People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
KasdiMerbah Ouargla University

Faculty of Letters and Languages

Department of Letters and English Language

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Master's Degree in the field of English Language and Literature

Major: Translation:Arabic-English-Arabic

Investigating Collocation Subtitled in Political discourse From English into Arabic

Case Study : Obama's speech video for Yezidis and Christianity in Iraq

Presented and defendedby

Djabourabi Raissa   **Mindjou Hanane**

Supervised by

Dr.Ahmed NoureddineBelarbi

Before the Jury

Dr. Kouded Mohammed...examiner kmou

Dr. DoufeneAbdelmedjide...chairperson kmou

ACademic year: 2021/2022

Acknowledgements

All praises and thanks are due to Allah the most gracious and most merciful, who generously provided me health, strength, tolerance and knowledge to complete this exciting graduation day.

I would like to acknowledge and give my warmest thanks to my supervisor Dr.Belarbi Ahmed Noureddine for his valuable advice and comments, who helped me achieving this work and make it possible. I would like to extend my thanks to my partner Djabourabi Raissa for her assistance and support.

My thanks also go to my dear parents Mohamed and Cherifa, who have always been there to support and encourage me in my journey in every way possible and their prayer for me what sustained me this far

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to all the professors who taught me during all academic years

Dedication 1

My dissertation is dedicated to my family and many friends. I owe a special degree of

gratitude to my beloved parents, fouzi and Farida Djabourabi, whose words of

encouragement and tenacity continue to echo in my ears. My sisters, who have never left

my side and are extremely important to me. I will always be grateful for everything they

have done for me; without their help, I would not be where I am now.

Dedication 2

In deep respect with true love I would like to dedicate this thesis to my lovely parents for nursing

me with affection and love and for their encouragement to keep trying, never quite, never give in

to many supporters that have stuck by me through thick and thin

To all member of my family, all the department teacher for their moral support, understanding

and patience.

List of Contents

Part 1 : theoretical part

Chapter one : political discourse

Chapter two :Audiovisual Translation

Chapter three : Collocation and Translation

Part 2 : practical part

Chapter Four :The analysis of Translation Of Collocation in Obama's Speech

List of Tables

Table	Page
The difference between Subtitling and Dubbing	9
The criteria of Macro-Strategies	11
Detailed subtitling strategies on the micro level	11/12
Types of Subtitling	12
Types of Collocations	34
Different Collocation of differnet meaning	37
The elements structure by Van Dijk	29
The English and Arabic collocations in the PD	43/44

LIST OF SAMPLES OF THE ANALYSIS

Samples	Type	Page
Sample 01	Adverb + adjective	44
Sample 02	Verb + noun	45
Sample 03	Adverb + verb	45
Sample 04	Noun + noun	46
Sample 05	Verb + adverb	46
Sample 06	Adjective + noun	47
Sample 07	Verb + noun	47
Sample 08	Verb + verb	48
Sample 09	Adjective + noun	48
Sample 10	Noun + noun	49

List of abbreviation

Abbreviation	Expression
AV	Audiovisual
AVT	Audiovisual Translation
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language
ST	Source Text
TT	Target Text
PD	Political Discourse
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis

List of appendices

Abstract

This study aims at investigating the problems that translators face when they subtitle political discourse from English into Arabic. Particularly, it attempts to identify the main challenges for the translators during subtitling process, and what are the presented solutions 'strategies' by theorists to overcome them. In order to have a full understanding of subtitling, it will start with defining what is subtitling? Its types, classifications and then exploring the challenges which translators encounter during the subtitling process. After all, the suggested strategies in the field of subtitling to overcome this challenges will be discussed.

On the other hand, political discourse is characterized by numerous features like One of the most important aggression and the agonistic ability (competitiveness) we will explore them later on . According to its importance and great impact on translation. As a result, this study was conducted on Obama's Speech for Yezidi and Christianity in Iraq, as well as its Arabic translations, with the goal of analyzing and comparing a selection of English collocations extracted from the speech to their Arabic translations

Keywords: subtitling, translation, political discourse, collocation, strategies

مستخلص البحث

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقيق في الصعوبات التي
يواجهها المسترجونعندما يقومون بسترجة الخطاب السياسي
منا للغة الإنجليزية إلى اللغة العربية. على وجه الخصوص، نحاول التعرف
على التحديات الرئيسية للمسترجين أثناء عملية السترجة، وما هي
الحلول المقترحة «الاستراتيجيات» من قبل المنظرين للتغلب عليها. من
أجل الحصول على فهم كامل للترجمة.

سنبدأ بتحديد ماهية السترجة. أنواعها وتصنيفاتها ثم استكشاف
التحديات التي يواجهها المسترجون أثناء عملية السترجة.

بعدها، ستتم مناقشة الاستراتيجيات المقترحة في مجال السترجة للتغلب
على هذه التحديات و هو يهدف بشكل خاص إلى الإجابة على الأسئلة
التالية:

ماهي الصعوبات و التحديات التي يواجهها المسترجون عندما يقومون
بسترجة الخطاب السياسي من اللغة الإنجليزية إلى العربية؟

ماهي الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها المسترجون في سترجة الخطاب السياسي
؟

من ناحية أخرى, يتميز الخطاب السياسي بالعديد من السمات أهمها
العدوانية و القدرة التنافسية التي سنستطلع عليها لاحقا

وفق لأهميتها و تأثيرها الكبير على الترجمة. نتيجة لذلك أجرينا
هذه الدراسة حول خطاب أوباما لليزيدية و المسيحية في العراق.
بالإضافة إلى ترجمتها للعربية بـ هدف تحليل و مقارنة مجموعة من
المتلازمات اللفظية الإنجليزية المستخلصة من الخطاب بترجماتها
العربية

الكلمات الدلالية : السترجة . الترجمة . الخطاب السياسي . المتلازمات
اللفظية . الاستراتيجيات

General introduction

Political communication requires translation so that political debate can cross national boundaries. Translation contributes to the escalation of conflict while also contributing to its resolution. Political discourse may not be transmitted and understood among the many parties involved in a dispute if it is not translated and interpreted.

Translation can serve as a political tool used by the translator to implement a certain political agenda

we will examine political discourse ; Politics and translation are tightly connected; each has an impact on the other. When the media gets engaged, this becomes even more visible. The media is frequently used to deliver a political message to the general public, and in certain cases, to persuade them to follow that message. Before political discourse is published in the media(ex : YOUTUBE), it requires a thorough translation process in which the ideological aspect plays a significant role, by going through political discourse we have to mention critical discourse analysis , CDA aims to investigates on mirroring society and influencing social relations O'Barr (1984: 264)Van Dijk (1986: 4) emphasizes this aspect, stating that CDA investigates social issues.

After talking about media, politics, and translation we will talkonthe last section of this work about collocation which plays an important role in political discourse because each discourse has its own collocation so what is it ? - It's a term that's used to describe two terms that are frequently used together it is important to learn and to know how to use them , they have types ; grammatical and lexical and sometimes we face issues when translating them into another language because a change can happen in the process and the type would change resulting another term in the translated language .

1.Statement of the problem

There is no doubt that the films and programs that are streamed on television or YouTube today capture our interest on a regular basis, particularly those that are subtitled or dubbed into Arabic. One of the most challenging tasks for all translators is how to render subtitled language elements into another language, especially collocations in the political discourse. The translators may face different sorts of problems when conveying their meaning into Arabic in political texts, and what are the presented strategies to overcome them?

2.Objective of study

This study aims at investigating the problems that translators face when they subtitle political discourse from English into Arabic. Particularly, it attempts to identify the main challenges for the translators during subtitling process. also to highlight the procedures used in translating collocations, in addition to clarifying the concept of collocations and its translation in such texts. It aims also at understanding the concept of translating political discourse stating to their strategies and *their importance.*

3.Research questions

In order to reach the above-mentioned aims, the study attempts to answer this main question:

  ➢ What are the difficulties that the translators face when subtitling Political Discourse?
  ➢ What are the procedures adopted by translators when subtitling collocations in PD?

4.Hypotheses

For the sake of answering the above-raised questions, the study hypothesizes that;

  ➢ the difficulties that the translator face when subtitling diverse from respecting time limit to experiencing various cultures to word count reduction
  ➢ The translator uses certain procedures most of the time to translate collocations, the most widely used is literal translation

5.Methodology

As long as this study is about subtitling political discourse collocations, it will be applied as a result on Obama's Speech in Iraq, with its Arabic version; the methodology followed in this study is a descriptive- analytical method. Accordingly, the researcher is going to select a certain number of collocations extracted from the speech and describe how they are translated and to analyze the results found in order to see whether there are differences or similarities in translating these collocations from English into Arabic.

6.Structure of the Study

This study is divided into two main parts; theoretical and practical. The first part is divided into three chapters; the first chapter is about political discourse, its relation with CDA, politics and ideology and their importance. The second chapter entitled   audiovisual translation; it tackles the notion of subtitling , their types, strategies and challenges..The third chapter is about the collocations and translation; it defines the description' the norms and the way of translating collocations

The last chapter is allocated to the application of the findings of the theoretical part. In which the researchers will analyze the collocations were gathered from Obama's speech and to analyses their translations from English into Arabic.

8.Literature Review

Audiovisual translation is one of the most commonly encountered types of translation nowadays. There are numerous studies and researches on the subject, as well as numerous scholars who have previously tackled this type of translation. For example, in their book "Audiovisual Translation Language Transfer," Jorge Diaz Cintas and Gunilla Anderman discuss this type of translation (2009). Carol O'Sullivan and Jean-Francois Cornu, who provided a clear chronological overview of audiovisual translation in "The Routledge Handbook of Audiovisual Translation." The strategy to be studied is subtitling, which is defined by Jorge Diaz as "a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the kower part of the screen. Furthermore, in their book "Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling" (2007), Jorge Diaz and Aline Remael distinguish between Subtitling and other forms of translation, and investigate the various types of subtitles and their classification based on various parameters. The second strategy is referred to as "dubbing."

Many studies and research have been conducted on political discourse and collocation translation, but only a few have focused on collocation translation in political speeches. On the other hand, J.R.Firth coined the term "collocation" in the 1950s to describe a multi-word construct that occurs during a locating procedure. In her book "In Other Words," Baker (1992) discusses collocations and the difficulties of translating them, stating that differences in collocations between the source and target texts can cause problems and obstacles for the translator because "some of these problems are more difficult to handle than others" (p. 54)

Ghazala (2007, pp. 17-18) in his dictionary "DAR EL-ILM'S Dictionary of Collocations" has defined collocations as "phrases of matching words" , he also has given the different types of collocations dividing them into grammatical and lexical ones. In addition, Sharkas (2015) in her article entitled "T he Use of Technical Collocations in Popular Science Genres" has spoke about a specific kind of collocations which is "technical collocations".

There are many research papers studied the translation of collocations in various types of texts, as the translation of collocations in legal texts and religious texts. In this respect, this research is conducted to study the translation of collocations in political texts.

Chapter One

Political discourse

1.1 Introduction

This section overviews the body of research known as political discourse and political discourse analysis. we begin by defining terms and definition, then situating the features of political discourse and also describing it then

we consider the relationship between political discourse (PD) and critical discourse analysis (CDA) and the ideological impact on translating (PD) then we discuss critical discourse analysis and translation and we'll see its role in translation , we conclude by reviewing the studies of (PD) and (CDA).

> ❖ "Necessary,""inextricable,""essential,""indispensable,""inseparable," In response to the inquiry, "What is the relationship between language and politics?" each of these words is constantly invoked by discourse analysts and political scientists alike. "It is undoubtedly the case that politics cannot be conducted without language, and it is almost certainly the case that the use of language in the formation of social organizations leads to what we call 'politics' in a wide sense," say Chilton and Schaffner (1997). (206). Pelinka (2007) asserts that "language must be seen (and examined) as a political phenomena," and that politics must be conceived and researched as a discursive reality," noting that the study of language extends beyond the fields of literature and linguistics (129).

1.1.2 Defining terms

Text and discourse:

Discourse is a broad phrase with many different meanings. It has a variety of meanings in different professions (Titscher et al., 2000: 42). In practical terms, the term "discourse" can refer to a certain concept in Linguistics, but it can also refer to a different concept in Sociology or Philosophy. The term discourse is a bit of a misnomer in linguistics, as it doesn't appear to have a precise definition.

Some linguists, such as van Dijk (1997a, 1997b), define discourse as a single spoken event or a collection of related utterances or texts communicated in a single activity. Others look at debate from an ideological and political standpoint. For example, the discourse of socialism does not refer to a particular communicative exchange, but rather to a collection of related concepts, attitudes, and ideologies.(Trosborg, 1997: 4).. A text, on the other hand, is a single instance of

language for Fairclough (2003: 24), but a genre is a collection of texts used in a certain setting to serve a specific goal.

"Discourse," according to van Dijk (cited in Titscher et al, 2000: 44), is "data that is liable for empiric analysis." As a result, this term can be used to refer to the complete process of social contact, whereas text is merely a part of it. A political party's discourse thus encompasses all remarks, news releases, and speeches issued by the party and its officials.

