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**Translation of Political Discourse: A Communicative Approach to
English Translation of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's Speeches
of 2012**

PhD Thesis Report

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is proudly dedicated to my parents, my supervisor as well as to all the academics and translators who have always been eager to enrich the field of translation and make of it an interesting branch of study.

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation casts light on political translation, particularly the translation of political discourse. With reference to previous research, it was asserted that political speeches should not be altered when translated for they belong to authoritative texts. Other than this, it was argued that it is the function of the source text in the target language community that has to be taken into account when translating a political speech. This dissertation, however, adopted a different perspective. Therefore, it sought to demonstrate the validity of the communicative approach to translation in the political field, particularly when it comes to translating political speeches. To achieve the purpose of the dissertation, three of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's speeches were selected for translation while applying the principles of the aforementioned approach so as to either confirm its validity or disconfirm it. Most importantly, it was essential to conduct a comparative study between two different translation versions of the same speeches: the previous one provided by the "Moroccan Agency of Press" and my suggested translation. The main objective, in this regard, was to explore the different aspects related to the use of the communicative and the cognitive approaches for the sake of investigating their effectiveness in efficiently and accurately rendering the intended messages of these texts, especially that they are considered to be amongst the most challenging to translate. The study's findings revealed that the communicative approach is the most valid approach to be adopted by a translator during the translation process of a political speech. Through its use, not only syntactic naturalness was achieved in the target texts, but most importantly, opting for lexical clarity led to a better understanding of these texts' messages. In contrast to the communicative approach, the use of the cognitive approach proved to be invalid both syntactically and semantically. This is attributed to the fact that, many times, it resulted in syntactic distortion, meaning loss, and led to blocking the communicative function of the target texts through the use of a sophisticated language style.

Keywords: political translation, communicative approach, cognitive approach, fidelity, syntactic naturalness, lexical clarity, language economy

موجز

تعالج هذه الأطروحة خصائص ترجمة الخطاب السياسي. واستنادا إلى البحوث السابقة المتعلقة بهذا النوع من الترجمة، فقد تم التأكيد على ضرورة التقيد بشكل الخطاب السياسي و ليس فقط محتواه نظرا لانتمائه إلى النصوص الرسمية.

و من جهة أخرى، رأى بعض الباحثين ضرورة أخذ الوظيفة التي يؤديها النص الأصلي بلغة الجمهور المستهدف بعين الاعتبار قبل القيام بترجمة نص سياسي.

أما هذه الأطروحة فقد تبنت منظورا جديدا يتجلى في سعيها لإثبات نجاعة "المقاربة التواصلية" فيما يخص ترجمة الخطابات السياسية.

و لتحقيق هذا الغرض من الأطروحة، تمت ترجمة بعض الخطب الملكية عن طريق تطبيق مبادئ المقاربة المذكورة. و في هذا الصدد، كان من الضروري إجراء دراسة مقارنة بين نسختين مختلفتين من ترجمة الخطب الأصلية: النسخة السابقة المقدمة من طرف وكالة المغرب العربي للأنباء، و الترجمة الحالية التي قمت بإنجازها. و يعتبر الهدف الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو فحص الجوانب المختلفة المرتبطة بكل من "المقاربة التواصلية" و "المقاربة المعرفية" بغية التحقق من فعاليتها في مساعدة المترجم على ترجمة المعاني المقصودة من هذه النصوص بكفاءة و دقة، علما أن الخطابات السياسية تعتبر من بين النصوص الأكثر تحديا عندما يتعلق الأمر بترجمتها.

أما فيما يخص نتائج الدراسة، فقد أبانت هذه الأخيرة أن "المقاربة التواصلية" هي الأفضل. و نظرا لاعتمادها، تم الحفاظ على البنية النحوية السليمة للغة الهدف عن طريق استخدام تركيبات لغوية صحيحة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن استخدام مفردات لغوية واضحة المعنى -عند ترجمة هذه النصوص- نتج عنه فهم أفضل لمحتواها.

و على خلاف هذه المقاربة، فقد أثبتت النتائج عدم نجاعة "المقاربة المعرفية" في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي، لا على المستوى الدلالي و لا على المستوى التركيبي. و يرجع ذلك إلى تشويه التركيبات اللغوية الذي نتج عن اتباعها في الترجمة السابقة، فضلا عن أنها أدت إلى ضياع بعض المعاني، و بالتالي عرقلة الوظيفة التواصلية للنص نظرا لتوظيف أسلوب لغوي أكثر تعقيدا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ترجمة سياسية، خطاب سياسي، مقاربة تواصلية، مقاربة معرفية، الأمانة، وضوح المعنى، الإيجاز اللغوي

ABBREVIATIONS

MAP Moroccan Agency of Press

SL Source language

ST Source text

TL Target language

TT Target text

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Setting the Context

The internationalization of politics has led to the universality of political discourse. In other words, today, political discourse is no longer of paramount significance for the source culture community, but is meant for a wider audience; an audience beyond the national borders. In this regard, translation has become tremendously essential not only during political affairs and events, but, most importantly, has the immense power of conveying politicians' messages, intentions and thoughts, through their text and talk, to an audience in other sides of the world. To highlight the significance of translation in the political field, Neubert (as cited in Thiele, Shwend and Todenhagen, 2005) asserted that:

The universality of political discourse also refers to translation. There is no doubt that political affairs are now almost never dealt with only in one language. Politics no longer heeds borders, for all institutions, persons, events and processes involved in political matters that find expression in language are almost immediately mediated by several if not many languages. (p. 149)

The above quote highlights the very fact that the role of translation is central in the field of politics for through it, information related to political matters is internationally disseminated.

So, this dissertation falls within the scope of political translation. More specifically, it casts light on the translation of political speeches. It therefore investigates the effectiveness of two major, but totally different, translation approaches in the field of political translation in order to determine the most valid one to be adopted by translators when rendering the content of political speeches into the target language, especially given the fact that these text types are characterized by a certain linguistic complexity and are regarded as “sensitive” texts as Schäffner (1997) portrayed them.

1.2. Purpose of this Dissertation

The major purpose of this dissertation is to prove the validity of the communicative approach in the field of political translation, particularly when it comes to the translation of political speeches. Although this particular approach tends not to be used when dealing with political texts, this dissertation argues that it is the most valid one a translator has to adopt during the translation process of a political speech for the sake of efficiently conveying its intended meanings to the target audience while keeping the translation sound natural in the target language.

For this purpose, three speeches delivered by His Majesty King Mohammed VI are selected to be translated using the principles of the communicative approach. Besides this, a comparative study will be conducted between two different translation versions of His Majesty’s speeches: the previous translation provided by the “Moroccan Agency of Press” and my suggested translation. In this context, it is to be noted that the MAP’s translation is based on the cognitive approach, through which adhering to the exact form and syntactic structures of the original is essential in the target language, while I opted for the communicative approach which attaches great importance to both syntactic as

well as semantic naturalness and acceptability in the target text while rendering the messages of the source text into the target language.

The main objective of the comparative study is to make comparisons between the different aspects and methods related to the use of both the cognitive approach and the communicative one in the light of the two translation versions. Therefore, as this thesis draws on the linguistic model of translation, the study concentrates on the following concepts: fidelity, form adherence, syntactic naturalness, semantic naturalness, language economy, literal translation, lexical clarity and sophisticated language use, with the aim of uncovering the most effective translation approach in the political domain.

1.3. Theoretical Framework

The existing literature on the translation of political speeches demonstrates the fact that little research has been conducted to determine the most effective approach to be adopted in the field of political translation and the most useful strategies to be followed by translators when dealing with political discourse in particular. Therefore, with regard to the translation approaches to be adopted when it comes to translating political speeches, the major studies are Schäffner's and Newmark's.

The most salient research in this field of study is Schäffner's. Christina Schäffner favoured adopting the functionalist approach when translating a political text. She argued that the function of the source text in the target language community has to be taken into account when rendering its messages into the target language. That is, this function (whether persuasive or informative) is what determines the strategies to be followed during the translation process (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 128).

As contrasted to Schäffner's argument, Newmark asserted that speeches by politicians should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts (as cited in Schäffner & Wieseemann, 2001, p. 135). To put it in another way, "fidelity", not only to the intended messages of a political speech, but most importantly, to its form and syntactic structures is highly required.

Yet, this dissertation adopts a quite different perspective. Thus, it sheds light on the translation of political speeches using a target-text oriented approach which tends not to be opted for when it comes to the translation of political speeches: the communicative approach.

1.4. Research Problem

A review of the available literature on the translation of political discourse reveals existing lacunae in this particular field of study owing to the fact that few studies focusing on the translation of political speeches are available. In other words, only few translation scholars and researchers have endeavoured to investigate the validity of certain translation approaches, specific methods to be opted for, and, most importantly, attempted to explore the most effective strategies to be used by translators during the translation process of a political speech in order to handle the linguistic complexities posed by these text types. More specifically, the literature reveals a lack of concentration on the problem of linguistic complexity. That is, researchers considered specific problems that the translator is compelled to deal with when translating a political speech. These comprise the problem of culture-boundedness, the absence of equivalent effect and the linguistic complexity. Yet, the latter remains unsolved.

It stands to reason that amongst other text types, political speeches tend to be the most challenging to translate because of the critical problems they pose for translators, let alone the linguistic complexity that characterizes them. Here, Linguistic complexity refers to the use of sophisticated language and complex syntactic structures throughout these speeches. As a result, while attempting to transfer their intended messages to the target language, the translator is particularly confronted with syntactic and semantic problems the thing that makes the translation process of political speeches quite intricate.

1.5. Research Questions and Objectives

Given the existing lacunae in the field of political translation, particularly with regard to the translation of political speeches, this thesis seeks to answer the following questions:

- **Among the various approaches which exist in the field of translation, what would be the most effective approach which a translator has to follow so as to successfully complete the translation task and to efficiently render the intended meanings of a political speech?**

- **Given the various problems which are posed by political speeches, particularly the linguistic complexity which characterizes them, and given the fact that these texts are regarded as “sensitive” texts, what would be the most effective approach which has to be used during the translation process of political speeches? Which approach would enable the translator to solve these problems and therefore achieve comprehensibility and naturalness in the target text while reproducing the same impact of the original text on the target language readers?**

- **While rendering the messages of a political speech into the target language, is the translator required to adopt a style which conforms to the stylistic features of the original for the sake of “fidelity” or it is favoured to opt for less sophisticated equivalents and less complex structures in order to achieve lexical clarity and, thus, semantic naturalness in the target text?**

This dissertation is based on three major objectives:

- Investigating the effectiveness of two different translation approaches (the cognitive approach and the communicative one) in the field of political translation with the aim of identifying the most valid one that facilitates the translation process which tends to be complex.
- Exploring the different linguistic aspects related to the use of the two approaches in order to examine their efficiency in rendering the intended meanings of political speeches through making comparisons between the two translation versions of the selected speeches.
- Uncovering the most effective strategies which enable the translator to successfully cope with the semantic and syntactic blocks he/she encounters while translating a political speech.

1.6. Rationale and Significance of the Study

With the aforementioned gaps in the literature on the translation of political discourse in mind, and given the fact that political speeches are amongst the most challenging text types when it comes to their translation, this dissertation is quite significant for it will add a contribution to the literature on the translation of political

speeches. Moreover, it seeks to facilitate the translation task for translators when attempting to render the “subtle” messages of these texts into the target language.

So, during the translation process of political speeches, in particular, translators are confronted with several challenges. The major ones are primarily semantic and syntactic, let alone the very fact that these are dense texts through which information loads need to be conveyed to a target audience. In this sense, what makes this thesis significant is that it deals with translation according to a linguistic point of view and thus seeks to simplify the translation process, which is usually intricate, by demonstrating the most effective approach which would enable translators to successfully cope with the linguistic complexities posed by political texts and “efficiently” render their intended meanings into the target language.

In other words, the importance of this dissertation lies in the fact that it contributes to enriching the field of political translation. Moreover, it inspires translators and translation students to make the right choices by uncovering the most valid translation approach and the effective strategies to be used when attempting to transfer the content of a political text to the target audience.

This dissertation is also distinct for it seeks to achieve its purpose by applying the principles of the communicative approach to the translation of speeches delivered by His Majesty.

1.7. Methodology

In order to find reliable and persuasive answers for the questions raised during the research process and thus achieve the purpose of this research, conducting a comparative study will be crucial for the results of this thesis will be based on it.

So, in this research, the comparative analysis method is employed. By opting for it, a comparative study will be conducted between two different translation versions of the selected speeches delivered by His Majesty King Mohammed VI (the MAP's version and my version). The aim of this study is to make comparisons between the cognitive approach and the communicative one at both the syntactic and semantic levels, and to explore the different aspects associated with their use during the translation process of the selected speeches for the sake of investigating their validity when it comes to the translation of political discourse.

This thesis also relies on qualitative content analysis. The latter was chosen as a methodology for analyzing the selected speeches and their different translations. That is, in order to reach valid conclusions in the field of political translation and to evaluate the study's findings, syntactically and semantically analyzing excerpts taken from the source and target texts belonging to both translation versions is inescapable.

Besides this, it is to be noted that the descriptive research design is adopted mainly in the theoretical chapters of this dissertation.

1.8. Structure and Overview of Chapters

This dissertation is divided into three major parts: **a theoretical part, a practical part and a comparative study**. More specifically, it consists of eight chapters.

Besides the present chapter, the theoretical part comprises four chapters:

- Literature Review
- Research Methodology
- An Overview of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's Accomplishments
- Political Translation: An Overview

The practical part includes one chapter which is devoted to the translation of His Majesty's speeches from Arabic into English.

The third part also comprises one chapter: Comparative Study and Analysis, which constitutes the core of this dissertation.

The dissertation evidently includes a discussion chapter, through which the major results as well as the findings of the comparative study are discussed, and conclusions.

Chapter 2

This chapter sheds light on the existing literature on political translation. To be more specific, it reviews the most significant contributions on the translation of political discourse. It therefore discusses scholars' arguments with regard to the most effective approaches and methods to be adopted during the translation process of a political speech. Moreover, it casts light on the translation strategies researchers found to be useful when dealing with political texts. In the same regard, the chapter reviews the different problems researchers assert to be associated with the translation of political speeches. Besides this, the same chapter provides a short overview about the linguistic-oriented approach to translation due to the fact that this thesis draws on it. In this context, the text's meaning is discussed in the light of the linguistic model of translation.

Chapter 3

The methodology chapter focuses on the research design adopted in this thesis and explains the reasons behind its choice. It also discusses the research methods selected for this thesis. Moreover, it summarizes the research process and demonstrates the procedures followed for the sake of answering the research questions.

Chapter 4

This chapter provides an overview of His Majesty's major accomplishments since he ascended the Throne. Thus, it focuses on discussing the political, social as well as economic reforms which were introduced by His Majesty.

Chapter 5

This chapter constitutes the theoretical background of the dissertation. It provides an overview of political translation. Through it, the notions of political translation and political discourse are clearly defined. In addition, it clarifies why political texts are regarded as sensitive texts when it comes to their translation. Furthermore, it investigates the relationship between translation and political discourse. Essentially, this chapter casts light on the translation process of political speeches. In other words, it addresses the problems related to the translation of these texts and discusses the notion of "translation strategy" in this field of study. In the same regard, it lists the major strategies researchers believed to be useful in handling the challenges posed by political speeches.

Chapter 6

This chapter focuses on translating His Majesty's speeches from Arabic into English. It includes my translation of the selected speeches based on the communicative approach. Moreover, it provides the MAP's translation of the same speeches.

Chapter 7

The seventh chapter can be regarded as the core of this dissertation. It concentrates on making comparisons between the two translation versions at the syntactic and semantic levels. Essentially, it revolves around the following notions:

- "Form adherence"
- "Naturalness"
- "Fidelity"
- "Acceptability"
- "Language economy"
- "Word-for-word translation"
- Lexical clarity
- Sophisticated language use

Moreover, it provides a thorough linguistic analysis of excerpts taken from the original texts and their translated versions for the sake of drawing valid conclusions concerning the translation of political speeches.

Chapter 8

This is the discussion chapter. It states the thesis results and discusses the findings of the comparative study. Furthermore, it answers the questions raised during

the research conducting process. Most importantly, it explains why the communicative approach should be adopted during the translation process of a political speech and demonstrates why adopting the cognitive approach is not the right choice when dealing with these text types.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

It is irrefutable that political translation has become one of the most crucial and widespread genres of translation due to the major role it plays in spreading international politics, including political affairs and events which take place in different sides of the World. Moreover, political translation has currently become highly important for it contributes to the universality of political discourse. That is, it has not only played a huge role in spreading politicians' speeches, conveying their messages and clarifying their thoughts, but, most importantly, it is the medium through which these speeches are made available in several languages.

Yet, when it comes to translating political discourse, the translator tends to face semantic and syntactic complexities. For this reason, the translator must adopt a certain translation approach and use particular sets of strategies so as to solve the different problems related to the translation of political speeches and thus effectively and accurately transfer the speech's intended messages from one language into another.

So, the major question here is the following:

- Among the various approaches which exist in the field of translation, what would be the most effective approach which a translator has to follow so as to successfully complete the translation task and to effectively render the intended meanings of a political speech?

It is therefore prerequisite to make a comparison between the three major approaches in the field of translation studies. These include: the cognitive approach, the functionalist approach and the communicative approach to translation.

2.1. Translation Approaches: An Overview

2.1.1. The Cognitive Approach to Translation

To explain the aims of the cognitive approach to translation, Hickey and Williams (1996) stated the following:

Traditionally, translation theory has been concerned with the translation product and has been largely perspective in its nature, having as its central aim the establishment of a set of rules - predominantly syntactic - which could be applied in order to achieve what was often assumed to be the correct translation ... Its suitability with regard to modern-day translation is questionable. This normative approach focused on the form of the source text (ST), often aiming to adhere as closely to its surface syntactic form in the formulation of the target text (TT). (p. 143)

Here, we can understand that the cognitive approach gives much importance to the form of the (ST) while rendering its meaning into the target language (TL). That is, its main principle is to stick as closely as possible to the form of the original text as well as its syntactic structures for this is the factor which determines whether the translation is correct or not. Obviously, a correct translation, cognitively speaking, is the one through which the exact syntactic structures of the (ST) are faithfully rendered in the (TT).

However, Hickey and Williams (1996) argued that there was a shift in the approach to translation theory and that translation was therefore regarded as a means of communication (p. 143). This led to the emergence of a functionalist translation theory owing to the fact that equivalence-oriented translation concepts were criticized.

2.1.2. The Functionalist Approach to Translation

The functionalist approach was therefore developed in Germany by Vermeer and Holz-Manttari in the 1970s and 1980s. Vermeer defined translation as “a teleological action within a given social context carried out by an individual with a certain goal in mind” (as cited in Gambier & Doorslaer, 2012, p. 12). In addition to this, Holz-Manttari, who introduced “the translational action theory” in 1984, defined translation as “an action accomplished by an expert in a complex network/ system of social interaction” (as cited in Gambier & Doorslaer, 2012, p. 12). Vermeer also established the skopos theory, arguing that an adequate translation depends on the function and the purpose (skopos) of the translation itself (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2012, p. 12).

In the same context, Vermeer proposed what is called the “dethroning of the source text” for it is no longer the primary factor upon which an adequate translation must be based. Instead, the purpose is the decisive criterion for any translation.

According to Palumbo (2009), the functionalist approaches view translation as “an act of communication and a form of action involving not only linguistic but also social and cultural factors” (p. 50). He also explained the following:

Particular importance is attached to the function served by a TT in its environment, which may or may not coincide with the function of the ST...
In any case, whether it coincides with ST function or not, TT function is

always seen as the overriding factor in determining the choices made during the translation process. (p. 51)

We can now understand that functionalist scholars view translation as an action rather than a process of transfer. For them, translation should not only take into account the linguistic factor, but most importantly, the social as well as the cultural factor. For this reason, they attribute a huge importance to the function of the TT within the target culture, for it is the factor which determines the strategies to be used during the translation process.

2.1.3. The Communicative Approach to Translation: Definition and Aims

Another translation approach which is regarded to be less popular, in the field of political translation, than the two previous ones is the communicative approach. The latter is most often advocated by Newmark. He stated:

This is the “communicative approach”, in which the translator attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the ST, but does so through the medium of a TL which is acceptable to the target language reader and easily understood by him (as cited in Adab, 1996, p. 16).

According to Newmark, the communicative approach does fulfil the two main aims of translation. These aims include rendering the expressive elements of the ST and its cultural components. Concerning the first one, Newmark affirmed that the information in the ST must be clearly presented in the TT and that the source text’s intended function has to be respected and recreated (as cited in Adab, 1996, p. 16).

Furthermore, Newmark asserted that the communicative approach may involve the reorganization of information into a different order of presentation. This, according

to him, will not change the intended meaning, but will make it easier for the target language reader to understand the meaning for it is rendered in a style which conforms to his thought-processes. In addition, the communicative approach aims at reproducing the ST impact and effect in a more natural style. In the same context, Newmark argued that the communicative approach “allows a certain economy and concision of language” (as cited in Adab, 1996, p. 16).

The communicative approach focuses on the overall effect and message. In this regard, Adab (1996) added the following:

It is the task of the translator to convey to his TL reader, in the most appropriate and natural style for that reader, the information which the ST author intended to impart to his target reader, the way in which the ST author wished his reader to understand and interpret that information, and the effect, in terms of thought and action, that this ST text was intended to have on the reader. (p. 16)

We see here that the communicative approach to translation aims at conveying the intended meanings of the ST to the target language readers in a natural style and concise language. To do so, restructuring information is allowed. Besides this, this approach aims at reproducing the same impact of the ST on the TT readers.

So, going back to the scope of political translation, there is a gap in this field concerning the approaches to be adopted or the strategies to be followed by the translator so as to handle the different problems posed during the translation process of a political speech and to adequately translate it. Unfortunately, only few scholars have conducted their research in this particular area of study.

2.2. Political Texts as “Sensitive” Texts

This chapter would, however, be incomplete without shedding light on particular concepts which are associated with political translation. One of these has to do with the “sensitivity” of political texts.

Christina Schäffner was one of the scholars who introduced this notion of sensitivity to the field of political translation. According to her, political texts are sensitive texts. Schäffner (as cited in Simms, 1997) believed that sensitivity is linked precisely to the change in the function of political texts for it may change in the TT or it may remain the same (p. 131).

Schäffner and Wiesemann (2001) added that “political texts may also be characterized by a certain degree of sensitivity and/ or a certain discretion for diplomatic reasons” (p. 134), especially when it comes to the translation of problematic and highly sensitive political issues. Thus, to convey the ST “sensitive” messages, the translator might use vague expressions for diplomatic reasons. In this case, the TT tends to fulfil a different function from the one the ST is intended to fulfil and the ST impact is not reproduced in the TT.

This notion of sensitivity, based on the reasons above, suggests the fact that, amongst other genres, political speeches tend to be the most challenging to translate.

Here, it is necessary to discuss the different problems related to political translation.

2.3. Problems Related to the Translation of Political Speeches

It is an accepted fact that political discourse tends to be the most challenging to translate owing to the problems it poses for the translator. In the literature, translation

scholars considered three common problems which are associated with the translation of political speeches. One of these problems is related to the cultural aspect of these texts.

2.3.1. The Problem of Culture-boundedness

Schäffner and Wiesemann (2001) believed that these texts, according to their purpose, “display different degrees of culture-boundedness” and thus pose a problem for the translator (p. 134). They explained the following:

If the text was produced primarily for the source culture audience (e.g. an interview with a politician on home TV, a politician’s speech during an electioneering campaign), addresses and text producer(s) share a large amount of background knowledge because they are members of the same community ... The texts may then be highly culture-specific, and the translator is often faced with the question of how much implicit information of the ST will need to be made explicit for the TT addresses ... Similarly abbreviations and other short forms may be used to refer to institutions, people, historical events, etc. which are known to members of the source culture. The translator’s decision will require an analysis of the translation brief, reflecting, in particular, on the knowledge and experience that can be expected of the TT readers. (p. 134)

As explained in the quote above, political texts, being highly culture-specific when addressed mainly to the source culture audience, tend to pose a serious problem for the translator because he doesn’t realize how much implicit information in the ST needs to be clarified through the TT because, in this case, the target audience members do not

tend to have the necessary background knowledge about certain cultural issues which are discussed in the ST.

2.3.2. The Linguistic Complexity

A second challenge which translators tend to face when dealing with a political speech has to do with the linguistic complexity of the text. That is, the selected words and expressions as well as their structure tend to be complicated. This makes the translation process from a ST to a TT “trickier” for these words; their structure and arrangement are not chosen haphazardly (Mahdiyan, Rahbar, & Hosseini-Maasoum, 2013, p. 36).

In addition to this, Mahdiyan, Rahbar, and Hosseini-Maasoum (2013) described the ideas behind the word choice, the structure and the message of a political text, as “complicated and subtle” (p. 36).

Another challenge for the translator, in this regard, is the fact that the speaker’s ideologies and intentions are not always stated clearly in their speeches (Mahdiyan, Rahbar, & Hosseini-Maasoum, 2013, p. 36). Here, an analysis of the speech is imposed for it enables the translator to figure out any hidden intentions which were not explicitly stated in the speech. As a result of this, the translator will be able to understand the text producer’s thoughts and intentions and accurately transfer them to the Target culture audience.

2.3.3. The Equivalent Impact

A third reason which makes of political texts the most challenging to translate is the fact that the ST impact is not often recreated in the TT. Although the translator seems to have reproduced the same effect of the original on the TT readers through his

translation, the TL readership will not react to the TT like the original addresses for the simple reason that the translational situation of the TT is different from the situation in which the original text was delivered. Moreover, when the text is translated, it will address a new audience at a different time and place.

In this regard, Thiele, Schwend, and Todenhagen (2005) stated:

Translation always involves semantics reflected by pragmatics; the latter meaning, in essence, the relationship of the elements of a text to the potential users of a text. In particular, the pragmatic directedness of a political original as against that of the new rendering is often markedly different ... The translation may, at least on the text surface, abound in directive style markers addressing readers to think, feel and act according to the politician's intention or interest. But in actual fact, target language readers will not normally react like original addressees because the translational situation is different from the situation in which the source text was produced and delivered. (p. 151)

2.4. Translation Approaches in the Field of Political Translation

Regarding the translation of political speeches, there are only few references which are available in the literature for, as it was already mentioned, few are the scholars who attempted to investigate the validity of certain approaches, methods and strategies in the field of political translation.

Let's first take a look at the different viewpoints regarding the approaches claimed by translation scholars to be valid in the field of political translation.

2.4.1. Schäffner's Hypothesis

So, regarding the translation of political discourse, Christina Schäffner attributed much importance to the functionalist approach. According to her, the function of the TT in the target language community should be taken into account while translating a political text. Schäffner argued that political texts are “primarily meant to function within their source culture, and when they are translated, their function in and for the target culture will change, and a need for conforming to TL text-typological conventions does not arise” (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 138).

Schäffner, therefore, believed that the function of the source text will change in the target culture. For this reason, trying to reproduce the same effect of the ST on the TT readers is not obligatory. Moreover, for her, what determines the strategies to be used during the translation process of a political text is the function of the target text in the target culture.

2.4.2. Newmark's Hypothesis

In contrast to Schäffner's hypothesis, Newmark argued that political texts, particularly speeches by politicians, should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts (as cited in Schäffner & Wiesemann, 2001, p. 135). For him, the translator should be as faithful to the source text as possible unlike the functionalist approach in which the translator is regarded as an expert and is free to opt for different strategies so as to communicate the ST messages according to the purpose of the TT.

2.5. Political Translation Strategies

With reference to translation strategies, much has been said about the ones which proved to be valid in the field of political translation. Before discussing the different strategies which were adopted by translation scholars when dealing with political speeches, a definition of the term itself is required.

To define “translation strategy”, Lorsch (1991) stated the following:

Translation strategy is a global procedure that consists of a series of minimal problem-solving steps that the translator employs in making certain considerations about the text. These steps are combined in specific ways to build up structures that partly determine and partly delimit the decisions that must be made on the hierarchically lower levels, such as syntax and lexis. (As cited in Darwish, 2003, p. 132)

Darwish (2003), however, defined translation strategy as “the overall plan or blueprint employed by the translator to achieve a specific translation goal” (p. 132). For him, translation strategies involve techniques, procedures and methods that “bear on the translation product as it develops” (p. 132).

Therefore, translation strategies are regarded as problem-solving mechanisms. They might be techniques, procedures or methods which are used to solve mainly the syntactic and lexical problems posed by the ST.

So, in regards to strategies in the field of political translation, Schäffner argued that among the various political text types, each text type “has its own contextual, text-typological, pragmatic conventions and calls for different strategies” (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 120). Moreover, she argued that the change in the text function is the primary factor that determines the strategies to be used. In other words, the ST is

addressed primarily to the source language audience, on a special occasion, and is produced in a specific SL context. Its function is therefore to explain and justify political decisions. Here, the purpose of the text is mainly persuasive. Unlike the ST, the main function of the TT is to inform the target language audience about events in the source language culture. Here, the TT is mainly informative. Consequently, the translation strategies that will be applied during the translation process depend on this change in the function of the ST (p. 128).

For Schäffner, the two major factors which determine the strategies to be used during the translation process of a political text are the text type and its function in the respective culture.

Concerning the text type, she explained that “depending on the particular text type, there may be more or less conventionalized text-structures or preferences for specific syntactic structures or lexical choices” (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 120).

According to her, it is the text type that determines whether the translator should stick to the ST structures or opt for different syntactic structures or lexical choices while rendering the ST messages into the target language.

So, in the case of political speeches, **omission** is one of the most widely-used translation strategies. According to Schäffner, the use of omission as a translation strategy depends again on the text function in internal and external political communication. Besides this, she asserted that some information which is not of relevance for the textual meaning in the TL can be omitted (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 128).

In addition to the previous strategy, Christina Schäffner argued that “**violations**” of **syntactic rules** are also tolerated in the case of political texts if readability and comprehensibility will be achieved in the target language (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 122).

Another strategy which Schäffner believed to be crucial when translating a political speech is that of **addition**. She argued that in the case of a speech which is not addressed primarily to the TL audience, addition is highly required for through it the information which was implicit in the ST can be made explicit in the TT (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 129).

For Schäffner, the translator is regarded as a cultural mediator and it is his role to add the lacking background information to the TT in order to clarify some culture-specific issues to the TL audience, the thing that results in comprehensibility.

Other than these strategies which Schäffner confirmed to be valid in the case of the translation of political speeches, Mahdiyan, Rahbar and Hosseini-Maassoum (2013) proposed the use of two different methods. These are: dynamic translation and static translation. According to them, their use depends on the purpose of the translation.

The **dynamic translation method** enables the translator to make certain changes in the ST structure. It therefore encompasses strategies such as omission, addition as well as permutations and substitutions (p. 38). This method facilitates the translator’s task especially when dealing with culture-specific notions for it allows him/her to clarify these notions for the TL audience in case it lacks knowledge about certain ST issues.

The **static translation method**, as contrasted to the dynamic one, relies on a word-for-word method through which the translator conveys information without making any changes in the TT. This method is used mainly when the target audience has the same knowledge of the ST topic as the SL audience.

2.6. Linguistic Approach to Translation

Given the fact that this thesis deals with translation from a purely linguistic point of view, this chapter would be incomplete without providing a short overview of the linguistic-oriented approach to translation.

This section, therefore, attempts to discuss the different definitions which linguists as well as translation theorists attributed to this particular approach. Moreover, the text's meaning will be discussed in the light of the linguistic model of translation.

Catford (1965) confirmed that any theory of translation should be based on the linguistic theory for the simple reason that translation is performed on languages. In this regard, he argued that translation is “an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language – a general linguistic theory” (p. 1).

