression “before our eyes” also was added in the English sentence, the translator could understand that the term is mentioned implicitly in the Arabic example but since the receptor is from a target language and culture he is ought to transfer the implicit meaning explicitly.

3. في تقرير ادراج قضية فلسطين على جدول اعمال هذه الجمعية

3. To introduce the question of Palestine as a separate item on the agenda of this Assembly.

The translator in this example has added the expression” a separate item” in his translation, this addition occurred to serve a specific purpose. Since the translator is addressing a target audience who lacks background about the Palestinian cause he opted for adding some pieces of information in order to clarify and make the meaning more clear and easy to understand.

4. هل هذه التظاهرات المعادية التي تنطلق في الخارج هي وجهه الحقيقي.

4. Whether the demonstration of hostility indemnity taken place outside this great hall reflect the true intent .

TT	ST
Whether the demonstration	هل هذه التظاهرات
of hostility indemnity	المعادية
taken place outside	التي تنطلق في الخارج
this great hall	+++
reflect the true intent.	هي وجهه الحقيقي

In translating this part of speech the translator added the term “this great hall” to the English version for the sake of putting the reader on the picture of the topic and helping him to build a background about the place where the conference has been held which wasn’t necessary to mention it in the Arabic sentence. The meaning was achieved and the translated sentence was very clear and comprehensible.

5.فاضطرت الشعوب المضطهدة الى التصدي له

5.those are instances of oppressed people “by intolerable circumstances” into confrontation with such oppression.

TT	ST
those are instances	+++
of oppressed people compelled	الشعوب المضطهدة
by intolerable circumstances”	+++

into confrontation with such oppression.

الى التصدي له

The example contain many added word first we have” those are instance of” which does not exist in the Arabic version, here the translator has added to show and direct the listener and reader to other nations under the oppression like the Palestinian people that share the same faith and the same circumstances. The other one is “by intolerable circumstances” which mean الظروف القاهرة and it was mentioned as sign and symbol of colonization weather it is Zionist or another one.

6.الا أن السلام في جنوب الفيتنام مزال بعيدا بعيدا عن أن يكون سلاما حقيقيا.

6.no one can say that genuine peace has been achieved.

This case is little bite different than the other once. The sentence her was not translated word for word, It was interpreted to give the same meaning. The Arabic example used repetition of the word بعيدا to confirm that there is no peace in Vietnam. Also the English sentence has used” no can say” to assure of no peace.The translator her used interpretation trying to achieve the same meaning and idea of the Arabic sentence and he did.

7.في مؤتمر الموارد الاولية والتنمية.

7.at the sixth special session of general assembly on raw material and development.

TT	ST
at the sixth	+++
special session	+++
of general assembly	في مؤتمر

From “at sixth.....assembly” was implicit and not mentioned in the Arabic version,although it is explicit and clear in the English version. The translator was obliged to add those words for the sake of avoiding any confusion with any other conferences that have the same title.

III.5 Conclusion

In this part of the study many findings and outcomes have been concluded through the analysis of Yasser Arafat’s speech that aimed at discovering the strategies used by the translator to achieve the same meaning of the original text specially two strategies which this study is concerned with: omission and addition.

Furthermore, this type of text introduces a very important and sensitive point in translation which is loyalty and faithfulness. It obliges the translator to be faithful to the original text or to deviate from it .tis chapter also contain definition of corpus which the political speech of Yasser Arafat in the Arabic language and it’s English translation.

In addition to that it produced the analytical method used when dealing with the chosen sentences.it is noticed also through the analysis, that literal translation is used beside omission and addition. That leads to a weak translation and does not serve the original meaning. The sentence of “gun and olive branch” is best example.in the Arabic sentence (غصن الزيتون) symbolize peace and the desire of negotiation, however thee words (بندقية ثائر) represent a clear threat of legitimate resistance.in this case the literal translation was not the best method or technique used.