1.1.3 Politics and political discourse

After defining text and discourse and demonstrating the distinctions between the two ideas in terms of implication and usage, it is critical to distinguish another set of terms in connection to the thesis's subject: political discourse and politics

According to Roberts (1971), the term "politics" can refer to both an action and the study of that activity. Politics is a process that occurs in a social setting that may extend beyond the national level. Its goal is to use political power to tackle public-sector difficulties and problems. It usually entails activities carried out by diverse groups who share common concerns about societal issues. Some of these organizations, such as political parties, are purely political in character.

Political discourse is identified by its players or creators, primarily politicians, according to Van Dijk (ibid). In fact, the majority of political discourse research studies concentrate on the text and speech of professional actors in the realm of politics and political institutions. Presidents, ministers, high-ranking government officials, members of Parliament, and political party leaders, whether in domestic politics or on the international stage, are among them (ibid: 12).

Examining political actions related to political text and speaking is another approach of determining the essence of politics and consequently political discourse. This is more accurate than focusing solely on the actors involved in the political process and discourse generation. To put it another way, politicians are not always involved in political discourse.

Chilton and Schäffner (1997: 206) associate politics with language, claiming that the former cannot be practiced without the latter

1.1.4 Overview of Political Discourse

Political discourse, also known as power discourse, is a type of communication that can be spoken or written and is distinguished as a prominent way of 'doing politics' (such as passing laws, decision making, meeting, campaigning, etc.) Political discourse is an ancient form of speech or declaration that appears to have originated in classical Greece and exploded in Ciceronian Rome at a time when public speech had become a tool for legal and political deliberation. Typically, political discourse takes place in both formal and informal settings, with the goal of coping with or describing a specific political event in order to achieve a political goal, which is the acquisition of power.

Political discourse is a relative argumentative text in which officials express their plans, intentions, platforms, and possible solutions to problems confronting their community in the hopes of promoting a positive image of themselves. A political discourse is skewed in the direction of politics, which emphasizes deliberation and decision-making in the face of uncertainty, risk, and persistent disagreement.

The fundamental question in this political perspective is action, or what to do. According to (Van Dijk2001.4), political discourse can be defined as the text and talk of politicians, as well as their professional activities. The topic usually arises from public events that necessitate group decision-making, policies, regulations, or legislation. Van Dijk (Van Dijk, 2001. 4) On the other hand, George Orwell quotes show that political discourse is designed to give lies the appearance of truth, to make murder respectable, and to give a simple draft the appearance of solidarity. (George Orwell, P54, 1970).

1.1.5 describing political discourse

Our next job is to systematically describe the genres that belong to that domain after we've limited political discourse to institutionally restricted text and politician talk. This isn't a simple undertaking, comparable to the creation of any other genre. Take, for example, parliamentary debates.

What specific and unique discursive properties define such debates (Van Dijk 2000, for introduction to the properties of discourse in general, (Van Dijk 1997)?

What is the subject of their discussion? Unlikely, because legislative discussions can cover practically any topic that lawmakers find entertaining and relevant to discuss.

Perhaps the only (fuzzy) restriction one may come up with is that the topics are usually about events in the public sphere, in particular those events that require collective decision making, policies, regulation or legislation. Their style, perhaps, such as their lexical choice? Hardly, although there is often a general formality constraint, as for any other kind of institution al discourse.

There are few words used exclusively by politicians, though there may be some jargon that politicians and bureaucrats share (ministries, government agencies, etc.). There are also a few rituals

1.1.6 Features of Political Discourse

It is crucial to specify the individual or distinctive aspects that are unique solely to this concrete sort of discourse; for example, substantiality and otherness (the most significant phenomenological and genetic premise of poetry) are specific features of poetic discourse.

The four features that distinguish a political speech are as follows

 1) Agony 2) Aggressiveness3) Ideological Character; 4) Theatricality

1) Competitiveness (agonistic ability)

A continual conversation duel between the ruling party and the opposition, in which opponents attack each other from time to time, hold the fort, reflect blows, and go on the offensive, is the foundation of political discourse.

The reflection of all the basic elements of sports and gaming competition in the sphere of politics shows convergence of political discourse on this feature with sports discourse: the presence of the enemy, fight of rivals, ethics of fight, legal regulations (rules and regulations), strategy and tactics of fight, victory, defeat, triumph of the winner, winning. Parliamentary discussions and pre-election companies both demonstrate the competitiveness of a political discourse with the most proof.

2) Aggressivity

Aggression is one of the most significant aspects of a political speech. The term "explanatory dictionary" is used in English explanatory dictionaries.

"Violent or hostile feelings, action, or attitude" is how the word "aggression" is defined (Oxford, 2000). This is a collection of synonyms from a thesaurus.

One of the most common words is: antagonism

encroachment, hostility, impingement, incursion, harm, intrusion, invasion, jingoism, militancy, offense, onslaught, provocation, pugnacity, raid, etc (Wordsworth,1993). In a political context, aggression is linked to the concepts of hierarchy and dominance. Domination comes from the Latin word "domina-ntis," which means dominating, and hierarchy comes from the Greek word "hieros," which means sacred, and "arche," which means power; the relations of subordination, the chain of commands, the chain of commands from the lowest to the highest, and hierarchy comes from the Greek word "hieros," which means sacred, and "arche," which means power; aspiration to domination, prevalence, and leadership. Aggression is seen as a source of dominance.

This, in turn, is a result of violence and establishes a hierarchical structure in human relationships. The competition for power, social position, and recognition is the driving force behind hierarchy. territorial fortification

When it comes to speech aggression in the context of political communication, it's important to remember that the dominant aggression is directed at a specific political figure who isn't present in the communication situation, i.e. the political opponent's critic "for eyes" in dealing with the third party or mass audience in public speeches, interviews, or political discussions.

Specific speech behaviors are used to show verbal violence. When it comes to aggressive speech, it's important to remember that all of them are acts of political power intended to lower the status of the recipient. In a political discourse, the following standard speech acts of aggression are assigned:

In a political discourse, the following standard speech acts of aggression are assigned:

- expressive wills with semantics of exile (acts of will);

- categorical requirements and appeals;

- speech acts of a damnation (in slogan genres);

- speech acts of threat (Sheygal, 2004).

3) ideological character

The system of social representations, group knowledge, ideas, and opinions based on group values, norms, and interests is represented by the ideological character. This characteristic connects the political and military worlds. As we all know, war is simply the continuation of policy through other means. Military doctrine, military and political agreement, an ultimatum, and peace negotiations are examples of genres that provide the ideology and direction of the war from the standpoint of the warring parties.

4) Theatricality : dramatical value

The term "theatricality" encompasses a combination of political, commercial, and scenic discourses. Theatricality in a political discourse is linked to the fact that one of the communication parties - the people - plays the role of the observer addressee, who sees current political events as a certain show performed for them with a captivating plot and an unpredictable ending. Politicians, when speaking with one another and with journalists, are continuously reminded of "a spectator audience" and act or "work for public," attempting to make an impact and "break an applause." Images of politicians are used in political "theatre." If a plot-role component of political speech is referred to primarily in a metaphorical sense, it is referred to as a "director's role."

component emerges in a lot of political events in which a performance aspect (script and prewritten texts, role allocation, rehearsals) is required.

2.1 Definition of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis, according to Fairclough (1989), aims to systematically explore these non-transparent relationships as factors in securing power and hegemony, as well as to

draw attention to power imbalances, social inequities, non-democratic practices, and other injustices. Ideology and knowledge should be distinguished by a critical discourse analyst.

Fairclough's model can be considered the cornerstone of Critical Discourse Analysis because it is based on the assumption that language is an important part of social life. Social events (written or spoken texts), social practices (orders of discourse), and social structures (languages) all contribute to the dialectic relationship between language and social reality (Fairclough 2003:24).

According to Teun a.Van Dijk, critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that focuses on how text and talk in the social and political context enact, reproduce, and resist social power abuse, dominance, and inequality. It concentrates on social and political issues.

Critical Discourse Analysis has grown into its own discipline within linguistics; it is based on a close relationship between language and social reality, allowing it to reveal hidden intentions and ideologies in spoken and written discourse. It is constantly being adapted to Translation Studies as a tool in the translation process, so that it can be used to analyze source texts (ST) and target texts (TT) within a specific social and cultural context and framework.

Critical Discourse Analysis' integration into Translation Studies has given the concept of translation a new dimension. The translator's interpretation (understanding) of the source text (ST) and the choices made in the production of the target text (TT) are based on the translator's sociocultural background, linguistic background, and experience with other texts and discourses. This may lead to translators inadvertently or consciously embedding their own world views and ideologies in translations based on their own assumptions.

2.1.1 Political discourse and critical discourse analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is obviously not a homogenous model, nor a school or a paradigm, but at most a shared perspective on doing linguistics, semiotic or discourse analysis. (van Dijk 1993b: 131)

The concept of the CDA is to see language usage as a social activity. Language users do not operate in isolation, but rather within a complex of cultural, social, and psychological frameworks. CDA acknowledges the social context and investigates the connections between

textual structures. It also considers the social context and investigates the ties between textual structures and their role in social interaction.

Given the clear lack of direct, one-to-one correlation between text structures and social functions, such a study is complex and multi-level. Especially when it comes to establishing and maintaining power disparities.

The relationship between the complex mechanism of discursive practice and its social purpose is frequently and willfully obscured, particularly when the need to generate and maintain power differentials arises. One of CDA's goals is to develop a framework for reducing the aforementioned opacity.

In his definition, Fairclough (1993: 135) sees CDA as a Discourse analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practice, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony

It's worth noting that the relationship is reciprocal. Not only is language usage influenced by its contextualization within a certain cultural or social setting, but language use also influences and changes the social and cultural context in which it is used. It can be concluded that discursive practices are social structures' constituents, just as social structures determine discursive practices. Both orientations are recognized by CDA, which "[explores] the conflict between these two sides of language usage, the socially shaped and socially constitutive" in particular (Ibid.: 134). On numerous levels, language is a component of society.

The discourse analytic approach of CDA is strongly aligned with the critical study of political discourse. Aligning PDA with CDA assumes that political discourse is conducted through a critical perspective (and should be), and that CDA is, at its foundation, a political undertaking. Van Dijk (1997) argues that this realm of research should be viewed as comprising the analysis of political discourse and a political approach to discourse analysis in his case for a "more critical interpretation of the name" PDA. Furthermore, he emphasizes that in order to be "most interestingly researched," political discourse analysts must adopt a critical perspective.

This "critical-political discourse analysis" looks at how "political power, power abuse, or dominance" manifests and is enacted in discourse structures and practices.

Most CDA research could be classified as PDA, depending on how broadly or narrowly one defines political discourse. Only study that focuses primarily on the discourse of formal political institutions and actors would be deemed PDA. I use a broad definition of political discourse that acknowledges both the political dimension of discursive practice and the importance of language in fights for power, meaning, and material resources, as well as acts of cooperation and resistance (Muntigl 2002). In addition, I agree with Luke's (2002) assessment of CDA as a "explicitly political enquiry of social, economic, and cultural power."

The earliest articulations of CDA may be found in Fairclough (1985) and van Dijk (1990). Fairclough challenged discourse analysts to pay attention to the larger macro-level social and political contexts that shape micro-level interactions and behaviors.He claimed that such critical analysis should concentrate on power allocation and exercise in social institutions and social formations. Furthermore, "critical discourse analysis" should investigate and clarify how ideology is naturalized (Hall 1982) through discursive practices and structures, as well as making more evident the social determination and effects of speech that are often hidden from discourse participants.

As a counterpoint to more established techniques to discourse analysis, van Dijk (1990) proposed a new critical paradigm. He chastised orthodox discourse analysis for ignoring political and social issues in favor of academic challenges like theory construction and discourse description. Discourse analysts, according to van Dijk, should look at how text and talk structures and strategies are influenced by, and serve to shape, social, political, and cultural processes and structures, as well as issues of power, dominance, inequality, resistance, and so on.

2.1.2Critical Discourse Analysis and Translation

The most critical aspect that a translator cannot disregard is Critical Discourse Analysis. A translator must be able to cope with each text and dig further into the background of the sentence being studied. Even if studied according to Van Dijk discourse, the text in the context is exceptional

translation refers to the transfer of written and oral messages. Some linguists understand translation from the weak, strong, and complementary perspectives.

That is because, according to Nababan (2016: 19), each expert has distinct thoughts and conceptions when it comes to analyzing and understanding the meaning of translation. However, the notion of translation as a process of transferring messages from source text (ST) to target text (T) can be understood and depicted as a red thread in general (TT).

As previously stated in the definition of translation, we understand and agree that every translator must first understand the characteristics of the source text (ST) before sending it to the target text (TT), which must be done quickly and accurately, and this is dependent on the translator's competence, whether he is able to translate the text with the appropriate or even not in accordance with the desired results.

To do so, a translator must also be familiar with the fundamental theoretical notions of translation (Nababan, 2016: 16-17). Someone who does not comprehend the fundamental notions of translation is likely to make a mistake when translating a document. It also has to do with a translator's capacity to analyze and comprehend the meaning contained in a text or dialogue.