Obviously, the above quote suggests the importance of the linguistic theory in the field of translation studies.

2.6.1. Definition

In order to give a precise definition of the linguistic approach to translation, Baker and Saldanha (2009) explained the following:

The term 'linguistic approaches' has been used to refer to (a) theoretical models that represent translation and/or interpreting as a (primarily) linguistic process and are therefore informed mainly by linguistic theory ... and (b) a diverse range of studies that apply findings, concepts and methods from linguistics on an ad hoc basis to explain specific aspects of the phenomenon of translation and/or interpreting. (p. 148)

We see here that the linguistic approach to translation encompasses all theoretical models through which translation is regarded as a mere linguistic process. Besides this, it covers the linguistic concepts that are associated with the field of translation. Furthermore, this approach includes methods as well as findings which are related to the field of linguistics and are applied to translation for the sake of clarifying certain aspects about it. In other words, the linguistic approach to translation aims at investigating all aspects of translation from the point of view of Linguistics.

2.6.2. Defining the Linguistic Model of Translation

For Neubert and Shreve (1992), the linguistic models perceive translation as a unique type of language use. On this detail, they stated that:

The linguistic model of translation makes statements about the linguistic mechanisms involved in the transfer or replacement of source language signs by target language signs. This approach treats translation as a specific, perhaps unique, type of language use. (p. 19)

In other words, Neubert and Shreve believe that the linguistic model presents translation as a primarily linguistic process due to the fact that it involves the use of languages. For them, translation is not only a process of transferring the meaning from

one language into another, but more specifically, a process of replacing source language signs by target language ones.

Furthermore, the major aim of the linguistic model of translation is to investigate the strategies as well as the methods which help a translator achieve correspondence between both the source and the target language, and solve the problems related to the structural differences between them.

On this point, Neubert and Shreve (1992) stated:

It concentrates, instead, on systemic relationships between the source and target languages. The model studies the linguistic resources of the source and target languages and the mechanisms available in the target language for overcoming the structural differences between source and target that appear in translation. The linguistic model investigates the transfer potentials of words and constructions and tries to establish correspondence rules between languages. (p. 19)

The above quote suggests that the linguistic model of translation, as stated above, attempts to investigate the linguistic mechanisms which help the translator overcome the structural differences between the source and target languages; for these differences between languages tend to pose serious challenges for the translator. Therefore, the linguistic model not only examines the shifts that occur during the transfer process, but also the syntactic as well as lexical strategies which are applied by the translator for the sake of achieving correspondence between the source and target language.

The linguistic model of translation also aims at “understanding how language is applied by translators” (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p. 20). That is, it studies the linguistic correspondences which occur in translation practice (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p. 20).

According to Neubert and Shreve, translation practice involves the “application of a translator’s knowledge” in order to solve problems of intercultural communication (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p. 21). Therefore, coping with such problems necessitates complete knowledge of the paired linguistic systems.

The two scholars also argued that among other models of translation, the linguistic model tends to be an “applied” model owing to the fact that it studies “a unique form of applied communicative problem-solving”. However, if translators state findings of their studies in a descriptive and explanatory form, after applying their translational competence to the target text, translation models can be perceived as both “applied” and “theoretical” (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p. 21).

2.6.3. The Text’s Meaning from a Linguistic Point of View

Obviously, the linguistic approach to translation is concerned with the linguistic meaning of a text. Translation scholars, who embrace this approach, investigate how meanings are transferred from one language into another (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p.21). According to them, during the transfer process, the meaning is reconstructed and the linguistic units of the source text are rewritten using their equivalents in the target language. Therefore, the source text’s meanings remain constant. Accordingly, translation linguists tend to argue that translation is perceived as “a research and rewriting activity” (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p. 21).

For Neubert and Shreve (1992), meaning invariance between the source and target language tends to be the major principle of the linguistic model of translation (p. 21).

In addition to this, it is to be noted that the linguistic approach to translation not only deals with the matching of linguistic elements within sentences, but also studies the way utterance meanings are reconstructed during the translation process. In other words, one of the major goals of the linguistic models of translation is to investigate the different mechanisms involved during the reconstructing and relexicalization processes of meanings in the target language (Neubert & Shreve, 1992, p. 21). In the same regard, Neubert and Shreve confirmed that the reconstructing of meanings requires “some form of universal semantics” (p. 21).

2.7. Chapter Summary

As far as the field of political translation is concerned, it is obvious that the major contribution was that of Christina Schäffner who gave much importance to the functionalist approach in the case of political speeches. For her, the function of the TT has to be taken into account during the translation process of political texts, in general, for it is the primary factor upon which the translation of a political speech has to be based. Schäffner believed that the function of the ST is changed in the TT. Therefore, trying to reproduce the same effect on the TT readers is not obligatory. Besides this, she confirmed that the change in the text function is what determines the strategies to be used.

In this regard, Schäffner asserted that “violations” of syntactic rules are tolerated in the case of political texts if readability and comprehensibility will be achieved in the target language.

According to her, omission and addition are among the strategies which are to be used in the case of political speeches. Omission is used so as to delete any information which is not relevant to the function of the TT whereas addition is used to make the implicit information in the ST, but relevant to the function of the TT, explicit.

Another major contribution that is related to the translation of political speeches was that of Newmark. He argued that speeches by politicians should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts.

In addition to the two major contributions to the field of political translation, Mahdiyan, Rahbar, and Hosseini-Maasoum (2013) proposed the use of two methods of translation when dealing with a political speech:

- The dynamic translation method
- The static translation method

They argued that the use of these two methods depends on the purpose of the translation.

So, In the light of scholars' contributions to the field of political translation, we notice that the problem of linguistic complexity wasn't given an importance in the literature and has yet to be solved. Here, the question which remains unsolved is the following:

- Given the various problems which are posed by political speeches, particularly the linguistic complexity which characterizes them, and given the fact that these texts are regarded as "sensitive" texts, what would be the most effective approach which has to be used during the translation process of political speeches? Which approach would enable the translator to solve these problems and therefore

achieve comprehensibility and naturalness in the TT while reproducing the same impact of the original text on the TL readers?

Therefore, the major aim of this thesis is to prove the validity of the communicative approach in the field of political translation, especially as far as political speeches are concerned. As a case study, three of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's speeches of 2012 were translated. During the translation process, the communicative approach was adopted. Moreover, a comparative study was conducted for the sake of clarifying the differences between the two approaches involved in the translation process and to show the translation strategies which I opted for in order to solve certain syntactic and semantic problems and to compare them with the strategies used in the MAP's translation versions of the same speeches.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the research design as well as the methodology adopted in this thesis. It is therefore divided into two major sections. The first one reveals the purpose and objectives of the thesis, its theoretical framework and the research questions. The second one, however, casts light on the descriptive research design and explains the reasons behind its choice. Moreover, it discusses the research methods selected for this thesis and the steps involved in the research process.

3.1.1. Purpose of the Thesis

This thesis falls within the scope of political translation. It therefore sheds light on a distinct area of study which is that of political discourse translation. Its major objective is to investigate the effectiveness of two totally different approaches in the field of political translation in order to identify the most valid one when it comes to the translation of political speeches. These are the cognitive approach and the communicative one.

Moreover, the major purpose of this dissertation is to prove the validity of the communicative approach in the translation of political speeches. For this reason, a comparative study was conducted for the sake of making comparisons between concepts associated with the use of both approaches in the light of two different

translation versions of three of His Majesty's speeches: the previous version provided by the MAP and my suggested translation.

3.1.2. Theoretical Framework

As far as the translation of political discourse is concerned, there has been little research for only few scholars are the ones who sought to investigate the validity of different translation approaches, methods as well as strategies in the field of political translation and attempted to demonstrate their effectiveness in handling the linguistic challenges posed by political texts.

So, the two major contributions, in this regard, are those of C. Schäffner and P. Newmark. The two scholars had opposed point of views concerning the translation of political speeches. To put it in another way, Newmark asserted that political texts, particularly speeches by politicians, should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts (as cited in Schäffner and Wiesemann, 2001, p. 135). For him, when dealing with a political text, the translator should be as faithful to its syntactic form as possible.

On the other hand, Schäffner's contribution was the most salient one. As contrasted to Newmark's argument, Schäffner attributed much importance to the functionalist approach when it came to translating political speeches. She believed that the function of the TT in the target language community (whether it is argumentative or informative) has to be taken into account during the translation process of political texts, in general, for it is the primary factor upon which the translation has to be based.

3.1.3. Research Questions

So, taking into account that little research has been conducted with the aim of demonstrating the most effective translation approach that has to be opted for while translating political texts and the strategies to be followed for the sake of solving the syntactic and semantic problems posed by these text types, especially given the fact that they are regarded as “sensitive” texts, two principal research questions were raised. They are the following:

- Given the various problems which are posed by political speeches, particularly the linguistic complexity which characterizes them, and given the fact that these texts are regarded as “sensitive” texts, what would be the most effective approach which has to be used during the translation process of political speeches? Which approach would enable the translator to solve these problems and therefore achieve comprehensibility and naturalness in the TT while reproducing the same impact of the original text on the TL readers?

- While rendering the messages of a political speech into the TL, is the translator required to adopt a style which conforms to the stylistic features of the original for the sake of “fidelity” or it is favoured to opt for less sophisticated equivalents and less complex structures in order to achieve lexical clarity and, thus, semantic naturalness in the TL?

3.2. The Methodology Adopted during the Research Process

3.2.1. Adopting the Descriptive Research Design

Taking into consideration the aim of this thesis which is that of identifying the most effective approach to be adopted when translating political speeches, the descriptive research design was opted for for the following reasons.

First, the descriptive design was adopted throughout this thesis for not only it allowed me to present concepts associated with political discourse and to review them, but, most importantly, I was allowed to describe the kind of relationship existing between translation and political discourse and to identify the problems related to political translation and describe them, as well.

Secondly, this particular design was opted for due to the fact that it allowed the researcher to thoroughly describe aspects peculiar to the communicative approach as well as the cognitive one when applied to the translation of the selected speeches, with the aim of demonstrating their effectiveness in the field of political translation and thus identifying the most valid one.

That is, through the descriptive design, various concepts associated with the use of the two translation approaches were evaluated through thorough analysis of excerpts taken from the source and the target texts throughout the comparative study.

Thirdly, owing to the use of the aforementioned design, I was capable of determining the translation strategies to be followed during the translation process of a political speech and describing their effectiveness in handling the different syntactic and semantic challenges posed by these text types.

Other than this, I was not only allowed to set out the principle hypotheses related to the translation of political speeches, but, most importantly, clarify why political texts are regarded as “sensitive” texts.

3.2.2. The Research Methods Used in this Thesis

3.2.2.1. The Case Study Method

As far as the research methods are concerned, the major method which was adopted during the research process is the case study one. The latter was chosen for the sake of investigating the effectiveness of certain translation approaches in the case of political speeches.

The case study method was selected for this thesis in order to study the different aspects related to the use of the cognitive as well as the communicative approach in political translation and to examine their validity in the translation of political speeches, in particular, especially given the fact that the main objective of this dissertation is to find out whether applying the principles of the cognitive approach and the methods associated with its use is the right choice when dealing with political speeches or the translator has to opt for a more target-oriented approach; the communicative one.

3.2.2.2. The Comparative Analysis Method

The second major method which was adopted during the research process is comparative analysis. In other words, in order to answer the research questions, conducting a comparative study was required. Therefore, comparative analysis was adopted throughout this thesis.

The comparative study was conducted between two translation versions: the previous one provided by the MAP and my suggested translation. The purpose of this study, as it was already mentioned, is to explore the different aspects associated with the use of the two approaches adopted during the translation process of His Majesty's speeches for the sake of investigating their validity in the field of political translation.

To put in another way, owing to comparative analysis, these concepts were thoroughly examined in the light of the source as well as the target texts in order to determine whether it is appropriate to adopt a cognitive approach while rendering a political speech's intended messages or it is preferable that the translator opts for a communicative approach in order to efficiently translate it.

Therefore, the comparative study revolved around notions like "form adherence", semantic and syntactic naturalness, "fidelity", "word-for-word translation", language economy, lexical clarity and sophisticated language use. So, making comparisons between these aspects through thorough analysis of excerpts taken from the STs and the TTs was inescapable, for through comparative analysis, I could assert the validity of one of these approaches in the translation of political speeches.

3.2.3. Selected Data for Analysis

Given the fact that this thesis focuses primarily on the translation of political speeches, and having in mind its purpose which is that of investigating the effectiveness of two different translation approaches in the case of political speeches, with the aim of identifying the most valid approach in the field of political translation, three speeches delivered by His Majesty king Mohammed VI in 2012 during specific occasions were selected for analysis. They are the following:

- King Mohammed VI's Speech to the Nation on the 37th Anniversary of the Green March.
- His Majesty the King's Speech to the Participants in the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.
- His Majesty's Speech to the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference.

This thesis comprises two different translation versions of the three selected speeches. The core of this dissertation is to make comparisons between the cognitive and the communicative approach, in order to answer the research questions, and to conduct a contrastive analysis between the source and the target texts for the sake of determining the most effective strategies to be followed by a translator so as to handle the challenges posed by the differences between the Arabic linguistic system and the English one. Besides this, as this thesis draws on the linguistic approach to translation, the study focuses mainly on the syntactic and semantic levels of language.

3.2.4. Methodology Used for Text Analysis

3.2.4.1. Qualitative Content Analysis

This dissertation relies mainly on a qualitative research method: the content analysis one. Content analysis was chosen as a methodology for analyzing the selected speeches and their different translations. The reason behind opting for this particular method is that only through it that the questions raised during the research conducting process could be answered. That is, as the main objective of this thesis is to investigate the effectiveness of the cognitive and the communicative translation approaches in the translation of political speeches, syntactically and semantically analyzing the content of the source and the target texts belonging to both translation versions was inescapable for through it, the researcher could reach valid conclusions in this area of study and thus determine the most appropriate approach to be adopted during the translation process of political speeches.

3.2.5. The Research Process Summarized

In order to complete the research process and therefore reach valid and reliable conclusions on the approach to be adopted while translating political speeches, the most effective strategies to be followed by translators for the sake of solving syntactic and semantic problems posed by these text types and, most importantly, the style of language to be used while rendering their messages into the TL, the researcher had to follow specific procedures.

First of all, I had to conduct a literature review. As this thesis deals with the translation of political speeches, conducting a literature review was required for the sake of reviewing the most salient contributions in this area of study and thus gaining a deeper understanding of the concepts associated with political discourse and the translation of political texts. Conducting a literature review also enabled me to create a theoretical framework for this thesis.

The second step was to create a hypothesis to base the thesis on especially given the fact that little research had been conducted in this area of study for only few scholars have investigated the validity of the major translation approaches in the translation of political speeches. The hypothesis is the following: **“the communicative approach to translation tends to be the most valid approach to be adopted when it comes to the translation of political speeches”**. This hypothesis had to be tested so as to either confirm or disconfirm the validity of the communicative approach in political translation, particularly when dealing with political speeches.

Thus, the third significant step was to apply the principles of the aforementioned approach to the translation of the selected speeches to test its effectiveness and evaluate its significance in political translation.

Therefore, the fourth inescapable step was to conduct a comparative study between the previous translation version and my suggested translation of the three speeches in order to make comparisons between aspects associated with the use of the communicative approach as well as the cognitive one, in the light of the linguistic model of translation. As it was already mentioned, this study casts light on notions like “form adherence”, “fidelity”, semantic naturalness, syntactic naturalness, language economy, word-for-word translation, lexical clarity and sophisticated language use. Contrastive analysis between the source texts (Arabic version) and the target texts (English Version) was also required. The latter was essential for not only it allowed the researcher to discuss the major syntactic differences between the Arabic linguistic system and the English one, but also determine the translation strategies that would help the translator solve the problems related to these differences.

The fifth and last step was to interpret the study's findings and thus draw conclusions in order to answer the research questions, confirm the hypothesis and therefore assert the validity of the communicative approach in the field of political translation.

CHAPTER FOUR

OVERVIEW OF HIS MAJESTY KING MOHAMMED VI'S

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

4.1. Introduction

The present chapter provides an overview of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's major accomplishments since he ascended the throne. It therefore sheds light on the political, social as well as economic reforms which were introduced by His Majesty. These include the constitutional and legislative reforms, the Family Code reform and the promotion of social and human development, as well.

4.2. Reforms Undertaken under His Majesty the King's Leadership

It is undeniable that great achievements have taken place under HM King Mohammed VI's leadership. Nsehe (2014) stated the following:

Since ascending the throne, King Mohammed VI has instituted, accelerated and consolidated a range of social, democratic and economic reforms to improve the lives of Moroccans and strengthen the Kingdom's institutions. The King's reign has seen him tackling issues of poverty, improving foreign relations and enacting a number of political reforms that have reduced his own powers and strengthened the Moroccan parliament. (para. 2)

The above quote sheds light on King Mohammed VI's role not only in promoting social development and economic progress in Morocco, but, most importantly, in

consolidating democracy. This confirms the fact that under His Majesty's leadership, multiple reforms have been undertaken.

In this regard, Seddon and Daines (2005) added:

Grandson of Mohammed V and son of Hassan II, kings of Morocco, Mohammed VI succeeded his father as King of Morocco and Head of state in July 1999. The king in Morocco is also a religious leader, known to his people as Commander of the Faithful (Emir al-Mouminin). Expected to make some significant political and social changes, Mohammed VI ... has made efforts to introduce social reforms, particularly with regard to women's rights in Morocco. He initially made gestures which led some to believe that he would initiate changes affecting human rights. (p.345)

In the same regard, Malka and Alterman (2006) acknowledged that:

The king's most ambitious reforms were those that went to the heart of citizens' relations with their own government and with their society. Issues such as women's rights and human rights go to the core of how Morocco functions as a state and as a society, and King Mohammed has begun to confront them. (p.47)

The two previous quotes suggest the fact that social as well as political reforms have been at the heart of His Majesty's concerns since he ascended the throne. The aim was to consolidate Moroccan citizens' relations with their government and society so as to ensure a decent life for them.

This has made of Morocco “an exemplar of Arab reform to many Western observers ... because the country appears to have embarked on a reform agenda on its own” (Malka & Alterman, 2006, p. 47).

So, according to Malka and Alterman (2006), reforms in Morocco are divided into two major categories:

- **The relation of the individual to the society and government of the country.**
- **The structure and functioning of the government itself.**

The first category includes reforms related to the revision of women’s rights and the Family Law (the Moudawana), the Equity and Reconciliation Commission and the Human Development Initiative which aimed at promoting social and economic progress in Morocco.

Unlike the first range of reforms, the second category includes economic, parliamentary and judiciary reforms in addition to a revision of press laws (p.45).

4.2.1. Women’s Rights and the New Family Code

Social reforms have always been a very high priority for His Majesty king Mohammed VI, especially as far as women’s rights are concerned. This had not only led to the revision of the Family Law and therefore the introduction of a new one, but also to improving Moroccan women’s rights.

For instance, under His Majesty’s leadership, women were appointed to high posts which were reserved only for men in the past. Moreover, during the national elections of 2002, thirty parliamentary seats were reserved for women (Malka & Alterman, 2006, p.47).

In light of this, Forster (2014) acknowledged that:

Morocco is one of the few Arab nations to have women making up 10 percent of its parliament, including even female members of cabinet, and in July 2009 Marrakech voted for its and Morocco's first female mayor. In business terms too, in spite of the continuing inequalities and the lack of enthusiasm from men, women are increasingly achieving leadership positions in businesses. (p.19)

In the same context, the new Family Code, which aimed at improving the status of women, was introduced. The latter tends to be the most significant reform introduced by King Mohammed VI. This project of reform came into effect in 2004 and aimed at changing the status of Moroccan women so as to provide a higher degree of legal equality between men and women.

In spite of the fact that the project was controversial and wasn't welcomed at first, it has turned out to be among the most significant victories for the modernizing forces in the country, particularly for women's rights associations which had always been struggling for "the new legislation" for a long time (Cavatorta & Durac, 2011, p.60).

Therefore, family courts and family assistance funds have been created for the simple reason of ensuring a "proper implementation of the Family Code" (Azzouzi, 2012, p.78).

Furthermore, Hilale added that the major aim of the new Family Code was to combat violence against women. For this reason, the government had been supporting national strategies, which led to the introduction of the bill on domestic violence in February 2010 (as cited in Azzouzi, 2012, p.78).

In order to make the new Code spread in rural areas, literacy projects were of paramount importance. Malka and Alterman (2006) explained the following:

MEPI-funded and USAID-administered literacy projects also concentrate on teaching sessions that involve the family code, informing women while educating them at the same time. In addition, the Global Rights project ... worked with local NGOs to increase the awareness and knowledge of legal rights among women, connect urban-based NGOs with local community groups, increase and diversify participation in women's groups, and expand international advocacy by Moroccan women. As of March 2005, more than 200 human rights education training seminars have been held for illiterate women throughout Morocco. (p.48)

4.2.2. The Constitutional Reform

Another remarkable achievement of King Mohammed VI has to do with the constitutional reform. In other words, under His Majesty's reign, and more specifically in 2011, a new constitution was adopted. It was therefore regarded as one of the most significant political changes in Morocco. "The Report Morocco" (2012) contended that:

The year 2011 was one of significant political change for Morocco, but the relatively calm manner in which this change came about was a heartening contrast to the violence and turbulence elsewhere in the region. Notably the country voted in favour of a revised constitution that -amongst other things- gently reduced the monarchy's powers while increasing those of the popularly elected prime minister and parliament. (p. 14)

The above quote confirms that the year 2011 was a year of political change in Morocco, which was marked by a constitutional reform.

In addition to this, in the November 2011 general elections, the Justice and Development Party emerged as the largest party in the parliament, for the first time, and “took the lead in a new coalition government” (“The Report Morocco”, 2012, p. 14).

There were also changes concerning the number of seats in both houses of parliament whereas more seats were reserved for women and young people in the lower house.

Thus, despite the presence of some demonstrations in Morocco, they were smaller than the protests which took place in many parts of the Arab world. These protests were largely peaceful. As a result, the year of 2011 granted Morocco a reputation for political stability.

Because of the protests and uprisings which took place across the Middle East and North Africa, including some demonstrations in Morocco, in 2011, His Majesty the King announced plans aiming at revising the Moroccan constitution. Consequently, the Consultative Commission for the Revision of the Constitution was established. Therefore, the country’s political parties were invited to make proposals, as far as the commission is concerned. It was thus unveiled in a speech in June 2011.

The revised constitution aimed at building a democratic state of law as well as consolidating the institutions of “a modern State founded on the principles of participation, pluralism and good governance”. Not only this, the new constitution also aimed at creating a society in which all citizens enjoy security, dignity and freedom in

addition to equal opportunity and social justice. Another aim of the revised constitution was to fight all kinds of discrimination, as well (“The Report Morocco”, 2012, p.14).

In the same regard, Frosini and Biagi (2015) highlighted the changes that were made to the new constitution in response to the demands for democratic reforms. They stated the following:

In Morocco, the 2011 constitution introduced a number of significant novelties, such as the strengthening of the head of government’s and parliament’s powers, a more independent judiciary, the strengthening of the protection of fundamental rights, the supremacy of international conventions ... and the duty of the King to appoint the head of government from the party that wins the most seats in the elections to the House of Representatives. (p.149)

4.2.3. The large-scale Legislative Reform

Reforming the legislative system was of paramount significance for King Mohammed VI. Hilale claimed that “in order to bring about a substantial reform which goes beyond the judiciary and encompasses, by its consistency and comprehensiveness, the entire justice system, a consultative, participatory and inclusive approach was adopted” (as cited in Azzouzi, 2012, p. 78).

That is, in order to achieve the aims of the “large-scale” legislative reform, as Hilale described it; there was a huge need for an inclusive approach which had to be based on participation and consultation.

The legislative reform program has therefore led to a series of other reforms which can be summarized as follows:

- Reforming a bunch of civil registration provisions so that they fulfil international standards while respecting Moroccan values.
- Prohibiting not only any sort of infringement on trade union rights and liberties within businesses, but also any form of discrimination the thing that was enshrined in the new Labour Code.
- Reforming the Code of Public Liberties in order to expand their scope.
- Protecting public and individual liberties and reforming the Criminal Code so as to fight against all forms of crime and combat terrorism as well as money laundering (as cited in Azzouzi, 2012, p. 79).

4.2.4. The National Human Development Initiative

Boosting Morocco's development has been one of the major concerns for King Mohammed VI. So, besides the constitutional and legislative reforms, His Majesty has focused on economic reforms as well as social development. As a result, the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) was launched in 2005.

Malka and Alterman (2006) argued that "INDH is an attempt to combat Morocco's admittedly dismal socioeconomic conditions" (p. 50).

In the same context, Hilale (as cited in Azzouzi, 2012) stated:

Convinced that economic development and the reduction of disparities are a sine qua non for genuine democracy, His Majesty King Mohammed VI launched the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH) ... This initiative is part of a global and integrated vision of social and human development aimed at combating social deficits, precariousness and exclusion and at laying the foundation for harmonious development of

urban and rural areas. It moreover revisits State and local communities' action without being a substitute for sectoral programs or the economic and social development programs of local authorities. (p. 81)

That is, the National Initiative for Human Development has aimed at improving the country's socioeconomic conditions and therefore achieving sustainable development in both urban and rural areas.

So, at the social level, it aspired to reduce disparities and fight against social deficits and precariousness in the country.

Moreover, the INDH aimed at improving infrastructure and social services as well as providing assistance to the most vulnerable members of society. Besides, it aimed at combating illiteracy, poverty and unemployment so as to ensure a decent life for Moroccan citizens (Hafez & Slyomovics, 2013, p. 243).

Yet, at the economic level, the Initiative aimed at "increasing the number of income-generating activities" (Hafez & Slyomovics, 2013, p. 243). This could only be done through encouraging entrepreneurship, participation of citizens and production. In other words, instead of relying on the state for their well-being, citizens were encouraged to make responsible decisions about their lives.

Therefore, the INDH's main goal was to empower local communities to launch their own development projects and control their own budgets (Malka & Alterman, 2006, p. 51).

CHAPTER FIVE

POLITICAL TRANSLATION: AN OVERVIEW

The present chapter aims at providing an overview of political translation, particularly the translation of political speeches. It therefore clarifies certain notions related to political texts and investigates the relationship between political discourse and translation. Moreover, it focuses on the translation process of political speeches. Its main aim, thus, is to discuss the different problems related to the translation of political speeches and the strategies which are used to solve them.

5.1. Defining Political Translation

When we talk about political translation, we immediately refer to political texts. Schäffner (1997) defined the “political text” as an “umbrella term covering a variety of text types, or genres”. She added that “political texts fulfil different functions owing to different political activities, both in intra-state and inter-state discourse” (p. 131).

In the same context, Schäffner and Wiesemann (2001) stated the following:

Political texts are a part and/or the result of politics, they are historically and culturally determined, and their topics are primarily related to politics, i.e. political activities, political ideas, political relations, etc... Political discourse includes both inner-state and inter-state discourse, and it may take various forms. Examples are bilateral or multilateral treaties, speeches made by politicians at various occasions, contributions by members of parliament to a parliamentary debate, editorials or

commentaries in newspapers, press conferences or interviews with politicians, or a politician's memoirs. (p. 133)

Obviously, the notion of "political text" is ambiguous. Here, we understand that there exist various forms of political texts, mainly speeches by politicians, contributions by parliament members and treaties, etc. Moreover, political discourse can be divided into two categories: inner-state discourse and the inter-state one.

Inner-state discourse refers mainly to speeches or political texts which are produced at the local and national levels whereas inter-state discourse refers to politicians' "text and talk" during political events which are taking place at different states.

5.1.1. Defining Political Discourse

In this context, van Dijk defined political discourse as "the text and talk of professional politicians or political institutions" (as cited in Ross, 2015, p. 28).

In addition to the above definitions, Wafula claimed that political discourse covers a broad category of texts, including political speeches, propaganda and slogans. According to him, political discourse is any text, be it uttered or written, which has political implications or may influence the outcome of a communicative procedure politically (as cited in Obeng & Hartford, 2002, p. 20).

5.2. Political Discourse and Translation

Obviously, translation is becoming more and more important as far as political discourse is concerned. Translation not only contributes to spreading political information, ideas and even ideologies internationally, but, most importantly, it helps

promote international understanding. For this reason, translation and interpreting are always involved in international conferences, press conferences, international institutions and political events; such as parliamentary debates, so as to smooth the communication process. In addition, bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements are translated for the very reason of promoting understanding between the countries involved.

Furthermore, political discourse highly depends on translation for it is through the latter that politicians' messages reach people belonging to other cultures.

5.2.1. Political Texts as Sensitive Texts

Yet, political texts are regarded as “sensitive” texts. This makes of them, amongst other text types, the most challenging to translate. Therefore, it cannot be denied that the translation of these texts, mainly political speeches, requires adopting certain approaches and opting for specific strategies in order to accurately render the intended messages of the text while reproducing the ST impact on the TT readers.

In this sense, Schäffner (as cited in Simms, 1997) argued that political texts are considered as sensitive texts due to the fact that the function of the TT tends to be different from the source text one. She stated:

In translation, the function of the target text may remain the same as the one of the source text (ST), or it may change. A first case of sensitivity is linked precisely to such a change in the function of political texts. (p. 31)

In the same context, Schäffner and Wiesemann (2001) added that “political texts may be characterised by a certain degree of sensitivity and/ or a certain discretion for diplomatic reasons” (p. 134), especially when it comes to the translation of problematic

and highly sensitive political issues. That is, besides including complex words and formulations, the text producer uses inexplicit expressions for diplomatic reasons. Thus, the translator may not be able to guess the intended message. He therefore uses vague expressions while translating the text. Here, the ST intended meaning is lost. In this case, the TT fulfils a different function from the one the ST is intended to fulfil and the equivalent effect is not recreated in the TT especially when the TT readers do not have all the background knowledge which the ST readers have. Other than this, Schäffner and Wiesemann (2001) believed that the linguistic structures of the ST should be interpreted in the light of their purpose in the text so as to accurately render its intended messages. If this is not the case, the communication would be impaired (p. 134).

So, given the fact that political texts are characterised by a certain degree of “sensitivity”, Newmark argued that these texts, particularly politicians’ speeches, should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts (as cited in Schäffner & Wiesemann, 2001, p. 135). For him, the translator should be as faithful to the source text as possible unlike the functionalist approaches in which the translator is regarded as an expert and is free to opt for different strategies so as to communicate the ST messages according to the purpose of the TT.

5.2.2. The Relationship between Political Discourse and Translation

In her study, Schäffner (2004) noted that political discourse relies on translation:

... Political discourse relies on translation; translation is in fact part of the development of discourse, and a bridge between various discourses. It is through translation that information is made available to addresses

beyond national borders; and it is very frequently the case that reactions in one country to statements that were made in another country are actually reactions to the information as it was provided in translation. (p. 120)

In addition to this, Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) confirmed that translation is not only involved in international and national policy-making, but also in diplomacy. As an example, the signing of bilateral and multilateral contracts as well as the speeches delivered during state visits highly depend on translation (p. 12).

Translation also plays a key role in foreign policy. For instance, politicians' speeches which are delivered during their visits to other states are always translated. Moreover, through translation, governments are able to communicate their political aims and decisions to the outside world. In the same way, foreign countries' political decisions and aims are presented to home governments through translation (p. 13).

We can now understand why political discourse highly depends on translation. In addition to the above-mentioned reasons, Schäffner (as cited in Trosborg, 1997) argued that political discourse relies on translation for the simple reason that, nowadays, politics is "more and more internationalised". As a result of this, political texts are meant for a wider public. That is, political speeches and statements are no longer of relevance for the specific audience of the text producer only, but they are addressed to a wider one (p. 120). This shows that translation is crucial as far as political discourse is concerned for it is through it that political information is made available to an audience beyond national borders.