The translators has added many sentences and phrases as well as clarified, and explain the meaning of the original, also to discover the implicit meaning in the speech and make it clearer to the listener and reader.

Conclusion

This research mainly attempts to discuss the problem of translating political speech especially from Arabic into English. First it started by flipping through literature to discover the main station of translation process as prove of its importance in past life and now. In addition it represent two various definitions of translation produced by Nida and Catford.it tackles the issue of equivalence as important point in the successful of translation process. This field has been studied by many scholars, two of them are mentioned .theses equivalences are used to bridge the gabs between the translated and original text.

Apart from that, this study discusses the connection between the translator and text, if he is faithful to the original text or his ideology, idea and opinion interfered in his translation .this point is tackled in brief. Also the problem of loss and gain was handled, with its kinds and levels. The main part of the study is political speech which has been defined according to many scholars and precisely it tackles the language used in such type.

Amongst many techniques used in the translation of political speeches provided by many scholars and linguistics who contributed themselves for the field of translation, this study is concerned with omission and addition techniques classified in style and if they are used implicitly or explicitly. The research also contains the status of the Arabic language in many fields that is due to the corpus which is in the Arabic language.

The analysis of the corpus will lead to a better understanding of this study.Many points have been summarized and deduced to discover the techniques used by the translator to handle the speech mainly omission and addition. He opted for omission in order to imply what was explicit intentionally or unintentionally in the source text. Whereas he applied addition strategies to explicate what was implied in the source. It is noticed that the use of omission in some sentences could not achieve the intended meaning.

Overall, this study will show how does translation of political speeches shapes the people's opinions, also shows their ideological purposes. Besides that, it is an indication of the policy used by countries and their reactions to certain causes.Endly, rendering a political text into

another language using omission and addition techniques helps the translator to overcome hardships that might arise during this process

ملخص الدراسة

الحذف و الاضافة في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي بين التصريح والاضمار

تعد ترجمة الخطاب السياسي من اصعب الترجمات التي تعترض المترجم نظرا لحساسية اللغة المستخدمة فيه فهي قادرة على تحديد السياسة الخارجي للدول و رسم العلاقات بينهما و كما تأثر على المواقف الأيدولوجية. اثناء القيام بعملية نقل الخطاب من لغة الاصل الى لغة الهدف. قد تعترض المترجم مشاكل و مزلق تجعل من عملية ايجاد المكافئ المناسب امرا صعبا. فكما هو معلوم ان اي خطأ قد يؤدي لنشوب خلاف مع الدول وفي بعض الاحيان الى اندلاع الحرب كما حدث في الهجوم الامريكي على هيروشيما و ناغ زاكي 1945 الذي اودى بحياة 70 الف لحظة القاء القنبلة و100 الف اخرين جراء الشعاع النووي لها. كل هذا بسبب الترجمة المخلوطة للكلمة اليابانية "موكوساتسو". فهذه الاخيرة قد تعني "الرفض" او "التجاهل" في حين ان المقابل الادق لهذه الكلمة في ذلك اللقاء هو "لا تعليق". إلا ان ما انتشر في وكالات الانباء ذلك الوقت كان خلاف ذلك فأخذت الكلمة بعناها السليبي الا و هو "لا يستحق التعليق" مما اغضب القادة الامريكيون حينها فحدث ما حدث.

ترجمة الخطاب السياسي ليست بالمسألة السهلة والهيبة لذلك وجب على المترجم الاطلاع والبحث اشامل في كيفية ترجمة هذه النوعية من الخطابات وذلك للاستعانة بأبحاث سابقة ونظريات تخدم هذا المجال. ايضا وجب عليه التدقيق و التمحيص اثناء عملية الترجمة فأى خطأ بسيط قد يؤدي الي لبس في الفهم وهذا اثناء ترجمة الاراضي العربية الى اراض عربية. ففي البند الخاص بالانسحاب الاسرائيلي من الاراضي العربية التي احتلتها عام 1967 في قرار مجلس الامن رقم 242

كان بيان الانسحاب بنسخته الفرنسية المقدم للدول العربية ينص على انسحاب القوات المسلحة الاسرائيلية المحتلة في الصراع الاخير. بينما تمسكت القوات الإسرائيلية بالنسخة الانجليزية التي تنص على انسحاب اسرائيل من اراض عربية دون استخدام "the" أو استخدام "all" بل كلمة "territories" فقط.