Because, as translators, we are given a text without understanding what it contains, who wrote it, or what the author desires. We must truly immerse ourselves in the universe of the original text's creator. We surely examine the discourse contained in a source language text while analyzing it.

investigating the meanings of the words to be translated (Fairclough, 1995: 7). Discourse Analysis includes Critical Discourse Analysis. From the standpoint of what we know about language, CDA is one. CDA is a viewpoint in which language is viewed as a representation that shapes certain subjects, themes, and methods in a given discourse. In every linguistic process, analysis is utilized to dismantle a power or something.

This analysis can be compared to a "black box" in a statement or context that uses a critical perspective (Eriyanto, 2006: 6). Even Van Dijk (1997: 9) compares CDA to an iceberg at sea level, implying that the analyzer is in charge of deciphering the meaning of the texts. A necessity in destroying the "black box" is critical in an examination of the discourse.

Eriyanto also discovered that CDA may be used to analyze both oral and written communication. Language, of course, is an object. In his article, Subur Ismail stated that CDA may be used to study not only the language but also the context of the current scenario. Fairclough and Wadok helped to solidify it.

Both support Subur and Eriyanto's claim that CDA may be used to explore how social groupings utilize language to struggle for political power. As a result, CDA can be used as a "black box," which benefits its discoverers by allowing them to expose specific goals of a developing discourse.

The goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to examine the meaning of language, both oral and written. According to Fairclough (1995: 7), CDA is a text-analysis method that is closely tied to socio-cultural analysis. Fairclough (1992) also claims that CDA considers discourse to be both a text and a social practice.

CDA is used to analyse texts in an attempt to comprehend changing language (discourse) practices, according to Fairclough in Noverino (2015).

As a result, it indicates that there is a meaning to language. The goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to examine the meaning of language, both oral and written.

According to Fairclough (1995: 7), CDA is a text-analysis method that is closely tied to socio-cultural analysis. Fairclough (1992) also claims that CDA considers discourse to be both a text and a social practice. It depends on the social, political, and cultural context (Fairclough and Wodak). It is tied to the context inherent in the language itself and must undergo change both in terms of different forms and different positions. 1997 in van dijk

"Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a sort of discourse analytical research that primarily analyzes the way text and speaking in the social and political context enact, reproduce, and oppose social power abuse, dominance, and inequality," according to Van Dijk (2001:352). CDA is a sort of discourse analysis that focuses on the study of how abuse of power,

domination, and inequality are produced and rejected in social and political contexts through text or oral communication.

CDA can be used to evaluate a spoken or written content.

CDA can also be used to establish new power, science, regulation, and normalization, which leads to hegemony (influence of one nation to the nation another). True, discourse analysis examines the language itself, but it appears that there are other factors at play in the author's creation of the text, such as sociopolitical and cultural factors, as discussed in the preceding section.

As a result, a translator must be sufficiently qualified to comprehend the text and its context before translating it to the target language.)

It would be terribly disjointed if the culture in our source text translated freely to us regardless of the source text's context backdrop. Yet, as translators, we must be able to examine the quality of translation, which includes characteristics such as

1) legibility, 2) acceptance, 3) correctness.

According to Van Dijk, there is a structure in a text that connects one structure to another structure. Van Dijk separates macro discourse into three elements:

structure that can be seen extensively through themes or subjects raised from a text;

structure that can be seen widely through themes or topics raised from a text

and structure that can be seen widely through themes or topics raised from a text. Then there's the superstructure, which is a discourse structure that can be seen in a text's framework and how it's put together.

Finally, the microstructure is the smallest structure of a discourse that can be seen or noticed from the smallest bit of a text, as the name implies. Words, sentences, propositions, clauses, and visuals, for example. Despite being divided into several elements, the structure functions as a whole and is interconnected.

The structure of the text structure is used and supported by the selection of words and sentences to be a sentence such as news. The flow of trust that will be included in the religious column on the ID card is an example of a case that is still enthusiastically reported and can be illustrated.

It gains the benefits and drawbacks in the community. Why? Because every daily newspaper will adopt a specific diction in order to create fascinating themes for selling, such as religion. As we all know, it is very easy to divide Indonesian unity because the country contains Tribes, Religions, Races, and Groups

2.1.3 The elements of structure by Van Dijk

As a result, shaking the news with the issue will be simple. Here is a table that shows an example of text analysis using Van Dijk's technique, which distinguishes between Macro, Super, and Micro Structure:

Macro Structure	Superstructure	Micro Structure
The global significance of an observable text From the topic / theme raised by a text	The framework of a text, such as the introduction, Contents, conclusions, and conclusions	The local meaning of a text can be observed From the choice of words, sentences and styles

2.1.4 Role of CDA in Translation

The importance of AWK in the field of translation, particularly for translators, is extremely beneficial in terms of assessing the original material to be translated. According to Nida (Nababan, 2016: 47), a single word can have several meanings. Even a text is frequently influenced by cultural, social, and political components, or what we refer to as any external elements that provide context to the text. Because analyzing a discourse necessitates a critical mindset, we translators must also possess the necessary skills or at the very least comprehend the context of the discourse we are studying, both in terms of science and knowledge,

particularly in the social and political realms. As a result, there are two dangers to consider An interpreter will be responsible for this.

He takes the first risk as a translation and as a critical discourse analyzer. According to (Shahbazi & Rezaee, 2017: 97), critical translation is one of the most essential aspects of translation studies, playing a crucial role in translation procedures. As a result, its relationship with AWK is a critical translation with critical importance in translation methods. Although the words "critical" and "criticism" have a negative connotation, according to Bloor and Bloor (2007), the word "critical" might be misleading because it is typically used to express negative judgement. It is used in CDA in the sense of a critique, implying that the analysis is successful.

2.2 Ideological impact and translating Political Discourse

Following the 'cultural turn' in translation studies in the 1990s, there has been a surge of interest in ideology and translation, with numerous disputes among researchers from other disciplines (House, 2016).

The relationship between ideology and translation, according to Schaffner (as cited in Pérez, 2014), is complex. Because elements such as the choice of a source text and the intended use of the destination text are controlled by the interests, goals, and ambitions of social agents, any translation can be called ideological. However, ideological features can be decided at the lexical and grammatical levels inside a document (for example, by using or avoiding a specific word).

(For example, using passive structures to reduce the agent's importance). Ideological characteristics of texts are more or less visible, depending on the field, type, and intended purpose of the document. Ideological themes are particularly evident in political texts. Ideologies can lead to the translator's'mediation,' or "the extent to which translators intervene in the transfer process, feeding their own knowledge and beliefs into processing the text" (as cited in Hatim & Munday, 2004, pp. 102-103), as well as her/his manipulation, which will be discus Political communication is reliant on translation and interpretation.

Information is made available beyond the borders of countries through translation. According to Schaffner (as stated in Kuhiwczak& Littau, 2007), political discourse analysis has received little attention in translation studies at first, but this has changed with time. Some scholars

associate translation with politics, while others regard translation as a political act since it is culturally linked and involves the construction of power. They feel that the decisions made by translators, from what to translate to how to translate, are influenced by political agendas. The emphasis on social and cultural issues

Since the mid-1980s, interest in the social and political elements of translation has grown. a number of politics-related inquiries Any decision to encourage, allow, promote, obstruct, or prevent translation is regarded as a political one.

Analyzing political discourses, in a critical way, can provide us with a better understanding of the relationship among politics, ideology, and translation.

2.2.1The Advantages of CDA in Translation

CDA's advantages in the translation industry Because It will be difficult for an interpretation to disassemble the meaning of the discourse in translating from source text to target text, CDA tickles our critical attitude toward our socio-political problems that emerge in the setting of the discourse to be investigated. Then, with our CDA expertise, we will add our scientific treasures in the field of other fields that we investigate, because in CDA and translation, we do not only translate the meaning of the discourse, but also the things outside of it.

It would be quite difficult for an interpreter to make a mistake by criticizing the discourse that he studied, therefore he must be skilled and knowledgeable in the field of science of the discourse that he studied. Assume he translated a poem or a piece of ancient literature that was not written at the time. Remember, it would be extremely dangerous if he misread the analysis.

3.Conclusion

The consequences of this chapter highlights differences between terms that look similar The relationship between political discourse and critical discourse analysis and whats the link between CDA and translation which we understand from van dijks saying 'The most critical aspect that a translator cannot disregard is Critical Discourse Analysis' and finally the aspects and potential that could cause a translator's translation to be influenced by ideologies It's worth noting that the translator is sometimes obliged to do so

Chapter Two

Audiovisual Translation

3.1. Introduction

This research aims to identify the main challenges faced by translators during the subtitling process, as well as the solutions offered by theorists to overcome them. To gain a complete understanding of subtitling, the course will begin by defining what audiovisual translation is in general, and what subtitling is in particular, its types, and classifications, and then move on to the challenges that translators face during the subtitling process. Later on, it will briefly mentioned the advantages and disadvantages of subtitling process.

3.1.1 Audiovisual Translation

Audiovisual translation is a type of translation that uses both sound and image to convey messages, ideas, and dialogues around the world.

"Audiovisual Translation (AVT) is now widely considered the most thriving and exciting subfield of Translation Studies," says Mikolaj Deckert (Deckert, 2017, p.8). Delia Chiaro defines it as "the term used to refer to the transfer of verbal components contained in audiovisual works and products from one language to another." Features, films, and television are all available. As the name implies, audiovisuals are designed to be heard (audio) and seen (visual) at the same time, but they are primarily intended to be seen" (Chario, 2012, p.290)

There are three forms of audiovisual translation that can be chosen to function as a means of information transfer: dubbing, voice-over translation and subtitling (Gottlieb 2001, 244). Off-screen translation and intertitles can be distinguished as a form of audiovisual translation as well (Koolstra et al.2002, 326). however, screen translation as a form of dubbing, the form of the voice of the source language is replaced by the voice of the target language. Of course intertitles are a different form of audiovisual translation. However this particular form does not occur often, because this so-called title cards are often subtitled without the original title card disappearing from the screen.

3.1.2 The what is subtitling

Subtitling is a type of translation, particularly in the audiovisual field which includes dubbing, voice-over and audio description, in another words, the audiovisual language of TV programs or films transferred with certain forms to be understandable by target audiences whom they are not familiar with its source language.

Baker(1998) states that subtitling firstly used in Europe since 1929 when the first talkies reached Europe. What is important is to give some theoretical clear definition of what is subtitling before going further in the challenges and strategies. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997, p.161) define subtitling as ' the process of providing synchronized captions for films and televisions dialogue'. O'Connell (2007, p. 169) defines subtitling as ' supplementing the original voice sound track by adding written text on the screen'. So, the main role for subtitling is to facilitate an access for the foreign viewers on audiovisual product in a foreign language.

3.1.3The criteria of subtitling

Subtitling differs from the translation of written texts. So, how it differs? Tornqvist (1998,p .10) in his book The problem of subtitling mentioned four main differences between translating written texts and subtitling which can be stated as the criteria of subtitling field and he states;

1. Normally, a reader of translated novel does not compare the target text with the source text, while in subtitling this automatically happens. Especially when the viewer speaks the source language.
2. Translators of written texts have room to make explanatory notes when there are difficult passages. In subtitling this is not possible.
3. intertextual translation involves translation from a written text to a written text, while subtitling involves translation from a spoken text to a written text.
4. In subtitling extended messages have to be condensed in order to compose a subtitle, while intertextual translations do not have to cope with lack of space.

3.1.4Brief history and origins of subtitling

The first subtitles

The first example of subtitles appeared in 1903, in Edwin S. Porter's Uncle Toms' Cabin. In fact, they weren't even called subtitles, they were called " intertitles" and they were shown as written sings printed on paper, then they were filmed and placed between sequences in movies

3.2The what is Dubbing

Dubbing is a term that is used to describe the process of recording Dubbing is a post-production technique in which the original language or SL is replaced with a translation language (TL) recording that conveys the same message. To sound as natural as possible, lip movement in the SL should be synchronized with the recording in the TL. The goal is to "encourage the illusion of a homogeneous whole" rather than deceive viewers "that they are watching an original" (Whitman-Linsen 1992, 17). It's also a technique in which "foreign dialogue is adapted to the actor's mouth and movements in the film" (Dries 1995, cited in Shuttle worth and Cowie 1997:45). Dubbing is an example of isosemiotic translation, in which information is conveyed using the same language.

3.2.1 The difference between subtitling and dubbing

Characteristics of subtitling and dubbing

Subtitling	Dubbing
The original dialogue is available	The original text has been omitted
It isn't necessary to move your lips	It is necessary to move your lips
Subtitiling is less expensive and takes less time	Dubbing is more expensive and time-consuming.

The use of subtitling transforms movies into a more literary medium.	Dubbing ensures that films remain an audiovisual medium.
Subtitling can be difficult when dealing with both time and space.	In dubbing, only dealing with time is difficult.
The audience is unable to fully concentrate on the film.	The movie can be enjoyed by the audience.