In this sense, Schäffner (as cited in Trosborg, 1997) confirmed the following:

They are examples of political documents that have fulfilled a specific purpose in a particular communicative situation in a SL community. By virtue of their political function, however, they are not exclusively addressed to an audience in this source community but they have a wider political audience in mind. Their translations, therefore, inform a target audience about a communicative act that had already been fulfilled in the source community, with the content of the texts being of equal relevance for a target audience (or an audience in various target communities). (p. 127)

5.3. Translating Political Speeches

5.3.1. Problems Related to the Translation of Political Speeches

It is apparent that, amongst other text types, political speeches tend to be the most challenging to translate. These texts reflect the social context as well as the historic period of their production and “display different degrees of culture-boundedness”. This tends to pose a serious problem for the translator.

In this regard, Schäffner and Wiesemann (2001) explained the following:

If the text was produced primarily for the source culture audience (e.g. an interview with a politician on home TV, a politician’s speech during an electioneering campaign), addresses and text producer(s) share a large amount of background knowledge because they are members of the same community ... The texts may then be highly culture-specific, and the translator is often faced with the question of how much implicit

information of the ST will need to be made explicit for the TT addresses ... Similarly abbreviations and other short forms may be used to refer to institutions, people, historical events, etc. which are known to members of the source culture. The translator's decision will require an analysis of the translation brief, reflecting, in particular, on the knowledge and experience that can be expected of the TT readers. (p. 134)

As explained in the quote above, political texts, being highly culture-specific when addressed mainly to the source culture audience, tend to pose a serious problem for the translator because he doesn't realize how much implicit information in the ST needs to be clarified through the TT because, in this case, the target audience members do not tend to have the necessary background knowledge about certain cultural issues which are discussed in the ST.

We notice here that one of the most important aspects of political texts in general and political speeches in particular, is the very fact that they are culture-bounded. This is usually the case when the speech is primarily addressed to the source culture audience who has a large amount of background knowledge about the producer of the text as well as the topic which is likely to be discussed. However, the TT will address a new audience which belongs to a different culture (the target culture audience) the thing that constitutes a serious challenge for the translator because his decision on how much implicit information in the ST should be made explicit in the TT depends on the amount of information the target community has about particular highly culture-specific issues that are related to the subject of source text. For this reason, an analysis of the intended function of the speech as well as the TT addresses is required. This will accordingly

determine the strategies to be used by the translator so as handle such a problem (p. 134).

Besides the notion of culture-boundedness which characterizes political speeches, the linguistic complexity of these texts constitutes other challenges for the translator. One of these has to do with the selected words and expressions as well as their structure which tends to be complicated. This makes the translation process from a ST to a TT “trickier” for these words as well as their structure and arrangement are not chosen haphazardly (Mahdiyan, Rahbar, & Hosseini-Maasoum, 2013, p. 36).

Mahdiyan, Rahbar, and Hosseini-Maasoum (2013) added the following:

Amongst different genres, political texts may appear more challenging for translation. At first, they may seem as like the other text types but the ideas behind the word choice; structure and message of these texts are complicated and subtle. Ideologies, attitudes and feelings are expressed through language (written or spoken) and by analysing speeches we can figure out the speaker’s thoughts and emotions about or towards an event or phenomenon. The investigation into politicians’ remarks and comments becomes more essential when we find out that their ideologies and intentions are not always stated clearly and implicitly. (p. 36)

Besides the fact that the structure and messages of political speeches tend to be complicated and subtle, another major problem the translator is encountered with is the fact that speakers’ ideologies and intentions are not always stated clearly in their speeches (Mahdiyan, Rahbar, & Hosseini-Maasoum, 2013, p. 36). Here, an analysis of the speech is imposed for it enables the translator to figure out any hidden intentions which

were not clearly expressed in the speech. In this regard, Van Dijk (2008) believed that the text is “usually only the tip of the iceberg of all information speakers have about an event or situation they are talking about” (p. 163). The translator will therefore be able to understand the text producer’s thoughts and intentions and accurately transfer them to the TL audience.

A third major factor which makes of political speeches the most challenging, from the point of view of translation, is the change in the ST function. In other words, the very fact that the TT function may be different from the source text one poses a serious problem for the translator who should use particular sets of strategies to solve such a problem.

On this point, Neubert (as cited in Trosborg, 1997) argued that the ST fulfils a particular function in the ST community, at a particular time and place, and is addressed to a specific audience who has background knowledge about the ST subject. Yet, when the text is translated, it will address a new audience, at a different time and place (p. 120). According to Honig and Kussmaul, the function of the target text may be the same or may be different from the one of the ST depending on whether the translator chooses to stick to the ST structures while rendering its meaning into the TL or prefers to opt for different syntactic structures and lexical choices instead (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 120).

Yet, Schäffner (as cited in Trosborg, 1997) argued that political texts are “primarily meant to function within their source culture, and when they are translated their function in and for the target culture will change, and a need for conforming to TL text-typological conventions does not arise” (p. 138).

We can see here that Schäffner believes that the function of the ST will change in the target culture. For this reason, sticking to the ST structures and trying to reproduce the same effect of the ST on the TT readers is not obligatory. Moreover, for her, what determines the strategies to be used during the translation process of a political text is the function of the target text in the target culture.

In the same context, Schäffner added that there are types of political speeches which are addressed to the SL audience on special occasions and their function is to explain and justify political decisions. The function here is mainly persuasive. However, the target texts aim at informing the TL audience about events in the source culture. Therefore, the function here is informative rather than persuasive. Schäffner also insisted on the fact that it is this change in the function of the text that determines the translation strategies to be used by the translator (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, P. 128).

5.3.2. Translation Strategies in the Field of Political Translation

5.3.2.1. Defining Translation Strategy

So, on basis of the three sorts of challenges which translators tend to encounter during the translation process of political speeches, few scholars considered a variety of strategies which proved to be valid when dealing with such texts.

But, before investigating these strategies, a definition of the term itself is prerequisite. According to Lorsch (as cited in Trosborg, 1997), translation strategy can be defined as “a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language into another” (p. 120).

In this sense, Lorsch explained the following:

Translation strategy is a global procedure that consists of a series of minimal problem-solving steps that the translator employs in making certain considerations about the text. These steps are combined in specific ways to build up structures that partly determine and partly delimit the decisions that must be made on the hierarchically lower levels, such as syntax and lexis. (As cited in Darwish, 2003, p. 133)

Translation strategy was also defined as “the overall plan or blueprint employed by the translator to achieve a specific translation goal” (Darwish, 2003, p. 132).

In the same context, Darwish (2003) explained that translation strategies include different procedures, techniques as well as methods that “bear on the translation product as it develops” (p. 132).

Therefore, translation strategies are regarded as problem-solving mechanisms. They might be techniques, procedures or methods which a translator follows so as to solve mainly the syntactic and lexical problems posed by the ST.

5.3.2.2. Strategies Used During the Translation Process of a Political Speech

So, taking into account the various text types which exist in the political field, Schäffner (as cited in Trosborg, 1997) claimed that each political text type calls for different translation strategies (p. 120). Moreover, she argued that the change in the text’s function (**persuasive or informative**) is the primary factor which determines the strategies to be used during the translation process (128).

In the same regard, Schäffner explained that “depending on the particular text type, there may be more or less conventionalised text-structures or preferences for specific syntactic structures or lexical choices” (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 120).

The quote reflects the fact that the text type does determine whether the translator should stick to the ST structures while transferring the text’s messages to the TT readership or is tolerated to opt for different syntactic structures and lexical choices.

We can therefore assert that the use of strategies in the field of political translation highly depends on the text type as well as on the function of the TT in the TL community.

So, when it comes to the translation of political texts, particularly political speeches, one of the most widely used strategies is **omission** (omitting or deleting information). The use of omission as a translation strategy depends, again, on the text’s function in internal and external political communication. In other words, the use of this strategy depends particularly on the amount of knowledge the target audience might have about the ST topic, especially when dealing with culture-specific issues. In this case, some information which is not of relevance for the textual meaning in the target language can be omitted (Trosborg, 1997, p. 128).

In addition to the previous strategy, Schäffner argued that “violations” of syntactic rules are tolerated in the case of diplomatic as well as political texts if readability and comprehensibility will be achieved in the target language (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 122).

Another strategy which Schäffner believed to be crucial when translating a political speech is that of **addition**.

She argued that, in the case of a speech which is not addressed primarily to the target audience, the information which was implicit in the ST should be made explicit in the TT. This can be achieved by adding certain lexical items and changing the syntactic structures of the ST, as well. This will, therefore, lead to activating mutual knowledge between the source culture community and the target culture one (as cited in Trosborg, 1997, p. 129). Here, it is the translator's role to add the lacking background information to the TT in order to clarify some culture-specific issues which the TT readers might not be aware of, the thing that results in comprehensibility.

Other than these strategies which Schäffner confirmed to be valid when translating political speeches, Mahdiyan, Rahbar and Hosseini-Maassoum (2013) proposed the use of two different methods. These are the Dynamic translation method and the static one (p.38).

The dynamic translation method enables the translator to make certain changes in the target text's structure. It therefore encompasses strategies such as omission, addition as well as permutations and substitutions (p. 38).

This method facilitates the translator's task especially when dealing with culture-specific notions for it allows him to clarify these notions for the TL audience in case it lacks background knowledge about certain issues mentioned in the ST.

The static translation method, as contrasted to the dynamic one, relies on a word-for-word strategy through which the translator conveys information without making any changes to the structure and the message of the original text.

This method is mainly used when the target audience has the same knowledge about the ST topic as the SL audience.

Here, it is to be noted that the translator's choice depends mainly on the type of the text as well as on the purpose of the translation (Mahdijan, Rahbar & Hosseini-Maassoum, 2013, p. 38).

CHAPTER SIX

TRANSLATION OF HIS MAJESTY KING MOHAMMED VI'S SPEECHES FROM ARABIC INTO ENGLISH

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the translation of three of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's speeches¹ which were delivered in 2012 on special occasions. The speeches were translated from Arabic into English using the communicative approach to translation. They are the following:

- **King Mohammed VI's Speech to the Nation on the 37th Anniversary of the Green March.**
- **His Majesty the King's Speech to the Participants in the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.**
- **His Majesty's Speech to the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference.**

The present chapter therefore includes the source texts as well as their two translation versions: the previous one provided by the "Moroccan Agency of Press", through which the cognitive approach was adopted, and my own suggested translation. The same chapter also provides a brief description of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's style of language and sheds light on the basic linguistic peculiarities of the Royal discourse which not only make of it powerful, but also distinct from other forms of political discourse.

¹ The original speeches are available in the "Inbi'at Ummah" periodical as cited in the reference list.

6.1.1. A General Description of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's Style of Language

6.1.1.1. His Majesty's Discourse: A Powerful One

It stands to reason that the translation of political speeches is not a mere process of transmitting ST messages to a TL, but it essentially requires an understanding of these texts' linguistic peculiarities, including the overall style of language through which they are written for the sake of effectively rendering their intended messages into the TL.

Therefore, when attempting to explore the language style employed throughout the Royal speeches, the translator has to take into consideration the very fact that they are produced by His Majesty King Mohammed VI; the highest authority in the country and the Commander of the Faithful. This is accordingly reflected in His Majesty's discourse through the use of a powerful language and the presence of certain features related to its form, which make of it different from other politicians' discourse.

So, as a general description of the content in His Majesty's speeches, it has to be noted that it varies depending on the issues which are discussed through each speech, and depending on the national and the international events which had led to its delivery. In this regard, when we talk about the Royal discourse, we essentially refer to values, deep thoughts, plans of action and explanations of new concepts. More importantly, it should be considered that the lexical style employed in each speech is related to whether the latter is meant to function within the source culture or is meant for a wider audience.

Lexically speaking, it can be stated that the Royal discourse is quite distinct given the refined language which characterizes it and owing to the presence of a lexical style

which is peculiar to it. It is thus reflected through the use of particular cultural and historical concepts depending on the political issues addressed in each speech and the messages His Majesty intends to convey to the audience. Moreover, it is important to realize that these linguistic peculiarities play an important role in highlighting the core ideas of the speeches.

In fact, not only does the terminology used in His Majesty's speeches reflect the social and cultural contexts in which they were delivered, but is also deeply related to the international events which paved the way for their production. In other words, King Mohammed VI's language is not merely a medium through which his messages are delivered to the audience, but more specifically, it involves the use of expressions and phrases having profound connotations depending on the issues highlighted in each speech, and the circumstances under which it was produced. With this in mind, it can be confirmed that His Majesty's language is a powerful one.

Besides the sophisticated style of language which characterizes the Royal discourse, and besides the fact that it tends to be composed of a specific terminology, another linguistic peculiarity which is usually highlighted in His Majesty's speeches is the repetitive use of the **"dear citizens" phrase**. The latter is employed when the King's speeches are addressed to the source culture audience, regardless of the issues being tackled, and regardless of the messages which are communicated through them. Thus, employing this particular expression essentially reveals the special attention His Majesty devotes to all segments of the Moroccan population.

In the same regard, the aforementioned expression is used for different purposes. That is, it can be used for the sake of mobilization, guidance and giving information. Moreover, it is used for the purpose of clarification. Not only this, the "dear citizens"

phrase can also be employed throughout His Majesty's speeches as a reminder (Bouden, 2014, Para. 2).

Another peculiarity which makes of His Majesty's discourse a powerful one is related both to its form and content. In other words, we notice that the King Mohammed VI starts his discourse by praising God and sending blessings upon the Prophet, the thing that reflects His Majesty's values as the Commander of the Faithful. Furthermore, we usually note the presence of Quranic verses which are used for the purpose of highlighting His Majesty's major messages through each speech.

Obviously, the aforementioned linguistic peculiarities, amongst other ones, tend to make of His Majesty's discourse a distinct and powerful one, which requires the translator to adopt an effective translation approach and to opt for certain strategies which would enable him/her to efficiently render the speeches' intended messages into the TL while preserving the impact of the original on the TL audience.

6.2. Source Text 1 (Full Text of His Majesty King Mohammed VI's Speech in Arabic)

صاحب الجلالة الملك يخاطب الأمة في الذكرى السابعة و الثلاثين للمسيرة الخضراء

الثلاثاء 6 نونبر 2012 م

الرباط - وجه صاحب الجلالة الملك محمد السادس ، مساء اليوم ، خطابا ساميا إلى الأمة بمناسبة

الذكرى السابعة والثلاثين للمسيرة الخضراء.

في ما يلي النص الكامل للخطاب الملكي:

" الحمد لله، والصلاة والسلام على مولانا رسول الله وآله وصحبه.

نخلد اليوم، بكل اعتزاز، الذكرى السابعة والثلاثين للمسيرة الخضراء المظفرة، ليس فقط لكونها ملحمة وطنية، جسدت السلوك الحضاري للمغرب في استرجاع صحرائه، وإنما باعتبارها أيضا إنجازا تاريخيا بامتياز، لم نفتأ نستلهم منه قيم الوطنية والتلاحم الوثيق بين العرش والشعب، والإجماع الراسخ حول ثوابت الأمة ومقدساتها.

ووفاء بالقسم الخالد للمسيرة، نواصل بكل ثقة وعزم، مسارها المتجدد على درب توطيد نموذجنا الوطني، الذي ارتضاه المغاربة جميعا.

لقد تمكنت بلادنا، والله الحمد، من تحقيق مكاسب هامة، بفضل ما أقدمنا عليه، بإرادة خالصة ووعي ومسؤولية، من إصلاحات جوهرية سياسية ومؤسسية عميقة، وما أنجزناه من أوراش تنموية هيكلية، ومبادرات طموحة لتعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي، وضمان العيش الحر الكريم لمواطنينا، في تجاوب عميق مع التطلعات المشروعة لشعبنا الوفي.

وذلكم هو التوجه القويم الذي أجمع عليه الشعب المغربي، من خلال انخراطه الواسع في المسار الإصلاحي، الذي نقوده، مؤكدا ثقته الكبيرة في مؤسساته الوطنية، وتوجهاته الاستراتيجية. وهو ما تجلّى في مختلف الإصلاحات العميقة، والمنجزات الكبرى التي راكمتها بلادنا، ومن بينها تكريس التداول الديمقراطي بين الأغلبية والمعارضة، الذي عرفه المغرب منذ سنة 1997، وذلك في إطار ممارسة سياسية طبيعية، وفي سياق حركية دائمة، وتوجه مستقبلي واضح الرؤية، سواء بالنسبة للمواطنين، أو لشركاء بلادنا، دولا ومجموعات.

وفي هذا الصدد، نهيب بجميع الفاعلين والمسؤولين في مختلف المؤسسات، ليكونوا في مستوى الأمانة الملقاة على عاتقهم. فعلاوة على السلطتين التنفيذية والقضائية، فإننا ندعو جميع الهيئات المنتخبة، بمختلف مستوياتها، إلى الالتزام الدائم بالمفهوم الجديد للسلطة، بكل أبعاده.

فالمنتخب يجب أن يكون في خدمة المواطن، وأن يرقى إلى مستوى الثقة التي وضعها فيه، بعيدا عن أي اعتبارات شخصية أو فئوية ضيقة.

شعبي العزيز،

لقد شكلت المبادرة الوجيهة بتحويل الصحراء المغربية حكما ذاتيا، في إطار سيادة المملكة ووحدةها الوطنية والترايبية، منعظا هاما في مسار التسوية النهائية لهذا النزاع الإقليمي المفتعل، تقديرا لانسجامها مع الشرعية الدولية، ولما تتيحه لجميع أهالي المنطقة من تدبير واسع لشؤونهم المحلية، واحترام لخصوصياتهم الثقافية.

غير أن الدينامية التي أطلقتها هذه المبادرة المقدّمة، من خلال مسار جديد للمفاوضات، لم تفض لحد الآن، إلى التوصل إلى الحل السياسي التوافقي والنهائي المنشود، بفعل غياب الإرادة الصادقة لدى الأطراف الأخرى، وتماديها في خطة العرقلة والمناورة.

وعلى الرغم من هذه المحاولات اليائسة، فإن المغرب يؤكد حرصه القوي على الدفع قدما بهذا المسار، على أساس ثوابت المفاوضات وأهدافها، كما حدد ذلك مجلس الأمن، وأكدّه لنا معالي السيد بان كي مون، الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة.

ومن هذا المنطلق، فإن المغرب يؤكد على ضرورة الالتزام بمعايير البحث عن التسوية، وخاصة التحلي بالواقعية وروح التوافق الإيجابي، وهو ما تجسده المبادرة المغربية للحكم الذاتي، التي تحظى بالدعم المتزايد للمجتمع الدولي.

ونود التذكير بالموقف الواضح، الذي عبر عنه مؤخرا السيد الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة، والذي يشدد على أنه من مهام الأمم المتحدة، بموازاة مع مواصلة المسار التفاوضي، التشجيع على تطوير العلاقات

المغربية الجزائرية، التي ما فتئ المغرب يدعو إلى تطبيعها، بما فيها فتح الحدود، وذلك في تجاوب مع عدد من الدول والمنظمات الدولية.

وبموازاة ذلك، فإن المغرب يدعو المجموعة الدولية للانخراط القوي لوضع حد للمأساة، التي يعيشها أبنائنا في تندوف داخل التراب الجزائري، حيث يسود القمع والقهر واليأس والحرمان بأبشع تجلياته، في خرق سافر لأبسط حقوق الإنسان.

لذا، نجدد نداءنا للمفوضية السامية لشؤون اللاجئين للقيام، بحكم مسؤولياتها في مجال الحماية، والالتزامات الدولية للجزائر، باعتبارها بلد الاستقبال، بتسجيل وإحصاء سكان المخيمات، تطبيقا لقرارات مجلس الأمن لسنتي 2011 و2012.

شعبي العزيز،

إن النظام المغربي الجديد، الذي دعونا إليه في السنة الماضية، أصبح اليوم، وأكثر من أي وقت مضى، ضرورة ملحة، يتعين ترجمتها إلى واقع حقيقي وملمس، لبناء البيت المغربي المشترك.

وهو ما يحتم على الدول المغربية الخمس، الالتزام بالقطيعة مع منطق الجمود، الذي يرهن مستقبل الاتحاد المغربي، بل ويجعل منه المشروع الاندماجي الجهوي الأقل تقدما بقارتنا الإفريقية.

وذلك ما يفرض العمل، بصدق وحسن نية، لبلورة آليات للتضامن والتكامل والاندماج، كفيلة بالاستجابة لتطلعات شعوبنا الشقيقة، بما يحرر طاقاتها، ويتيح استثمار مؤهلاتها المشتركة، وحرية تنقل الأشخاص والمنتوجات والخدمات ورؤوس الأموال، وتحقيق النمو وخلق الثروات، وكذا ضمان الأمن الجماعي.

وسيوصل المغرب تعزيز علاقاته مع الدول الإفريقية الشقيقة، سواء على المستوى الثنائي أو الجهوي، رغم تمادي البعض في التثبيت بموقف متجاوز، يستند على أطروحات عقيمة وغير قابلة للتطبيق، في تجاهل وتناقض مع التطورات الموضوعية التي يعرفها ملف الصحراء المغربية.

وبموازاة ذلك، فإن المغرب، من منطلق إيمانه القوي بعدالة قضيته، وصواب توجهاته، ووعيه الكامل بواجبه تجاه سكان صحرائه، لن يسمح، في كل الظروف والأحوال، بأن يكون مصير صحرائه رهين حسابات الأطراف الأخرى، ومناوراتهم الفاشلة. لذلك سنواصل مسيرات التنمية والتحديث في صحرائنا، بمزيد من العزم والجهد الدؤوب.

كما نؤكد التزامنا بتفعيل الجهوية المتقدمة، وجعل أقاليمنا الجنوبية في صدارتها، لما تتيحه من مشاركة السكان في تدبير شؤونهم المحلية، ومساهماتهم في التنمية البشرية المندمجة والمستدامة، ولما توفره من أجواء تعبوية، تقوم على حركية مجتمعية واعدة، تفرز نخبا جديدة، لاسيما من النساء والشباب، في إطار تداول ديمقراطي مفتوح على السلطة.

وفي نفس السياق، نود الإشادة بأهمية الأوراش التنموية المتعددة، التي تم إطلاقها لفائدة سكان المنطقة، في مختلف المجالات، مؤكدين على ضرورة تعزيزها، وإضفاء دينامية جديدة عليها، على أساس الآفاق الطموحة التي تفتحها المشاريع المهيكلية، التي هي في طور الإنجاز، أو قيد البرمجة أو التقييم.

ولهذه الغاية، ندعو لبلورة نموذج تنموي جهوي مندمج ومضبوط، يطبق على أوسع نطاق، ويهدف إلى تحقيق التفاعل والتكامل بين البرامج القطاعية، ورفع مختلف التحديات التي تواجهها المنطقة، وإقامة منظومة اقتصادية جهوية محفزة للنمو وخلق الثروات، ومدرة لفرص الشغل، ولاسيما بالنسبة للشباب.

ولتوفير شروط النجاح لهذا المشروع الطموح، واعتبارا لما يتوفر عليه المجلس الاقتصادي والاجتماعي والبيئي، من كفاءات واختصاصات، وتركيبية تعددية، فإنه يعد المؤهل للانكباب على إعداد، وذلك وفق مقاربة تشاركية، تتيح مشاركة السكان المعنيين، ومساهمة جميع الفعاليات الوطنية.

إننا ونحن نواصل عملنا الدؤوب، في سبيل تحقيق المزيد من التقدم والتنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية لأقاليمنا الجنوبية، إنما نؤكد وفاءنا لقسم المسيرة الخضراء، في التشبث بالوحدة الترابية للمملكة، وبسيادتها الكاملة، وثوابتها المقدسة، ومواصلة الإسهام في بناء مغرب الوحدة والتقدم والرخاء.

وفي ذلك خير وفاء لروح مبدع المسيرة الخضراء، والدنا المنعم، جلالة الملك الحسن الثاني، أكرم الله مثواه، ولأرواح شهداء الوحدة الترابية.

ونغتتم هذه الذكرى الخالدة، للتنويه بقواتنا المسلحة الملكية، والدرك الملكي، والقوات المساعدة، والأمن الوطني، والإدارة الترابية، والوقاية المدنية، وخاصة المرابطين منهم بأقاليمنا الصحراوية، وكذا بتجندهم الدائم، للحفاظ على أمن الوطن واستقراره، وتفانيهم في الدفاع عن حوزته.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته."

6.2.1. Target Text 1 (MAP's Translation)

Full text of the Royal speech to the nation on 37th anniversary of Green March

06 November 2012

Rabat — HM King Mohammed VI delivered, on Tuesday, a speech to the nation on the thirty-seventh anniversary of the glorious Green March.

Below is the full text of the speech

"Praise be to God May peace and blessings be upon the Prophet, His Kith and Kin

Dear Citizens,

Today we are proudly celebrating the thirty-seventh anniversary of the glorious Green March, an epic national event which reflected the civilized approach chosen by Morocco to recover its Sahara. In addition to that, this truly historic achievement has provided an invaluable source of inspiration, nurturing the lofty patriotic values underpinning the symbiosis between the throne and the people, as well as the nation's unanimous, unwavering commitment to its sacred values.

True to the eternal oath of the Green March, we have resolutely and confidently pursued our efforts in order to further expand and strengthen the national model the Moroccan people have chosen for themselves.

With God's blessing, and thanks to strong determination and a keen sense of responsibility, our country has achieved a great deal through the far-reaching political and institutional reforms introduced, the major projects launched, and the ambitious initiatives undertaken to promote social cohesion and offer our citizens a free, dignified life, in response to their legitimate aspirations.

This is the right approach unanimously agreed upon by the Moroccan people through their active involvement in the reform process I have spearheaded. They have thus illustrated their great confidence in their national institutions and in the nation's strategic policies. As a result, extensive reforms have been introduced and there have

been major accomplishments, such as the democratic transfer of power, since 1997, between the ruling coalition and the opposition. This not only attests to normal political practice in the country and to the nation's dynamism, but it also shows our citizens and our partners - whether they are states or blocs - that we have a clear, future-oriented vision.

In this regard, I call upon stakeholders and officials in all institutions to be worthy of the trust placed in them. In addition to the executive and judicial branches, I call upon elected institutions, at all levels, to comply fully and at all times with the new concept of authority. Elected officials must serve the citizens and be worthy of their trust, avoiding any personal or narrow-minded considerations.

Dear Citizens,

The tabling of the pertinent initiative designed to give the Moroccan Sahara autonomous status within the framework of the Kingdom's sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity was a watershed in the search for a final settlement to this regional artificial dispute, all the more so as the initiative is consistent with international legitimacy, grants all the region's populations extensive management of their local affairs and respects the said populations' specific cultural features.

Yet, because of the other parties' lack of goodwill and persistent obstructionist schemes and maneuvers, the momentum created by this bold initiative through the fresh round of negotiations it triggered has not, so far, led to the desired final and mutually acceptable political solution.

These desperate attempts notwithstanding, Morocco confirms its keen desire to carry on with the negotiations on the basis of the criteria and objectives defined by the Security Council, and which have been confirmed to me by His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the UN Secretary-General.

With this mind, Morocco stresses the need to comply with the criteria that ought to be observed when seeking a settlement, particularly the need to be realistic and to uphold the spirit of compromise. This is precisely the essence of the Moroccan autonomy initiative, which has been garnering growing international support.

Furthermore, I would like to remind you of the clear position recently stated by the UN Secretary-General, which stresses that in addition to pursuing the negotiating track, one of the missions of the United Nations Organization is to promote Moroccan-Algerian relations. Indeed, Morocco has been calling for the normalization of these relations, including the opening of borders, a request that has also been made by a number of countries and international organizations.

At the same time, Morocco calls upon the international community to endeavor to put an end to the suffering endured by our citizens in Tindouf, on Algerian soil, where some of the most hideous forms of repression, oppression, despair and deprivation prevail, in gross violation of the most basic human rights.

In this regard, we again call on the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), by virtue of its responsibilities in the area of protection, and because of Algeria's international obligations as the host country, to register refugees and conduct a census of camp populations, in accordance with the Security Council resolutions adopted in 2011 and 2012.

Dear Citizens,

The new Maghreb order I called for last year has today, more than ever, become an urgent necessity. It needs to be given concrete substance to turn it into a reality so that we may build a common Maghreb.

It is therefore imperative that the five Maghreb countries pledge to overcome the current state of inertia which puts the future of the Arab Maghreb Union at risk. This Union is already the least developed regional integration bloc in Africa.

It means we have to work earnestly and in good faith to develop mechanisms that are conducive to solidarity and integration in order to fulfill the aspirations of our peoples, enable them to achieve their full potential and put their skills and qualifications to good use, ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital, promote growth, create wealth and guarantee our collective security.

Morocco will continue to strengthen its relations with African sister nations, bilaterally as well as at regional level, notwithstanding the fact that some countries are still clinging to outdated positions based on inapplicable solutions, thereby disregarding the substantive developments witnessed in the question of the Moroccan Sahara - even adopting stances that are inconsistent with those developments.

As Morocco is firmly convinced of the justness of its cause and of the pertinence of its policy, and given its full awareness of its duties vis-à-vis the Saharan populations, it will not, under any circumstances, allow the fate of the Sahara to be determined by the other parties' schemes and failed maneuvers. Therefore, we will forge ahead with the

development and modernization process in our Sahara with even greater resolve and hard work.

In this respect, I wish to reiterate our commitment to implement advanced regionalization, making sure our southern provinces are given priority in this process. Indeed, there are vast opportunities for the participation of citizens in the management of local affairs, for their contribution to integrated, sustainable human development and for the mobilization of the populations concerned in order to produce new elites, especially among women and young people, in the framework of a transparent, democratic transfer of power.

Furthermore, I would like to commend the important and varied development projects launched in numerous sectors for the benefit of the region's inhabitants. These projects must be further enhanced, and fresh impetus should be given to our endeavors in this area. Indeed, the major projects that have been implemented, those that are being assessed and those that are in the pipeline open up vast, promising prospects.

In this regard, I call for an integrated, well thought-out regional development model that can be applied extensively. It should help us achieve complementarity between sectoral programs, meet the various challenges facing the region, and set up a regional economic system that stimulates growth, creates wealth and generates jobs, especially for young people.

Given its membership, its mandate and the skills at its disposal, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council is the institution most capable of preparing this ambitious project and of ensuring its success. To carry out its mission, the Council

should use a participatory approach that allows for the populations concerned and all interested national stakeholders to be involved.

Dear Citizens,

By pursuing our untiring endeavors to achieve further economic, cultural and social progress in our southern provinces, we are in fact abiding by the oath of the Green March and the pledge to safeguard the Kingdom's territorial integrity and full sovereignty, to preserve the nation's sacred, immutable values and to continue building a country based on the rock-solid foundation of unity, progress and prosperity.

There can be no better tribute to the architect of the Green March, my revered father His late Majesty King Hassan II - may he rest in peace - and to the memory of the martyrs who made the ultimate sacrifice to preserve our territorial integrity.

As we commemorate the anniversary of the glorious Green March, I should like to praise our Royal Armed Forces, the Royal Gendarmerie, the security, police and auxiliary forces, the regional authorities and the emergency services, particularly our forces stationed in the Saharan provinces. I commend the mobilization, vigilance and selflessness they are displaying to preserve the nation's security and stability and defend the country's territorial integrity.

Wassalamu alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh.”