من الحق و السذاجة اعتبار هذا سببا وجيها لرفض اسرائيل الانسحاب من الاراضي العربية لكن عدم دقة المترجم فتحت المجال للمراغة واصبحت سببا في التسييس.

من أهم العناصر التي قام هذا البحث بتناولها هي ذلك الاختلاف التركيبي و البنية اللغوية المختلفة بين اللغتين الانجليزية والعربية. فيندرج عن هذا سواء اسقاط مصطلح وخسارته أو ربح و اضافة لأخر. نفس الشيء ينطبق على الشحنت التي اثناء عملية الترجمة يحدث لها نقصان او زياده. وقد شبه علماء اللغة هذا كإفراغ كوب ماء في اخر فتبقى مجموعة من القطرات في الكاس الاولى وذلك بسبب متطلبات العملية.

مما لاشك فيه ان اهم المعضلات التي ستواجه المترجم هي صعوبة ايجاد المكافئ المناسب وذلك بسبب حساسية هذا النوع من النصوص. فقد تطرق لهذا الموضوع العديد من العلماء مثل جاكسون فيني دابلنيهلكلير الا ان هذه الدراسة عنيت بتعريف بوبوفيك للتكافؤ من خلال تقديمه اربع انواع لها:

-التكافؤ اللغوي: اذ يكون هنالك تجانس على المستوى اللغوي في كلا النصين الاصل والهدف أي ترجمة كلمة مقابل كلمة.

- التكافؤ الترافقي (العمودي) : يكون هنالك تكافؤ لعناصر المحور ترافقي معبر، أي عناصر اللغة، ويرى بوبوفيك أن هذا النوع اعلى من التكافؤ اللغوي.

- التكافؤ الأسلوبي الترجمي: في هذه الحالة يوجد مقابل وظيفي للعناصر في النص الاصل و الترجمة ويهدف الهوية معبرة مع معنى مطابق ثابت.

- التكافؤ السياقي (النصي): يكون فيها مكافئ للصياغة السياقية بين معاني النص، أي أنه مكافئ للشكل والتكوين.

في حين ذهب نيدا الي تقسيم المكافئ الي قسمين حركي ديناميكي و اخر شكلي. هذا الاخير يركز على الرسالة نفسها في الشكل والمضمون كما يسميه أيضا الترجمة الشرحية، وهدفها تمكين القارئ من فهم النص الاصيل وتقريب المعنى قدر المعنى قدر المستطاع. كما تعتمد على تقنية النقل الحرفي للمصطلحات في حين ان بعض العناصر في النص الاصيل تحتاج الي تكييف لتوصيل معناها ، اضافة الى المصطلحات ذات الطابع الثقافي التي تتطلب هي كذلك التكييف.

أما بالنسبة للشق الحركي أو الديناميكي فهو مبني على مبدأ التأثير المتكافئ **equivalent effect** أي يحاول المترجم إيجاد مكافئ طبيعي للنص حيث تكون استجابة وتأثير النص المترجم على القارئ نفسه تأثير النص الأصلي عليه.

جاءت هذه الدراسة لتوضيح بعض الاستراتيجيات التي يلجأ لها المترجم أثناء نقل الخطاب من لغة إلى أخرى. حيث صب التركيز على المستوى الدلالي الذي يتضمن مفهومي التصريح والإضمار والمستوى الأسلوبي الذي يشمل الحذف والإضافة. عرف كل من المنظرين ليتشو شورت الأسلوب على أنه الطريق التي يستعمل بها شخص معين اللغة في سياق معين من أجل تحقيق هدف محدد. أما عن مصطلح الأسلوب في الترجمة فقد انقسم الى نوعين:

*أسلوب النص الأصلي: وهو كل ما يوظفه كاتب النص اللغة من حيث نوع النص والبلاغة و القواعد النحوية و الصرفية من أجل إنتاج نصه.