3.2.2substraction stages

Subtitling goes through stages that requires effort and accuracy in work, so that the translated text comes out with high quality and these stages are similar and different in some branches of audiovisual translation, such as transcribing and text commentary. We can include within the stages of subtitling process:

1. **Transcription of the audio content into written text** (تفريغ محتوى الصوتي).

   Transcription of the original content depends on the use of the language itself. The transcript includes a description of all changes, and here is what it is often used with audio files only, and does not need to be synchronized with the clip.

2. **Segmentation (التقطيع)**

   At this stage, the written text is fragmented on subtitle lines, taking into account the linguistic and temporal factor; it is recommended that the time for the subtitle appearing on the screen does not exceed 6 seconds.

3. **Captioning (التعليق) : text commenting**

   Here the synchronized textual content with the audio- visual file clips, and the text commentary can be used in order to facilitate the understanding of the visual material for the deaf and hard of hearing, and to develop the reading skill of the viewers as well as the text commentary is at the level of one language

4. **Subtitling (السترجة)**

   Is different from the previous two terms, as it aims to translate their content.

5. **Editing /proofreading (المراجعة)**

   which is the last stage in the subtitling process. Here the translator or the auditor reviews the work, it includes the technical review items of the timing of the synchronization between the subtitle lines, the audio text, the timing of its appearance, in addition to the

linguistic revision. This process must be carried out by another translator, or a language specialist to avoid linguistic errors.

3.2.3 Subtitling strategies

strategies are classified into two levels, the macro-strategies and micro strategies. Macro-strategies formulate the overall form of work of the translation, while the micro-strategies deals with individual translation problem on word and sentence levels (Schjoldages2008p89).

3.2.4 Macro-strategies:

It helps the translator to decide how to translate the source text. Shjoldages(2008, p70) state that are two types of macro-strategies; the source oriented micro-strategy which focuses on the source text and the target oriented which focuses on the target text. She represents the criteria of the macro-strategies as in the following table;

Source-text oriented macro-strategy	Target-text oriented macro-strategy
Focus on the source-text form and contents	Focus on the target-text effect
Communication instead of somebody else	Mediation between primary parties in a communication
Overt translation	Covert translation

3.2.5 Micro-strategies:

Once the macro-strategy had been decided, the level of micro-strategy can be shown up. There are many strategies of this level adopted by professional translators. Gottlieb (1992) proposes ten detailed subtitling strategies on the micro level as shown in the following table;

*10 subtitling strategies on the micro level by Gottlieb :

Type of strategy	Character of subtitling
1/Extension	Expended expression, adequate rendering(culture-specific references)
2/Paraphrase	Alerted expression, adequate content(non-visualized language-specific items
3/Transfer	Full expression, adequate rendering(slow, unmarked speech)

4/Imitation	Identical expression, equivalent rendering(proper nouns, international greeting …
5/Transcription	Non standard expression, adequate rendering(D; intended speech defects)
6/Dislocation	Differing expression, adjusted content(musical or visualized language-specific item
7/Condensation	Condensed expression, concise rendering(mid-tempo speech with some redundancy
8/Decimation	Abridged expression, reduced content (fast speech, low redundancy speech)
9/Deletion	Omitted expression, no verbal content (fast speech with high redundancy)
10/ Resignation	Deviant expression, distorted content(incomprehensible or 'untranslatable' speech)

3.2.6 Types of subtitling

Subtitling is divided into two types, according to Gottlieb, as quoted by Baker, 1992:247: intralingual subtitling and interlingual subtitling. Intralingual subtitling is vertical in the sense that it involves writing down speech and changing the mode but not the language. • Subtitling of domestic programs for the deaf and hard of hearing is one example. • For language learners, subtitling of foreign-language programs. Interlingual subtitling is diagonal in that the subtitler switches from speaking in one language to writing in another, resulting in a change in mode and language.

*intralingual subtitles and interlingual subtitles

Intralingual subtitles	Interlingual subtitles
For the deaf and the hard-of-hearing (SDH)	For hearers
For language learning purposes	For the deaf and the hard-of-hearing (SDH)
For Karaoke effect	
For notices and announcements	
For dialects of the same language	

(Adopted from Dries, 1995)

Cintas and Remael (2010, p.19-21) add two more subtitling classifications:

1. According to time:

A.   prepared subtitle (offline subtitling): this is a finished product that is completed prior to the start of the program or broadcast.

B.   Live Subtitling (online subtitling): this can be done by stenographers (interpreters with a special skill in typing) or by speech recognition software during the machine translation process.

2. **According to technical parameters:**

A.   **Opened subtitle**: it is a stacked subtitle to the image and cannot be removed from it.

B.   **Close subtitle**: it is the subtitle which can be add or removed from the program according to the desire of viewers.

3.2.7 Challenges and obstacles of subtitling

Subtitling, like all procedures, has its difficulties, as Karamitroglon pointed out: "the number of possible audiovisual translation problems is infinite, and a list that would count for each one of them can never be finite" (Karamitroglon, 2000, p.104). The numerous challenges that surround the subtitling process can be divided into three categories (technical, cultural, and linguistic) challenges.

• **Technical Challenges**

➢ **The space:** adhering to the subtitle space (2 lines, 70 characters) can be difficult sometimes.The translation must not take up more screen real estate than is required. As a result, there are restrictions on the number of characters per line and their placement on the screen. These specifications are usually included in a style guide provided by the client. The maximum number of lines per subtitle and the maximum number of characters per line should be specified in this instruction.

➢ **The Time:** As stated in the subtitling characteristics, the maximum duration of the subtitle on the screen is 6 seconds. This puts some pressure on the translator to use the most accurate terms that fit the meaning while not requiring a large number of characters.

➢ **Spotting:** Whether it's a dialogue, a written text, or a sign, the subtitle must appear on the screen at the same time as the source text. "Pictures on a screen that is 720 pixels wide by 576 pixels high, and the subtitle must be positioned between 10% of each

frame edge to be in the center and at the bottom of the screen, as shown in the following example." (2016:124, Bilal Khalid Khalaf)

- **Cultural Challenges:**

    Because subtitling deals with audiovisual materials, differences in cultural norms between countries emerge through the use of language and translating from one language to another (Toury, 1995, p.38) Hümor is the most common type of cultural challenge for subtitlers, because in some TV shows, such as the American series 'Friends,' laughter is more important than meaning. International jokes, which can be translated literally and are simple to understand, are one type of humor. The main cultural challenge for translators is local or national jokes and their sub community jokes (Khalaf, 2016, p.125)

- ***Linguistic Challenges**

    In their book, Cintas and Remael discuss the linguistic challenges that translators face, stating that the linguistic choice in subtitling can never be random because characters in audiovisual programs convey certain effects through their grammar, syntax, lexicon, annotation, and other features that carry connotative as well as denotative meaning. Cintas and Remael divide the linguistic constraints that affect subtitling into three categories: • Dialects • Idiolects • Sociolects

3.2.8 Advantages of Subtitling

The first benefit is that subtitling is much less expensive than dubbing because it requires less equipment and is easier to do. "Providing subtitles, which are more cost-effective and easier to produce, is a much more cost-effective way to meet the expanding needs of film markets" (Szarkowska, 2005, p.10) According to O'Connell (2007, p.67), "an inexpensive, quick, foreign-culture friendly, and generally fairly politically correct mode of screen translation." Second, subtitling is a faster process; according to Serban, subtitling is less expensive and takes less time than dubbing (Serban, 2004) Another advantage is that subtitling helps receivers improve their language skills, as Serban stated, "it may have a role in language learning" (Serban, 2004, p.6).

3.2.9Disadvantages of Subtitling

Subtitling, on the other hand, has some drawbacks. The first is that reading the subtitles requires some effort and concentration. According to Mera (1999, p.79), "subtitles transform film from an audio-visual medium to a more literary medium, requiring a higher level of attention from a viewer than a dubbed film." The viewer is unable to fully concentrate on the screen, the characters, or the movie settings because they are preoccupied with reading the subtitle translation. However, for viewers who are accustomed to this type of translation, the transition from subtitle to screen is seamless and almost automatic" (d'Ydewalle and de Bruycker, 2007. p. 169).

3.3 Conclusion

As a conclusion, we've seen that subtitling strategy is a mode of Audiovisual Translation, it considered one of the most difficult and important tasks of the translator and this is due to the obstacles and challenges that the translator face. However; we offered a presented solution to overcome them. At the end we mentioned the advantages and the disadvantages of subtitling depending to the viewer.

Chapter Three

Collocation And Translation

3.3.1 Introduction

This study attempts to discuss all what concerning of collocations by defining its definition according to some researchers, the types, general obstacles that could the translator face and an offered solutions. Moreover; we're going to mention the method of translating collocations with examples attached. Finally, we will conclude by typical advantages.

3.3.2 Definition of collocation

Linguists such as Moon (1998) use the term collocation to refer to syntagmatic and paradigmatic word relationships in a variety of ways. Carter (1998: 51) proposes that collocation is defined as the frequent co-occurrence of words within a certain distance, defined as four words to either side of a specified focal word or node.

This view is known as the "Frequency Based Approach" and it goes back to Firth (1957: 51). It has been developed further in particular by Halliday (1966: 148) and Sinclair (1997: 170). Nesselhauf (2004: 11), on the other hand, claims that collocation can be seen as a type of word-combination, most commonly as one that is fixed to some degree but not completely.

This viewpoint is known as the "Phraseological Approach," and it has been widely embraced by researchers in the fields of lexicography and pedagogy, such as Cowie (1981: 223). Furthermore, according to Sinclair (1997), any English word can associate with other words if they belong to the same cluster, such as snow and block, or to different clusters but are part of the same lexical set, such as street and language.

To summarize, in Palmer's opinion, collocation refers to 'the pattern,' which we should investigate as an important aspect, but Firth and Sinclair emphasize the significance of the words that surround the keyword. The meaning of collocation is derived from the keyword as well as the surrounding words. Obviously, the two concepts are distinct, and this distinction leads to the creation of a two-category systemcollocation: Window collocation (Firth and Sinclair'sviews) and Adjacent collocation (Palmer'sview)

3.3.4 Types of Collocations

Collocations come in a variety of shapes and sizes. The most common types of collocations in English can be discussed when discussing their translation. Fixed phrases and expressions of all kinds, in general, fall under the umbrella of collocations. There are several types of collocations, according to Benson (1985). However, the focus is solely on the most important types, which are extremely common and elicit the most interest. These types are classified purely grammatically, based on grammatical groupings of word classes based on their co-occurrence in language use. The use of grammatical description simplifies the structure of collocations, making them easier to follow, understand, and translate.

Adverbs& adjectives	Deeplyshocked	Absolutelynecessary	Deeplyaffected
	بـصدمـة كـثيرة	الـضرورة الـقصوى	تـأثـر كـثيرا
Adjectives &nouns		Heavy seas	Dry weather
		بـحار هـائجة	مـنـاخ جاف
Nouns&nouns		Dry brain	Air raid
		هجرة الأدمغة	غـارة جويـة
Verbs&nouns	He pitched the tent	To attend a lecture	To win confidence
	ضرب الـخيـمـة	حضر مـحاضرة	كسب ثقة
Nouns&verbs		Battle broke out	A birdsings
		اندلعت المعركة	زقـزقـة الـعصافيـر
Verbs&prepositions	Graduatedfrom	Belong to	Vote for
	تـخرج مـن	تـنـتمي إلـى	صوت ل
Verbs&adverbs		Stronglysuggest	Badlydamaged
		اقـترح بـشدة	مـتضرر بـشدة
Nouns&prepositions		Possibility of	Relatioshipwith
		إمـكانـيـة	علاقـة مـع

3.3.5 Translation and collocation

Collocations abound in the English language, and they can be found in any spoken or written text. Understanding and knowing the nature of English collocations is a critical task for second language learning and teaching, because every human community has its own set of collocations that are used in a specific way according to its own culture and way of thinking, making collocation translation a difficult and challenging task for the translator. In this case, mastering the field of translation studies is critical in order to perform the duties and tasks of a translator in an acceptable manner. For example, when the word "make" appears in English collocations, it is translated into Arabic as

Make a call (- اتصال هاتفي)
Make a deal إبرام اتفاق
Make an enquiry استفسر

Establishing collocation equivalence across two languages, according to Al-Rawi (1994:187), is often "far-fetched and not feasible." However, he suggests that one plausible way to approach collocations in translation is to look at the acceptable and potential collocation ranges of any lexical item in the TL, because "each item in a language has its own peculiar ranges and sets of collocates, which usually limit its meaningful usages."

On the other hand, the literal Arabic translation of the English word "make" is "جعل," but in the case of collocation, a word will most likely be translated in a variety of ways depending on the context. The translation will require a different word for each sense. The translation would be full of collocation clashes and incorrect meanings if a given word was translated the same way every time it appeared in the source language text. As a result, a translator should pay close attention to all types of collocations and be extremely cautious when translating them.

Collocations are formed in an arbitrary manner, which means they are not subject to grammar rules, making it difficult to find the exact equivalent of the ST collocations in the TL in the majority of cases.