6.2.2. Target Text 2 (My Suggested Translation)

King Mohammed VI's Speech to the Nation on the 37th Anniversary of the Green March

Rabat - His Majesty King Mohammed VI delivered a speech to the nation on the 37th anniversary of the Green March, on November 6, 2012.

Here follows the full text of the speech:

Praise be to God. May peace and blessings be upon the Prophet, His Kith and Kin.

Dear Citizens,

Today, we are proudly commemorating the thirty-seventh anniversary of the victorious Green March. This epic national event does not only represent the enlightened approach followed by Morocco to regain its Sahara, but is also a historic achievement par excellence. Therefore, it has been a source of patriotic values which reflects the deep harmony between the throne and the people as well as the lasting consensus on the nation's sacred values.

So, true to the eternal oath of the Green March, we are confidently pursuing our efforts so as to reinforce the national model chosen by all Moroccans.

With God's blessing, our country has been able to achieve significant gains thanks to our sincere will and sense of responsibility. Therefore, extensive fundamental political and institutional reforms were announced, major development projects were launched and ambitious initiatives were developed in order to promote social cohesion and guarantee our loyal citizens a free, dignified life in response to their legitimate aspirations.

Therefore, that was the right approach that all Moroccans agreed upon through their involvement in the reform process that we are leading. They have thus put their

trust in their national institutions as well as in the country's strategic orientations. So, different in-depth reforms have been implemented and major achievements have been attained. Those included the democratic transfer of power between the ruling coalition and the opposition since 1997. This not only reflects the normal political practice in Morocco as well as its dynamism, but it also reflects the clear vision of the future we have for both our citizens and our partners, both states and blocs.

In this regard, we call upon all the actors and officials within the various institutions to carefully consider their responsibilities. In addition to the executive and judicial branches, we call upon all the elected bodies, at all levels, to fully respect the new concept of authority. Thus, the elected members should be reliable and trustworthy. They must put aside any narrow personal or partisan considerations, as well.

Dear Citizens,

The significant initiative that is designed to grant Moroccan Sahara autonomy, within the framework of the Kingdom's sovereignty, its national unity and territorial integrity, represented an important milestone in the process of settling the artificial regional dispute. This is due to the fact that the initiative fully complies with international legitimacy and offers all the Sahara's populations extensive management of local affairs in addition to respecting their cultural specificities.

Yet, the momentum generated by the aggressive initiative through a new round of negotiations has not, so far, resulted in the desired final and mutually acceptable political solution because of the absence of the other parties' genuine will and their constant obstruction and maneuvers.

Despite these desperate attempts, Morocco affirms its determination to advance negotiations on the basis of the standards and objectives established by the Security Council and confirmed to us by His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, the UN Secretary-General.

In this regard, Morocco emphasizes the need to comply with the criteria that should be considered when seeking a settlement, especially the need to show realism and demonstrate a spirit of compromise, as reflected in the Moroccan Autonomy Initiative which has been getting growing international support.

I would also like to remind you of the clear stance recently taken by the UN Secretary-General who stresses that besides pursuing negotiations, promoting Moroccan-Algerian relations is one of the United Nations' missions. Truly, Morocco has constantly advocated the normalization of these relations, including the opening of borders, so as to respond to the request made by a number of countries and international organizations.

Simultaneously, Morocco calls upon the international community to put an end to the tragedy endured by our citizens in Tindouf, on Algerian territory, where the most brutal forms of repression, oppression, despair and deprivation prevail, in flagrant violation of the most basic human rights.

We therefore reiterate our call on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by virtue of its responsibilities in the area of protection and by virtue of Algeria's international obligations as the host country, to register and conduct census of the populations in the Tindouf camps in pursuance of the Security Council resolutions adopted in 2011 and 2012.

Dear Citizens,

The new Maghreb order that we called for last year has become today, more than ever, an urgent necessity which should be translated into concrete reality in order to build a common Maghreb.

This compels the five Maghreb countries to pledge to overcome this state of inertia which not only threatens the future of the Arab Maghreb Union, but also makes of it the least developed regional integration project in the African continent.

We must therefore work hard and show good faith to elaborate mechanisms that would lead to solidarity, complementarity and integration so as to meet the aspirations of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb. This will, as a result, allow the free movement of people, goods, services and capital in addition to promoting growth, creating wealth and guaranteeing collective security.

In addition, Morocco will continue strengthening its relations with African sister nations, at both bilateral and regional levels, in spite of some countries' persistence in clinging to outdated positions which are based on futile, inapplicable philosophies. These philosophies not only disregard the substantive developments which have occurred within the Moroccan Sahara, but they also totally contradict them.

However, thanks to its deep belief in the justness of its cause as well as its full awareness of its duties towards the Sahara's population, Morocco will not allow, under any circumstances, the fate of its Sahara to be determined by the other parties' failed maneuvers. That's why, we will carry on with the development and modernization processes in our Sahara with even greater determination and hard work.

Furthermore, we confirm our commitment to implement advanced regionalization, in which priority will be given to our Southern provinces, the thing that will allow citizens to manage their local affairs and will also allow their contribution to integrated sustainable human development. In addition to this, the implementation of the regionalization project will provide opportunities for citizen mobilization so as to produce new elites, particularly women and youth.

In the same context, we wish to commend the multiple important development projects which were launched for the benefit of the population of the region. Therefore, we would like to underline the need to promote and dynamise them. The projects that are under implementation in addition to the ones that are being planned and those that are being assessed open up promising prospects.

For this reason, we call for the creation of a well-planned, integrated regional development model that would have broad applicability and aims at achieving interaction and complementarity between sectoral programs. Moreover, the model should meet the various challenges facing the region and should set up a regional economic system that promotes growth, creates wealth and generates jobs, particularly for young people.

So, in order to make a success of this ambitious project, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council, by virtue of its skills, functions and pluralistic composition, is the institution that is most qualified for preparing it. Therefore, to successfully implement the project, the Council should follow a participatory approach that guarantees the participation and the involvement of the populations concerned as well as of all the national stakeholders.

Dear Citizens,

By continuing to work tirelessly to achieve further progress as well as further economic, social and cultural development in our Southern Provinces, we are actually confirming our fidelity to the oath of the Green March. Thus, we promise to preserve the Kingdom's territorial integrity, full sovereignty as well as its sacred values, and to continue contributing to the building of a more unified, advanced and prosperous country.

We would like to pay homage to the founder of the Green March, my venerated father, His late Majesty King Hassan II, may he rest in peace, and to the martyrs who gave their lives for the sake of our territorial integrity, may God bless their souls.

We seize the opportunity, as we are commemorating this momentous anniversary, to pay tribute to our Royal Armed Forces, the Royal Gendarmerie, the Auxiliary Forces, the National Police Force, the territorial authorities and the Emergency Services, particularly those stationed in our Saharan Provinces. We should also acknowledge our forces for their vigilance as well as their remarkable efforts to maintain a secure and stable environment in the country, and for their devotion to defend its territorial integrity.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah wa barakatuh.

6.3. Source Text 2

صاحب الجلالة الملك يوجه خطابا إلى المشاركين في الدورة الـ 67 للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

نيويورك - وجه صاحب الجلالة الملك محمد السادس، اليوم، خطابا إلى المشاركين في الدورة الـ 67

للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة.

وفي ما يلي نص الخطاب الملكي الذي تلاه صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير مولاي رشيد:
"الحمد لله وحده، والصلاة والسلام على مولانا رسول الله وآله وصحبه.

السيد الرئيس،

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو والمعالي،

حضرات السيدات والسادة،

أود في البداية، أن أتقدم إلى السيد الرئيس، بأحر التهاني، بمناسبة تقلده منصب رئيس الدورة الحالية للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة. وفي هذا تقدير لبلدكم الصديق، واعتراف بتجربتم الدبلوماسية الغنية.

ولا يفوتني أن أثنى الجهود التي بذلها سلفكم السيد ناصر آل ناصر، والإنجازات التي حققها طوال السنة المنصرمة.

كما أنه بالعمل الدؤوب الذي يقوم به معالي السيد بان كي مون، الأمين العام لمنظمتنا، وحرصه الشديد على التفاعل مع الأزمات، والمبادرات التي يتخذها لتمكين الأمم المتحدة من رفع التحديات المتزايدة التي يعرفها العالم.

السيد الرئيس،

يتميز الواقع الدولي الراهن بتحولات هامة ومتسارعة، تتجلى أهم معالمها في استمرارية الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية، بأبعادها وتداعياتها، وبتزايد مواطن التوتر والنزاعات السياسية والصراعات المسلحة، فضلا عن وجود تحديات شمولية معقدة، تتجاوز حدود الدول وإمكاناتها، كتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وحماية البيئة، واحترام حقوق الإنسان، وتنامي الإرهاب الدولي والجريمة المنظمة بكافة أشكالها.

وأمام هذه التحولات المستمرة، يتحتم علينا كدول أعضاء، منح الأمم المتحدة الوسائل الضرورية لمواجهة هذه التحديات، وذلك بتوسيع أفاقها وتجديد نهجها، مع المحافظة على مبادئها وأهدافها، لتكون فاعلا من أجل حكمة سياسية ناجعة، وأداة لحكمة اقتصادية منصفة.

السيد الرئيس،

إن المملكة المغربية تشاطركم الأهمية التي قررتتم إعطاءها لحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية، وتحيي قرار الجمعية العامة جعل الدورة الحالية تحت شعار توطيد هذا المبدأ المحوري لميثاق الأمم المتحدة.

فتحقيق السلم والأمن الدوليين، يبقى جوهر المهمة التاريخية التي أنيطت بالأمم المتحدة. وما انتشار عشرات الآلاف من القبعات الزرق في كل جهات العالم لحماية المدنيين، وتوفير الأرضية الملائمة للحوار السياسي بين الفرقاء، إلا دليل قاطع على الدور الحيوي الذي تلعبه منظماتنا في هذا المجال.

وإن المملكة المغربية تفتخر بأن تكون من بين الدول التي ساهمت مبكرا في عمليات حفظ السلام، تحت راية المنظمة العالمية، وأرسلت إلى حد الآن ما يفوق 50 000 فرد من القوات المسلحة الملكية إلى كل جهات العالم، لخدمة الأهداف النبيلة للأمم المتحدة.

وسيبقى المغرب ملتزما بالإسهام في تدبير الأزمات، بموازاة مع تطوير الدبلوماسية الوقائية.

لقد أبانت تجربة الأمم المتحدة في الدول التي تشهد نزاعات، مدى أهمية تأمين الانتقال الممنهج والسلس بين مرحلتي استتباب السلم وتوطيده، تجنبنا لعودة العنف والتفرقة في تلك الدولة أو المنطقة المعنية بالنزاع. وهو ما يستدعي، أولا وقبل كل شيء، الاستجابة للحاجيات الملحة لهذه المرحلة الدقيقة.

السيد الرئيس،

لقد عرفت قارتنا الإفريقية، خلال السنة المنصرمة، تفاقما خطيرا للأوضاع في بعض المناطق، وعلى الخصوص، في منطقة الساحل والصحراء، جراء الأعمال الإجرامية والإرهابية والانفصالية، التي أصبحت تهدد استقرارها.

وتوجد جمهورية مالي الشقيقة في خضم أحداث تهدد كيانها ووحدتها الوطنية وسلامة أراضيها. وبالرغم من المجهودات الصادقة التي تقوم بها دول المنطقة، بما فيها المغرب، وكذا المجموعة الاقتصادية لدول غرب إفريقيا، يبقى إسهام الأمم المتحدة ضروريا من أجل خلق توافق وطني، لتجاوز الأزمة السياسية، ومواجهة المد الانفصالي في الشمال. ولن يتأتى ذلك، إلا عبر مجهود مركز ومستقل لمنظمتنا.

وأود في هذا السياق، أن أجدد لأشقائنا في مالي، التزام المغرب بالاستمرار في مد المعونة والتأييد الفعال لهم لإنجاح المسار السياسي، والحفاظ على وحدتهم الوطنية والترابية.

وفي نفس الوقت، تثنى المملكة المغربية التقدم الملحوظ الذي تحقق في عدة مناطق بالقارة الإفريقية، وخاصة في الكوت ديفوار والكونغو الديمقراطية الشقيقتين، على درب المصالحة الوطنية، والممارسة السياسية الطبيعية.

كما يجدد المغرب التزامه الراسخ، بمواصلة برامج التعاون والتضامن مع مختلف البلدان الإفريقية الشقيقة، وفق صيغ متجددة وناجعة للتعاون جنوب - جنوب، وفي خدمة المواطن الإفريقي.

السيد الرئيس،

لقد عكست التغييرات التي شهدتها المنطقة العربية، إرادة الشعوب المعنية في بناء مجتمعات ديمقراطية تحترم فيها حقوق الإنسان، ويتمتع فيها المواطنون بتكافؤ الفرص والعيش الكريم.

إن الشعوب الشقيقة في تونس وليبيا ومصر واليمن قد دشنت لعهد جديد، وقطعت خطوات متقدمة على درب الانتقال الديمقراطي، بالرغم من مناخ سياسي معقد ومضطرب، يقتضي من المجموعة الدولية تقديم الدعم والمساعدة لهذه الدول لرفع إكراهاته.

غير أن الشعب السوري ما يزال، مع كامل الأسف، يؤدي يوميا بدمائه ثمن الحرية، ويتطلع إلى تغيير ديمقراطي يضمن لكل مكوناته المساهمة في التغيير المنشود.

وإن المغرب الذي ساهم من موقعه، كعضو العربي الوحيد في مجلس الأمن، بقسط وافر في حشد الدعم الدولي لمبادرات وقرارات الجامعة العربية، يدعو إلى تضافر الجهود، والتحرك بحزم، لحمل النظام السوري على وضع حد للعنف، وإجراء عملية انتقال سياسي، تشمل جميع الحساسيات الموجودة، وتستجيب لتطلعات الشعب السوري، وتضمن الوحدة الترابية والوطنية لسورية واستقرار المنطقة برمتها.

وفي نفس الوقت، يتعين تعبئة الموارد المالية اللازمة، لتلبية احتياجات اللاجئين بدول الجوار، والمشردين داخليا، والتخفيف من معاناة ومأساة هذا الشعب الشقيق. وفي هذا الإطار، فإن المغرب يواصل تضامنه، من خلال تقديم خدمات طبية ميدانية يومية للاجئين السوريين بالمملكة الأردنية الهاشمية الشقيقة.

إن هذه التطورات المتسارعة التي تعرفها المنطقة العربية لا يمكن أن تنسينا التحدي الجوهري والمزمن الذي يمثله حل القضية الفلسطينية.

وفي هذا الصدد، فإن المملكة المغربية، بقدر ما تدعو إلى حشد الدعم الدولي للخطوات المتبعة من قبل السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية، قصد الحصول على وضع الدولة غير العضو، فإنها تعتبر أن التفاوض هو السبيل الأنجع لاسترجاع الحقوق الوطنية المشروعة للشعب الفلسطيني، وقيام دولة فلسطينية مستقلة ومتواصلة جغرافيا، وقابلة للحياة على جميع المستويات، تعيش في سلام وأمن إلى جانب إسرائيل.

لذا، نتطلع إلى أن يغير المجتمع الدولي مقاربتة لحل هذه الأزمة، بإعادة النظر في طريقة تدخله وآليات عمله، لاستئناف المفاوضات المباشرة في أقرب وقت ممكن، وفي أحسن الظروف، وبالتزام ورعاية القوى المؤثرة.

ولن يتأتى ذلك، إلا من خلال وضع حد لسياسة الأمر الواقع. وفي هذا الصدد، وبصفتنا رئيسا للجنة القدس، ما فتئنا نشجب، وبكل قوة، المخطط الإسرائيلي الهادف لتهويد القدس الشرقية المحتلة، وطمس هويتها الروحية والحضارية، وتغيير معالمها العمرانية والديمغرافية. وهنا نؤكد من جديد، أنه لن يكون هناك سلام بدون القدس الشرقية كعاصمة للدولة الفلسطينية المستقلة.

السيد الرئيس،

انطلاقا من قناعتها بفعالية وجدوى العمل الجهوي المشترك، قامت المملكة المغربية بمبادرات واتصالات ثنائية، من أجل تفعيل الاتحاد المغاربي، إيماناً منها بالضرورة الاستراتيجية لهذا التجمع الإقليمي الوحدوي، الذي يستجيب للتطلعات المشروعة لشعوبنا الشقيقة، وتمليه التحديات الأمنية والتنمية التي تواجه دولنا الخمس.

وتذليلاً للعقبات التي من شأنها أن تعيق إعادة تفعيل هذا الطموح المغاربي، ساهمت المملكة المغربية، بكل صدق وجدية، في المفاوضات الهادفة إلى إيجاد حل سياسي واقعي متفاوض عليه للنزاع الإقليمي المفتعل حول الصحراء المغربية، بما يضمن السيادة الترابية، والوحدة الوطنية للمملكة، ويمكن من لم الشمل، واحترام خصوصيات ساكنة هذه المنطقة.

ويبقى المغرب ملتزماً ومستعداً للتفاوض على أساس الضوابط التي وضعها وأكدها غير ما مرة مجلس الأمن، وانطلاقاً من مبادرة الحكم الذاتي التي يعتبرها المجتمع الدولي جدية وواقعية وذات مصداقية. كما سيواصل تعاونها البناء مع المينورسو، على أساس الولاية المنوطة بها من طرف مجلس الأمن، والتي لن يمسه أي تغيير، لا في طبيعتها ولا في مضمونها.

السيد الرئيس،

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو والمعالي،

حضرات السيدات والسادة،

لا يمكنني أن أختتم هذا الخطاب دون التطرق لضرورة مكافحة الجماعية والمنسقة والناجعة، لكل أشكال التطرف والكرهية، ورفض الآخر، والمس بمعتقداته، واستفزاز مشاعره، مهما كانت دوافعها وتجلياتها.

وأمام تنامي هذه المظاهر المقيتة، وانعكاساتها المأساوية، فإن الجهود الوطنية لكل الدول في مواجهتها، يجب أن تندمج في إطار استراتيجية دولية منسقة، تأخذ بعين الاعتبار المبادرات النبيلة التي تم إطلاقها، وتعبئ كل أجهزة الأمم المتحدة، وتقوم على التزامات واضحة، وتعتمد على تقنين ونشر الممارسات الفضلى الوطنية والجهوية في هذا المجال.

ويبقى علينا، نحن الدول الأعضاء، توفير الإمكانيات، وتجديد الإرادة السياسية لتأييد منظماتنا، وإصلاح هياكلها وأدوات تدخلها، لجعلها أداة فعالة لتحقيق الأمن والسلم والتعاون، والإشاعة الضرورية لقيم التسامح والتعايش، خدمة لمصالح الإنسانية جمعاء.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته."

6.3.1. Target Text 1 (MAP's Translation)

Full text of HM the King's speech to the 67th session of the UN General Assembly

29 September 2012

New York (UN) - HM King Mohammed VI addressed on Friday a speech to the 67th session of the UN General Assembly.

"Praise be to God

May peace and blessings be upon the

Prophet, His Kith and Kin

Your Majesties,

Your Highnesses,

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I should like to congratulate you most warmly, Mr. President, on your election as President of this session of the United Nations General Assembly. Your election is a mark of esteem for your country as much as a recognition of your vast diplomatic experience.

I also want to commend your predecessor, Mr. Nassir Al-Nasser, on his efforts and achievements during the past year.

Similarly, I would like to praise His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of our Organization, for his untiring action and his keen desire to tackle crises. I applaud his initiatives to enable the United Nations to rise to the growing challenges facing our world.

Mr. President,

Sweeping changes are affecting today's international arena. They include, in particular, a protracted global economic crisis - which has various implications and

consequences - and a growing number of hotbeds of tension, political disputes and armed conflicts, as well as complex global challenges which exceed the capabilities of individual states, such as the achievement of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, respect for human rights, and the fight against the growing scourge of international terrorism and all forms of organized crime.

Given current changes in the world, we, the Member States, ought to provide the United Nations Organization with the means it needs to tackle challenges. To this end, we have to expand the scope of the Organization's action and revitalize its approach while preserving its principles and objectives, so as to make it an active player in effective political governance and an instrument for equitable economic governance.

Mr. President,

The Kingdom of Morocco fully backs your decision to give special importance to resolving disputes by peaceful means. My country applauds the General Assembly's decision to make the consolidation of this foremost principle in the United Nations Charter the key objective of the current session.

Achieving international peace and security remains the core mission entrusted to the United Nations. The tens of thousands of UN peacekeepers serving across the world to protect civilians and bring about the right conditions for political dialogue between the parties concerned clearly attest to the vital role played by our Organization in this domain.

The Kingdom of Morocco takes pride in being one of the first States to have contributed to peacekeeping operations under the UN banner. So far, my country has

sent more than 50,000 members of the Royal Armed Forces around the world to serve the lofty objectives of the United Nations.

Morocco pledges to pursue its contributions to crisis management and will support efforts to promote preventive diplomacy.

The experience gained by the United Nations in conflict-affected countries points to the importance of securing smooth, systematic transition from peace restoration to peace consolidation. This requires, above all, that the pressing needs of the current crucial juncture be met. Otherwise, the threat of a return of violence and partition will continue to hang over the countries - even the regions - concerned.

Mr. President,

During the past year, the situation has seriously deteriorated in Africa, and more particularly in the Sahel and Sahara region, due to criminal, terrorist and separatist activism which now threatens the stability of the countries concerned.

The sister nation, the Republic of Mali, is confronted with a situation which threatens the country as well as its national unity and territorial integrity. Despite the sincere efforts exerted by countries in the region, including Morocco and the Economic Community of West African States, the contribution of the United Nations is needed in order to achieve national consensus, overcome the political crisis and confront separatist activism in the north. Only an independent, focused effort on the part of the United Nations can help achieve those objectives.

I should like, in this respect, to reiterate to our brothers in Mali Morocco's commitment to continue to provide them with aid and active support for the success of

the political process, and the preservation of their country's national unity and territorial integrity.

On the other hand, the Kingdom of Morocco commends the notable progress made in several parts of Africa, especially in the sister nations Côte d'Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, towards the promotion of national reconciliation and a return to political normalcy.

Moreover, Morocco reiterates its firm commitment to pursuing cooperation and solidarity programs with various African sister nations, using efficient, dynamic approaches to South-South cooperation for the benefit of African citizens..."

6.3.2. Target Text 2 (My Suggested Translation)

His Majesty the King's Speech to the Participants in the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly

His Majesty King Mohammed VI addressed a speech to the participants in the 67th session of the UN General Assembly.

Here follows the full text of the royal speech which was read by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid:

Mr. President,

Your Majesties,

Your Excellencies,

Your Highnesses,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the outset, I would like to express my sincere congratulations to you, Mr. President, on your election as President of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. This is actually a tribute to your friendly country as well as a recognition of your Excellency's rich diplomatic experience.

I would also like to express my appreciation for your predecessor, Mr. Nassir Al-Nasser's efforts as well as achievements over the past year.

Moreover, I commend the tireless efforts of His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-moon, the Secretary-General of the UN organization. I commend his strong commitment to responding to crises and the initiatives he takes to enable the United Nations to meet the increasing global challenges, as well.

Mr. President,

The current international situation is characterized by significant changes, some of which are the ongoing global financial crisis as well as the growing tensions, political disputes and armed conflicts. Furthermore, complex challenges are present. These include achieving sustainable development, protecting the environment, respecting human rights in addition to the rise of global terrorism and organized crime in all its forms.

Therefore, in order to cope with these ongoing changes, we, Member States, must provide support for the United Nations. This can be done through expanding the

organization's scope of action and renewing its policies while preserving its principles and sticking to its objectives. This will ensure the United Nations' contribution to political governance effectiveness and will make of it an instrument for fair economic governance.

Mr. President,

The Kingdom of Morocco shares the view that conflicts should be resolved peacefully and welcomes the General Assembly's decision to make the current session on consolidating the most central principle of the United Nations Charter.

Achieving international peace and security remains the United Kingdom's core mission. That's why; tens of thousands of peacekeepers are spread all over the world to protect civilians. Moreover, laying the ground for dialogue between political parties is compelling evidence that our organization plays a vital role in this domain.

Therefore, the Kingdom of Morocco is proud of being among the States which have contributed to early peacekeeping operations, under the banner of the international organization. So far, Morocco has sent more than 50.000 members of the Royal Armed Forces so as to serve the lofty objectives of the United Nations.

Therefore, our country will remain committed to contributing to crisis management along with the development of preventive diplomacy.

Thanks to its experience in dealing with crisis in conflict-affected countries, the UN organization has demonstrated how highly important it is to ensure a smooth transition from the maintenance of peace to its consolidation. This will help prevent a relapse into violence and segregation in conflict zones.

Mr. President,

Over the past year, the situation has seriously deteriorated in the African continent, particularly in the Sahel-Sahara region because of the criminal actions as well as acts of terrorism and separatism. As a result of this, the stability of the region is being threatened.

Consequently, the sister Republic of Mali has been confronted by a profound crisis threatening the country, its national unity and territorial integrity. Yet, despite the sincere efforts exerted by the countries in the region, including Morocco as well as the Economic Community of West African States, the contribution of the United Nations remains essential for creating a national consensus. This will help overcome the political crisis and confront separatism in the north of the country. Therefore, an independent, focused effort should be made by the United Nations Organization in order to attain this objective.

In this regard, I would like to reiterate Morocco's commitment to continue to provide our brothers in Mali with aid and effective support the thing that will lead to a successful political process. Thus, the country's national unity and territorial integrity will be preserved.

Moreover, the Kingdom of Morocco highly appreciates the significant progress achieved in several regions in the African Continent, especially in the two brotherly States, Côte d'Ivoire and the Democratic Republic of Congo, towards achieving national reconciliation as well as a normal political practice.

Furthermore, Morocco will remain firmly committed to continuing cooperation and solidarity programs with various brotherly African countries by reason of the

efficient approaches of the South-South Cooperation. This will, therefore, help improve the living conditions of African citizens.

Mr. President,

The changes that took place in the Arab region have reflected the will of the peoples concerned, to build democratic societies in which human rights are respected and where citizens would enjoy equal opportunities and decent living.

Sister peoples in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and Yemen are entering a new era of democracy. They have, therefore, taken further steps towards a democratic transition, despite the complex and politically volatile environment that requires the Member States to provide support and assistance for these countries so as to lift the constraints of such a political environment.

However, the Syrian people is, unfortunately, still paying in blood for freedom and looking forward to a democratic change that guarantees the people's contribution in achieving the desired change.

Being the only member from the Arab world in the Security Council, Morocco has not only effectively contributed to mobilizing international support for the Arab League's initiatives and resolutions, but is also calling for making concerted efforts and acting decisively so as to make the Syrian Regime end violence and achieve a political transition which responds to the Syrian people's aspirations. This will therefore ensure Syria's national and territorial integrity as well as the stability of the entire region.

At the same time, necessary financial resources should be mobilized so as to address the needs of refugees and internally displaced persons in neighbouring countries and to alleviate the suffering and tragedy of this brotherly people. In this

context, Morocco continues its solidarity policy through delivering daily field Medical services for Syrian refugees in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Yet, although the Arab region is witnessing a fast pace of developments, we cannot forget the persistent and most significant challenge which is that of resolving the Palestinian issue.

In this regard, Although the Kingdom of Morocco calls for mobilizing international support for the steps that are taken by the Palestinian National Authority so as to obtain the “non-member state” status, it does view negotiation as the most effective way that would help the Palestinian people restore their legitimate rights and establish a Palestinian State that is independent, contiguous and viable at all levels. A state living in peace and security side by side with Israel.

We therefore wish that the international community seeks a new strategy for resolving this crisis. This requires the international community to reconsider its way of intervening when it comes to resolving the Palestinian crisis and requires the commitment of the influential powers, the thing that will enable the direct negotiations to be resumed at the earliest possible date and under the best conditions.

This will only be achieved through putting an end to the *fait accompli* policy. In this connection, and in my capacity as the chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, we have always strongly deplored The Israeli plan which aims at judaizing occupied East Jerusalem, undermining its spiritual and cultural identity and changing its geographic elements and demographic composition, as well. In this regard, we reaffirm the very fact that there will be no peace until there is an independent Palestinian State, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Mr. President,

Convinced of the effectiveness and feasibility of the joint regional action, the Kingdom of Morocco has undertaken initiatives and maintained bilateral contacts in order to reactivate the Maghreb Union initiative. The Kingdom of Morocco believes that the Maghreb Union, which will be the result of the security as well as development challenges confronting the five countries, would be of paramount importance especially in responding to the legitimate aspirations of our brotherly peoples.

Therefore, in order to overcome the obstacles which stand in the way of our ambition; that of building a Maghreb Union, the Kingdom of Morocco has sincerely and seriously contributed to the negotiations, aiming at finding a realistic and negotiated political solution to the artificial regional dispute over the Moroccan Sahara. A solution which not only ensures the Kingdom's sovereignty and national unity, but also respects the characteristics of the Saharan population.

Thus, Morocco remains committed and ready to negotiate the Sahara issue on basis of the principles established by the Security Council and based on the autonomy initiative, which the international community considers to be serious, real and credible. Moreover, Morocco will continue its constructive cooperation with the MINURSO on the basis of the mandate it is given by the Security Council and which will not be changed.

I cannot end this speech without addressing the need to collectively and effectively combat, in a coordinated way, all forms of extremism, hatred and rejection, without prejudice to others' beliefs and without provoking their feelings.

So, to deal with the upsurge of these abhorrent manifestations and their tragic implications, the Member States should follow a coordinated international strategy

which takes into consideration the lofty initiatives which have been launched and mobilizes the entire machinery of the United Nations, as well. Therefore, this international strategy should be based on clear obligations and should aim at codifying and disseminating the national and regional best practices in this field.

Therefore, we, as Member States, have yet to provide working methods and to renew our political will so as to support our organization. We must also reconstruct its structures as well as its instruments of intervention in order to make of it an effective instrument to achieve security, peace and cooperation and to spread the values of tolerance and coexistence, for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah wa barakatuh.

6.4. Source Text 3

... و يوجه جلالته خطابا إلى مؤتمر القمة الإسلامي الاستثنائي

و وجه جلالته خطابا إلى مؤتمر القمة الإسلامي الاستثنائي المنعقد بمكة المكرمة.

وفيما يلي نص الخطاب الملكي السامي الذي تلاه صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير مولاي رشيد الذي مثل جلالة الملك في هذه القمة:

"الحمد لله، والصلاة والسلام على مولانا رسول الله وآله وصحبه.

خادم الحرمين الشريفين، الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز آل سعود، رئيس مؤتمر القمة الإسلامي الاستثنائي،

فخامة السيد ماكي سال، رئيس جمهورية السنغال، رئيس القمة الإسلامية الحادية عشرة،

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو والمعالي،

معالي الأمين العام لمنظمة التعاون الإسلامي،

يطيب لي، في البداية، أن أعرب لأخينا المبجل، خادم الحرمين الشريفين، عن أخلص مشاعر العرفان والامتنان، على تفضله بالدعوة لعقد هذه القمة الاستثنائية، بمكة المكرمة.

وهي مبادرة خيرة تجسد ما هو مشهود له به من حكمة وتبصر وشهامة، وغيره صادقة على وحدة الأمة الإسلامية، ونصرة قضاياها العادلة، وتطلع لبناء مستقبل أفضل لأمتنا.

كما أتقدم لشخصه الكريم وللشعب السعودي الشقيق، بعبارات الشكر الجزيل على كريم استضافة هذه القمة.

إن انعقاد هذه القمة الهامة، في ظل ظرفية استثنائية دقيقة وعصيبة، جهويا ودوليا، يعد تجسيدا لحرصنا المشترك على مواصلة التشاور بشأن قضايانا المصيرية، والتمسك بفضائل التضامن، والتحلي بروح الحكمة والتبصر، وذلك في نطاق رؤية واقعية، وبارادة حازمة، للنهوض بأمتنا الإسلامية، ورفع التحديات الأمنية والتنموية والحضارية التي تواجهها.