*أسلوب النص الهدف: حيث أكدت منى بيكر أنه ليس على المترجم أن يمتلك أسلوبا خاصا به بل تقتصر مهمته على إنتاج نص مكافئ للنص الأصلي دون اظهار أي رأي خاص أو تغيير في بنية اللغة نتيجة انحياز لموقف معين مما قد يولد ذلك المعنى المطلوب. انطلاقا من هذا الموقف تم التطرق لتقنيتي الحذف والاضافة باعتبار أن تأثيرهما يكون على مستوى الأسلوب.

ارتبط مفهوم الاضافة بكل ما هو مضاف وزائد في النص المترجم و لم يرد ذكره في النص الاصل و قال نيو مارك أن الاضافة قد تكون أساسية ومفيدة غايتها توضيح كل ما هو غامض أو ما قد يخلق فهما خاطئا للمتلقي أو القارئ هذا من جهة . أو قد يكون نوعا من التلاعب الذي يلجأ له المترجم لتحقيق مأرب ايدولوجي أو ترسيخ فكرة معينة. وقد تم تقسيم تقنية الاضافة ال أنواع نذكرها:

*الاضافة على مستوى الجملة ومنها نوعان:

-**اضافة أدوات الربط** : وذلك نتيجة الاختلاف المتولد بين اللغتين (العربية والانجليزية) من الناحية اللغوية أو الثقافية، وينجم عن هذه العقبات اضافة في أدوات الربط(الواو،الفاء ،ثم) مما قد يؤثر على النص الذي أنتجه المترجم أو حتى قد يمس بالمعنى الأساسي للنص الأصلي.

-**اضافة الأفعال**: ويظهر هذا النوع على مستوى الجملة حيث قد يعمل المترجم على تغيير بعض الصفات والأسماء الى أفعال أو قد يتم اضافة أفعال لم ترد في الأصل بغية إنتاج ترجمة أكثر قبولا.

- **تغيير المضمرة الى مصرح**: لأن المتلقي من لغة وثقافة مغايرة .يجد المترجم نفسه مجبرا على فك التعابير المضمرة و قراءة ما بين السطور حتى يستسهل الفهم على المستقبل وتوضيح صورة الموضوع دون المساس بالمعنى الأصلي للأصل.

-**اضافة معلومة**: قد تتطلب بعض المواضيع اضافة معلومة معينة أو لفظ محدد وذلك أم المترجم ارتأى أن المعنى كان ناقصا أو لم يؤدي نفس الغرض أو لم يملك شحنة الأصل ذاتها حتى يكون الناتج الدلالي للمترجم مقبولا مفهوما ومحافظا على غاية الاصل.

أما عن مفهوم الحذف وقد تعلق بكل ما تم حذفه أو إلغاؤه في النص الهدف وكان موجودا في النص الأصل. قد يؤدي سماع كلمة الحذف الى التشكيك في مشروعية هذه التقنية بناء على خلفية معنى الكلمة. حيث تناولت بيكر هذا الجانب وأفصحت قائلة أن هاته الاستراتيجية قد تبدو قوية في معناها إلا أن لا ضير في حذف الترجمة أو تعبير في سياق معين (1992 ص40)

ويحدث الحذف نتيجة الاختلاف بين اللغات سواءا كان ثقافيا فبعض التراكيب اللغوية تحمل معنى ثانيا اتفق عليه في مجتمع ما اضافة الى معانها المعجمي ويختلف هذا المعنى من مجتمع الى آخر ، مما قد يؤدي الى الوقوع في سوء الفهم ومثال ذلك كلمة "بومبة" في المجتمع العربي تعد نذيرا للشؤم بينما عند المجتمع الانجليزي يراها رمزا للحكمة.