Collocations are chosen based on context and situation, which means that not all collocations are appropriate for all situations, even within the same language. According to Ghazala (2004) (in Arabic), paying close attention to the context(s) in which collocations are used is essential.

He distinguishes three types of contexts, each with its own unique characteristics and, as a result, unique and appropriate collocations: religious, technical, and literary contexts. Also, because the second meaning of a word is recognized by the context in which it appears, it is critical that the context be built into the translation because a secondary sense requires a different word. For example, I dressed myself means I put my clothes on, but I dressed the wound means I put medicine on and bandaged the wound.

Baker also discusses the importance of register awareness in successfully understanding the use or translation of collocations in various contexts. "A variety of language that a language user considers appropriate according to what we're talking about (education, sport, etc.), to whom we're talking to (the boss, teacher, etc.), and how we're talking to them," she says (in a letter, in an e-mail, etc).

Cultural constraints, such as laws, religion, customs, beliefs, and other patterns of behavior, have a significant impact on collocation translation.

Fargal and Shunnaq (1999:122) define culture as "a complex whole consisting of knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, ecology, and habits acquired by a member of a society."

They go on to say (Ibid) that word collocations in any language are usually associated with the culture of that language. Due to differences in the cultural systems of both languages, many Arabic words may not have English equivalents in their collocational ranges. Due to cultural differences in the two languages, Fargal and Shunnaq (1999:122-123) give some examples of collocations that are translated into one Arabic lexical item. Here are a couple of examples:

إقامة الصلاة To pray   قسمة ونصيب Destiny   قضاء وقدر Fate

3.1.4 General obstacles of collocations

Some English words collocate with one and the same word, but they are not necessarily so in Arabic. For example, "commit a mistake" has an identical collocation in Arabic: (يرتكب خطأ) we can also translate "commit a murder" into (يرتكب جريمة), but we use (يقترف جريمة) a great deal. Yet, we do not say

(يقترف) or (يرتكب) for "commit suicide" but (ينتحر). Thus, "commit" is not always (يرتكب انتحار) in Arabic (رجل و) collocates both in English and Arabic with "man/woman" (سمين/بدين) "fat" In a similar way (كتاب). Nevertheless, we say only in English: "fat salary"/ "fat book", but in Arabic we say (امرأة) (راتب/ كتاب سمين) not (ضخم/سميك), (راتب ضخم /)

Some English words are synonymous with one another, but this is not always the case in Arabic. For example, in Arabic, "make a mistake" has the same collocation : (يرتكب خطأ) We can also translate "make a murder" into (يرتكب جريمة), but we prefer to use ((يقترف جريمة). However, in Arabic, we do not say (يرتكب انتحار) for "commit suicide," but (ينتحر). As a result, "commit" isn't always (يرتكب) or (يقترف). In a similar way, "fat" ((سمين/بدين) is interchangeable with "man/woman"(رجل وامرأة) in both English and Arabic. Nonetheless, we only say "fat salary"/ "fat book" in English; in Arabic, we say (كتاب ضخم/سميك)), (راتب ضخم), not (كتاب (راتب/سمين).

Also we say in Arabic (بشرة ناعمة) for "soft skin", but we cannot say (مياه ناعمة) for "soft water", nor (مشروبات ناعمة) for "soft drinks", but (مشروبات خفيفة) and (ماء عذب) consecutively, likewise, "soft soil" is (ارض ملساء) or (ارض ناعمة): while "soft ground" can be either (تربة ناعمة)not, (تربة خصبة).
Finally, here is a detailed list, showing the various words that collocate with one and the same word: "bright" (مشرق), to produce different collocations of different meanings

*different collocations of different meanings :

"Bright beauty	(جمال متألق/فاتن)
Bright child	(طفل ذكي/بارع)
Bright colors	(ألوان زاهية)
Bright face	(وجه وضاء)
Bright future	(مستقبل زاهر)
Bright idea	(فكرة براقة)
Bright light	(نور وضاء)
Bright sky	(سماء صافية)
Bright sun	(شمس مشرقة/ساطعة)
Bright victory	(انتصار باهر)
Bright voice	(صوت رخيم/عذب)

Bright wine	(خمر رائق/صاف)

This list demonstrates how students struggle with words like "bright," which can be confused with a number of different words. As a result, extreme caution is necessary. Thankfully, good dictionaries have these collocations. As a result, students are unable to make broad assumptions about the meaning of a word that has several synonyms. It varies depending on the collocation and the language.

3.3.6 Dealing with Translating Collocation

The following is a list of Ghazala's (1995) suggested solutions for translating English collocations into Arabic:

1-Tracing the identical collocations in Arabic, if and when available

2- In case that an identical collocation is not found in Arabic, a close collocation can be suggested. For example "straying sheep" is (غنم قاصية) but when students cannot get it, they can suggest a close alternative like (غنم شاردة).

3- When "1" and "2" are not possible, a suitable collocation in Ara' ted 34/58 .. words for two words, three for three, etc. "shock enormity", to take an example.(الصدمة الهول). When students do not know that they may suggest a two - word collocation of their own, such as (قوة الصدمة). (تأثير الصدمة),(ضخامة الصدمة), etc

4- If none of the previous solutions is at the students' disposal, a translation of the correct meaning of the collocation is an acceptable resort. It does not matter whether it is translated into, one, two, three or more words. For example, "alive and kicking" (حي يرزق) can be translated into: (على قيد الحياة), (مازال حيا), (بصحة جيدة), (صحته على ما يرام), etc. The grammatical structure of the English collocation is ignored completely, here. ::

5- A direct meaning should be translated into a direct meaning, and an indirect meaning into an indirect meaning in Arabic (especially the collocation of similes). For example, it is not advisable to translate "as swift as an arrow" into a direct meaning as (سريع جدا), but into an indirect meaning as (أسرع من السهم/ أسرع من البرق/ أسرع من لمح البصر)

6- If the English collocation is colloquial; it can be rendered into a colloquial Arabic collocation, if possible. Yet, using formal Arabic quite acceptable for example, "smashing victory" is rather colloquial, and can be translated into a colloquial Arabic collocation: (انتصار هائل). However, the formal (انتصار ساحق) is feasible.

7- When students are unable to find a solution, they escape with a blind, direct translation which may result in a wrong, funny Arabic version. For example, "hard currency" is (عملة صعبة) but if it is translated into (عملة قاسية), it will sound strange and funny. Likewise, "brain drain" cannot be translated

into (تصفية الأدمغة) because it is unclear and may bring to mind irrelevant dimensions of meaning in Arabic. Generally speaking, in the Arabic translation of collocations we should insist as much as possible on the collocations:

 1. Fixedness / flexibility.
 2. Grammatical structure.
3. Directness / indirectness .
4. Clarity / unclarity.
 5. Formal / colloquial style .
6. Simplicity / complexity.
 7. Context.
 8. Familiarity / strangeness.

3.3.6 The advantages of collocation

The benefits of studying lexical or grammatical collocation for ideologies analysis and language performance are significant. Because concordance lines laced with collocation indicate certain attitudes of writers, the results of collocational analysis are utilized to investigate media discourse in ideologies. If two countries' names are always cited together in the text, for example, the context of these co-occurring terms can indicate the ties between countries built by news writers (Kim, 2014). Later, using a framework in ideology studies such as the ideological square, the concordance lines can be analyzed for bias (van Dijk, 1993).

This includes examining the syntax, lexicon, semantics, and pragmatics of collocations used by writers to create prejudice.

Furthermore, collocation study is said to help with general English competence (Al Zahrani, 1998). Collocational knowledge, according to Zhang (1993), is a source of writing proficiency. Furthermore, Bae (2012) investigates eight coherent markers, one of which is collocation.

Collocation is one of a few markers that influences writing quality in letter and narrative writing tasks, according to the findings. Many researchers think that collocation might assist you improve your speaking fluency. According to James (1998), collocation improves speakers' idiomaticity and nativelikeness. According to Sung (2003), lexical collocation is an important measure of speaking fluency.

Collocation study might also help you improve your language skills. Collocation, according to Girard and Sionis (2004), reduces cognitive processing stress. This means that when learners have a huge store of collocation knowledge, they can access it more quickly when they wish to apply it. It not only

improves speaking fluency, but it also redirects learners' mental energy to other parts of speech production and discourse structure.

4. Conclusion

We conclude that collocation has a great importance in translating languages. They play a vital role in the coherence of the structure of language; it is also characterized by enumeration of patterns and types. In another hand, collocation is a complex process that many translators face and this is due to the literal translation

Chapter Four

The analysis of Translation Of Collocation in Obama's Speech

4.1 Introduction

This study aims to analyze the sample, which is a political discourse belonging to the former president Obama , where it is considered a descriptive and analytical study seeks to highlight the complexity and importance of translation process through translating collocation, especially in the PD. Thus, we will extract all the collocations in both languages English and Arabic then we'll make a comparison between them through the types of grammatical transformations

4.1.1 The corpus

President Obama declared two operations in Iraq in a statement addressing the current crisis: "targeted airstrikes to defend our American forces, and a humanitarian action to assist free hundreds of Iraqi civilians trapped on a mountain without food or water and facing near certain death"

The video is officially published on YouTube by THE OBAMA WHITE HOUSE officialchannel Original title is: President Obama Makes a Statement on the Crisis in Iraq We discovered this discourse subtitled in Arabic on a YouTube channel under the name of Mehdi Benani.

This speech was made by former President Barack Obama on August 7, 2014 at9:30 p.m. at the State Dining Room, and it lasted around 8 minutes.

4.1.2 Best features given by this discourse are

US President Barak Obama announced that US airstrikes managed to break the This

siege imposed on Mount Sinjar in northern Iraq, where civilians have taken refuge,and that troops carrying out reconnaissance missions will be withdrawn there. U.S. President Barak Obama said Thursday (August 14, 2014) that U.S. airstrikes have lifted the siege imposed by the Islamic State on Mount Sinjar in northern Iraq,noting that there are no plans to evacuate civilians from the Yazidi minority there."Given these efforts, we do not expect additional evacuations of residents of the

mountain area and it is unlikely that we will need to continue air dropping humanitarian aid to the mountain," Obama said in a speech, noting that "given the skill and professionalism of our military and the generosity of our people, we have been able to break the ISIS siege around Mount Sinjar, helped vulnerable people reach safety and helped save many innocent lives."

But the US president stressed that his country will continue to launch military operations and increase military aid to the Iraqi government and Kurdish Peshmerga forces fighting Islamic State. "We will continue to conduct airstrikes to protect our people and facilities in Iraq," Obama said, citing the threat the U.S. consulate in Erbil could face as a reason for the current U.S. military intervention.

4.1.3 This following table represents collocations found in the discourse

Original discourse English collocations	Equivalent Arabic collocation
Rightly concerned	يقلق خصوصا
Humanitarian effort	عملية إنسانية
Urgent assistance	مساعدات اضطرارية
Ruthlesscampaign	حملة لا هوادة فيها
Horrific scale	مدى مروع
Targeted strikes	ضربات محددة الأهداف
Larger crisis	الأزمة الجذرية
Mass execution	بحشد عائلات
The United Nations	الأمم المتحدة
Commander-in-Chief	القائد الأعلى
Targeted airstrikes	غازات جوية
Iraqi **have been displaced**	**لقد نزحوا عدد** لا يحصى من العراقيين
To up hold our own security	**بالتزام** بلدنا المستمر لدعم امن
To stop the advance on Erbil	**لإحباط تقدم** الدولة الإسلامية على أربيل
we've **begun operations** to save Iraqi civilians	**لقد بدأنا عمليات** لإنقاذ مدنيين عراقيين
Fled of their lives	خشية على حياتهم
Children are **dying of thirst**	يموت الأطفال من العطش

English	Arabic
Have called for the **systematic destruction** of the entire Yezidi people	دعوا مسلحو "الدولة الإسلامية" **لإبادة** الطائفة الأزيدية الكاملة
When we have the unique capabilities **to help avert**	وعندما لدينا القدرة الفريدة **لتجنب** وقوع مجزرة
they flight **to break the siege of** Mount Sinjar	وهم يقاتلون **لكسرجبل**السنجار
Forge a new government	**لتكوين** حكومة **جديدة**
Welcome our troops **home**	**عودة** جنودنا الى **بلدهم**
Brings ability	**بإحلال الاستقرار**
Represents **the legitimate interests** for theIraqi	تمثل **مصالح** العراقيين **المشروعة**
Effectively **wage the fight** against ISIL Disparately need	**تخوض بالقتال** ضد "الدولة الإسلامية" بشكل أكثر فعاليا
Military action	ضربات عسكرية
These terrorists have continued **to move across** Iraq	أولئك الإرهابيون قد **استمروا التقدم عبر** العراق
As ISIL has **marchedacross** Iraq	**تقدم**"الدولةالإسلامية"**عبر** العراق
Horrible choice	اختيار رهيب
Slowly die	يموتون بالبطء
Increased support	تزويد دعم إضافي
God bless	ليبارك الله
Going forward	المضي قدما

Tab 01 : collocations used in Obama's discourse (in Arabic and English)

4.2.1 Analysis of collocation:

Sample 01

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Rightly concerned	Adverb + adjective	يقلق خصوصا	Verb + infinitive

Pattern 01 : Adverb + adjective collocations

Discussion

In English passage we can clearly see the collocation formed of rightly which is an adverb and concerned which is a an adjective made up of the verb concerned in the past participle. This collocation in English is translated witha collocation in Arabic according to Ghazala in his suggestions in translating collocations. The translator took the first one: tracing the identical collocation in Arabic; However they are not identical in form, they are just identical in meaning. In Arabic we can see the collocation is made up of يقلق which is a verb in the present simple tense+خصوصا which is the infinitive of the verb خص/ يخص

Sample 02 :

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Wage the fight	Verb + noun	تخوض بالقتال	Verb+noun

Pattern 02 : Verb+ noun collocations

Discussion

The English ST collocation istranslated by itsArabicequivalent تخـوض بالقتـالliterally . The Arabicequivalent translation of this collocation isdifferent in terms of grammatical structure the English « verb + noun » collocation resulted« verb + noun + the prepositionب». Alsoitisnoticed the verb to wagetranslatedintoitssynonymy 'يخـوض' instead of « لشن ». So, the procedureusedis the **Synonymy**

Sample 03 :

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Slowly die	Adverb + Verb	يمتون ببطء	Verb + Adverb

Pattern 03 : Adverb + Verb collocations

Discussion

« slowly die » an English collocation consists of "adverb + verb"resulted an Arabic collocation "يموتون ببطء" which made up of « verb + adverb+ preopisition 'ب'. we notice that the Arabicequivalent translation of collocation isdifferent in terms of grammatical structure. In this sample we have a case of **literal** translation.