فالمرحلة الراهنة التي يمر بها العالم الإسلامي، تقتضي منا جميعا تعبئة كل إمكاناتنا، وحسن تدبير مواردنا البشرية والطبيعية، لتحقيق تطلعات شعوبنا إلى مستقبل أفضل، تنعم فيه بالحرية والسلم والكرامة، وتكرس فيه طاقاتها الخلاقة لرفع تحديات التنمية الشاملة.

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو،

إن العالم من حولنا يتطور بوتيرة متسارعة، ويطالبنا في كل يوم بمجهودات إضافية لإيجاد أجوبة ملائمة وجريئة، لما يواجهنا من تحديات أضحت لا تحتمل التأجيل أو الانتظار.

وفي هذا الصدد، فإننا مدعوون إلى ضرورة إرساء العلاقات بين دول أمتنا الإسلامية على أسس ثابتة وقوية، في عالم أصبح يتسم بالتنافسية الشديدة، وهيمنة الاقتصاديات الكبرى، مما يجعلنا أمام خيار وحيد، هو بناء المصالح المشتركة، والاستثمار الأفضل للموارد المتاحة، واستنهاض روح المبادرة، لفتح آفاق جديدة للتعاون العلمي والاقتصادي، مما يمكننا من تراكم أفضل لخبراتنا، ومن تعبئة أكثر نجاعة ومردودية لثرواتنا ومؤهلاتنا الطبيعية والبشرية.

ولن يتأتى ذلك إلا من خلال شراكة اقتصادية، تقوم على تشجيع التجارة البينية بين الدول الإسلامية، في أفق إقامة فضاء اقتصادي حر، يشكل عمادا لانبثاق سوق إسلامية مشتركة، لأن الاندماج الاقتصادي هو الأساس العصري المتين لكل تكتل جهوي دولي.

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو،

إن من أهم التحديات الراهنة التي يواجهها عالمنا الإسلامي، تلك الحملة المعادية لديننا الحنيف، وتشويه صورته، والمس بمقدساته، والتي ازدادت رواجاً في بعض وسائل الإعلام الغربي الأمر الذي يتطلب من الإعلام في الدول الإسلامية القيام بدوره الفاعل، في تصحيح تلك الصورة النمطية المغلوطة للإسلام، ويسلط المزيد من الأضواء على مبادئه السمحة وقيمه الأخلاقية العالية.

وإن نجاح الإعلام الإسلامي في النهوض بهذا الدور الحاسم، يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية

الفكر الغربي، من أجل دحض ما يروجه البعض من مزاعم وافتراءات، وصلت إلى حد نعت الإسلام بكونه دين الإرهاب والعنصرية والتعصب، بسبب بعض الممارسات المرفوضة لقلّة من أدعياء الدين، وذلك على الرغم مما أبان عنه عالمنا الإسلامي من انخراط فعال في الجهود الدولية في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، علما بأن هذه الآفة المقيتة، ومختلف التوجهات المتطرفة لا دين لها ولا وطن.

كما أن تغيير هذه الصورة السلبية عن الإسلام والمسلمين، يجب أن يوازيه أيضا تعزيز قنوات الحوار والتواصل بين الحضارات والثقافات والأديان، على أساس من التكافؤ والاحترام المتبادل للهوية الثقافية لمختلف الشعوب وخصوصياتها، علاوة على مواظبة المسلمين على تنمية طاقاتهم وتعاونهم وتضامنهم، وتجسيدهم للقيم المثلى لديننا الإسلامي الحنيف، مصداقا لقوله تعالى "إن الله لا يغير ما بقوم حتى يغيروا ما بأنفسهم" صدق الله العظيم.

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو،

إن هذه التحديات الكبرى التي تواجه العالم الإسلامي، لا توازيها إلا حدة الأزمات السياسية المزمنة أو الراهنة، التي تشهدها منطقتنا، والتي تقتضي منا مقاربة تضامنية، متجانسة و مسؤولة لمعالجتها. وفي هذا الصدد، فإننا نتابع بعميق الانشغال، التطورات الخطيرة في سوريا، جراء تمادي النظام السوري في استهداف المدنيين الأبرياء، ورفضه التجاوب مع المطالب المشروعة لهذا الشعب العربي الشقيق.

وانطلاقا من واجبنا التضامني، وباعتبارنا جزءا من المنتظم الدولي، واستشعارا منا لدقة وأهمية المرحلة التاريخية التي تجتازها سوريا، فإننا نطالب بالوقف الفوري لآلة العنف التي تحصد يوميا العديد من

أرواح الشعب السوري ، وتنذر بأوخم العواقب على هذا البلد العربي الشقيق، وتعرض هذه المنطقة الحساسة برمتها للمزيد من المآسي.

وإننا نناشد المجتمع الدولي أن يتحمل مسؤوليته كاملة وأن يتخذ تدابير فعالة و ملموسة لحماية المدنيين من التقتيل والتشريد، والخرق الممنهج والجسيم لأبسط حقوق الإنسان.

كما يتعين علينا مضاعفة الجهود، لضمان انتقال سياسي للسلطة في سوريا، يمكن الشعب السوري من فتح صفحة جديدة من تاريخه، وتحقيق تطلعاته المشروعة إلى الكرامة والحرية والتنمية والعدالة الاجتماعية.

وإن المغرب، الذي انخرط بشكل مبكر وفعال في المجهودات العربية والإسلامية والدولية الهادفة إلى إيجاد حل سياسي وسلمي للأزمة في سوريا، سيواصل التنسيق والتشاور مع إخوانه العرب والمسلمين وكل القوى الدولية الفاعلة، لإيجاد حل لهذه الأزمة، في إطار مرحلة سياسية جديدة، منفتحة على كل القوى الحية، وبمشاركة مختلف مكونات الشعب السوري، وبما يحفظ وحدة سوريا واستقرارها وسلامتها الإقليمية.

وأمام تفاقم الأوضاع الإنسانية، وتزايد أعداد اللاجئين السوريين إلى الدول المجاورة، بادرت المملكة المغربية، بإرسال ما يناهز 155 طنا من المواد الغذائية، وأقامت مستشفى ميدانيا للطب والجراحة متعدد الاختصاصات بالمملكة الأردنية الهاشمية، لمساعدة اللاجئين السوريين المتدفقين على أراضيها. وتندرج هذه المبادرة في إطار روابط التضامن والتآزر الموصولة مع المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية الشقيقة، وحرص المملكة المغربية على دعم جهودها، الرامية إلى حسن استقبال ورعاية اللاجئين الفارين من

جسيم العنف في بلادهم.

كما تعتبر هذه المساعدات الإنسانية تجسيدا آخر لدعم المغرب للشعب السوري الشقيق، وتضامنه الكامل معه، وإسهاما منه في التخفيف من معاناته، خاصة في هذا الظرف الدقيق.

أما بالنسبة للنزاعات التي يعاني منها أشقاؤنا في بعض البلدان الإسلامية، مثل مالي والصومال والسودان وأفغانستان وغيرها، فإننا ندعو إلى الجنوح إلى الحوار الجاد، والمصالحة بين كل الطوائف والمذاهب والتيارات، من أجل تجاوز هذه الخلافات، وذلك في نطاق الحفاظ على سيادة هذه البلدان الشقيقة ووحدتها الوطنية والترايبية.

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو،

إن انشغالنا بالأزمات السياسية التي تعرفها بعض البلدان الإسلامية على أهميتها، لا ينبغي أن يحجب عنا ضرورة إبقاء القضية الفلسطينية في مقدمة اهتماماتنا، وضمن أولوياتنا، باعتبارها جوهر الصراع في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

فالوضع في الأراضي الفلسطينية، وما آلت إليه عملية السلام، من جراء السياسات الإسرائيلية الممنهجة تجاه الشعب الفلسطيني، وخرقها السافر لقرارات الشرعية الدولية، وتجاهلها لكل نداءات السلام، يستوجب منا اتخاذ المبادرات الحازمة، وانتهاج الخيارات العملية، وتوفير الإمكانيات اللازمة، لدعم صمود الشعب الفلسطيني وسلطته الوطنية، حتى يتمكن من استرجاع حقوقه المشروعة، وإقامة دولته المستقلة، وعاصمتها القدس الشريف.

ومن منطلق المسؤولية الملقاة على عاتقنا، بصفتنا رئيسا للجنة القدس، فإننا لن ندخر أي جهد لمواصلة مساعيها الحثيثة لدى الأطراف الدولية المؤثرة، والقوى المعنية بالسلام، لوضع حد لتمادي الحكومة الإسرائيلية في التنصل من قرارات الشرعية الدولية والالتزامات المبرمة، ولحملها على احترام الطابع العربي الإسلامي والمسيحي لمدينة القدس، والتوقف عن سياسة الاستيطان والتهويد، وتجريد المقدسين من حقهم في الإقامة بالقدس الشريف، وعن الانتهاكات المتوالية لحرمة المسجد الأقصى المبارك، وسائر المآثر الإسلامية.

أصحاب الجلالة والفخامة والسمو،

إن المملكة المغربية لتؤكد، من جديد، دعمها لكل المبادرات الجادة، التي تسعى إلى النهوض بالعمل الإسلامي المشترك في جميع المجالات، وتأهيل منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لتقوم بدور مؤثر وفاعل على الساحة الدولية، تنفيذاً لبرنامج العمل العشري، الذي أقرته القمة الإسلامية الثالثة، المنعقدة هنا بمكة المكرمة، والتي تهدف إلى تقوية آليات المنظمة وتفعيل هياكلها.

كما أن المغرب، الذي لم يدخر جهداً في تسخير كل طاقاته من أجل دعم الصف الإسلامي، وانتهاج الحوار العقلاني البناء، والتضامن مع أشقائه في كل القضايا المصيرية، والجنوح إلى السلم والاستقرار والتنمية الإنسانية الشاملة، ليجدد التزامه القوي بمواصلة السير على هذا النهج القويم، والمساهمة في كل الأعمال والمبادرات البناءة التي تهدف إلى لم الشمل، وتوحيد الصفوف، بما يخدم المصلحة المشتركة لأمتنا، ويحقق أمنها واستقرارها ومنعتها.

وأود في الختام، أن أجدد عبارات الشكر والامتنان لأخي الأعز الأكرم، خادم الحرمين الشريفين، على

ما يبذله من جهود خيرة في سبيل صيانة وحدة الأمة، والدفاع عن قضاياها، داعيا الله عز وجل، ببركات هذه الأيام الفضيلة من هذا الشهر الكريم، أن يلهمنا السداد والرشاد، وأن يمدنا بعونه لتحقيق ما نتطلع إليه شعوبنا من نهضة وعزة وكرامة، ويوفقنا لما فيه خير أمتنا الإسلامية، التي جعلها الله خير أمة أخرجت للناس.

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته."

6.4.1. Target Text 1 (MAP's Translation)

HM the King addresses a speech to the 4th OIC extraordinary summit

16 August 2012

Makkah - HM King Mohammed VI addressed a speech to the 4th Extraordinary Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), held on 14 and August 15 in Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

Here follows the full text of the royal speech which was read Wednesday by HRH Prince Moulay Rachid.

"Praise be to God May peace and blessings be upon the Prophet, His Kith and Kin

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Chairman of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference,

Your Excellency, Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal, President of the Eleventh Islamic Summit,

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

It gives me great pleasure to express my most sincere gratitude and appreciation to my revered brother, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, for having kindly convened this extraordinary summit in Makkah.

This commendable initiative attests to his wisdom, foresight, high-mindedness and sincere keenness to preserve the unity of the Muslim Ummah, defend its just causes and build a better future for our countries.

I should also like to thank the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and the people of our sister nation, Saudi Arabia, for kindly hosting this summit.

The convening of this important summit in the current exceptional circumstances and at such a difficult, complex juncture - at both regional and international levels - shows how keen we all are to pursue our joint consultation on critical issues. It also shows that we are determined to maintain our solidarity and remain committed to a wise course of action in the framework of a realistic vision, showing a firm will to advance the interests of our Muslim Ummah and rise to the security, development and cultural challenges facing it.

The current phase the Islamic world is going through requires all of us to mobilize our energies and manage our human and natural resources properly in order to fulfill our peoples' aspirations for a better future in which they can enjoy freedom, peace and dignity, and devote their creative energies to taking on the challenges of comprehensive development.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

The world around us is changing at a rapid pace. Every day, we are expected to strive doubly hard to find bold, relevant answers to the challenges facing us, especially as those answers can no longer be delayed or put on hold.

We are called upon, in this regard, to build the relations between the countries of our Muslim Ummah on solid, stable foundations in a world which has become increasingly competitive and which is dominated by major economies. Consequently, we are left with a single option: further our common interests, ensure the best possible investment of available resources and promote our entrepreneurial spirit in order to open up new prospects for economic and scientific cooperation. This should enable us to expand our experience and to ensure more efficient mobilization and use of our wealth and of our natural and human resources.

This can be achieved only through an economic partnership based on the promotion of inter-Islamic trade as a prelude to establishing a free economic zone that would serve as the cornerstone for the emergence of an Islamic Common Market. Needless to say, economic integration is, today, the solid basis of any international regional bloc.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

One of the greatest challenges the Muslim world is currently facing is the hostile campaign against our tolerant faith. It seeks to tarnish the image of Islam and undermine its sacred values. This campaign has become more conspicuous in some Western media. Therefore, the media in Islamic countries should play an active part in correcting the

distorted, stereotypical depiction of Islam and bring our faith's tolerant principles and lofty ethical values into the global spotlight.

The success of the Islamic media in this crucial mission hinges on their ability to connect with the Western way of thinking in order to refute the allegations and fabrications circulated by certain parties. Indeed, some media go so far as to call Islam a religion of terrorism, aggression and intolerance because of the unacceptable practices of a small minority of people who claim to be Muslims; this is happening despite the Islamic world's active involvement in the international efforts to combat terrorism, and although neither the hideous scourge of terrorism nor the various extremist trends that exist today can be attributed to a given religion or country.

Changing this negative image of Islam and Muslims must be accompanied by the consolidation of the channels for dialogue and communication between different civilizations, cultures and faiths on an equal basis, making sure there is mutual respect for the cultural identity and specific features of different peoples and nations. At the same time, Muslims should develop their resources and expand their cooperation and solidarity, in accordance with the ideals of our tolerant Islamic faith and in keeping with the words of the Almighty: "Verily never will Allah change the condition of a people until they change it themselves". The Word of God is Truth.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

The major challenges facing the Muslim world are matched only by the protracted or current political crises in our region. These crises make it incumbent on us to adopt a homogeneous, responsible solidarity-based approach to address them.

In this respect, we are following with deep concern the serious developments in Syria as the Syrian regime continues to target innocent civilians and refuses to respond to the legitimate demands of this brotherly Arab people.

In keeping with the duty of solidarity, given also that we are part of the international community and considering the critical nature of the historical juncture at which Syria finds itself today, we ask for an immediate end to the violence that is claiming many Syrian lives each day. The situation portends dire consequences for this sister Arab nation and exposes this entire sensitive region to further tragedies.

We call upon the international community to shoulder its responsibility in full and to take effective, concrete measures to protect civilians from slaughter, displacement and the gross, systematic violation of basic human rights.

We must also strive doubly hard to ensure political power transition in Syria that enables the Syrian people to open up a new chapter in their history and achieve their legitimate aspirations for dignity and freedom, and for progress and social justice.

From an early stage, Morocco has been actively involved in Arab, Islamic and international efforts to achieve a peaceful, political solution to the crisis in Syria. My country will continue to coordinate and consult with Arab and Islamic countries as well as with influential international players to find a solution to this crisis that would bring about a new political era in which all of the nation's forces and all components of the Syrian people would be involved. The aim is to safeguard Syria's unity, stability and territorial integrity.

Because of the worsening humanitarian situation and the growing numbers of Syrian refugees fleeing to neighboring countries, the Kingdom of Morocco has sent

nearly 155 tons of food supplies and set up, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, a multi-disciplinary field hospital which provides medical and surgical specialties, in order to assist the Syrian refugees who cross into Jordan.

This initiative falls within the framework of the enduring ties of solidarity and cooperation with our sister nation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It reflects the Kingdom of Morocco's keenness to support Jordan's efforts to receive and assist refugees fleeing the violence in their country.

This humanitarian aid is yet another example of Morocco's support for and full solidarity with the Syrian people. Through this, my country seeks to alleviate the suffering of the Syrian people, especially at this critical juncture.

As regards the conflicts affecting sister Islamic nations, like Mali, Somalia, the Sudan and Afghanistan, we urge the parties and factions concerned to opt for dialogue and reconciliation in order to overcome their disputes and safeguard the sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of these sister nations.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

Our preoccupation with the political crises affecting some Muslim countries - as serious as they may be - should not obscure the need to keep the Palestinian question at the forefront of our concerns and priorities since it is the core issue of the conflict in the Middle East.

The situation in the Palestinian territories and the outcome of the peace process, which is the result of the systematic Israeli practices towards the Palestinian people, of the blatant Israeli violation of the resolutions of international legitimacy and of Israel's ignoring all calls for peace, require us to take firm initiatives, adopt practical measures

and provide the necessary resources to support the steadfast struggle of the Palestinian people and their National Authority, so that the Palestinians may recover their legitimate rights and establish their independent state, with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital.

In accordance with the responsibilities entrusted to me as President of the Al Quds Committee, I shall spare no effort to remain actively engaged with influential international parties and other peace-loving forces to put an end to the Israeli government's persistent dodging of the obligations it has under the relevant international legitimacy resolutions and the agreements signed, to compel Israel to respect the Arab, Islamic and Christian character of the city of Jerusalem, to stop the policy of settlement and Judaization, to refrain from stripping the inhabitants of Jerusalem of their right to reside in Al Quds Al Sharif, and to end the successive violations of the sanctity of the Al Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic monuments.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

The Kingdom of Morocco reaffirms its support for all well-meaning initiatives which are aimed at promoting joint Islamic action in all sectors, and revamping the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it may play an active, influential role in the international arena, while implementing the OIC Ten-Year Program of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held here in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and which seeks to bolster the Organization's structures and mechanisms.

Morocco has spared no effort to harness its energies in order to support Islamic unity, promote rational, constructive dialogue and solidarity with sister Islamic nations concerning all our crucial issues, and serve the objectives of peace, stability and

comprehensive human development. My country pledges, once again, to remain deeply committed to this constructive course of action and to contribute to all beneficial actions and initiatives that are designed to help us enhance our unity, close our ranks, serve the common interests of our Ummah and achieve its security, stability and invulnerability.

Before concluding, I should like to express, once again, my sincere thanks and gratitude to my dearest, venerable brother, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, for his praiseworthy efforts to safeguard the unity of our Ummah and defend its causes. In these blessed days of the holy month of Ramadan, I pray that Almighty God grant us success, guide our steps and help us to achieve the progress, glory and dignity our peoples are yearning for. May He assist us in our efforts to achieve the well-being of our Ummah, which the Almighty has made the best nation evolved for mankind.

Wassalamu alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuh."

6.4.2. Target Text 2 (My Suggested Translation)

His Majesty Addresses a Speech to the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference

His Majesty addressed a speech to the Conference of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit which was held in Makkah.

The full text of the royal speech, which was read by His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid, is as follows:

Praise be to God May peace and blessings be upon the Prophet, His Kith and Kin

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud,
Chairman of the Extraordinary Islamic Summit Conference,

Your Excellency, Mr. Macky Sall, President of the Republic of Senegal and President of the Eleventh Islamic Summit,

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

Your Excellency, Mr. Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation,

It gives me great pleasure, at the outset, to express my most sincere gratitude to our venerable brother, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, for convening this Extraordinary Summit in Makkah.

This is a laudable initiative that reflects his wisdom, foresight and magnanimity. Moreover, it not only reflects his willingness to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and to defend its just causes, but it also shows his aspiration to build a better future for it.

I would also like to thank him and thank the people of the sister state of Saudi Arabia very much for generously hosting this summit.

This important summit is held at an exceptional and challenging time, both at the regional as well as the international level. This, therefore, reflects our common desire to maintain consultations concerning issues pertaining to our future, to uphold the value of solidarity and to adopt a spirit of wisdom and far-sightedness. This requires a realistic vision and a strong will that will enable us to contribute to the progress of our Islamic

Ummah and to meet the security challenges, development challenges and the civilizational challenges confronting it.

The current Islamic world situation requires all of us to mobilize all our potential and to properly manage our human and natural resources in order to fulfil our peoples' aspirations for a better future in which freedom, peace and dignity prevail. This situation also requires our peoples to devote their creative energies to meeting the challenges of the comprehensive development.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

As the world is evolving at a faster rate, we are required to make further efforts so as to find adequate and bold answers for the challenges confronting us because they cannot be postponed any longer.

In this regard, we are called upon to establish strong relationships between Muslim countries in a world which has become characterized by high competitiveness and dominated by major economies. We are therefore left with the option of creating common interests and investing the existing resources in a better way. We need moreover to develop a spirit of initiative for the sake of opening new prospects for scientific and economic cooperation, the thing that will enable us to enrich our experiences and will allow a more efficient and more productive mobilization of our wealth as well as our natural and human resources.

This, however, can only be achieved through an economic partnership which promotes the inter-Islamic trade. It will thus pave the way for the creation of a free economic zone upon which an Islamic Common Market will be established. Evidently, economic integration is the solid basis for any regional and international bloc.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

The hate campaign against Islam is one of the most important challenges our Islamic world is currently facing. It is a campaign which aims at distorting the image of Islam and undermining its sacred values. Moreover, it has become more popular in some Western media the thing that requires the media in Islamic countries to take an active part in correcting the distorted and stereotypical representation of Islam and to shed more light on its tolerant principles as well as its high moral values.

Therefore, the Islamic media should be aware of the Western perception of Islam in order for it to successfully refute the allegations and slanders spread by some of the Western Media. For them, Islam is a religion of terrorism, hostility and intolerance despite the fact that the Islamic world has been effectively involved in international efforts for the sake of fighting terrorism. We should all know that this abhorrent scourge and the various extremist trends do not belong to any religion or country.

Besides this, changing this negative image about Islam and Muslims must be paralleled with enhancing dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for the characteristics and cultural identities of various peoples. Moreover, Muslims must keep developing their energies and promoting their cooperation and solidarity. They should also reflect the highest values of our holy Islamic religion, as Allah the Almighty said: "Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves". God Almighty has spoken the truth.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

These major challenges which face the Islamic world are as serious as the current political crises in the Arab region. This requires from us to adopt a responsible approach that is based on cooperation and harmony in order to address them.

In this regard, we are deeply concerned about the dangerous developments which are taking place in Syria owing to the fact that the Syrian Regime continues to target innocent civilians and refuses to respond to the legitimate demands of this brotherly Arab people.

So, taking into account the critical historical phase through which Syria is going and as part of the international community and therefore based on our solidarity duty, we call for an immediate end to violence. Because of the latter, the lives of many Syrians are being claimed on a daily basis the thing which portends dire consequences on Syria and exposes this whole sensitive region to further tragedies.

We also appeal to the international community to assume its full responsibility and to take effective and concrete measures so as to protect civilians from killings and displacements and to stop the serious systematic violation of the most basic human rights.

Furthermore, we must intensify our efforts to ensure a political transition of power which will enable the Syrian people to open a new chapter in the history of their country and to achieve their legitimate aspirations for dignity, freedom, development and social justice.

Clearly, Morocco which has been effectively involved at an early stage in the Arab, Islamic as well as international efforts aiming at finding a peaceful political solution to the Syrian crisis, will continue to coordinate and consult with its fellow Arab and Muslim

leaders as well as international actors so as to find a solution for this crisis. This will be done within a new political phase which is open to all the dynamic forces and which ensures the participation of the various components of the Syrian people to preserve the unity of Syria, its stability and its territorial integrity.

Besides this, given the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation in Syria and the growing number of Syrian refugees who are flowing into the neighbouring states, the Kingdom of Morocco sent around 155 tons of food assistance to the Syrian refugees in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It also established a multidisciplinary field hospital which provides medical and surgical services so as to assist those Syrian refugees who are flowing to Jordan.

This initiative is therefore a result of the ties of solidarity and cooperation between The Kingdom of Morocco and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It also shows the importance attached by Morocco to supporting Jordan's efforts which aim at improving the reception conditions of refugees fleeing the violence in their country and caring for them, as well.

In addition, these humanitarian aids reflect Morocco's support as well as its full solidarity with the brotherly Syrian people. They are also regarded as a contribution to alleviate Syrians' suffering, especially at this critical juncture.

Yet, our brothers in certain Muslim countries are suffering from conflicts. These include Mali, Somalia, Sudan and Afghanistan among others. We therefore call for serious dialogue and reconciliation between all sects, doctrines and movements, with the aim of resolving these conflicts and preserving these sister countries' sovereignty as well as national and territorial integrity.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

Although we have been preoccupied with the political crises through which certain Muslim countries are going, the Palestinian issue must remain at the forefront of our concerns and priorities for it constitutes the core of the Middle East conflict.

The situation in the Palestinian territories has deteriorated owing to the systematic Israeli policies towards the Palestinian people and because of Israel's flagrant violation of the international legitimacy's resolutions, let alone its disregard for the calls for peace. This, as a result, requires us to take firm initiatives and to pursue practical options so as to support the steadfastness and the national authority of the Palestinian people the thing that will enable them to restore their legitimate rights and to establish their independent State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

So, given the responsibility conferred on me as the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, I will continue to be actively engaged with the international actors and peace forces to put an end to the Israeli government's persistence in shedding the resolutions and commitments of the international legitimacy. We will therefore strive for compelling Israel to end its settlement and judaization policies and to make it respect the Arab, Islamic as well as the Christian character of Al-Quds. Israel must not only stop stripping Jerusalemites of their right to reside in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, but most importantly, must stop the successive violations of the sanctity of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic monuments.

Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses,

The Moroccan Kingdom does reaffirm its support for all the serious initiatives seeking to promote the joint Islamic action in all fields and to empower the Organization

of Islamic Cooperation so that it plays an influential and active role on the international stage. This will be achieved by implementing the Ten-Year Programme of Action which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit that was held here in Makkah and aimed at reinforcing the organization's mechanisms and reactivating its bodies.

Moreover, Morocco has always devoted its entire energies to supporting Islamic unity and pursuing rational and constructive dialogue. Morocco has not only been standing in solidarity with its brothers when it came to all issues pertaining to their future, but has also chosen the path of peace, stability and comprehensive human development. Morocco, therefore, renews its vigorous commitment to continue on this right path and to contribute to all the constructive work and initiatives aiming at reuniting refugees with their families and bringing Muslim countries together. This will thus serve the common interests of our Islamic Ummah and ensure its security, stability as well as its power.

To conclude, I would like, once again, to renew my thanks and appreciation to my dearest brother, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for his noble efforts geared towards preserving Islamic unity and defending the causes of the Islamic Nation. I seize the opportunity to pray to Almighty God, during this sacred month, to guide us to the right path and to help us fulfil our peoples' aspirations to live in a developed world where glory and dignity prevail and to grant us success to make efforts for the sake of the well-being of our Islamic nation which God has made the best nation evolved for mankind.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah wa barakatuh.

CHAPTER SEVEN

COMPARATIVE STUDY AND ANALYSIS

7.1. Introduction

The present chapter aims at demonstrating the validity of the communicative approach as far as the translation of political speeches is concerned. To this end, conducting a comparative study to examine the MAP's translation of His Majesty's speeches as well as my suggested translation is essential.

This chapter therefore focuses on making comparisons between the approaches adopted during the translation processes of both versions. Moreover, it investigates the strategies which were used to solve specific syntactic and semantic challenges encountered during the translation of the selected speeches.

7.2. The Translation Process

7.2.1. Adopting the Communicative Approach to the translation of Political Speeches: Aims

The communicative approach is a translation approach which focuses mainly on conveying the exact meanings of the ST through a style of language which is acceptable to the TL readers; a style which conforms more closely to their thought-processes. In other words, the communicative approach to translation is a target-text oriented approach through which the translator aims at rendering the ST intended messages in the most natural style so that the translated text reads more easily for the TL readership.

Therefore, the translator who opts for this approach focuses mainly on conveying the overall message rather than adhering to the ST structures and style.

As a definition for the communicative approach, Adab (1996) stated the following:

This is the “communicative approach”, in which the translator attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the ST, but does so through the medium of a TL which is acceptable to the target language reader and easily understood by him. (p. 16)

We notice here that the author highlights the notions of “acceptability” and “comprehensibility”. For him, producing a TT which is written in a language that is syntactically and lexically acceptable for the TL reader is essential from a communicative point of view.

According to Newmark, the communicative approach does fulfil the two main aims of translation. These aims include rendering the expressive elements of the ST as well as its cultural components. Concerning the first one, Newmark affirmed that the information in the ST must be clearly presented in the TT and that the ST intended function has to be respected and recreated (as cited in Adab, 1996, p. 16).

Newmark also confirmed that the communicative approach may involve the re-organization of information into a different order of presentation. This, according to him, will not change the intended meaning of the ST, but will make it easier for the TL reader to understand the message for it conforms to his/her thought-processes. In addition, by adopting the communicative approach, the translator seeks to reproduce the ST impact in a more natural style in the TL. In this context, Newmark also argued

that this approach “allows a certain economy and concision of language” (as cited in Adab, 1996, p. 16).

In the same regard, Adab (1996) claimed that:

It is the task of the translator to convey to his TL reader, in the most appropriate and natural style for that reader, the information which the ST author intended to impart to his target reader, the way in which the ST author wished his reader to understand and interpret that information, and the effect, in terms of thought and action, that this ST text was intended to have on the reader. (p. 16)

So, what we can draw from the above quote is the very fact that the communicative approach particularly aims at achieving naturalness in the TL. Therefore, the translator should convey the ST information in the most natural style to the TL readers and should clearly present it in the TT. As a result, comprehensibility will be achieved.

Besides this, to make the TT syntactically acceptable for the target readership, the reorganisation of information into a different order of presentation is allowed, especially when dealing with dense texts/paragraphs. This technique does not alter the intended messages of the ST, but it contributes to producing a translated text that is easier for the TL reader to understand due to the fact that it conforms more closely to his thought-processes.

The communicative approach also allows a certain economy of language for it focuses on conveying the intended meanings of the ST rather than opting for a word-for-word method.

7.3. Comparative Study and Analysis

As it was already mentioned, the present chapter provides a comparative study between the previous translation version of His Majesty's speeches and my suggested translation. The study thus sheds light on the translation processes of both versions and makes comparisons between the approaches used in the translation of the selected speeches. Moreover, this chapter seeks to investigate the translation strategies as well as the techniques used in both translation versions with the aim of solving the syntactic and lexical problems usually posed by political texts. A major objective of this comparative study is to explore the different aspects related to the cognitive as well as the communicative approaches so as to investigate their effectiveness as far as the translation of political speeches is concerned.

7.3.1. The Communicative Approach to Translation vs. the MAP's Cognitive Approach

In order to conduct a comparative study having to do with different translations of the same original, it is prerequisite to thoroughly analyse the existing translation to check whether it is an adequate and correct one which achieves comprehensibility and readability in the TL, to figure out the methods used while rendering the ST messages and, most importantly, to identify the approach adopted to produce the TTs.

To put it in another way, it was crucial to examine the MAP's version to compare the translation approach which was used in it with the communicative one adopted in my translation of the same speeches. The purpose, here, is to investigate the validity of both approaches as far as the translation of political speeches is concerned.