أو اختلافا نحويا فالعربية تفضل تقديم الافعال ولها جمعان (مثنى وجمع) أما الانجليزية فغالبا ماتبدا بالاسم ولها جمع واحد ولقد لخصت بيكر الحذف في ثلاثة أشكال:

*** حذف كلمة :** يلجأ المترجم الى حذف كلمة أو عبارة قد لا تساهم في بناء المعنى المرغوب فيه أولا تمد القارئ بالشرح الثاني.

*** حذف عبارة اصطلاحية:** بما أن هذا النوع من العبارات لا يفهم من المعنى الحرفي للكلمات، بينما يرتبط بثقافة اللغة والمجتمع الذي ينتمي اليه . هذا ما يصعب ايجاد المكافئ الأنسب له أثناء ترجمته من لغة الى اخرى. فيجد المترجم نفسه في مواضع معينة مجبرا على حذفه اذا لم يتوفر المكافئ الاسلم له في اللغة الهدف أو قد يعتمد على اعادة صياغته بما يتناسب و أسلوب اللغة

*** حذف في محتوى المعلومة:** أصبح جليا أن اللغات تختلف فيما بينها في عدة تراكيب من حيث العدد (مفرد: جمع) الجنسين (مذكر ، مؤنث) الزمن (ماضي ، حاضر ، مستقبل)و صعب ايجاد تراكيب تتفق عليه كل اللغات. لذلك اذا كانت اللغة المترجم اليها تفتقد لواحد من هاته التراكيب وكالمذكر في اللغة الاصل فانه يستوجب على المترجم حذف المعلومة التي استعملت هذا التركيب.

ليتسنى القول أن هذه التقنية تتولد عن اختلاف لغوي ثقافي أو ديني بين لغتين أو قد ينجم عن ممارسة ايديولوجية للمترجم.

ثم تطرق البحث إلى المستوى الدلالي ليدرس معنى اللفظ والتراكيب اللغوية، حيث أن نشأة الدراسات التي تعنى بالمعنى انطلقت من علم اللسانيات وكان أهم روادها "فرديناند دو سوسيج" وقد قسمه "نيداوتايير" إلى قسمين:

1/المعنى الحقيقي(الأساسي):وهو المعنى المتصل بالوحدة المعجمية حينما ترد في أقل سياق لا يعطي أهمية للمعنى المجازي.مثال:رأس=عضو في جسم الإنسان.

2/المعنى التضميني:يشمل المعنى الحقيقي للكلمة إلى جانب معنى تصويري يرتبط بثقافة وخبرة مجتمع ما.مثال:رأس=إضافة إلى أنه عضو في جسم الإنسان فهو في بعض المجتمعات يطلق على الإنسان الذي يترأس شيئا ما،وتتدخل مجموعة من العوامل لفهم هذا النوع.حيث هناك بعض المصطلحات التي ترتبط بفئة معينة أو تتشارك معتقدات واحدة فمثلا في المجال الطبي يتفق العاملون فيه على قاموس خاص ومفهوم لديهم،وقد تحمل الكلمة معنى مخالفا لدى متلقيان سماعها في نفس الوقت والمكان وذلك راجع لخلفية المتلقي نفسه فعبرة " رأيت حريقا" إذا ما قالها شخص لصديقه قد لا تحرك فيه شيئا وإذامتلقاها اطفائي فهي نداء استغاثة.أما عن العامل اللغوي فهو أن هناك بعض الكلمات تتماشى مع كلمات محددة دون غيرها ويتغير المعنى بتغير الكلمة المرتبطة بها white board/white house