Sample04:

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Mass execution	Noun+noun	بحشد عائلات	Noun+Noun

Pattern 04 : Noun + noun collocation

Discussion

The English collocation " mass execution" which is consists of noun + noun translated by equivalent to the Arabic collocation "بحشد عائلات" . The first observation is that the Arabic equivalent translation of collocation is different in terms of grammatical structure the English "noun + noun" collocation resulted in "noun + noun + the preposition ب". Moreover; the noun 'mass' which translated by equivalent into "عائلات"which means a crowd or a group instead of "جماعي" and the other noun ' execution' which is translated into 'بحشد"" instead of " إعدام " However they're all synonymous to each other , so the procedure used is **Synonymy**. And this translation due to Ghazala's suggestions the translator took the second solution" In case that an identical collocation is not found in Arabic, a close collocation or a close alternative can be suggested

Sample 05:

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
To move across	Verb + adverb	التقدم عبر	Noun + infinitive

Pattern 05: Adverb + Verb collocations

Discussion :

In English passage we can obviouslysee the collocation formed of "to move across" whichisconstituted of verb + adverbintoArabic collocation " التقدم عبر '' whichisconstitued of nounandinfinitive. In this sample we have an example of **Transposition.** The English collocation verb+ advervb is translated by equivalent to the Arabic collocation with the different grammatical structure noun +infinitive. According to Ghazala the translator took the first solution : tracing the identical collocation in Arabic; However they are not identical in form, they are just identical in meaning.

Sample 06 :

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Ruthlesscompaing	Adjective + noun	حملة لا هوادة فيها	Noun+negativenoun

Pattern 06 : Adjective+ noun collocations

Discussion :

Ruthlesscompaingis an adjective + nountranslatedinto حملــة لا هــوادة فيهـا whichisnoun+ negativenoun. So we can clearlyseethatthereis no identical in form but theystillkeeping the samemeaning , obviously the translator avoids the literal translation. In this example we have the case of **Modulation** (negated contrary). According to Ghazala we took the forth solution in translating collocation (a translation of the correct meaning of the collocation is an acceptable resort.) the grammatical structure of Arabic collocation is ignored completely.

Sample 07 :

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
To break the siege	Verb (infinitive)+ noun	لكسر جبل	Noun + noun إسم(مصدر) + اسم

Pattern 07 : Verb + noun collocations

Discussion

The English collocation « to break the siege » whichisverb (infinitive) + nounistranslated by

equivalentintoArabic collocation « لكسر جبل » noun + noun. The remarquable changes is replacement of the noun "siege" by its alternative noun in Arabic "جبل" , the translator can translate to " لكسر الحصار ''

This collocation in English is translated into collocation in Arabic according to Ghazala in his suggestions by using the second solution '' in case that identical collocation found in Arabic, a close collocation can be suggested

Sample 08

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
To help avert	Verb + Verb	لتجنب	Noun

Pattern 08 : Verb+ Verb collocations

Discussion

The ST collocation 'to help avert' which made up of verb + verb is translated into the TT collocation(لتجنب) instead of () للمساعدة في تجنب.we can clearly see the different grammatical structure in both languages. In this sample we have a case of omission , the translator omitted the translation of the verb "to help" and translate only the second verb 'avert' into " لتجنب " This translation due to the forth solution according to Ghazala (a translation of the correct meaning of the collocation is an acceptable resort 'It does not matter whether it is translated into, one, two, three or more words).

Sample 09

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Systematic destruction	Adjective + Noun	لإبادة	Preposition+ Noun

Pattern 09 : Adjective + Noun collocations

Discussion

The English collocation "systematic destruction" these words are often used together and what connects the tow is the wanton violence on women and children , the systematic destruction of the economy and the general terror in the countryside. This collocation which made up of "adjective + noun" translated into the Arabic collocation "الإبادة" which consists of phrase: 'preposition + noun' The first notice is that both collocations are not identical in form; they're different in grammatical structure. However; they keep the same meaning. Moreover; the translator replace the word "تدمير" by its synonym "ابادة". Also we notice the omission of the word 'systematic' into Arabic. So synonymy and omission are used as procedures in this sample.

Sample 10

ST COLLOCATION	TYPE	TT COLLOCATION	TYPE
Commander-in-Chief	Noun + noun	القائد الأعلى	Noun-adjective

Pattern 10 : Noun + Adjective collocations

Discussion

The English ST collocation is translated by its Arabic equivalent literally. We notice here that both languages are different in grammatical structure but they have the same meaning, this translation according to Ghazala's first solution in translating collocation (tracing the identical collocation in Arabic).

4.3 Conclusion

Collocations were discovered to be an important Linguistic phenomenon in language. They are required because the co-occurrence of the words provides a clear meaning when compared to a single word. Collocations abound in both Arabic and English, in various forms (types).

The results of the above collocation analysis show that different types of collocations are not used in the same way. Due to the fact that verbs and nouns play a more central role in the

sentence than adjectives, as well as the large number of nouns within a single language, it is acceptable to say that verb + noun collocation is the most common form used in English.

General conclusion

In this thesis we will attempts to identify the main challenges for the translators during subtitling political discourse and the most important difficulties that translators face when translating such kind of texts.

As we answer the research questions above we found that subtitling political discourse isdifficult regarding time ; A subtitle's minimum length is one second, and its maximum length isroughly six seconds. Time management and word count reduction go hand in hand during thetranslation process secondly is regarding cultures ; Every translation faces the difficulty ofcultural adaptation. When translating text from one language to another, make sure the endresult reflects the readersvalues, standards, and cultural characteristics and thirdly reduction ofwords ; There are numerous limits that linguists must follow while translating subtitles. Mostsubtitles are limited to two lines.

For the second question we saw that procedures of translating are various ; (1) Borrowing, (2) Calque, (3) Literal translation, (4) Transposition, (5) Modulation, (6) Equivalence, (7) Adaptation but we mainly used literal translation

We devoted the first chapter to an explanation of all what concerned subtitling process, we started by defining what is AVT? Its main types (subtitling and dubbing) explaining them and give the difference between them, mention all stages and strategies, and types of subtitling process, then exploring the main challenges and obstacles, advantages and disadvantages of this process.

By the end of the first part we concluded by this finding:

- The research concluded that subtitling process is one of the most difficult tasks for the translator, this is due to the stages that require great efforts and accuracy.
- It was revealed that denotative and connotative meaning of words is an impediment to the translator.

In the second chapter, we presented an investigation of Political Discourse. In order to have full understanding we've defined some terms related to politics with a full description of PD and highlighting its most important characteristic. Moreover, we discussed about Critical Discourse Analysis and its relation with PD and translation, we also extracted the role of CDA in translation and explaining the Ideological impact with translating PD. We concluded this chapter by defining some advantages and weakness of CDA in translation.

According to the research above we resulted the following findings

- Political and ideological connections account for different translation techniques in this aspect
- Translation can be use as a part of strategy to "maintain" specific cultures and identities
- Media outlets frequently used the subheading method
- Conflicting parties treated translation as a political act on several occasions
- Political concerns have influenced the translator's decision about the content to be translated and the manner in which the translation process is conducted

After ours findings which came in the first chapter, we found that collocations is one of the most obstacles to translation, especially the texts of political discourse. Therefore; we devoted the third chapter to be collocation in translation and the last chapter which is practical of < Obama's speech for Yezidi and Christianity in Iraq> we took the Arabic version to this video, we drew a table that contains the original English collocations and its equivalent into Arabic with a comprehensive analysis of each one by defining the type and the procedure used in each translation. After providing the research with the concept of collocation by defining its definition, types and the general obstacles of it, beside the method of dealing with such kind of translation by solutions according to Ghazala and mentioned some of advantages and after the analysis

The most important results and findings we have obtained are:

- Collocations is the most serious obstacles to the translation process. Peter New Mark says in this regard (translation is sometimes a continual struggle to find appropriate collocations, a process of connecting up appropriate nouns and verbs with nouns and, in

the second instance, collocating appropriate adjectives to the nouns, and adverbs or adverbial groups to the verbs; in the third instance, collocating appropriate connectives or conjunctions 'the prepositions are already in the adverbial groups').

- Collocations come in a variety of forms, such as noun noun, adjective noun, verb adverb, and so on, and their translations are not always in the same grammatical structure.

- When translating collocations, literal translation is one of the most common and easiest methods used, but it is not appropriate in all cases; instead, translators should use a variety of strategies

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

Chapter 1: POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Discourse :van Dijk (1997a, 1997b), define discourse as a single spoken event or a collection of related utterances or texts communicated in a single activity

Text : A text, on the other hand, is a single instance of language for Fairclough (2003: 24), but a genre is a collection of texts used in a certain setting to serve a specific goal.

Politics :to Roberts (1971), the term "politics" can refer to both an action and the study of that activity. Politics is a process that occurs in a social setting that may extend beyond the national level

Political discourse :Political discourse is identified by its players or creators, primarily politicians, according to Van Dijk (ibid). In fact, the majority of political discourse research studies concentrate on the text and speech of professional actors in the realm of politics and political institutions. Presidents, ministers, high-ranking government officials, members of Parliament, and political party leaders,

Features of pd :

1- Competitiveness :A continual conversation duel between the ruling party and the opposition, in which opponents attack each other from time to time, hold the fort, reflect blows, and go on the offensive, is the foundation of political discourse
2- Aggressivity :Aggression is linked to the principles of power and domination in a political context.
3- Ideological character :The ideological character represents a system of social representations, group knowledge, ideas, and attitudes based on group values, norms, and interests.

4- Theatricality dramatic value :Theatricality in a political discourse is linked to the fact that one of the communication parties - the people - plays the role of the observer addressee, who sees current political events as a certain show performed for them

Critical discourse analysis :VAN DIJK, critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that focuses on how text and talk in the social and political context enact, reproduce, and resist social power abuse, dominance, and inequality. It concentrates on social and political issues.

The integration of Critical Discourse Analysis into Translation Studies has given the concept of translation a whole new meaning. The translator's interpretation (understanding) of the source text (ST) and choices in the production of the target text (TT) are informed by the translator's sociocultural background, linguistic background, and previous experience with various texts and discourses. As a result, translators may unconsciously or actively insert their own worldviews and ideologies in translations depending on their own assumptions.

PD AND CDA

The discourse analytic approach of CDA is strongly aligned with the critical study of political discourse. Aligning PDA with CDA assumes that political discourse is conducted through a critical perspective

The concept of the CDA is to see language usage as a social activity. Language users do not operate in isolation, but rather within a complex of cultural, social, and psychological frameworks. CDA acknowledges the social context and investigates the connections between textual structures. It also considers the social context and investigates the ties between textual structures and their role in social interaction

Most CDA research could be classified as PDA, depending on how broadly or narrowly one defines political discourse

CDA AND TRANSLATION

The most critical aspect that a translator cannot disregard is Critical Discourse Analysis. A translator must be able to cope with each text and dig further into the background of the

sentence being studied. Even if studied according to Van Dijk discourse, the text "in the context of" is exceptional

We understand and agree that, as stated previously in the definition of translation, every translator must first understand the characteristics of the source text (ST) before sending it to the target text (TT), which must be done quickly and accurately, and this is dependent on the translator's competence, whether he is able to translate the text with the appropriate or even not in accordance with the desired results.

A translator must also be conversant with the underlying theoretical concepts of translation in order to do so (Nababan, 2016: 16-17). When translating a document, someone who does not understand the core concepts of translation is prone to make a mistake. It also has to do with a translator's ability to decipher and understand the meaning of a document.