So, if we compare the TTs (the ones translated by the MAP) with the STs, we notice this sense of “fidelity” to the ST; fidelity in terms of the form and syntactic structures of the original as well as fidelity to the style of language through which it was written. In addition, it appears, at first glance, that the translator(s) followed a word-for-word translation while rendering the messages of the speeches into the TL. In other words, syntactically speaking, the exact ST structures were preserved in the TT.

We can therefore affirm that the overall approach adopted throughout the MAP’s translation of His Majesty’s speeches is the cognitive approach. The following examples clarify this point:

Example 1

"لقد شكلت المبادرة الوجيهة بتحويل الصحراء المغربية حكما ذاتيا، في إطار سيادة المملكة ووحدتها الوطنية والترايبية، منعظا هاما في مسار التسوية النهائية لهذا النزاع الإقليمي المفتعل، تقديرا لانسجامها مع الشرعية الدولية، ولما تتيحه لجميع أهالي المنطقة من تدبير واسع لشؤونهم المحلية، واحترام لخصوصياتهم الثقافية."

Translation:

- **The tabling of the pertinent initiative designed to give the Moroccan Sahara autonomous status within the framework of the Kingdom's sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity was a watershed in the search for a final settlement to this regional artificial dispute, all the more so as the initiative is consistent with international legitimacy, grants all the region's populations extensive management of their local affairs and respects the said populations' specific cultural features.**

We see in the above example that the translator followed a word-for-word translation method to render the message of this paragraph. It was therefore faithfully translated. Thus, the syntactic structure of the original was preserved in the TT.

Example 2

"وذلك ما يفرض العمل، بصدق وحسن نية، لبلورة آليات للتضامن والتكامل والاندماج، كفيلة بالاستجابة لتطلعات شعوبنا الشقيقة، بما يحرر طاقاتها، ويبيح استثمار مؤهلاتها المشتركة، وحرية تنقل الأشخاص والمنتجات والخدمات ورؤوس الأموال، وتحقيق النمو وخلق الثروات، وكذا ضمان الأمن الجماعي."

Translation:

- **It means we have to work earnestly and in good faith to develop mechanisms that are conducive to solidarity and integration in order to fulfil the aspirations of our peoples, enable them to achieve their full potential and put their skills and qualifications to good use, ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital, promote growth, create wealth and guarantee our collective security.**

Again, we spot in this example the use of word-for-word translation. Here, the translator faithfully transferred the ST message to the TL, but adhered to its form and syntactic structures.

Example 3

"المرحلة الراهنة التي يمر بها العالم الإسلامي، تقتضي منا جميعا تعبئة كل إمكانياتنا، وحسن تدبير مواردنا البشرية والطبيعية، لتحقيق تطلعات شعوبنا إلى مستقبل أفضل، تنعم فيه بالحرية والسلم والكرامة، وتكرس فيه طاقاتها الخلاقة لرفع تحديات التنمية الشاملة."

Translation:

- **The current phase the Islamic world is going through requires all of us to mobilize our energies and manage our human and natural resources properly in order to fulfil our peoples' aspirations for a better future in which they can enjoy freedom, peace and dignity, and devote their creative energies to taking on the challenges of comprehensive development.**

Again, in the third example, we notice this sense of fidelity not only to the meanings of the ST paragraph, but also to its form and structures which were preserved in the TT.

Example 4

"وإن نجاح الإعلام الإسلامي في النهوض بهذا الدور الحاسم، يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي، من أجل دحض ما يروجه البعض من مزاعم واقتراءات، وصلت إلى حد نعت الإسلام بكونه دين الإرهاب والعدوانية والتعصب، بسبب بعض الممارسات المرفوضة لقلّة من أذعياء الدين، وذلك على الرغم مما أبان عنه عالمنا الإسلامي من انخراط فعال في الجهود الدولية في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، علما بأن هذه الآفة المقيتة، ومختلف التوجهات المتطرفة لا دين لها ولا وطن."

Translation:

- **The success of the Islamic media in this crucial mission hinges on their ability to connect with the Western way of thinking in order to refute the allegations and fabrications circulated by certain parties. Indeed, some media go so far as to call Islam a religion of terrorism, aggression and intolerance because of the unacceptable practices of a small minority of people who claim to be Muslims; this is happening despite the Islamic world's active involvement in the international efforts to combat terrorism, and although neither the hideous scourge of terrorism nor the various**

extremist trends that exist today can be attributed to a given religion or country.

We notice in the above example a pure fidelity to the ST both syntactically and semantically. That is, in order to convey the ST messages to the TL audience, the translator not only adhered to the style of language used throughout the original, but also reproduced its exact form in the TL.

Example 5

"وتندرج هذه المبادرة في إطار روابط التضامن والتآزر الموصولة مع المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية الشقيقة، وحرص المملكة المغربية على دعم جهودها، الرامية إلى حسن استقبال ورعاية اللاجئين الفارين من جحيم العنف في بلادهم."

Translation:

- **This initiative falls within the framework of the enduring ties of solidarity and cooperation with our sister nation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.**

Example 6

"يتميز الواقع الدولي الراهن بتحويلات هامة ومتسارعة، تتجلى أهم معالمها في استمرارية الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية، بأبعادها وتداعياتها، وبتزايد مواطن التوتر والنزاعات السياسية والصراعات المسلحة، فضلا عن وجود تحديات شمولية معقدة، تتجاوز حدود الدول وإمكاناتها، كتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وحماية البيئة، واحترام حقوق الإنسان، وتنامي الإرهاب الدولي والجريمة المنظمة بكافة أشكالها."

Translation:

- **Sweeping changes are affecting today's international arena. They include, in particular, a protracted global economic crisis - which has various implications and consequences - and a growing number of hotbeds of**

tension, political disputes and armed conflicts, as well as complex global challenges which exceed the capabilities of individual states, such as the achievement of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, respect for human rights, and the fight against the growing scourge of international terrorism and all forms of organized crime.

So, based on the above examples, it stands to reason that the main approach which was used in the MAP's translation is the cognitive approach. Evidently, the main principle of this approach is to stick as closely as possible to the form of the ST and to faithfully transfer its exact syntactic elements to the TT. The aim, here, is to be faithful not only to the intended meanings of the ST, but, most importantly, to render its exact form as well as syntactic structures into the TT.

7.3.2. "Naturalness" vs. "Fidelity"

Example 1

"لقد تمكنت بلادنا، والله الحمد، من تحقيق مكاسب هامة، بفضل ما أقدّمنا عليه، بإرادة خالصة ووعي ومسؤولية، من إصلاحات جوهرية سياسية ومؤسسية عميقة، وما أنجزناه من أورا ش تنموية هيكلية، ومبادرات طموحة لتعزيز التماسك الاجتماعي، وضمن العيش الحر الكريم لمواطنينا، في تجاوب عميق مع التطلعات المشروعة لشعبنا الوفي."

MAP's translation:

- **With God's blessing, and thanks to strong determination and a keen sense of responsibility, our country has achieved a great deal through the far-reaching political and institutional reforms introduced, the major projects launched, and the ambitious initiatives undertaken to promote social cohesion and offer our citizens a free, dignified life, in response to their legitimate aspirations.**

If we compare the ST paragraph with the translated one, the first thing we notice is that the form of the original as well as its syntactic structures were preserved in the TL. So, given the fact that Arabic and English belong to different language families, and taking into consideration the structural differences between the two languages, we can say that this translation is inappropriate, syntactically speaking, due to the fact that the translated paragraph is composed of one long sentence the thing that is completely unnatural in English. In other words, in Arabic, the use of run-on sentences is acceptable. Here, the translation achieved comprehensibility for the meaning is there; however, the form remains unnatural in the English language.

Therefore, in order to solve this problem which structural differences between Arabic and English pose, my suggested translation is the following:

With God's blessing, our country has been able to achieve significant gains thanks to our sincere will and sense of responsibility. Therefore, extensive fundamental political and institutional reforms were announced, major development projects were launched and ambitious initiatives were developed in order to promote social cohesion and guarantee our loyal citizens a free, dignified life in response to their legitimate aspirations.

Here, “**sentence splitting**” was used as a strategy to achieve naturalness in the TL. The paragraph was thus divided into two sentences. Therefore, adding a cohesive device “therefore” was imposed for the sake of producing an acceptable paragraph in the receptor language.

Example 2

"لقد شكلت المبادرة الوجيهة بتحويل الصحراء المغربية حكما ذاتيا، في إطار سيادة المملكة ووحدتها الوطنية والترابية، منعطفا هاما في مسار التسوية النهائية لهذا النزاع الإقليمي المفتعل، تقديرا لانسجامها مع الشرعية الدولية، ولما يتيح لجميع أهالي المنطقة من تدبير واسع لشؤونهم المحلية، واحترام لخصوصياتهم الثقافية."

MAP's translation:

- **The tabling of the pertinent initiative designed to give the Moroccan Sahara autonomous status within the framework of the Kingdom's sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity was a watershed in the search for a final settlement to this regional artificial dispute, all the more so as the initiative is consistent with international legitimacy, grants all the region's populations extensive management of their local affairs and respects the said populations' specific cultural features.**

In this example, we notice the use of word-for-word translation in the whole paragraph. Besides this, based on the cognitive approach, the translator rendered the same syntactic structures of the original into the TL. As a result of this, the meaning was lost. As mentioned in the previous example, in English, a paragraph cannot be composed of one long sentence through which too much information is conveyed. This is not the case with the Arabic language in which a paragraph can be written using just one sentence. The problem here is that this syntactic form is inappropriate in the TL and is therefore unnatural. Furthermore, the meaning may be lost, from the point of view of the target reader, for producing a paragraph in which there is a load of information conveyed through a run-on sentence does not conform to the thought processes of an

English speaker. Therefore, it will be hard for him/her to get the intended messages of the paragraph.

Here is my suggested translation for the same paragraph:

The significant initiative that is designed to grant Moroccan Sahara autonomy, within the framework of the Kingdom's sovereignty, its national unity and territorial integrity represented an important milestone in the process of settling the artificial regional dispute. This is due to the fact that the initiative fully complies with international legitimacy and offers all the Sahara's populations extensive management of local affairs in addition to respecting their cultural specificities.

In order for the translation to sound more natural in the TL, the paragraph was divided into two sentences through the use of **the sentence splitting** strategy. Therefore, "this" was added here as a linking word to connect the two sentences and "due to" was added for the sake of explanation. This helped the translator produce a paragraph which is syntactically acceptable in the receptor language and which conforms more closely to the thought processes of the TL readers, as well. This will therefore enable them to fully understand the intended message of the paragraph.

Example 3

"وذلك ما يفرض العمل، بصدق وحسن نية، لبلورة آليات للتضامن والتكامل والاندماج، كقيلة بالاستجابة لتطلعات شعوبنا الشقيقة، بما يحرر طاقاتها، ويتيح استثمار مؤهلاتها المشتركة، وحرية تنقل الأشخاص والمنتجات والخدمات ورؤوس الأموال، وتحقيق النمو وخلق الثروات، وكذا ضمان الأمن الجماعي."

MAP's translation:

- **It means we have to work earnestly and in good faith to develop mechanisms that are conducive to solidarity and integration in order to fulfil the aspirations of our peoples, enable them to achieve their full potential and put their skills and qualifications to good use, ensure the free movement of people, goods, services and capital, promote growth, create wealth and guarantee our collective security.**

Again, this example reflects the translator's use of the cognitive approach. He adhered to the ST form the thing that resulted in syntactic unnaturalness in the TL. It is true that readability is achieved in this paragraph; however, the meaning might be lost for it would be confusing for the TL reader to follow all the ideas presented in a paragraph which is composed of a long sentence.

The following is a translation I propose as regards the same ST paragraph:

We must therefore work hard and show good faith to elaborate mechanisms that would lead to solidarity, complementarity and integration so as to meet the aspirations of the peoples of the Arab Maghreb. This will, as a result, allow the free movement of people, goods, services and capital in addition to promoting growth, creating wealth and guaranteeing collective security.

We see here that the paragraph was split into two sentences for the sake of achieving naturalness and acceptability in the receptor language. For this reason, adding cohesive devices was required. "This" was therefore used as a linking word to link the two sentences and "as a result" was used as a cohesive device for the sake of clarification.

Example 4

"لقد عرفت قارتنا الإفريقية، خلال السنة المنصرمة، تفاقما خطيرا للأوضاع في بعض المناطق، وعلى الخصوص، في منطقة الساحل والصحراء، جراء الأعمال الإجرامية والإرهابية والانفصالية، التي أصبحت تهدد استقرارها."

MAP's translation:

- **During the past year, the situation has seriously deteriorated in Africa, and more particularly in the Sahel and Sahara region, due to criminal, terrorist and separatist activism which now threatens the stability of the countries concerned.**

In this example we see, again, that the translator rendered the meaning of the original in a paragraph that is composed of one sentence. As it was previously mentioned, this is completely inappropriate in the English language. Although the translation achieved comprehensibility, it remains unnatural for the English readership.

In this regard, we suggest the following translation:

Over the past year, the situation has seriously deteriorated in the African continent, particularly in the Sahel-Sahara region because of the criminal actions as well as acts of terrorism and separatism. As a result of this, the stability of the region is being threatened.

In this version, two translation strategies were used in order to make the translated paragraph sound syntactically natural in the TL. These include the **sentence splitting strategy** as well as **cohesion change strategy**. The paragraph was therefore split into two sentences and a connector "as a result" was added.

Example 5

"وهي مبادرة خيرة تجسد ما هو مشهود له به من حكمة وتبصر وشهامة، وغيره صادقة على وحدة الأمة الإسلامية،
ونصرة قضايها العادلة، وتطلع لبناء مستقبل أفضل لأمتنا."

MAP's translation:

- **This commendable initiative attests to his wisdom, foresight, high-mindedness and sincere keenness to preserve the unity of the Muslim Ummah, defend its just causes and build a better future for our countries.**

If we compare the original paragraph with its translated version, we notice that the translator rendered the same syntactic structure of the ST into the TT. Therefore, the original's message is conveyed through a paragraph which is composed of one sentence the thing that is unacceptable in the structure of the English language which is totally different from the structure of the Arabic language.

To solve this problem posed by structural differences between the two languages, "cohesion change" is allowed for it enables the translator to produce a coherent translation which is syntactically acceptable for the TL audience. My suggested rendering is therefore the following:

This is a laudable initiative that reflects his wisdom, foresight and magnanimity. Moreover, it not only reflects his willingness to preserve the unity of the Islamic Ummah and to defend its just causes, but it also shows his aspiration to build a better future for it.

Example 6

"فالمرحلة الراهنة التي يمر بها العالم الإسلامي، تقتضي منا جميعا تعبئة كل إمكانياتنا، وحسن تدبير مواردنا البشرية والطبيعية، لتحقيق تطلعات شعوبنا إلى مستقبل أفضل، تنعم فيه بالحرية والسلم والكرامة، وتكرس فيه طاقاتها الخلاقة لرفع تحديات التنمية الشاملة."

MAP's translation:

- **The current phase the Islamic world is going through requires all of us to mobilize our energies and manage our human and natural resources properly in order to fulfil our peoples' aspirations for a better future in which they can enjoy freedom, peace and dignity, and devote their creative energies to taking on the challenges of comprehensive development.**

Evidently, in the above example, the translator followed a word-for-word translation method while rendering the meaning. Therefore, based on the cognitive approach to translation, to preserve the intended meaning of the original, the translator has to preserve the syntactic structures of the ST in the TL. This is the case with this translated paragraph. Consequently, besides lacking syntactic naturalness (the messages of the original are conveyed through a paragraph which is composed of a run-on sentence in the TT), this translation does not conform to the thought processes of the target reader. That is, it would be confusing for an English reader to follow the intended messages of the original for the simple reason that the translated paragraph consists of a run-on sentence the thing that is unacceptable in the structure of a paragraph in the English language.

Therefore, In order for the translated paragraph to read more easily for the TL readers and to conform more closely to their thought processes, we suggest the following translation:

The current Islamic world situation requires all of us to mobilize all our potential and to properly manage our human and natural resources in order to fulfil our peoples' aspirations for a better future in which freedom, peace and dignity prevail. This situation also requires our peoples to devote their creative energies to meeting the challenges of the comprehensive development.

In this version, "**sentence splitting**" was used as a translation strategy for the sake of achieving syntactic naturalness. Moreover, **repetition** was used as an adjustment technique so as to make it easier for the TT readers to follow the messages of the original, and to make the translated paragraph conform more closely to the thought processes of the TL audience. Therefore, the word "situation" was repeated twice for the sake of emphasis and coherence.

Example 7

"وأمام تفاقم الأوضاع الإنسانية، وتزايد أعداد اللاجئين السوريين إلى الدول المجاورة، بادرت المملكة المغربية، بإرسال ما يناهز 155 طناً من المواد الغذائية، وأقامت مستشفى ميدانيا للطب والجراحة متعدد الاختصاصات بالمملكة الأردنية الهاشمية، لمساعدة اللاجئين السوريين المتدفقين على أراضيها."

MAP's translation:

- **Because of the worsening humanitarian situation and the growing numbers of Syrian refugees fleeing to neighboring countries, the Kingdom of Morocco has sent nearly 155 tons of food supplies and set up, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, a multi-disciplinary field hospital which provides medical and surgical specialties, in order to assist the Syrian refugees who cross into Jordan.**

It is obvious that the translator adopted the cognitive approach during the translation process of the selected speeches. This is the case with the above example. Evidently, the translator's fidelity to the form of the ST resulted in a lack of naturalness in the TT. Consequently, the original's messages were rendered in a paragraph which consists of a run-on sentence. Here, we can say that this translation achieved comprehensibility for the original's message was conveyed; however, its form remains unacceptable for the native English reader. The major problem, in this regard, is the very fact that such a translation makes it hard for the TL readership to understand all intended meanings of the ST for the simple reason that it does not conform to their thought processes.

Other than this, we notice that the translator neglected the importance of cohesion in his translation. To illustrate this point, we notice the presence of the device “**و**” at the beginning of the ST paragraph; however, it was not rendered into the TT. Needless to say that it is preferable not to start a paragraph with the conjunction “**and**” in English. Yet, the translator should have used a cohesive device expressing addition so as to link paragraphs together for the sake of achieving coherence.

Here follows my suggested translation based on the communicative approach:

Besides this, given the exacerbation of the humanitarian situation in Syria and the growing number of Syrian refugees who are flowing into the neighbouring states, the Kingdom of Morocco sent around 155 tons of food assistance to the Syrian refugees in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It also established a multidisciplinary field hospital which provides medical and surgical services so as to assist those Syrian refugees who are flowing to Jordan.

In this version, the paragraph was divided into two sentences using the sentence-splitting strategy so as to produce a translation which conforms more closely to the thought processes of the TL reader. Moreover, adjustment was required in order to achieve syntactic naturalness in the TT. For this reason, “**Besides this**” and “**also**” were added.

Example 8

"فالوضع في الأراضي الفلسطينية، وما آلت إليه عملية السلام، من جراء السياسات الإسرائيلية الممنهجة تجاه الشعب الفلسطيني، وخرقها السافر لقرارات الشرعية الدولية، وتجاهلها لكل نداءات السلام، يستوجب منا اتخاذ المبادرات الحازمة، وانتهاج الخيارات العملية، وتوفير الإمكانيات اللازمة، لدعم صمود الشعب الفلسطيني وسلطته الوطنية، حتى يتمكن من استرجاع حقوقه المشروعة، وإقامة دولته المستقلة، وعاصمتها القدس الشريف."

MAP's translation:

- **The situation in the Palestinian territories and the outcome of the peace process, which is the result of the systematic Israeli practices towards the Palestinian people, of the blatant Israeli violation of the resolutions of international legitimacy and of Israel's ignoring all calls for peace, require us to take firm initiatives, adopt practical measures and provide the necessary resources to support the steadfast struggle of the Palestinian people and their National Authority, so that the Palestinians may recover their legitimate rights and establish their independent state, with Al Quds Al Sharif as its capital.**

As far as the above example is concerned, the first thing we notice is that the SL paragraph is a dense one. In other words, it is a paragraph which includes a load of information that needs to be conveyed to the TT audience.

Translating dense texts and paragraphs requires the use of specific strategies so as to make the TT accessible for the TL readers.

So, if we compare the SL paragraph with the TL one, we note that the translator's fidelity to the ST resulted in the absence of both syntactic as well as semantic naturalness in the TT. The form and the syntactic structures of the TT, which are identical to the ST ones, are completely unnatural in the receptor language and are unacceptable with regard to the syntactic structure of the English language.

Based on the cognitive approach, the translator stuck to the form of the ST paragraph. Consequently, he rendered its messages into the TL through a very long sentence conveying the whole information in the ST paragraph. So, as the structure of English differs from the Arabic language one, it is totally unacceptable to write a paragraph which is composed of a run-on sentence in English, for it would be hard for the TL readership to follow the ST information and therefore get its intended meanings. This is owing to the fact that such a form does not conform to their thought processes.

Unfortunately, based on the aforementioned reasons, the intended meaning of the ST paragraph is lost and the communicative function of the TT is blocked since, here, we are dealing with a dense paragraph which should not be rendered literally into the TL.

The major problem, in this regard, is that such a translation is not accessible for the TL readers for, firstly, it is syntactically unnatural and secondly, as it was already mentioned, it doesn't conform more closely to their thought processes.

Other than this, we notice the repetition of the preposition "**of**" throughout the translation. Here, "fidelity" is inadequate for it resulted in the distortion of the

paragraph structure. Needless to say that repetition is rarely used within the structure of the English language except for adding emphasis and creating coherence. To put it in another way, its use is not desired in writings and speeches. Yet, in Arabic, its use is very frequent especially with regard to political speeches. Thus, in this example, repeating “**of**” in a run-on sentence makes the TT paragraph sound strange in the receptor language.

To deal with such a dense paragraph, the translator could have restructured the original and opted for certain strategies to preserve naturalness in the TT and thus render the exact ST message without distorting the structure of the TL paragraph.

Considering this, a different translation which aims at conveying the intended messages of the ST while preserving syntactic naturalness in the receptor language is the following:

The situation in the Palestinian territories has deteriorated owing to the systematic Israeli policies towards the Palestinian people and because of Israel’s flagrant violation of the international legitimacy’s resolutions, let alone its disregard for the calls for peace. This, as a result, requires from us to take firm initiatives and to pursue practical options so as to support the steadfastness and the national authority of the Palestinian people the thing that will enable them to restore their legitimate rights and to establish their independent State, with Al-Quds Al-Sharif as its capital.

So, in order to deal with these incompatibilities which exist between the SL (Arabic) and the TL (English), and to produce a translation which sounds natural in the TL and which is therefore accessible for the TL receptors, “**sentence-splitting**” was

employed as a syntactic translation strategy. Therefore, the paragraph was divided into two sentences. This strategy enables the translator to overcome the obstacle of translating dense texts which are composed of very long sentences the thing that results in preserving syntactic naturalness in the TT.

Besides this, a crucial adjustment technique was used so as to handle the repetition of the conjunction "و" in the SL paragraph. This technique has to do with the use of cohesive devices. For this reason, "Because of" and "let alone" were employed so as to connect ideas instead of repeating the same conjunction throughout the whole paragraph. Evidently, "و" is frequently used to connect paragraph sentences in Arabic. In contrast, using "**and**" to connect ideas in a paragraph composed of a run-on sentence, which segments are connected through this conjunction, is incompatible with the structure of the English language.

Furthermore, "**this**" and "**as a result**" were added for the sake of achieving coherence and therefore producing a translation which reads more easily for the target readers and conforms more closely to their thought processes.

Example 9

"إن المملكة المغربية لتؤكد، من جديد، دعمها لكل المبادرات الجادة، التي تسعى إلى النهوض بالعمل الإسلامي المشترك في جميع المجالات، وتأهيل منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لتقوم بدور مؤثر وفاعل على الساحة الدولية، تنفيذًا لبرنامج العمل العشري، الذي أقرته القمة الإسلامية الثالثة، المنعقدة هنا بمكة المكرمة، والتي تهدف إلى تقوية آليات المنظمة وتفعيلها."

MAP's translation:

- **The Kingdom of Morocco reaffirms its support for all well-meaning initiatives which are aimed at promoting joint Islamic action in all sectors,**

and revamping the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it may play an active, influential role in the international arena, while implementing the OIC Ten-Year Program of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held here in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and which seeks to bolster the Organization's structures and mechanisms.

As it is the case with the previous example, we notice that the translator faithfully rendered not only the messages of the ST, but also its form into the TL. Therefore, the ST meaning was transferred into the TL according to its syntactic structure in the SL. Here, fidelity to the SL paragraph resulted in producing a translation which does not conform to the thought processes of the TT audience, for there is a load of information which needed to be rendered into short ideas in the TT. This will enable the TT audience (native English readers mainly) to follow the messages of the TT and, thus, fully understand its intended meanings.

Moreover, needless to say that adhering to the form as well as syntactic structures of the SL paragraph resulted in an inappropriate translation, syntactically speaking. This is due to the fact that writing a one-sentence paragraph is incorrect in the English language and unacceptable for native English readers, for not only is it syntactically inappropriate, but it also results in the loss of meaning. As a result, the TL reader finds it hard to follow the TT information.

So, to produce a translation which is syntactically correct and which reads more easily for the TL audience, we suggest the following rendering for the same ST paragraph:

The Moroccan Kingdom does reaffirm its support for all the serious initiatives seeking to promote the joint Islamic action in all fields and to empower the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it plays an influential and active role on the international stage. This will be achieved by implementing the Ten-Year Programme of Action which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit. The latter was held here in Makkah and aimed at reinforcing the organization's mechanisms and reactivating its bodies.

As we are faced with a dense paragraph, it was preferable to opt for the communicative approach for it enables the translator to render the exact meaning of the ST while preserving syntactic naturalness in the TT. Therefore, by making adjustments to the TT, the translator is able to produce a translated version which the TL reader can easily follow.

So, in order to produce a translation which fits the thought processes of the target audience, the use of **the “sentence splitting” strategy** was required since it enabled the translator to divide the paragraph into short ideas. This makes it easy for the TT reader to fully grasp the intended meanings of the ST. This strategy is essential when dealing with dense texts/paragraphs for due to its use, meaning loss can be avoided and syntactic naturalness can be achieved in the TT. In this version, the TL paragraph was divided into three sentences.

Another translation strategy which was used in this example is that of addition. Thus, the phrase **“this will be achieved by”** and **“the latter”** were added for the sake of establishing harmony between the TT paragraph sentences and, therefore, conveying the messages of the ST paragraph in a natural style. In contrast to the first translation, this version aimed at making the TT accessible for its readership.

Example 10

"ومن منطلق المسؤولية الملقاة على عاتقنا، بصفتنا رئيسا للجنة القدس، فإننا لن ندخر أي جهد لمواصلة مساعيها الحثيثة لدى الأطراف الدولية المؤثرة، والقوى المعنية بالسلام، لوضع حد لتمادى الحكومة الإسرائيلية في التنصل من قرارات الشرعية الدولية والالتزامات المبرمة، ولحملها على احترام الطابع العربي الإسلامي والمسيحي لمدينة القدس، والتوقف عن سياسة الاستيطان والتهويد، وتجريد المقدسين من حقهم في الإقامة بالقدس الشريف، وعن الانتهاكات المتوالية لحرمة المسجد الأقصى المبارك، وسائر المآثر الإسلامية."

MAP's translation:

- **In accordance with the responsibilities entrusted to me as President of the Al Quds Committee, I shall spare no effort to remain actively engaged with influential international parties and other peace-loving forces to put an end to the Israeli government's persistent dodging of the obligations it has under the relevant international legitimacy resolutions and the agreements signed, to compel Israel to respect the Arab, Islamic and Christian character of the city of Jerusalem, to stop the policy of settlement and Judaization, to refrain from stripping the inhabitants of Jerusalem of their right to reside in Al Quds Al Sharif, and to end the successive violations of the sanctity of the Al Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic monuments.**

As far as this example is concerned, we notice that the ST paragraph is dense. It includes a load of information which needs to be efficiently rendered into the TL so as to avoid any meaning loss.

So, if we compare the ST paragraph with the TT one, the first thing we remark is that the information was rendered using word-for-word translation. Consequently, though unsuitable in the receptor language (English), the form and syntactic structures

of the ST paragraph were preserved in the TL. This resulted in producing a TT paragraph that is oddly composed of a very long sentence. The major problem here, as it was mentioned in previous examples, is that it is entirely improper to write a one-sentence long paragraph in the English language especially when dealing with texts that are likely to produce a dense translation. This tends to be acceptable and even natural within the structure of the Arabic language while it is not the case with English.

Moreover, concerning the content, we see that it was faithfully rendered into the TL without making any adjustments to the TT. Unfortunately, this fidelity to the ST resulted in producing a dense translation (a load of information which is rendered in an unorganized style).

Opting for the word-for-word translation method while translating a segment from a political speech into a totally different language is inapt for through its use, the communicative function of the TT is blocked. Furthermore, it results in producing a translation which does not conform to the thought processes of the TL receptors. Thus, it becomes hard for them to get the intended meanings of the original while faced with a syntactically unnatural translation.

So, when translating segments from political speeches, particularly the ones including information loads which need to be efficiently transferred to the TL, adopting the communicative approach seems to be essential.

In this regard, a more adequate translation would be the one which not only respects the syntactic structures of the receptor language, but also a translation through which the intended messages of the ST are rendered into the TL in a natural style that

conforms to the thought processes of the TT readership. This ensures that the translated version is accessible for them.

Therefore, to achieve accessibility in the TT, the translator has to use certain strategies during the translation process of a political speech. These have to do mainly with the use of **restructuring** as well as **adjustment** techniques.

So, based on the communicative approach, the following is another translation version which takes into consideration the structural incompatibilities between the SL and the TL (Arabic/English). It does respect the syntactic structure of English and, most importantly, seeks to render the ST messages into the TL in a coherent style so as to get the target audience to easily follow them.

My suggested translation:

So, given the responsibility conferred on me as the Chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, I will continue to be actively engaged with the international actors and peace forces to put an end to the Israeli government's persistence in shedding the resolutions and commitments of the international legitimacy. We will therefore strive for compelling Israel to end its settlement and judaization policies and to make it respect the Arab, Islamic as well as the Christian character of Al-Quds. Israel must not only stop stripping Jerusalemites of their right to reside in Al-Quds Al-Sharif, but most importantly, must stop the successive violations of the sanctity of the Holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic monuments.

In this version, three major strategies were used while transferring the information in the ST paragraph into the TL. These strategies include sentence-splitting, restructuring, and adjustment (techniques).

So, syntactically speaking, taking into account the syntactic structure of English, and seeking to produce a translation which achieves syntactic naturalness in the TT, “sentence-splitting” was used. Accordingly, instead of adhering to the form of the ST paragraph and rendering its messages through a run-on sentence, the TT paragraph was split into three sentences. This strategy enables the translator to render the ST information into organized ideas the thing that makes it easier for the target reader to fully understand the intended messages of the original.

Besides this, as the ST paragraph includes a load of information, other techniques were employed so as to avoid producing a dense translation. These are **adjustment techniques**.

One of the most important adjustment techniques has to do with the use of cohesive devices. Here, “**Therefore**” was added so as to link ideas together and thus produce a coherent translation which conforms to the thought processes of the TT reader.

In the same regard, we notice that the conjunction “**not only... but** (most importantly)” was added for the sake of dividing the last sentence into short ideas to make sure that the communicative function of the TT is not blocked. This, as a result, enables the target reader to follow the messages of the original and to fully understand its intended meanings.

Another adjustment technique which was used in this version has to do with the **reordering** of the ST sentences. The following is an example from the ST:

"لوضع حد لتمادد الحكومة الإسرائيلية في التنصل من قرارات الشرعية الدولية و الالتزامات المبرمة، و لحملها على احترام الطابع العربي الإسلامي و المسيحي لمدينة القدس، و التوقف عن سياسة الاستيطان و التهويد."