تركز المستوى الدلالي على دراسة مصطلحي التصريح والإضمار وذلك أن تأثيرهما بارز على هذا المستوى. فعرف كل من "فناي وداريلنت" التصريح على أنه عملية إظهار معلومة معينة في نص الهدف كانت مضمرة في نص الأصل انطلاقاً من السياق الوارد فيها. وقد فرعه المنظر "كلودي" إلى:

1/ **تصريح واجب**: يرتبط بالأنظمة اللغوية التي تختلف من لغة إلى أخرى. فأتداء عملية الترجمة قد يضطر المترجم إلى التصريح بألفاظ مضمرة وذلك أن طبيعة اللغة التي يترجم إليها تستوجب ذلك (أبنية الأفعال، الجمع والمفرد)

2/ **تصريح اختياري**: يتعلق بالأسلوب الذي يميز كل لغة فيوظفه المترجم أحياناً ليضمن ترجمة متينة ومعنى كاملاً عن طريق إضافته لحروف الجر وأدوات الربط.

3/ **تصريح براغماتي**: حيث يرتبط هذا الأخير بثقافة وعبقرية كل لغة تفرض على المترجم إضافة بعض الكلمات أو العبارات لإيصال المعنى كاملاً.

أما عن مفهوم الإضمار فقد ارتبط بكل ما هو مخفي وغير ظاهر ورد في الأصل وأضمر في النص المترجم. فالمعنى المضمّر هو المعنى غير المصرح به وقد يرادف المعنى المحذوف حيث فرض نفسه في عدة مجالات خاصة المجال السياسي منها باعتباره منطقة محظورة تشدّد الرقابة فيها وحتى لا يقع الخطيب في مشاكل جراء كلام قاله يتخذ من الإضمار وسيلة لإيصال رسالته ونشر أفكاره.

في خضم هذا الموضوع يجد المترجم باعتباره أولاً قارئاً للنص الأصل تحدياً في فهم النص الباطني فتبادر إليه سلسلة من التأويلات اللامتناهية التي يمكن تقليصها تأويل واحد مقصود في الأصل إذا كان يمتلك قراءة تحليلية للنص لفهم المعاني الظاهرة للكلمات والعلاقة بينها ثم قراءة ثانية لاستخراج المعنى المتضمن دون اغفال السياق وهذا يتوقف على إلمامه بالموضوع وخلفياته. ليبدأ المترجم بعد ذلك في توظيف كفاءاته اللغوية والثقافية والحضارية من أجل إنتاج ترجمة مكافئة للنص الأصلي. وقد قال عبد الله الشناق في ذلك «على المترجم أن يترجم حضارة وليس لغة».

كل هذه النقاط تشكل تحدياً في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي نظراً لخصائصه التي يتميز بها. فهو يستعمل العبارات القصيرة والألفاظ التي تشجع على التحريض والاثارة بما فيها الصور البلاغية، كما يستخدم التضاد وأسلوب التكرار ويكثر من المعاني الضمنية. فقد صنفت اللغة السياسة من بين اللغات التي تتقن التلاعب بالكلمات في الخطاب، حيث يوظف الخطيب أفكاره وأرائه كأسلحة اتجاه المتلقي بغرض التأثير والاستقطاب. يلجأ السياسيون إلى شحن خطاباتهم بدلالات هامشية وإيحاءات لشحذهم الناس وإقناعهم بأفكار معينة وقد انتفق على أن اللغة السياسة قد وصلت إلى حد المراوغة يصعب القول معه أنها مازالت تتصدق بالموضوعية، ولا هي أيضاً ذات طابع شخصي بل أقرب ما يمكن وصفها به أنها قوالب مرنة يمكن الباسها على أكثر من موضوع وأحياناً تتناسب مع أشياء متناقضة.