-Eriyanto also discovered that CDA may be used to analyze both oral and written communication. Language, of course, is an object. In his article, Subur Ismail stated that CDA may be used to study not only the language but also the context of the current scenario. Fairclough and Wadok helped to solidify it.

-CDA is used to analyse texts in an attempt to comprehend changing language (discourse) practices, according to Fairclough in Noverino (2015).

-As a result, it indicates that there is a meaning to language. The goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to examine the meaning of language, both oral and written

ROLE OF CDA IN TRANSlATION

*What is a wkuseful for?

Awk is mostly used for **pattern scanning and processing**. It searches one or more files to see if they contain lines that matches with the specified patterns and then perform the associated actions. Awk is abbreviated from the names of the developers – Aho, Weinberger, and Kernighan

-critical translation is one of the most essential aspects of translation studies, playing a crucial role in translation procedures. As a result, its relationship with AWK is a critical translation with critical importance in translation methods

Ideological impact and translating Political Discourse

Some scholars associate translation with politics, while others regard translation as a political act since it is culturally linked and involves the construction of power. They feel that the decisions made by translators, from what to translate to how to translate, are influenced by political agendas. The emphasis on social and cultural issues

Analyzing political discourses, in a critical way, can provide us with a better understanding of the relationship among politics, ideology, and translation

Advantage of cda : Critical discourse analysis can be used to analyze any written or vocal scenario

because in CDA and translation, we do not only translate the meaning of the discourse, but also the things outside of it

Chapter2 : COLLOCATION

Individual words appear in conjunction with their collocate.

Collocation is typically thought of as a grouping of words. Prefabricated patterns (Hakuta, 1974), routine formulae (Coulmas, 1979), formulaic sequences (Wray &Schimitt, 2000, 2004), lexicalized stems (Pawley &Syder, 1983), chunks (De cock, 2000), or other accepted forms as collocations, fixed expressions, and idioms (O'Keeffe, McCarthy, & Carter, 2007) are some of the other names for collocations. Palmer was the one who coined the term "collocation" (1933). "A collocation is a sequence of two or more words that must be learned as a whole, rather being cobbled together from its constituent pieces," he explained (Palmer, 1933, p. title page).

He divided collocation into several patterns, which should be studied as a whole rather than in fragments. Step by step, Face to Face, for example.For example, Step by step, Face to face and Little by little

Firth (1957), on the other hand, said, "You shall know a word by the company it keeps." Firth's concept of collocation stresses how collocation acquires its meaning

Moehkardi (2002) highlights Benson et al. (1986)'s work by providing the following examples of collocation patterns:

Collocation patterns	Exemples
Lexical collocation	
1. Verb (usually intransitive) + noun	launch a missile , set an alarm
2. Verb (meaning eradication and/or nullification) + noun	reject an appeal , revoke a license
3. Adjective + noun	strong tea, best regards
4. Noun + verb	alarm go off , bomb explode
5. Noun + noun	a bouquet of flower, a herd of buffalo
6. Adverb + adjective	deeply absorbed ,
7. Verb + adverb	appreciate sincerely
Grammatical collocation	
1. Noun + preposition	apathy towards
2. Noun + to + infinitive	it was a pleasure to do it
3. Noun + that- clause	he took an oath that he would do his duty
4.Preposition + noun	by accident , in advance
5. Adjective + preposition	angry at , hungry for

Translation and collocation

Translation has evolved from a bridge for multi-cultures to a required subject in university-level training programs in today's integration process. As a result, more attention should be paid to translation products in general, and written translation in particular. Unlike spoken translation, which is constrained by time, written translation takes a long time to finish and has a number of elements that influence translation quality, particularly collocations.

Collocation does not have a linguistic idea of true or untrue, but it does have a concept of naturalness. As a result, collocations must be memorized, and the more pupils know about them, the better their ability to translate improves.

Role of collocation in translation

Collocation is a crucial part of language; "If grammar is the bones of a text, collocations are the nerves, more subtle, multiple, and specific in denoting meaning," as translated (Newmark, 1988, p. 213).

The use of collocation

Studying collocations is crucial since it will help us understand how to correctly use vocabulary terms in a phrase. Many people who are learning English have spent countless hours studying thousands of vocabulary words.

The way of translating collocation

A collocation is a group of words that frequently occur together. Strong, loose, fixed, and fully fixed are the four categories of linguistic collocations. Strong collocations can be modified, but only to a limited extent, and the order of elements cannot be changed. Synonymous substitution is also

Chapter 3: Audiovisual translation

Mikolaj Deckert "Audiovisual Translation (AVT) in now widely considered the most thriving and exciting subfield of Translation Studies

Delia Chiaro who defines it as " the term used to refer to the transfer from one language to another of the verbal components contained in audiovisual works and products

Diaz and Cintas: "Audiovisual translation refers to the translation of products in which the verbal dimension is supplemented by elements in other media

Forms of avt :

dubbing, voice-over translation and subtitling

screen translation and intertitles can be distinguished as a form of audiovisual translation as well

Subtitling

Subtitling is a type of translation, particularly in the audiovisual field which includes dubbing, voice-over and audio description, in another words, the audiovisual language of TV programs or films transferred with certain forms to be understandable by target audiences whom they are not familiar with its source language

First seen :Baker(1998) states that subtitling firstly used in Europe since 1929 when the first talkies reached Europe

. Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997, p.161) define subtitling as ' the process of providing synchronized captions for films and televisions dialogue

O'Connell (2007, p. 169) defines subtitling as ' supplementing the original voice sound track by adding written text on the screen'

Main role : is to facilitate an access for the foreign viewers on audiovisual product in a foreign language.

Criteria of subtitling by tonrqvist

5. Normally, a reader of translated novel does not compare the target text with the source text, while in subtitling this automatically happens. Especially when the viewer speaks the source language.
6. Translators of written texts have room to make explanatory notes when there are difficult passages. In subtitling this is not possible.
7. intertextual translation involves translation from a written text to a written text, while subtitling involves translation from a spoken text to a written text.

8. In subtitling extended messages have to be condensed in order to compose a subtitle, while intertextual translations do not have to cope with lack of pace.

DUBBING

Dubbing is a post-production technique in which the original language or SL is replaced with a translated language (TL) recording that conveys the same message. To sound as natural as possible, lip movement in the SL should be synchronized with the recording in the TL

Types of subtitling

Subtitling is divided into two types, according to Gottlieb, as quoted by Baker, 1992:247: intralingual subtitling and interlingual subtitling. Intralingual subtitling is vertical in the sense that it involves writing down speech and changing the mode but not the language. • Subtitling of domestic programs for the deaf and hard of hearing is one example. • For language learners, subtitling of foreign-language programs. Interlingual subtitling is diagonal in that the subtitler switches from speaking in one language to writing in another, resulting in a change in mode and language

Advantages ; less ecpensive , faster process , helps in learning language

Disadvantage ; The viewer is unable to fully concentrate on the screen, the characters, or the movie settings because they are preoccupied with reading the subtitle translation

APPENDIX A

Full text of Presdent Barak Obama's speech for Ezidi and Christianity in Iraq

Good evening. Today I authorized two operations in Iraq -- targeted airstrikes to protect our American personnel, and a humanitarian effort to help save thousands of Iraqi civilians who are trapped on a mountain without food and water and facing almost certain death. Let me explain the actions we're taking and why.

First, I said in June -- as the terrorist group ISIL began an advance across Iraq -- that the United States would be prepared to take targeted military action in Iraq if and when we determined that the situation required it. In recent days, these terrorists have continued to move across Iraq, and have neared the city of Erbil, where American diplomats and civilians serve at our consulate and American military personnel advise Iraqi forces.

To stop the advance on Erbil, I've directed our military to take targeted strikes against ISIL terrorist convoys should they move toward the city. We intend to stay vigilant, and take action if these terrorist forces threaten our personnel or facilities anywhere in Iraq, including our consulate in Erbil and our embassy in Baghdad. We're also providing urgent assistance to Iraqi government and Kurdish forces so they can more effectively wage the fight against ISIL.

Second, at the request of the Iraqi government -- we've begun operations to help save Iraqi civilians stranded on the mountain. As ISIL has marched across Iraq, it has waged a ruthless campaign against innocent Iraqis. And these terrorists have been especially barbaric towards religious minorities, including Christian and Yezidis, a small and ancient religious sect. Countless Iraqis have been displaced. And chilling reports describe ISIL militants rounding up families, conducting mass executions, and enslaving Yezidi women.

In recent days, Yezidi women, men and children from the area of Sinjar have fled for their lives. And thousands -- perhaps tens of thousands -- are now hiding high up on the mountain, with little but the clothes on their backs. They're without food, they're without water. People are starving. And children are dying of thirst. Meanwhile, ISIL forces below have called for the systematic destruction of the entire Yezidi people, which would constitute genocide. So these innocent families are faced with a horrible choice: descend the mountain and be slaughtered, or stay and slowly die of thirst and hunger.

I've said before, the United States cannot and should not intervene every time there's a crisis in the world. So let me be clear about why we must act, and act now. When we face a situation like we do on that mountain -- with innocent people facing the prospect of violence on a horrific scale, when we have a mandate to help -- in this case, a request from the Iraqi government -- and when we have the unique capabilities to help avert a massacre, then I believe the United States of America cannot turn a blind eye. We can act, carefully and responsibly, to prevent a potential act of genocide. That's what we're doing on that mountain.

I've, therefore, authorized targeted airstrikes, if necessary, to help forces in Iraq as they fight to break the siege of Mount Sinjar and protect the civilians trapped there. Already, American aircraft have begun conducting humanitarian airdrops of food and water to help these desperate men, women and children survive. Earlier this week, one Iraqi in the area cried to the world, "There is no one coming to help." Well today, America is coming to help. We're also consulting with other countries -- and the United Nations -- who have called for action to address this humanitarian crisis.

I know that many of you are rightly concerned about any American military action in Iraq, even limited strikes like these. I understand that. I ran for this office in part to end our war in Iraq and welcome our troops home, and that's what we've done. As Commander-in-Chief, I will not allow the United States to be dragged into fighting another war in Iraq. And so even as we support Iraqis as they take the fight to these terrorists, American combat troops will not be returning to fight in Iraq, because there's no American military solution to the larger crisis in Iraq. The only lasting solution is reconciliation among Iraqi communities and stronger Iraqi security forces.

However, we can and should support moderate forces who can bring stability to Iraq. So even as we carry out these two missions, we will continue to pursue a broader strategy that empowers Iraqis to confront this crisis. Iraqi leaders need to come together and forge a new government that represents the legitimate interests of all Iraqis, and that can fight back against the threats like ISIL. Iraqis have named a new President, a new Speaker of Parliament, and are seeking consensus on a new Prime Minister. This is the progress that needs to continue in order to reverse the momentum of the terrorists who prey on Iraq's divisions.

Once Iraq has a new government, the United States will work with it and other countries in the region to provide increased support to deal with this humanitarian crisis and counterterrorism challenge. None of Iraq's neighbors have an interest in this terrible suffering or instability.

And so we'll continue to work with our friends and allies to help refugees get the shelter and food and water they so desperately need, and to help Iraqis push back against ISIL. The several hundred American advisors that I ordered to Iraq will continue to assess what more we can do to help train, advise and support Iraqi forces going forward. And just as I consulted Congress on the decisions I made today, we will continue to do so going forward.

My fellow Americans, the world is confronted by many challenges. And while America has never been able to right every wrong, America has made the world a more secure and prosperous place. And our leadership is necessary to underwrite the global security and prosperity that our children and our grandchildren will depend upon. We do so by adhering to a set of core principles. We do whatever is necessary to protect our people. We support our allies when they're in danger. We lead coalitions of countries to uphold international norms. And we strive to stay true to the fundamental values -- the desire to live with basic freedom and dignity -- that is common to human beings wherever they are. That's why people all over the world look to the United States of America to lead. And that's why we do it.

So let me close by assuring you that there is no decision that I take more seriously than the use of military force. Over the last several years, we have brought the vast majority of our troops home from Iraq and Afghanistan. And I've been careful to resist calls to turn time and again to our military, because America has other tools in our arsenal than our military. We can also lead with the power of our diplomacy, our economy, and our ideals.

But when the lives of American citizens are at risk, we will take action. That's my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief. And when many thousands of innocent civilians are faced with the danger of being wiped out, and we have the capacity to do something about it, we will take action. That is our responsibility as Americans. That's a hallmark of American leadership. That's who we are.

So tonight, we give thanks to our men and women in uniform -— especially our brave pilots and crews over Iraq who are protecting our fellow Americans and saving the lives of so many men, women and children that they will never meet. They represent American leadership at its best. As a nation, we should be proud of them, and of our country's enduring commitment to uphold our own security and the dignity of our fellow human beings.