My translation:

... To put an end to the Israeli government's persistence in shedding the resolutions and commitments of the international legitimacy. We will therefore strive for **compelling Israel to end its settlement and judaization policies and to make it respect the Arab, Islamic as well as the Christian character of Al-Quds.**

We notice here that the clauses: "لحملها على احترام الطابع العربي الإسلامي و المسيحي لمدينة القدس" و "التوقف عن سياسة الاستيطان و التهويد" were rendered into a different order in the TT.

Restructuring was also used in the same example; the above sentence was thus split into two short sentences to avoid producing a dense translation.

In contrast, concerning the same example, we can say that the MAP's translator(s) followed a word-for-word method to convey the ST message. The translation is as follows:

... **To put an end to the Israeli government's persistent dodging of the obligations it has under the relevant international legitimacy resolutions and the agreements signed, to compel Israel to respect the Arab, Islamic and Christian character of the city of Jerusalem, to stop the policy of settlement and judaization.**

Owing to the translator's fidelity to the ST, we notice here that the meaning was rendered in an unnatural style which would not read easily for the TL reader.

Therefore, if we compare this translation version with the one that is based on the communicative approach, we can say that the latter is more accessible for the TL readership for the meaning is conveyed in a style which conforms more closely to their thought processes.

So, it was previously stated that the cognitive approach to translation gives much importance to the form of the ST while rendering its content into the TL. Therefore, to produce a "correct" translation, from a cognitive point of view, the translator has to adhere as closely as possible to the form and syntactic structures of the original. In this case, evidently, the translator would opt for a word-for-word translation method while transferring the ST messages into the TL.

Yet, this is not the case with the communicative translation approach which focuses mainly on the overall meanings of the ST. It therefore seeks to render the exact meaning of the ST in a natural style that is acceptable for the target reader and easily understood by him. Here, achieving naturalness and comprehensibility are the criteria of a correct translation. Thus, to convey the ST meanings in the most natural style for the TT audience, preserving syntactic naturalness throughout the TT and opting for lexical clarity, while translating political discourse, are crucial for according to Newmark, the communicative approach aims at reproducing the ST impact and effect in a more natural style in the TL. In addition to this, he stated that "a certain economy and concision of language is allowed" (as cited in Adab, 1996, p. 16).

7.3.3. Word-for-word or Language Economy?

This section, accordingly, aims at making comparisons between the two translations of the selected speeches. It thus seeks to investigate the validity of two translation approaches: the cognitive approach and the communicative one in the translation of political discourse. One of the major objectives of this comparative study is to investigate whether it is allowed to use a certain economy of language while rendering the messages of a political speech into the TL, if this will not alter its intended meanings, or it is necessary to follow a word-for-word rendering so as to be faithful to both form and content of these texts which are regarded as “sensitive” texts. This will be done through analysing extracts from His Majesty’s speeches.

Example 1

"وفاء بالقسم الخالد للمسيرة، نواصل بكل ثقة وعزم، مسارها المتجدد على درب توطيد نموذجنا الوطني، الذي ارتضاه المغاربة جميعا."

TT 1 (MAP’s version)

- True to the eternal oath of the Green March, we have resolutely and confidently pursued our efforts in order to **further expand and strengthen** the national model the Moroccan people have chosen for themselves.

Concerning example 1, we notice that the term "توطيد" was rendered into the TL using two equivalents: “**expand**” and “**strengthen**”. In Arabic, “توطيد” is defined as “تقوية” and “تثبيت” according to “Alma'any” dictionary. In the TT, the translator added the verb “expand” to reinforce the meaning of the sentence. The verb “to expand” can be defined as “increasing the extent of something”. Accordingly, in this context, both verbs tend to

convey the same meaning; that's why, it was preferable to employ only one equivalent "strengthen" which seems to be the most correct equivalent for "توطيد", for the use of both terms would result in repetition which normally has to be avoided within the structure of the English language.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- So, true to the eternal oath of the Green March, we are confidently pursuing our efforts so as to **reinforce** the national model chosen by all Moroccans.

We notice in this version that "توطيد" was rendered as "to reinforce" in the TL. Taking into consideration that "توطيد" is defined as "تقوية" and "تثبيت", I found that the verb "to reinforce", meaning "to strengthen and to give support to", was the most suitable equivalent in this context. Here, an economy of language was allowed for the meaning of the ST is conveyed using one equivalent instead of two the thing that results, most of the time, in repetition and redundancy.

Example 2

"فالمنتخب يجب أن يكون في خدمة المواطن، وأن يرقى الى مستوى الثقة التي وضعها فيه، بعيدا عن أي اعتبارات شخصية او فئوية ضيقة."

TT 1 (MAP's version)

- Elected officials **must serve the citizens and be worthy of their trust**, avoiding any personal or narrow-minded considerations.

In this example, we see that the phrase "يجب أن يكون في خدمة المواطن" was rendered into the TL as "must serve the citizens". Here, the word-for-word translation method

was employed. This resulted in producing a source-text oriented translation. The translator could have conveyed the exact meaning of the phrase while rendering the sense to make the TT phrase sound semantically more natural. Similarly, the phrase

" أن يرقى الى مستوى الثقة التي وضعها فيه " was rendered as "**be worthy of their trust.**"

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- Thus, the elected members **should be reliable and trust-worthy**. They must put aside any narrow personal or partisan considerations, as well.

In this version, however, the same phrases were rendered into the TL using a certain concision of language. Therefore, the phrase " يجب أن يكون في خدمة المواطن " was translated as "should be reliable" since, logically speaking; the elected officials who can serve citizens must be reliable. That's why, "reliable" was employed as an equivalent for the aforementioned phrase for through it, the exact meaning of the ST phrase is conveyed. In the same context, the phrase:

" أن يرقى الى مستوى الثقة التي وضعها فيه " was rendered as "**trust-worthy**". That is, the whole sentence: " فالمنتخب يجب أن يكون في خدمة المواطن، و أن يرقى الى مستوى الثقة التي وضعها فيه " was rendered as: "the elected members **should be reliable and trust-worthy.**"

Certainly, the TT version is shorter than the ST one, but it is an acceptable translation for the intended meaning of the ST was accurately rendered into the TL.

Other than this, we see that a cohesive device "**thus**" was added at the beginning of the sentence. "Thus" was used as an equivalent for "ف" in (فالمنتخب). "ف" is used in the ST as a connector that connects the ST sentence to the preceding paragraph.

Accordingly, “thus” was employed in the TT so as to link ideas together and to produce a coherent translated version of the ST.

Example 3

"وفي نفس السياق، نود الإشادة بأهمية الأوراش التنموية المتعددة، التي تم إطلاقها لفائدة سكان المنطقة، في مختلف المجالات ، مؤكدين على ضرورة تعزيزها، وإضفاء دينامية جديدة عليها، على أساس الآفاق الطموحة التي تفتحها المشاريع المهيكلية، التي هي في طور الإنجاز، أو قيد البرمجة أو التقييم."

TT 1 (MAP's version)

- Furthermore, I would like to commend the important and varied development projects launched in numerous sectors for the benefit of the region's inhabitants. These projects **must be further enhanced**, and **fresh impetus should be given to our endeavours in this area**. Indeed, the major projects that have been implemented, those that are being assessed and those that are in the pipeline open up vast, promising prospects.

In this example, we are concerned with the phrase “تعزيزها وإضفاء دينامية جديدة عليها”.

In this version, the whole phrase was rendered as: “**must be further enhanced and fresh impetus should be given to our endeavours in this area**”. Therefore, the phrase “إضفاء دينامية جديدة عليها” was rendered in the TL as “**fresh impetus should be given to our endeavours in this area**” which is a longer version of the ST phrase. Here, the translator used expansion as a translation technique to render the intended meaning of the phrase.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- In the same context, we wish to commend the multiple important development projects that were launched for the benefit of the population of the region. Therefore, we would like to underline the need **to promote** and **dynamize them**. The projects that are under implementation in addition to the ones that are being planned and those that are being assessed open up promising prospects.

In this version, through which the communicative translation approach was adopted, economy of language was allowed while translating the same phrase for its intended meaning was not altered in the TL. Accordingly, “تعزيزها وإضفاء دينامية جديدة عليها” was rendered in English as: “**to promote and dynamize them**”. “Them” here refers to the development projects that were launched. So, “تعزيزها” was translated as “**to promote**” in the TL. “**Promote**” in this context is the exact equivalent for the verb “عزَّزَ”. Besides this, the phrase “إضفاء دينامية جديدة” was simply rendered as “**dynamize**” which is the exact equivalent for the phrase “إضفاء دينامية”. According to “Alma'any” dictionary the word “دينامية” is defined as “طاقة” and “قوة”. In the same context, “**to dynamize**” is defined according to “Oxford dictionary” as: “to give power and energy to something” and “to make dynamic”. Other than this, the adjective “جديدة” was omitted since its deletion did not alter the intended meaning of the ST.

So, we can see in this translation that although a certain economy of language was opted for, the exact meaning of the ST was conveyed. Therefore, producing a shorter version of the ST, through which the intended meaning is accurately transferred to the TL, tends to be acceptable even when dealing with political speeches.

Example 4

"يتميز الواقع الدولي الراهن بتحويلات هامة ومتسارعة، تتجلى أهم معالمها في استمرارية الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية، بأبعادها وتداعياتها، وبتزايد مواطن التوتر والنزاعات السياسية والصراعات المسلحة، فضلا عن وجود تحديات شمولية معقدة، تتجاوز حدود الدول وإمكاناتها، كتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، وحماية البيئة، واحترام حقوق الإنسان، وتنامي الإرهاب الدولي والجريمة المنظمة بكافة أشكالها."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- Sweeping changes are affecting today's international arena. They include, in particular, a protracted global economic crisis - **which has various implications and consequences** - and **a growing number of hotbeds of tension**, political disputes and armed conflicts, as well as complex global challenges **which exceed the capabilities of individual states**, such as the achievement of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, respect for human rights, and the fight against the growing scourge of international terrorism and all forms of organized crime.

Concerning example 4, we notice the use of the word-for-word translation method to convey the ST messages to the target audience the thing that resulted in producing a longer version of the ST. For example, the phrase "بأبعادها وتداعياتها" was rendered in the TL as: "**which has various implications and consequences**". This phrase is considered as a detail which could have been omitted, for its deletion would not alter the intended meaning of the ST paragraph. Yet, given the fact that the translator adopted the cognitive approach to translation, he chose to render the phrase into the TL for the sake of fidelity to the original. Moreover, we have "تزايد مواطن التوتر" which was literally rendered as: "**a growing number of hotbeds of tension**". We also note that the clause "تتجاوز حدود الدول وإمكاناتها" was rendered as: "**which exceed the**

capabilities of individual states". Again, this clause could have been omitted in the TL, for **omission in this context will not change the intended meaning of the ST**.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- The current international situation is characterized by significant changes, some of which are the ongoing global financial crisis as well as the **growing tensions**, political disputes and armed conflicts. Furthermore, complex challenges are present. These include achieving sustainable development, protecting the environment, respecting human rights in addition to the rise of global terrorism and organized crime in all its forms.

If we compare the two translation versions of the same ST paragraph, we remark that the second version is shorter than the first one for it relied on language economy while transferring the content of the ST to the TL. In this regard, the phrase "بأبعادها" was omitted in the TT for it can be considered as a detail which does not alter the ST meaning. The phrase "تتجاوز حدود الدول وإمكاناتها" was also omitted in this version. Deleting these two phrases is acceptable for the simple reason that their omission did not affect the intended meaning of the ST which was efficiently rendered into the TL. Other than this, "تزايد مواطن التوتر" was translated as "**growing tensions**". The word "مواطن" was accordingly omitted. Yet, the exact meaning of the ST paragraph was conveyed and comprehensibility was achieved in the TT. To that end, language concision was allowed for through it, any information which does not alter the exact meaning of the ST can be deleted.

Example 5

"إن انعقاد هذه القمة الهامة، في ظل ظرفية استثنائية دقيقة وعصيبة، جهويا ودوليا، يعد تجسيدا لحرصنا المشترك على مواصلة التشاور بشأن قضايانا المصيرية، والتمسك بفضائل التضامن، والتحلي بروح الحكمة والتبصر، وذلك في نطاق رؤية واقعية، وإرادة حازمة، للنهوض بأمتنا الإسلامية، ورفع التحديات الأمنية والتنمية والحضارية التي تواجهها."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- **The convening of this important summit in the current exceptional circumstances and at such a difficult, complex juncture** - at both regional and international levels - shows how keen we all are to pursue our joint consultation on critical issues. It also shows that we are determined to maintain our solidarity and remain committed to a wise course of action in the framework of a realistic vision, showing a firm will to advance the interests of our Muslim Ummah and rise to the security, development and cultural challenges facing it.

Concerning this example, we see that the translator relied mainly on word-for-word translation. Therefore, the sentence "إن انعقاد هذه القمة الهامة، في ظل ظرفية استثنائية دقيقة وعصيبة" was rendered into the TL as: **"The convening of this important summit in the current exceptional circumstances and at such a difficult, complex juncture"**. Therefore, the adjectives "دقيقة" and "عصيبة" were rendered into the TT as **"difficult"** and **"complex"**. The two adjectives tend to be synonyms. Evidently, something that is complex tends to be difficult. In this regard, the translator could have rendered the two adjectives using one equivalent in order to avoid redundancy, especially that the ST intended meaning will not be altered.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- **This important summit is held at an exceptional and challenging time**, both at the regional as well as the international level. This, therefore, reflects our common desire to maintain consultations concerning issues pertaining to our future, to uphold the value of solidarity and to adopt a spirit of wisdom and far-sightedness. This requires a realistic vision and a strong will that will enable us to contribute to the progress of our Islamic Ummah and to meet the security challenges, development challenges and the civilizational challenges confronting it.

As regards this version, we notice that the sentence "إن انعقاد هذه القمة الهامة، في ظل ظرفية استثنائية دقيقة وعصيبة" was rendered into the TL as: **"this important summit is held at an exceptional and challenging time"**. We can therefore say that the translator opted for a certain degree of language economy. Here, "في ظل ظرفية استثنائية دقيقة وعصيبة" was translated as: "at an **exceptional and challenging** time". Thus, we see that the two adjectives "دقيقة" and "عصيبة" were rendered in the TT using one equivalent: **"challenging"** for the simple reason that "دقيقة" in this context means **"difficult"** and "عصيبة" tends to mean the same thing. That is why; the two words were merged into one equivalent through which the intended meaning of the phrase is accurately conveyed to the target audience. Here, the translation technique which was employed is that of **merging**.

In this regard, language economy was allowed owing to the fact that the intended meaning of the ST was not altered in the TL, but it helped the translator avoid repetition in the TT.

Example 6

"وإن نجاح الإعلام الإسلامي في النهوض بهذا الدور الحاسم، يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي، من أجل دحض ما يروجه البعض من مزاعم واقتراءات، وصلت إلى حد نعت الإسلام بكونه دين الإرهاب والعدوانية والتعصب، بسبب بعض الممارسات المرفوضة لقلّة من أذعياء الدين، وذلك على الرغم مما أبان عنه عالمنا الإسلامي من انخراط فعال في الجهود الدولية في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، علما بأن هذه الآفة المقيتة، ومختلف التوجهات المتطرفة لا دين لها ولا وطن."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- The success of the Islamic media in this crucial mission hinges on their ability to connect with the Western way of thinking in order to refute the allegations and fabrications circulated by certain parties. Indeed, some media go so far as to call Islam a religion of terrorism, aggression and intolerance because of the unacceptable practices of a small minority of people who claim to be Muslims; this is happening despite the Islamic world's active involvement in the international efforts to combat terrorism, and although neither the hideous scourge of terrorism nor the various extremist trends that exist today can be attributed to a given religion or country.

As far as the first translation version is concerned, we can say that the translator opted for the word-for-word translation method to transfer the ST messages to the TL. Here, he/she tried to produce a TT which conforms to the structure of the original. This led to producing a longer version of the ST.

Besides this, we notice that the second sentence of the TT paragraph is a long one through which a load of information needed to be conveyed the thing that resulted in a dense translation.

As it was previously stated, a dense translation is likely to result in meaning loss.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- Therefore, the Islamic media should be aware of the Western perception of Islam in order for it to successfully refute the allegations and slanders spread by some of the Western Media. For them, Islam is a religion of terrorism, hostility and intolerance despite the fact that the Islamic world has been effectively involved in international efforts for the sake of fighting terrorism. We should all know that this abhorrent scourge and the various extremist trends do not belong to any religion or country.

As contrasted to the previous translation, the first thing we notice is that the present one is shorter. We notice here the presence of a kind of language economy which was allowed, for the intended meaning of the ST paragraph was transferred to the TL in a natural and coherent style.

Therefore the sentence: "وإن نجاح الإعلام الإسلامي في النهوض بهذا الدور الحاسم، يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي من أجل دحض ما يروجه البعض من مزاعم وافتراءات" was rendered as: **"Therefore, the Islamic media should be aware of the Western perception of Islam in order for it to successfully refute the allegations and slanders spread by some of the Western Media"**. Here, an **adjustment** technique was used. Accordingly, the whole sentence was reordered so as to avoid the use of literal translation and therefore achieve comprehensibility in the TT. Thus, the word "نجاح" or **"success"**, as its exact equivalent, was translated as **"successfully"** in a sentence which was rendered into the TT in a different order.

Moreover, as for the clause: "يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي" was rendered as "**should be aware** of the western perception". Here, the phrase "يظل رهينا" "يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل" was translated as "should be aware" which tends to mean the same thing in this context (**should be aware of the western perception**). We see here that the intended meaning is conveyed although the translator opted for a certain economy of language and although the words "قدرة" and "تواصل" were omitted. "تواصل" was therefore rendered as "aware of" in the TT. In this case, omission was allowed for the intended message is not changed in the TT, but is transferred to the TL in a style through which semantic naturalness is achieved unlike in the first version through which the translator opted for word-for-word translation and accordingly used expansion as a translation technique the thing that resulted in producing a longer TT sentence. For instance, "يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي" was rendered as "**hinges on their ability to connect with the western way of thinking**". Here, the translator opted for **literal translation and thus employed the exact equivalents of the ST clause components in the TL** for the sake of producing a TT paragraph which semantically conforms to the ST one.

Besides this, the phrase "الدور الحاسم" was omitted in the second translation version. This phrase refers in the ST to: (تصحيح تلك الصورة النمطية المغلوطة للإسلام، وتبسيط المزيد من الأضواء على مبادئه السمحة وقيمه الأخلاقية العالية).

Yet, as it was omitted, adding a cohesive device was essential for the sake of linking the phrase "الدور الحاسم" to the ideas to which it refers in the paragraph preceding it (**to take an active part in correcting the distorted representation of Islam and to shed more light on its tolerant principles as well as its high moral values**). Thus, "**therefore**" was added at the beginning of the paragraph: "**Therefore**, the Islamic

media should be aware of the Western perception of Islam in order for it to successfully refute the allegations and slanders spread by some of the Western Media.”

Example 7

”إن المملكة المغربية تشاطركم الأهمية التي قررتتم إعطاءها لحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية، وتحيي قرار الجمعية العامة جعل الدورة الحالية تحت شعار توطيد هذا المبدأ المحوري لميثاق الأمم المتحدة.”

TT 1 (Map’s version)

- The Kingdom of Morocco fully backs your decision **to give special importance to resolving disputes by peaceful means.** My country applauds the General Assembly’s decision to make the consolidation of this foremost principle in the United Nations Charter the key objective of the current session.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- The Kingdom of Morocco shares the view that **conflicts should be resolved peacefully** and welcomes the General Assembly’s decision to make the current session on consolidating this central principle of the United Nations Charter.

As for the above example, we notice again that the first TT is longer than the second one. This is owing to the fact that the translator sought to render the ST paragraph literally into the TL in order to produce a target text which is not only faithful to the message of the original, but, most importantly, conforms to its syntactic structure. Therefore, the clause: “الأهمية التي قررتتم إعطاءها لحل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية” was rendered through the first translation version as: **“to give special importance to resolving disputes by peaceful means.”**

However, we note the presence of a certain degree of language concision in the translation of the same clause in the second TT. It was accordingly rendered as follows: **“conflicts should be resolved peacefully”**. So, if we compare الأهمية التي قررتم إعطاءها لحل "الأهمية التي قررتم إعطاءها لحل" النزاعات بالطرق السلمية in the SL with its rendering **“conflicts should be resolved peacefully”** in the TL, we remark that **omission** was used as a translation strategy. Thus, the clause “الأهمية التي قررتم إعطاءها” was omitted in the TT and was replaced by **“should”** for its use is suitable in this context owing to the fact that the intended meaning is accurately conveyed to the target audience and is not altered in the TL. Moreover, the phrase “حل النزاعات بالطرق السلمية” was rendered in a concise way into the TL: **“resolved peacefully”** unlike in the first version through which the same phrase was literally rendered as **“resolving disputes by peaceful means.”**

Language economy was therefore allowed in the second translation version for the intended meaning was not changed in the TL.

Example 8

"وفي هذا الصدد، فإننا مدعوون إلى ضرورة إرساء العلاقات بين دول أمتنا الإسلامية على أسس ثابتة وقوية، في عالم أصبح يتسم بالتنافسية الشديدة، وهيمنة الاقتصاديات الكبرى، مما يجعلنا أمام خيار وحيد، هو بناء المصالح المشتركة، والاستثمار الأفضل للموارد المتاحة، واستنهاض روح المبادرة، لفتح آفاق جديدة للتعاون العلمي والاقتصادي، مما يمكننا من تراكم أفضل لخبراتنا، ومن تعبئة أكثر نجاعة ومردودية لثرواتنا ومؤهلاتنا الطبيعية والبشرية."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- We are called upon, in this regard, **to build the relations between the countries of our Muslim Ummah on solid, stable foundations** in a world which has become increasingly competitive and which is dominated by major economies. Consequently, we are left with a single option: further our common

interests, ensure the best possible investment of available resources and promote our entrepreneurial spirit in order to open up new prospects for economic and scientific cooperation. This should enable us to expand our experience and to ensure more efficient mobilization and use of our wealth and of our natural and human resources.

TT 2 (My suggested translation)

- In this regard, we are called upon **to establish strong relationships between Muslim countries** in a world which has become characterized by high competitiveness and dominated by major economies. We are therefore left with the option of creating common interests and investing the existing resources in a better way. We need moreover to develop a spirit of initiative for the sake of opening new prospects for scientific and economic cooperation, the thing that will enable us to enrich our experiences and will allow a more efficient and more productive mobilization of our wealth as well as our natural and human resources.

In this example, we are concerned with the first clause. Therefore, "إرساء العلاقات بين دول أمتنا الإسلامية على أسس ثابتة وقوية" was literally translated following the word-for-word translation method in the first version. The rendering was as follows: **"to build the relations between the countries of our Muslim Ummah on solid, stable foundations"**. Here, the translator rendered each word of the ST clause using its exact equivalent in the TL while sticking to the syntactic structure of the original.

However, in contrast to the first translation, the second one is characterized by a certain economy of language. Accordingly, the same ST clause is rendered in a different

structure: **“to establish strong relationships between Muslim countries”**. Here, the clause was restructured in the TL. Thus, the word “أسس” was omitted. Besides this, the adjectives “ثابتة” and “قوية” were replaced by one equivalent which is that of **“strong”** using the **“merging”** technique, for in this context, a **“stable”** and **“solid”** relationship is obviously a **“strong”** one; that’s why, the two adjectives were merged and replaced by one equivalent in the TT through which the intended meaning of the clause is conveyed in a concise and natural style.

So, in this example, **restructuring** was used. Thus, the components of the ST clause were put into a different order in the TT for the sake of achieving naturalness of style. In addition, **merging** was used as a translation technique to avoid redundancy.

7.3.4. Lexical Clarity vs. Sophisticated Language Use

The present section aims at making comparisons between the two translation versions at the lexical level. In other words, it seeks to explore the style of language used in the MAP’s version as well as the one employed in my translation through which the communicative approach was adopted while rendering the messages of the selected speeches into English.

It stands to reason that the language used in political discourse is a distinguished one which is characterized by the use of a very formal language as well as sophisticated syntactic structures, let alone the presence of argumentative structures. This language style is mainly used in political speeches owing to its stylistic power. So, given this fact, a decisive question needs to be answered:

- **While rendering the messages of a political speech into the target language, is the translator required to adopt a style which conforms to the stylistic**

features of the original for the sake of “fidelity” or is it preferable to use less sophisticated equivalents and less complex structures in order to achieve lexical clarity and, thus, semantic naturalness in the TL?

To answer this question, examples taken from the two translations will be provided in this section in order to compare the styles of language used in both versions while translating His Majesty’s speeches.

Example 1

"وإنما باعتبارها أيضا إنجازا تاريخيا بامتياز، لم نفتأ نستلهم منه قيم الوطنية والتلاحم الوثيق بين العرش والشعب، والإجماع الراسخ حول ثوابت الأمة ومقدساتها."

TT 1 (MAP’s version)

- This truly historic achievement has provided an invaluable source of inspiration, nurturing the lofty patriotic values underpinning the symbiosis between the throne and the people, as well as the nation's unanimous, unwavering commitment to its sacred values.

TT 2 (My translation)

- ... Therefore, it has been a source of patriotic values which reflects the deep harmony between the throne and the people as well as the lasting consensus on the nation’s sacred values.

Example 2

"يتميز الواقع الدولي الراهن بتحويلات هامة ومتسارعة، تتجلى أهم معالمها في استمرارية الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية، بأبعادها وتداعباتها، وبتزايد مواطن التوتر والنزاعات السياسية والصراعات المسلحة."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- Sweeping changes are affecting today's international arena. They include, in particular, a protracted global economic crisis - which has various implications and consequences - and a growing number of hotbeds of tension, political disputes and armed conflicts.

TT 2 (My translation)

- The current international situation is characterized by significant changes, some of which are the ongoing global financial crisis as well as the growing tensions, political disputes and armed conflicts.

Example 3

"ولن يتأتى ذلك إلا من خلال شراكة اقتصادية، تقوم على تشجيع التجارة البينية بين الدول الإسلامية، في أفق إقامة فضاء اقتصادي حر."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- This can be achieved only through an economic partnership based on the promotion of inter-Islamic trade as a prelude to establishing a free economic zone...

TT 2 (My translation)

- This, however, can only be achieved through an economic partnership which promotes the inter-Islamic trade. **It will thus pave the way for** the creation of a free economic zone...

Example 4

"**مصدقاً لقوله تعالى** "إن الله لا يغير ما بقوم حتى يغيروا ما بأنفسهم" صدق الله العظيم."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- **In keeping with the words of the Almighty:** "Verily never will Allah change the condition of a people until they change it themselves". The Word of God is Truth.

TT 2

- **As Allah the Almighty said:** "Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves" (Sultan, 2011, p. 128). God Almighty has spoken the truth.

Example 5

"إن هذه التحديات الكبرى التي تواجه العالم الإسلامي، لا توازيها إلا حدة الأزمات السياسية المزمنة أو الراهنة، التي تشهدنا منطقتنا، **والتي تقتضي منا** مقاربة تضامنية، متجانسة و مسؤولة لمعالجتها."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- The major challenges facing the Muslim world are matched only by the protracted or current political crises in our region. These crises **make it incumbent on us** to adopt a homogeneous, responsible solidarity-based approach to address them.

TT 2 (My translation)

- These major challenges which face the Islamic world are as serious as the current political crises in the Arab region. This **requires from us** to adopt a responsible approach that is based on cooperation and harmony in order to address them.

Example 6

"وتندرج هذه المبادرة في إطار روابط التضامن والتآزر الموصولة مع المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية الشقيقة."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- This initiative **falls within the framework of the enduring ties** of solidarity and cooperation with our sister nation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

TT 2 (My translation)

- This initiative is therefore **a result of the ties** of solidarity and cooperation between The Kingdom of Morocco and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Example 7

"إن انشغالنا بالأزمات السياسية التي تعرفها بعض البلدان الإسلامية على أهميتها، لا ينبغي أن يحجب عنا ضرورة إبقاء القضية الفلسطينية في مقدمة اهتماماتنا."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- Our preoccupation with the political crises affecting some Muslim countries - as serious as they may be - **should not obscure the need to keep** the Palestinian question at the forefront of our concerns and priorities.

TT 2 (My translation)

- Although we have been preoccupied with the political crises through which certain Muslim countries are going, the Palestinian issue **must remain** at the forefront of our concerns and priorities.

Example 8

"إن المملكة المغربية لتؤكد، من جديد، دعمها لكل المبادرات الجادة، التي تسعى إلى النهوض بالعمل الإسلامي المشترك في جميع المجالات، و**تأهيل** منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لتقوم بدور مؤثر وفاعل على الساحة الدولية، تنفيذًا لبرنامج العمل العشري، الذي أقرته القمة الإسلامية الثالثة، المنعقدة هنا بمكة المكرمة، والتي تهدف إلى **تقوية** آليات المنظمة وتفعيلها".

TT 1 (Map's version)

- The Kingdom of Morocco reaffirms its support for all well-meaning initiatives which are aimed at promoting joint Islamic action in all sectors, and **revamping** the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it may play an active, influential role in the international arena, while implementing the OIC Ten-Year Program of Action adopted by the Third Islamic Summit held here in Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and which seeks to **bolster** the Organization's structures and mechanisms.

TT 2 (My translation)

- The Moroccan Kingdom does reaffirm its support for all the serious initiatives seeking to promote the joint Islamic action in all fields and to **empower** the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it plays an influential and active role on the international stage. **This will be achieved by** implementing the Ten-Year

Programme of Action which was adopted by the Third Islamic Summit that was held here in Makkah and aimed at **reinforcing** the organization's mechanisms and reactivating its bodies.

Example 9

"وإن نجاح الإعلام الإسلامي في النهوض بهذا الدور الحاسم، يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي..."

TT 1 (Map's version)

- The success of the Islamic media in this crucial mission **hinges on** their ability to connect with the Western way of thinking...

TT 2 (My translation)

- Therefore, the Islamic media **should be aware of** the Western perception of Islam...

It is obvious that the language used in His Majesty's speeches is a formal and sophisticated one. Through analysis of the above extracts, we notice, with regard to the first translation version (the MAP's), that the translator(s) tried to reproduce the exact style of language through which the original speeches were written in the TL. That's why; we note the use of advanced and sophisticated equivalents for ST expressions and structures. This is attributed to the fact that the translator adopted the cognitive translation approach to transfer the ST messages to the target readership. As it was already mentioned, the most crucial principle of this approach is to produce a TT through which the translator not only adheres as closely as possible to the meanings of the original, but most importantly to its form and syntactic structures.

When we talk about the form of a political speech, we also refer to the style through which it is written. So, as far as the first translation version is concerned, we notice the use of a sophisticated language style and thus advanced equivalents to render the ST expressions.

However, as regards the second version, if we compare the ST and the TT extracts, we can note the use of a less sophisticated language in the TTs. Moreover, we notice the use of less advanced equivalents for formal ST expressions which were employed owing to their stylistic power in the original.

In other words, if we analyse the second translation of the ST extracts, we can see that the ST messages are rendered into the TL in a style that is characterized by a certain degree of lexical clarity. The latter is associated with the use of the communicative approach to translation. One of the major aims of this approach is to convey information to the TL reader in “the most appropriate and natural style”. Moreover, the information should be clearly presented in the TT. Accordingly, the intended effect of the original must be reproduced in a more natural style in the TT. That’s why; the second translation version is not only characterized by semantic naturalness (as contrasted to the first one), but is also characterized by the use of less complex syntactic structures.