من هذا المنطلق وجب على المترجم أن يكون واسع الاطلاع بالأحداث السياسية وأن يكون محنكاً ومتقناً لكلا اللغتين، دون اغفال ميولات وأيديولوجيات ملقي الخطاب. حتى يكون إنتاج المكافئ قريباً من الأصلي، وأثناء القيام بعملية الترجمة يجد المترجم نفسه محاطاً بإيديولوجية المتلقي حيث أن النص الأصلي سيكون مشبعاً بإيديولوجية وضعها الخطيب لأهداف سياسية بحتة. أما عن عملية النقل النص إلى لغة الهدف فتظهر إيديولوجية المترجم من خلال اختياره للكلمات ووضعها في معنى معين تلقاه من قبل القارئ. الذي غالباً ما يجد المترجم نفسه مقيداً بثقافة المتلقي وإيديولوجيته أثناء ترجمته للنص الأصلي إلى المجتمع المستهدف. فمثلاً في موضوع سياسي تناولت وسائل الإعلام الغربية عبارة "مقتل منفذ الهجوم الإرهابي ضد مركز للشرطة في تل أبيب" وتناولتها وسائل الإعلام العربية «استشهاد منفذ العملية الفدائية ضد مركز الشرطة في تل أبيب». كلتا العبارتين تنتميان لقضية واحدة إلا أن النظرة اختلفت وندخلت الإيديولوجية كعامل أساسي، مما يصعب على المترجم الالتزام بمبدأ الحياد التام في نقل هاته النصوص.

ثم عرجت الدراسة إلى تناول اللغة العربية كلغة قوة وسلطة ويكفيها قداسة أنها لغة القرآن الكريم. إذ استطاعت هذه اللغة أن تسام وبشكل كبير في عدة مجالات وميادين منها الفلك، مجال الطب، مجال الدين. وتعتبر هذه اللغات النثرية التي تغنى بها الشعراء والاكاتب وأبدعوا في توظيفها، وكانت لغة الخطابة لكثير من السياسيين وذلك لقدرتها على الإقناع والتأثير في نفس المتلقي وأفكاره.

كان اختيار هذا الخطاب ناتجا عن كونه من أشهر الخطابات التي أثرت في العالم وغيرت نظرتة. وقد كانت الشخصية العرفانية تحسن استخدام ما هو لغوي لخدمة ما هوسياسي. ولغة الخطابة لديه كانت عميقة المعنى، سهلة التركيب تناولت عدة مشارب منها الديني ، القومي والسياسي. وكان خطابه يتسم بالواقعية أكثر منه عاطفيا وذلك لأنه على علم أنه على علم أن كلامه يشحذ هم شعبه ويلعب دورا كبيرا في جذب التأييد العربي والدولي لقضيته. خطاب غصن الزيتون كان من اعمق الخطابات العمارتية التي حولت القضية الفلسطينية الى قضية سياسية مشروعة غرست في أذهان العالم أجمع و أعادت للفلسطينيين اعتبارهم ومكانتهم كشعب بدل لاجئين أو ارهاب . ونادت بالسلام والحرية . أبو عمار ياسر عرفات كان رجل السلام والحرب في ان واحد.

بعد هاته المقتطفات ، تم توضيح منهجية التحليل وعملية تطبيق الجانب النظري على بعض الامثلة التي تم اختيارها من الخطاب بهدف الوصول الى نتائج معينة والتي كان أهمها: الكشف عن أهم الاستراتيجيات التي اعتمد عليها المترجم في الخطاب والتي كانت الحذف والاضافة. فأحيانا يستعمل الحذف لإضمار ما كان مصرحا بقصد أو بغير قصد وأحيانا أخرى يلجأ للإضافة لتصريح ما كان مضمرا في الاصل. في معظم الاماكن فشلت استراتيجية الحذف الامانة في نقل و أثر موقف المترجما و تحيزه لقضية ما على نقله للمعنى كاملا. وما يتم ملاحظته أيضا أن استراتيجية الاضافة كانت طاغية على الحذف وقد يرجع السبب أن المترجم أراد أن يوضح ويفسر فحوي الموضوع للمتلقي باعتباره غريبا عنه ويجعله

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