God bless our Armed Forces, and God bless the United States of America

APPENDIX B

The renditions of Obama's speech

مساء الخير. اليوم أجزت لعمليتين في العراق. غازات جوية محددة الأهداف لحماية موظفين أمريكيين وعملية إنسانية لإنقاذ آلاف المــدنيين العــراقيين. المنصـــورين علـــى جبـــل ســـنجار دون أكـــل و مـــاء و اللـــذين يواجهـــون مـــوت محقـــق. دعني اشرح الإجراءات التي نقوم بها

أولا. لقد قلت في يونيو/حزيران عندما شرع تنظيم داعش الإرهابي التقدم عبر العراق ان الولايات المتحدة ستكون متؤهبة لتقوم بضربات عسكرية محددة الأهداف في العراق إن دعت إليه الأمور .في الأيام المؤخرة. أولئك الإرهابيون قد استمروا التقدم عبر العراق و اقتربوا من مدينة اربيل. حيث يشتغل دبلوماسيون و مدنيون أمريكيون في القنصلية الأمريكية و عساكر أمريكيون يستشيرون القوات العراقية .

لإحباط تقدم الدولة الإسلامية على أربيل. أقرت القوات الأمريكية بشن غازات جوية على قوافل الدولة الإسلامية" الإرهابية" إذا اخذوا بالتقدم على المدينة. وتنوي الولايات المتحدة ان تظل متيقظة أن تتخذ إجراءات إذا هددت هذه القوات الإرهابية موظفينا أو منشاتنا أيا كان في العراق. وبما في ذالك القنصلية في أربيل و السفارة في بغداد و نزود أيضا الحكومة العراقية و القوات الكردية بمساعدات اضطرارية لكي تخوض بالقتال ضد "الدولة الإسلامية" بشكل أكثر فعاليا

ثانيا. بناء على طلب الحكومة العراقية لقد بدأنا عمليات لإنقاذ مدنيين عراقيين محصورين على جبل السنجار أثناء تقدم "الدولة الإسلامية" عبر العراق. لقد أغارت حملة لا هوادة فيها ضد عراقيين أبرياء وخصوصا القليات الدينية مثل المسيحيين و الأزيديين و هم طائفة صغيرة و عتيقة لقد نزحوا عدد لا يحصى من العراقيين . وتفيد تقارير مريعة ان مسلحي " الدولة الإسلامية" تقوم بحشد عائلات كاملة و مذابح جمعية و سباء نساء أزيديات.

في الأيام الماضية. لقد فر نساء و رجال ورجال ازيديون خشية على حياتهممن منطقة السنجار. وألان يختبئ آلاف وربما عشرة آلاف الأزيديين على جبل السنجارمن دون شيء ما عدا الملابس التي على ظهورهم. ليس لديهم أكل . ليس لديهم شرب يشتد بهم الجوع ويموت الأطفال من العطش. بينما دعوا مسلحو "الدولة الإسلامية" لإبادة الطائفة الأزيدية الكاملة الأمر الذي يعتبر تطهير عرقي. فيواجه هذه العائلاتالبريئة اختيار رهيب. إما أن ينزلون من الجبل و يذبحون أو إما يبقون و يموتون بالبطء من الجوع و العطش.

كما قلت سالفا يمكن للولايات المتحدة ان تتدخل كلما تحصل أزمة في العالم. فدعنا نوضح لماذا ينبغي علينا ان نتحرك حاليا. عندما نواجه وضع مثل الوضع على جبل السنجار .لماذا يواجه الأبرياء على مدى مروع وعندما لدينا تفويض للمساعدة في هذه الحالة الطلب من الحكومة العراقية. وعندما لدينا القدرة الفريدة لتجنب وقوع مجزرة. فانا اعتقد انه يجب على الولايات

المتحدة ألا تغمض أعينها. بإمكاننا أن نتحرك بحذر و مسؤولية لمنع حصول عملية إبادة محتملة وسوف نفعل ذالك على جبل السنجار.

ولذالك لقد أجزت غارات جوية محددة الأهداف إذا تطلب الأمر كذالك. لكي تساعد القوات العراقية وهم يقاتلون لكسر جبل السنجار و تحمي المدنيين المحصورين هناك. سبقت أن قامت طائرات أمريكية بعمليات إسقاط معونات الأغذية و الماء لمساعدة هؤلاء الرجال و النساء و الأطفال الذين بلغوا حد اليأس. في مطلع هذا الأسبوع. أطلق احد العراقيين في المنطقة صرخة يأس قائلا..ليس هناك من يأتي للمساعدة حسنا اليوم ستأتي أمريكا لمد العون للعراقيين. ونحن أيضا نتشاور مع دول أخرى و الأمم المتحدة التي طلبت اتخاذ إجراءات تعالج هذه الأزمة الإنسانية انا اعلم أن الكثير منكم يقلق إزاء أي تدخل عسكري في العراق حتى ضربات جوية محددة الأهداف.

انا افهم ذالك. احد أهداف ترشحي لهذا المنصب كان انهائ الحرب في العراق و عودة جنودنا إلى بلدهم ولن اسمح في منصبي كالقائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة أن تنجر الولايات المتحدة إلى حرب جديد في العراق ولهاذ بينما ندعم العراقيين في خوض المعركة ضد هؤلاء الإرهابيين لن تعود قوات أمريكية إلى ميدان الحرب في العراق لان القوة العسكرية الأمريكية لا يمكن ان تحل الأزمة الجذرية في العراق. لا يوجد حل سوى المصالحة بين المجتمعات في العراق و تعزيز القوات العراقية.

وعلى الرغم من ذالك. نستطيع ويجب علينا ان ندعم القوى المعتدلة التي تستطيع ان تقوم بإحلال الاستقرار في العراق. بينما نقوم بهاتين العمليتين. سنستمر ان نتبع إستراتيجية اكبر نطاقا تمكن العراقيين من مواجهة هذا المأزق. يجب على القادة العراقية أن تجتمع لتكوين حكومة جديدة " تمثل مصالح العراقيين المشروعة و بإمكانها ان تخوض المعركة ضد تهديدات مثل الدولة الإسلامية. لقد انتخب العراقيون رئيس جديد و متحدث باسم البرلمان و هم ألان يسعون وراء تحقيق إجماع على رئيس الوزراء الجديد. وهذا التقدم الذي يجب مواصلته لكي يعكس زخم الإرهابيين اللذين يستغلون انقسامات العراق.

عندما تحقق العراق تكوين حكومة جديدة.ستتعامل الولايات المتحدة معها ومع دول اخرى في المنطقة. لتزويد دعم إضافي لمعالجة هذه الأزمة الإنسانية و تكافح الإرهاب. ترغب أيا من حكومات الدول المجاورة للعراق في ان تنتشر هذه المعاناة و انفلات امني إلى بلادهم.

ولذا فنستمر أن نتعاون مع أصدقاءنا و حلفاءنا في المنطقة لنقدم للاجئين المسكن و الأغذية و الشرب التي هم بحاجة ماسة إليها وسنستمر أن نساعد العراقيين في ردع تقدم " الدولة الإسلامية". سيستمر عدة مئات من المستشارين الأمريكيين- الذين أمرت ببعثهم إلى العراق-في تقدير ماذا بإمكاننا أن نقوم به من اجل تدريب و إرشاد و دعم القوات العراقية و نحن نمضي قدما. و مثلما تشاورت مع الكونغرس بالنسبة لهذه الإجراءات فسنستمر أن نتشاور في المستقبل.

أعزائي الأمريكان. يواجه العالم تحديات عديدة. وبينما أمريكا لن تستطيع تصحيح كل الأخطاء فحققت أمريكا ان تجعل العالم مكان أكثر امن و ازدهارا و القيادة الأمريكية ضرورية لضمان الأمن العالمي و الازدهار اللذان سيعتمد أطفالنا ونحقق هذا من خلال الالتزام بمجموع من المبادئ الأساسية. نفعل كل شيء من اجل حماية شعبنا.ندعم حلفائنا وهم يواجهون الخطر نقود اتلافات دولية لتقيد بقواعد القانون الدولي ونسعى أن نستديم وفاء بالقيم الأساسية- الرغبة في العيش مع حقوق و كرامة أساسية التي يؤمن بها البشر أينما كان. ولهذا شعوب من كل أنحاء العالم تتوقع من الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أن تمسك زمام القيادة. ولهاذ نفعل ذالك.

وفي الختام. دعني أؤكد لكم انه ليس هنالك قرار أخذه بشكل أكثر جدي من قرار استخدام القوة العسكرية. خلال الأعوام الماضية لقد استعدنا أغلبية قواتنا الساحقة من العراق و أفغانستان. لقد حرصت على مقاومة النداءات الى الاعتماد الكامل على جيشنا مرارا و تكرارا. ألان ليست قواتنا سوى أداة واحدة في ترسانة الولايات المتحدة. يمكننا ان نقود ايضا بقوة دبلوماسية و اقتصادية وبقوة مبادة. ولكن عندما يتعرض أرواح المدنيين الأمريكيين إلى الخطر ستتحرك. هذه مسؤوليتي كالقائد الأعلى للقوات المسلحة.

وعندما يتعرض أرواح ألاف المدنيين الأبرياء إلى خطر الإبادة و لدينا الإمكانية للتصدي لذالك فهذه مسؤوليتنا كأمريكان. هذه سمة مميزة للقيادة الأمريكية هذا نحن.

فالليل نشكر كل عسكرينا من الرجال و النساء خصوصا هؤلاء الطيارين و وطاقم الطائرات فوق العراق اللذين يحمون زملاءنا الأمريكان وينقذون أرواح عديد من الرجال و النساء و الأطفال اللذين يقابلونهم قطعا. هم يمثلون القيادة الأمريكية على أفضل وجه. كوطن يجب علينا أن نفتخر بهم و أن نفتخر بالتزام بلدنا المستمر لدعم امن الولايات المتحدة و كرامة إخواننا البشر

ليبارك الله قواتنا العسكرية وليبارك الله الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية.

References

Al-Rawi (1994:3) Al,Rawi,Sabah. (1994).Collocations in Arabic. Unpublished PHD thesis.

Baghdad:Baghdad University.

Cintas, D and Remael, A. (2010). Audiovisual translation: Subtitling. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing.

Cowie, A. (1981). The Treatment of Collocations and Idioms in Learners' Dictionaries.

Dries, J. (1995). Dubbing and Subtitling: Guidelines for Production and Distribution. Düsseldorf, Germany.

Fairclough, N. and Wodak, R. (1997). Critical Discourse Analysis. In, van Dijk, T. A. (ed.) Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction, vol. 2. London: Sage Publications, pp. 258-284

 Fargal and Shunnaq (1999:122) Farghal, M., &Shunnaq, A. (1999). Translation with

Reference to English & Arabic.

Hatim, B. and Mason, I. (1990). Discourse and the Translator. London and New York:Longma

Ghazala, H. (1993a). Translating Collocations: Arabic-English (in Arabic).

Gottlieb, Henrik (1997): Subtitles, Translation & Idioms. Copenhagen: Centre for Translatio Studies, University

Gottlieb, Henrik (1992). Subtitling – A New University Discipline. In: Dollerup, Cay and Ladegaard, Anne (red).

Munday, J. (2007). Translation and Ideology: A TextualApproach. The Translator, 13(2), pp. 195-217

O'Connell, E. (2007). Screen Translation. In P. Kuhiwczak& K. Littau (eds.), A companion to translation studies

Schäffner, C. and Bassnett, S. (2010). Introduction:Politics, Media and Translation – Exploring Synergies. In, Schäffner, C. and Bassnett, S. (eds) PoliticalDiscourse, Media and Translation. Newcastle uponTyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 1-31.

Titscher, S., Meyer, M., Wodak, R. and Vetter, E. (2000). Methods of Text and DiscourseAnalysis. London: Sage Publications

Thomsen, Jane E. (2009). A Comparative analysis of macro- and micro-strategies in subtitling and dubbing.

Törnqvist, E., (1998). Ingmar Bergman Abroad: The Problems of Subtitling. Amsterdam: Vossiuspers AUP.

van Dijk, T. A. (1995a). Discourse Analysis as Ideology Analysis. In, Schäffner, C. and Wenden, A. I. (eds) Language and Peace. Amsterdam: Harwood Academic Publishers, pp. 17-36.

van Dijk, T. A. (1997a). Discourse as Structure and Process: Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction, vol. I. London: Sage Publications

van Dijk, T. A. (1997b). Political Discourse and Racism. In, Riggins, H. S. (ed.) The Language and Politics of Exclusion. USA: Sage Publications

van Dijk, T. A. (2006). Ideology and Discourse Analysis. Journal of Political Ideologies, 11(2), pp. 115-140.

van Dijk, T. A. (2001). Principles of Critical Discourse Analysis. In, M. Wetherell et. al. (ed.) Discourse Theory and Practice. London: A Reader, pp. 300-317.

محمد محمود ربيع عبد الله الغنيم و (آخرون). موسوعة العلوم السياسية. جامعة الكويت. 1993

شعالهوارية. الترجمة الإعلامية و مفهومها و آليات اشتغالها. الأكاديمية للدراسات الاجتماعية و الإنسانية .العدد 27. قسم الآداب و اللغات. جانفي .2018

عامر مصباح.منهجية البحث العلمي في العلوم السياسية و الاعلام. ديوان المطبوعات الجامعية.ط.2.الجزائر.2011.