So, to illustrate the difference between the cognitive approach as well as the communicative one, with regard to the translation of political speeches, the following examples need to be considered:

Concerning the first example, we notice that the translator rendered the phrase “التلاحم الوثيق” as “**the symbiosis**” and that the phrase “الإجماع الراسخ” was translated as “**unwavering commitment**”. We see that the two phrases were rendered using

advanced equivalents. Moreover, we can say that the translator tried to reproduce the exact style of the ST paragraph through the use of a complex syntactic structure:

“This truly historic achievement has provided an invaluable source of inspiration, nurturing the lofty patriotic values underpinning the symbiosis between the throne and the people, as well as the nation's unanimous, unwavering commitment to its sacred values.”

However, in the second version, the phrase “التلاحم الوثيق” was rendered as **“the deep harmony”** and “الإجماع الراسخ” was translated as **“the lasting consensus”**. Therefore, both TT phrases convey the exact meaning of the ST ones, but in a more natural style of language. Furthermore, we notice that the TT paragraph was rendered into the TL using a less complex syntactic structure. The translation is as follows:

“Therefore, it has been a source of patriotic values which reflects the deep harmony between the throne and the people as well as the lasting consensus on the nation's sacred values.”

As for the second example, we see that the phrase “مواطن التوتر” was translated in the MAP's version as **“hotbeds of tension”** which tends to be a sophisticated equivalent for the ST expression. Yet, the same phrase was rendered as **“the growing tensions”** in the second translation through which the intended meaning of the phrase was conveyed using clear language for the sake of achieving semantic naturalness in the TL.

As far as the third example is concerned, we notice the use of the word **“prelude”** to translate the phrase “في أفق” in “في أفق إقامة فضاء اقتصادي حر” vs. **“as a prelude to establishing a free economic zone”**. Here, “في أفق” was rendered using an advanced equivalent. Yet, in the second TT, it was rendered as **“It will thus pave the way for”**.

Here, **adaptation** was used as a translation technique to convey the ST intended message in a semantically natural style.

Again, concerning the fourth example, we notice the use of formal language and therefore the use of sophisticated equivalents in the first TT. That is, in order to translate the phrase “مصدافا لقوله تعالى”، the translator employed the phrase “**in keeping with the words of the Almighty**” as its equivalent with the aim of sticking to the sophisticated style which characterizes the original. On the other hand, the same phrase was rendered in the second TT as “**as Allah the Almighty said**”, using a less sophisticated style, both semantically and syntactically, for the sake of achieving naturalness in the TT.

With reference to example 5, we see that the phrase “التي تقتضي منا” was rendered in the first translation version in a sophisticated style through which an advanced equivalent was used to translate the verb “يقتضي”. Thus, it was translated as: “**make it incumbent on us**” in (these crises make it incumbent on us). This is, however, not the case with the second translation version in which lexical clarity was favoured. Therefore, in order to translate the same phrase, a less sophisticated structure was employed: “**this requires from us**”. We also notice the use of a simpler equivalent for the verb “يقتضي” which is that of “**require**”. The latter was employed in the second TT for the sake of achieving semantic naturalness in the TL.

As for example 6, we see that literal translation was used while rendering the message of the ST into the TL especially as far as the clause “وتندرج هذه المبادرة في إطار روابط” is concerned. Literal translation was used here in order to reproduce the exact sophisticated style of the original. The clause was translated in the first TT as: “This

initiative **falls within the framework of the enduring ties**". "**Enduring**" here refers to the adjective "الموصولة" (في إطار روابط التضامن والتآزر الموصولة مع المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية الشقيقة) "الموصولة".

Yet, in contrast to this translation which is characterized by fidelity to the ST, the second one relied on **adaptation** to render the meaning of the clause in a less complex structure, with the aim of achieving naturalness in the TT. The phrase "في إطار روابط" was therefore rendered as "**a result of the ties**" (this initiative is therefore **a result of the ties** of solidarity and cooperation between The Kingdom of Morocco and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

Other than this, we notice the absence of a cohesive device at the beginning of the sentence in the MAP's version. In other words, the device "و" which is found at the beginning of the ST sentence: "وتندرج هذه المبادرة..." was neglected in the TT (**This initiative** falls within the framework of the enduring ties of solidarity and cooperation...) which is not the case with the second rendering of the same ST sentence. **Cohesion** was neglected in the first translation for based on the cognitive approach, much importance is given to rendering the messages of the ST while sticking to its exact form. So, what matters most is "fidelity" to the form and structures of the original rather than creating coherence in the TT through cohesion.

However, as far as the second rendering is concerned, we notice that the adverb "**Therefore**" was added for the sake of creating cohesion between the aforementioned paragraph and the one preceding it. In this example, the device "و" was rendered in The TL as "**therefore**" owing to the fact that it is not really acceptable to start a sentence with the conjunction "**and**" in the English language. So, given the fact that the second translation version is based on the communicative approach and that the latter revolves around "**naturalness**", **cohesion** was given much importance for naturalness also

means producing a translation through which not only the intended meanings of the original are conveyed in a natural style, both syntactically and semantically, but, most importantly, refers to establishing paragraph coherence in the TT.

As far as example 7 is concerned, we note again the use of a sophisticated structure in the ST extract:

"إن انشغالنا بالأزمات السياسية التي تعرفها بعض البلدان الإسلامية على أهميتها، لا ينبغي أن يحجب عنا ضرورة إبقاء القضية الفلسطينية في مقدمة اهتماماتنا."

In the first translation, the translator, again, aimed at reproducing the same ST sophistication in the TT. Therefore, the ST sentence was translated as: "Our preoccupation with the political crises affecting some Muslim countries - as serious as they may be - **should not obscure the need to keep** the Palestinian question at the forefront of our concerns and priorities". We see here that the whole sentence was rendered using the word-for-word translation method. Moreover, the phrase "لا ينبغي أن يحجب عنا ضرورة إبقاء" was "cognitively" rendered as: "**should not obscure the need to keep**" which is a literal rendering used for the sake of conforming to the style of the ST.

However, in order to convey information to the TL reader in "the most natural style", the second translation version relied on **paraphrase** as a translation technique. The rendering was thus the following:

"Although we have been preoccupied with the political crises through which certain Muslim countries are going, the Palestinian issue **must remain** at the forefront of our concerns and priorities."

We notice in the above translation that the phrase “لا ينبغي أن يحجب عنا ضرورة إبقاء” was translated as “**must remain**” through which the intended meaning of the original was not altered, but was conveyed to the target reader in a less complex structure.

With reference to example 8, we are concerned with the words ‘تأهيل’ and ‘تقوية’.

The ST extract is as follows:

"إن المملكة المغربية لتؤكد، من جديد، دعمها لكل المبادرات الجادة، التي تسعى إلى النهوض بالعمل الإسلامي المشترك في جميع المجالات، و**تأهيل** منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لتقوم بدور مؤثر وفاعل على الساحة الدولية، تنفيذاً لبرنامج العمل العشري، الذي أقرته القمة الإسلامية الثالثة، المنعقدة هنا بمكة المكرمة، والتي تهدف إلى **تقوية** آليات المنظمة وتفعيل هياكلها."

Although the two verbs ‘تأهيل’ and ‘تقوية’ are plain words, they were rendered in the MAP’s version using advanced equivalents. Thus, the clause **تأهيل** منظمة التعاون الإسلامي لتقوم بدور مؤثر وفاعل على الساحة الدولية" was rendered in the TL as: “and **revamping** the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it may play an active, influential role in the international arena”. We notice here the use of the verb “**revamp**” as an equivalent for “**تأهيل**”. Moreover, the clause “والتي تهدف إلى **تقوية** آليات المنظمة وتفعيل هياكلها” was rendered as: “and which seeks to **bolster** the Organization's structures and mechanisms”. We note again that the translator employed an advanced equivalent for the noun ‘تقوية’ which is that of “**bolster**”. We can therefore affirm that the first version is characterized by the use of advanced equivalents to render the intended meanings of the original.

Yet, in contrast to the previous translation, the second one relied on lexical clarity while conveying information to the TL reader. Thus, the first clause was translated as: “and to **empower** the Organization of Islamic Cooperation so that it plays an influential and active role on the international stage”. We see here that “**تأهيل**” was rendered using a less advanced equivalent: “**empower**”. Besides this, the second clause was translated as:

“and aimed at **reinforcing** the organization's mechanisms and reactivating its bodies”. We notice again that the noun “تقوية” was rendered in the second TT as “**reinforce**” which is an equivalent that is less advanced than “**bolster**”. Through this version, less sophisticated equivalents were employed with the aim of achieving semantic naturalness in the TL.

The same applies for the eighth example. To put it in another way, we notice again the use of an advanced equivalent for the phrase “يظل رهينا” in the first TT. It was therefore translated as “**hinges on**”:

ST: "وإن نجاح الإعلام الإسلامي في النهوض بهذا الدور الحاسم، يظل رهينا بقدرته على التواصل مع عقلية الفكر الغربي."

TT 1: “The success of the Islamic media in this crucial mission **hinges on** their ability to connect with the Western way of thinking...”

However, in the second translation version, and in order to transfer the message into the TL in a natural style, **adaptation** was used as a translation technique. Thus, the expression “يظل رهينا” was omitted and the message of the original was rendered as follows:

TT 2: “Therefore, the Islamic media **should be aware of** the Western perception of Islam...”

7.4. Discussion

Based on the above examples, it is evident that through each translation version, a different approach was adopted to translate the original speeches. Thus, the ST messages were rendered into the TL using two different styles of language. In other words, the MAP's version aimed at conforming to the exact form and style of the source

texts. As a result, not only we notice the use of sophisticated expressions and advanced equivalents, but we also notice the use of complex syntactic structures for the sake of reproducing the same sophistication which characterises the STs in the TTs.

Yet, in contrast to the previous version, and given the fact that my suggested translation is based on the communicative approach, it basically relied on lexical clarity and syntactic naturalness while rendering the meanings of the STs into the TL. That's why we notice that less sophisticated equivalents were employed and that the ST messages were rendered into the TL using simpler syntactic structures with the aim of achieving both semantic as well as syntactic naturalness.

So, when it comes to adopting the cognitive approach to the translation of political speeches, the translator seeks to produce a TT which conforms to the form of the original and tries to reproduce its exact style of language so as to recreate the impact of the ST on the target readership. Therefore, we note that the ST messages are written in the TL in a sophisticated style through the use of advanced equivalents and complex structures. To put it in another way, the translator sticks to the style of the original for the sake of "fidelity" to the ST which is the major principle of this approach.

However, when translating a political speech using the communicative approach, the translator aims at rendering the ST messages in the most natural style in the TL. Thus, lexical clarity is favoured for through it, semantic naturalness is achieved in the TT. Here, not only we note the use of less sophisticated equivalents, but also the use of less complex syntactic structures for the sake of achieving naturalness in the TL. Yet, it is to be noted that although the communicative approach is adopted during the translation process of a political speech, its intended meanings are faithfully conveyed to the target audience and are not altered in the TL.

In this respect, the most critical question remains whether the translator is required to adopt a style which conforms to the stylistic features of the original for the sake of “fidelity”, or it is preferable to use less sophisticated equivalents and simpler structures in order to achieve lexical clarity and thus semantic naturalness in the TL.

So, when the ST message is rendered in a complex style of language, this not only usually leads to syntactic distortion, but most importantly to meaning loss, especially when dealing with texts through which loads of information need to be conveyed, and which are likely to produce a dense translation.

In this case, sticking to the advanced language through which the source texts are written and accordingly employing advanced equivalents while rendering their messages into the TL absolutely leads to meaning loss. In other words, in this case, the target readers cannot fully and easily understand the intended meanings of the original for their attention is directed towards the sophisticated language and the advanced equivalents which are employed throughout the TT. This makes it challenging for the TT reader to get the messages which the ST producer intended to convey. In this regard, I assert the fact that the use of advanced equivalents constitutes a linguistic barrier which does block the communicative function of the TT.

Yet, owing to the use of the communicative approach to translation, this notion of “naturalness” which should be the dominant feature of the TT, allows the translator to render the messages of the speech using clear lexical equivalents in a style which is less complex than the one through which the STs are written. This not only results in clearly and efficiently communicating the intended messages of the ST, but most importantly smoothes the communication process through the TT and makes it uncomplicated for

the target readership to get the intended messages of the ST owing to the fact that they are not facing any linguistic blocks throughout the TT.

Now, it is evident that when dealing with a political speech and attempting to efficiently render its messages into the TL, lexical clarity proved to be of paramount importance. That is, through the use of less sophisticated equivalents that are combined into simple structures in the TT, the intended meanings of the original are conveyed in the most natural style and, most importantly, are not altered in the TL.

Lexical clarity, thus, makes it easier for the target readers to discern the messages that the producer of the speech intended to convey for they are not confronted with any linguistic barriers which do block the communicative function of the TT. Moreover, through lexical clarity, semantic naturalness is achieved in the TT. Semantic naturalness is essential when rendering the messages of a political speech for it plays a significant role in avoiding confusion in interpreting the intended ST messages from the point of view of the target readership. Obviously, misinterpretation is usually caused by the presence of linguistic blocks in the TT.

CHAPTER EIGHT

DISCUSSION

8.1. Introduction

As previously mentioned, this dissertation investigates the effectiveness of two different translation approaches in the political domain, particularly when dealing with political speeches. Thus, its major purpose is to prove the validity of the communicative approach in the field of political translation.

Through the previous chapter, a comparative study was conducted between two different translation versions of His Majesty's selected speeches. Its main objective was to explore the different aspects of the two approaches adopted during the translation process of each version for the sake of investigating their validity as far as political translation is concerned. These are the communicative approach and the cognitive one. Thus, a contrastive analysis of examples taken from the source as well as target texts was required. This comparative study focused on the syntactic as well as the semantic level of language due to the fact that this thesis draws on the linguistic model of translation. Therefore, it revolved around notions like "form adherence", syntactic naturalness, semantic naturalness, "fidelity", "comprehensibility", "word-for-word translation", language economy, lexical clarity and sophisticated language use, as well.

Yet, the present chapter sheds light on the results of the foregoing comparative study. It therefore aims at explaining its findings as well as revealing their significance in the field of political translation.

Taking this into account, it is required to restate the questions under discussion in this thesis.

8.1.1. Research Questions

Throughout my research conducting process, I have drawn the conclusion that there exists a gap in the field of political translation especially with regards to the approaches which a translator has to adopt during the translation process of a political speech and the strategies to be followed so as to handle the different problems posed by these text types. Unfortunately, only few scholars conducted research in this particular area of study and attempted to investigate the validity of different approaches, methods and strategies in the field of political translation. To put it in another way, the literature review revealed a lack of current research on the translation of political speeches.

For this reason, two principal research questions were raised. They are the following:

1. Given the various problems which are posed by political speeches, particularly the linguistic complexity which characterizes them, and given the fact that these texts are regarded as “sensitive” texts, what would be the most effective approach which has to be used during the translation process of political speeches? Which approach would enable the translator to solve these problems and therefore achieve comprehensibility and naturalness in the TT while reproducing the same impact of the original text on the TL readers?
2. While rendering the messages of a political speech into the TL, is the translator required to adopt a style which conforms to the stylistic features of the original

for the sake of “fidelity” or it is favoured to opt for less sophisticated equivalents and less complex structures in order to achieve lexical clarity and, thus, semantic naturalness in the TL?

8.2. Results and Findings

8.2.1. The Thesis Main Results

1. After conducting a comparative study for the sake of comparing between the different aspects of the communicative approach and the cognitive approach to translation, in the light of His Majesty’s speeches, I assert that the communicative approach is the most valid approach to be adopted when dealing with a political speech.
2. The use of the cognitive approach in the translation of political speeches proved to be inefficient, both semantically and syntactically, when rendering the source text’s messages.

The cognitive approach to translation is a source- text oriented approach which gives a huge importance to form adherence. That is, the main principle of this approach is to adhere as much as possible to the form and structures of the ST when transferring its messages to the TL. This implies that the translator’s fidelity to the text’s form as well as its syntactic structures is essential in the formulation of the TT. Here, form adherence is the factor which determines whether the translation is correct or not.

In contrast, the communicative approach is a target text-oriented approach which gives much importance to rendering the contextual meaning of the ST in a more natural style in the TL. Moreover, the translator is allowed to reorganize information into a different order of presentation. This enables him/her to render information in a style

which conforms to the thought-processes of the TL readers the thing that makes it easier for them to understand the ST intended meanings. Furthermore, the communicative approach aims at reproducing the ST impact and effect in a more natural style. In other words, when adopting this approach, naturalness is of great significance. Here, it refers to both syntactic and semantic naturalness.

8.2.2. Findings of the Comparative Study

So, as regards the translation of His Majesty's speeches, we are considering two major approaches in this thesis. As stated above, the selected speeches were previously translated using the cognitive approach whereas, in this thesis, the same speeches were translated while adopting a completely different approach: the communicative one. Therefore, in order to answer the dissertation's research questions and thus demonstrate the significance of the results in the field of political translation, the study's key findings will be discussed in the present section.

The comparative study revealed the following findings:

- 1. The use of the cognitive approach resulted, in many cases, in syntactic distortion as well as meaning loss.**
- 2. Through the use of the communicative approach, not only syntactic naturalness is achieved in the TL, but most importantly, comprehensibility.**
- 3. Language economy is allowed even when dealing with political speeches, in case the intended meaning is not altered in the TL.**
- 4. Lexical clarity leads to better and efficient understanding of these texts' messages especially given the fact that political texts are regarded as "sensitive" texts.**

5. Seeking to conform to the stylistic features of political speeches through the use of a sophisticated language style and complex syntactic structures does block the communicative function of the TT.

As regards the translation of His Majesty's speeches, when they were cognitively translated, contrastive analysis demonstrated that adopting this particular approach not only resulted in a more or less distortion of the syntactic structures of the TT, but also in meaning loss. That is to say, syntactically speaking, this notion of "form adherence" compelled the translator(s) to follow a word-for-word translation method to render the messages of the original into the TL and evidently conform to its exact form in the TT.

At the syntactic level, these texts are characterized by the use of very long sentences. Not only this, the selected speeches consist of paragraphs which are composed of run-on sentences. This is attributed to the fact that composing a whole paragraph of one long sentence is totally natural and acceptable in the Arabic language system. In contrast, in the English language system, such a syntactic form is completely unnatural and is therefore rejected by the TL audience.

In other words, the translator attempted to stick to the exact form of the ST and thus produced TT paragraphs which are composed of one long sentence for the sake of fidelity to the form of the original. This resulted in a distortion of the syntactic structures in the target language. The major problem here arises from the differences existing between the two linguistic systems. The translator should have taken into consideration the structural differences between the two languages while translating the texts, in order to preserve syntactic naturalness and produce a translated version which is acceptable for the TL readership.

Besides syntactic distortion, adopting the cognitive approach when dealing with political texts resulted in meaning loss. It is obvious that political speeches are composed of dense paragraphs through which loads of information need to be conveyed. So, form adherence, in this regard, led to producing TT paragraphs which are composed of run-on sentences or rather one long sentence through which too much information was conveyed to the TT reader. When the latter is faced with dense paragraphs through which too much information is being conveyed through the medium of one long sentence, it becomes challenging for him/her to fully understand the content of the ST paragraphs and follow their intended messages. This is attributed to the fact that the TT is written in a style which does not conform to the thought-processes of the TL reader the thing that results in meaning loss.

In contrast to the cognitive approach, when the communicative one was adopted during the translation process of His Majesty's speeches, it resulted in achieving both syntactic naturalness and comprehensibility in the TT. This is attributed to the fact that through this approach, the translator aims at achieving naturalness, be it syntactic or semantic, in the TT. Therefore, the translator is allowed to restructure the TT by reordering information and by opting for adjustment techniques which not only allow him/her to render the exact contextual meaning of the ST, but does so in a style through which syntactic naturalness is preserved in the TL, and the ST intended messages are clarified in the TT and are thus easily understood by the TL readership.

So, given the fact that what distinguishes the source texts is the syntactic structure of their paragraphs through which too much information was conveyed through the medium of long sentences, and in order to handle this challenge which structural differences between Arabic and English pose for the translator and therefore

produce a TT through which natural syntactic structures are preserved, diverse strategies were used during the translation process. The main strategy, in this context, is that of “**sentence-splitting**”. This syntactic strategy enables the translator to divide The ST paragraph into at least two sentences depending on the amount of information which needs to be transferred to the TT. Another syntactic strategy which was used during the translation process of the selected speeches has to do with “**cohesion change**”. Through this strategy, connectors were added for the sake of making explicit connections between ST messages, with the aim of creating TT paragraphs through which information is organized in a style that conforms to the thought- processes of the TL reader.

Adjustment techniques were also employed. One of these techniques is **repetition**. In some cases, repetition was used when dealing with dense paragraphs for the sake of creating coherence and emphasis in the TT. The use of repetition in the case of political speeches makes it easier for the target audience to follow the messages of the original and enables the translator to produce TT paragraphs which conform more closely to the thought-processes of the TL readership. **Addition** was also used as a strategy during the translation process of His Majesty’s speeches. Through addition, the translator can add phrases in order to establish harmony between ideas in TT paragraphs.

Regarding the notion of comprehensibility, it was previously mentioned that adopting the communicative approach to the translation of political discourse led to achieving comprehensibility and, therefore, producing a translated version which is accessible to the TL audience. That is, by choosing to restructure the ST in order to achieve naturalness and comprehensibility in the TT, the translator is given the

opportunity to use **adjustment techniques**. These involve **reorganizing information** into a different order so that it sounds natural in the TL, **cohesion change** throughout TT paragraphs and **sentence-splitting** which enables the translator to divide ST paragraphs into short ideas. Opting for these strategies, amongst others, allows the translator to produce a TT which paragraphs are written in a natural style that conforms more closely to the thought-processes of the target readers. This, as a result, makes it easier for them to fully get the ST intended messages especially when dealing with texts which are likely to produce a dense translation. In this case, meaning loss can definitely be avoided especially that we are dealing with “sensitive” texts.

Besides the previous findings, the comparative study confirmed the fact that “language economy” is allowed in the case of political translation. In the literature, Newmark argued that speeches by politicians should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts. That is, the translator should be as faithful to the form and syntactic structures of the source text as possible. However, analysis of examples taken from both translation versions demonstrated that when it comes to rendering political speeches’ content, language concision is tolerable for it allows the translator to efficiently render the intended meanings of the ST compared with the use of literal translation.

So, by opting for the “language economy” option, the translator is capable of dealing with certain incompatibilities which exist between the two linguistic systems. For instance, language economy helps the translator handle the challenge related to rendering sentences including repetition or redundancy especially if their use is not acceptable in the TL. Language economy thus relies on **omission** as a translation strategy. Omission, in this context, was used to delete unnecessary details which do not

contribute to rendering the exact meaning of the ST. In this sense, language concision is tolerated in case no crucial information is deleted in the TT and in case the ST intended meanings are not altered in the TL.

As stated above, language economy is the best choice the translator can make in order to deal with repetition. The latter is a natural aspect in the Arabic linguistic system, which is not the case in English. So, in the case of political speeches, language economy helps the translator omit unnecessary repetitions and therefore eliminate redundancy in the TT. In this context, “**merging**” was used as a translation strategy which enables the translator to merge two synonyms employed in the same ST sentence into one equivalent. This not only conveys its intended meaning, but also avoids redundancy in the TL given the fact that it is not really acceptable in the English linguistic system.

In contrast to language economy, the use of literal translation through the MAP’s version resulted in producing a source text- oriented translation which led to producing dense texts. As it was previously mentioned, a dense translation results in meaning loss. Besides this, word-for-word translation results in producing longer versions of the original which are characterized by the presence of unnecessary repetitions and details which do not contribute to rendering the Intended messages of the ST.

As regards the translation of political speeches, the comparative study also revealed the fact that lexical clarity leads to better and efficient understanding of these texts’ intended messages, especially that they are regarded as “sensitive” texts.

That is, when the translator adopts the communicative approach when translating a political speech, he/she seeks to render its messages in the most natural style in the TL, for this notion of naturalness should be the dominant feature of the TT. This allows the translator to render the messages of the original using clear lexical equivalents, in a style which is less complex than the one through which the source texts are written. In other words, the translator not only employs less sophisticated equivalents, but also syntactic structures which are simpler than the ST ones for the sake of achieving naturalness in the TL.

Lexical clarity results in clearly and efficiently communicating the intended meanings of the ST and, most importantly, smoothing the communication process through the TT. This makes it easy for the TL readers to get the intended messages of the ST owing to the fact that they are not facing any linguistic blocks throughout the TT.

That's why, when dealing with a political speech and attempting to efficiently render its messages into the TL, lexical clarity proved to be of paramount importance. That is, through the use of less sophisticated equivalents, which are combined into simple structures, the intended messages of the original are conveyed in the most natural style, but are not altered in the TL. Lexical clarity, therefore, makes it uncomplicated for the TL readers to grasp the messages that the speech's producer intended to convey for they are not confronted by any linguistic barriers which block the communicative function of the TT. What is more is that through lexical clarity semantic naturalness is achieved in the TT. Achieving semantic naturalness in the TT is essential for it plays a huge role in avoiding confusion in interpreting the intended message of the ST from the point of view of the TT readers. Obviously, misinterpretation is usually caused by the presence of linguistic blocks in the TT.

Again, as far as the field of political translation is concerned, the findings of the comparative study, which was conducted for the sake of investigating the effectiveness of different translation approaches in the political domain, don't seem to validate the view that adherence to the stylistic features of a political text is a valid choice. In this regard, the major finding is that seeking to conform to the stylistic features of political speeches through the use of a sophisticated language style and complex syntactic structures does block the communicative function of the TT. On this point, when we talk about "adherence" to the form and therefore to the style of the ST, we immediately refer to the cognitive approach.

So, by adopting the cognitive approach to translation, the translator seeks to produce a TT which conforms to the form of the ST, and tries to reproduce its exact style of language for the sake of recreating the impact of the original on the TL readership. Thus, he opts for a sophisticated language style through the use of advanced equivalents and complex structures while transferring the ST messages to the TL. In other words, the translator sticks to the style of the original for the sake of "fidelity" to the ST which is the major principle of this approach.

The results of the comparative study support the assertion that when the ST message is rendered using a complex style of language, this not only usually leads to syntactic distortion, but most importantly to meaning loss, especially when dealing with texts in which there are loads of information and which are likely to produce a dense translation.

To put it in another way, trying to transfer the exact refined language through which the source texts (political speeches) are written and therefore employ advanced equivalents while rendering the ST messages into the TL does lead to meaning loss. In

this case, the TT readers cannot fully and easily understand the intended meanings of the original for their attention is directed towards the sophisticated language and the advanced equivalents which are employed throughout the TT. This makes it challenging for them to get the messages which the ST producer intended to convey for the use of advanced equivalents constitutes a linguistic barrier which does block the communicative function of the TT.

8.3. Chapter Summary

So, as regards the field of political translation, it was stated in the literature review that there is an insufficient research in this particular area of study for only few scholars have conducted their research for the sake of investigating the validity of certain translation approaches, methods and strategies in the political field.

Concerning the translation of political discourse in particular, the major contributions were those of Schäffner and Newmark. The two scholars had two different views with regard to the translation of political speeches.

The most salient contribution was that of Christina Schäffner who attributed much importance to the functionalist approach when it came to translating political speeches. According to her, the function of the TT in the target language community has to be taken into account during the translation process of political texts, in general, for it is the primary factor upon which the translation has to be based.

Newmark, as contrasted to Schäffner's hypothesis, argued that political texts, particularly speeches by politicians, should not be changed when translated for they belong to authoritative texts (as cited in Schäffner & Wiesemann, 2001, p. 135). For him,

when dealing with a political text, the translator should be as faithful to its form as possible.

So, given the fact that there has been little research on the translation of political discourse and that only few scholars attempted to investigate the validity of different translation approaches and strategies, and to demonstrate their effectiveness in handling the linguistic challenges posed by these texts, this thesis adopted a different perspective and thus shed light on a different translation approach which tends not to be adopted when dealing with such “sensitive” texts.

The comparative study, which was conducted in order to investigate the validity of two different approaches in the field of political translation: the communicative approach and the cognitive one, validates the assertion that the communicative approach is the most valid approach to be adopted when translating political speeches. Throughout the comparative study, contrastive analysis of the source as well as the target texts alongside comparative analysis of examples taken from the two translation versions of the same speeches proved the validity as well as the efficiency of this approach in the field of political translation as it was explained throughout the findings section of this chapter.

This dissertation revealed the fact that the communicative approach is absolutely the most valid approach to be adopted by a translator when dealing with political speeches. Furthermore, it demonstrated that the use of the cognitive approach in the translation of political discourse proved to be inefficient, both syntactically and semantically, when rendering the messages of the original. Therefore, the findings of this thesis are of paramount significance as far as the field of political translation is concerned. As it was previously mentioned, throughout the research process, I came to

the conclusion that insufficient research has been conducted and that there was a gap which needed to be filled in this particular area of study. So, not only will the findings of this thesis contribute to filling this gap and enriching the field of political translation, linguistically speaking, but, most importantly, will facilitate the task for the translator (as an expert) to handle problems posed by these text types so as to efficiently render their intended meanings and thus produce a translated version which sounds natural in the TL.

CONCLUSION

- **Thesis Summary**

This dissertation essentially aimed at demonstrating the effectiveness of the communicative approach to translation and thus proving its validity in the political domain, particularly when it comes to translating political speeches which are considered to be amongst the most challenging text types to translate. In this regard, translation scholars portrayed them as “sensitive” texts because of their translation process which is not only elaborate, but usually a complex one.

So, to achieve the purpose of the dissertation, a hypothesis was created and had been tested during the translation process of specific speeches delivered by His Majesty King Mohammed VI in order to either confirm it and therefore assert the validity of the aforementioned approach in the translation of political speeches or disconfirm it and opt for approaches other than this one. Most importantly, it was crucial to conduct a comparative study between two different translation versions of the same speeches; the previous one through which the cognitive approach was adopted, and thus the principle of form adherence had been applied throughout the translation, and my version through which the principles of the communicative approach were embraced. Accordingly, it sought to produce a more natural translation through which the messages of the original are communicated in the most natural and acceptable style for the TL audience.

In other words, linguistic analysis of the MAP's translation has shown that the translator(s) reproduced the exact form of the STs in the TL while rendering their

messages into it. Therefore, the original's complex syntactic structures were faithfully transferred to the TL. Moreover, the translator(s) attempted to conform to the stylistic features of the original for the sake of recreating the same impact on the target audience through the TT. To put it in another way, fidelity to the form, syntactic structures and to the style of the original is what really matters when translating a political speech.

In contrast of the previous version, the present one aimed at producing a more natural translation which is syntactically acceptable for the TL readers, and through which the ST intended meanings are conveyed in a style that makes them easily understood by the target audience. In other words, as the principles of the communicative approach were taken into account during the translation process of His Majesty's speeches, the ST messages were rendered in a style which conforms more closely to the thought- processes of the TL readers. Moreover, given the very fact that political speeches, in general, are characterized by a certain degree of linguistic complexity, lexical clarity was opted for for the sake of making the translated version accessible for the TL readership. Furthermore, syntactic naturalness was essential while conveying the ST messages into the TL. For this reason, I opted for less complex syntactic structures.

The very essential question, in this regard, is whether political speeches should be translated "as they are" while opting for a literal translation method and thus adhering to the exact form, syntactic structures and sentence order for they belong to authoritative texts as Newmark argued, or it is possible for the translator (as an expert) to adopt a target-text oriented approach and aim at communicating the messages of the speech in a more natural style without necessarily sticking to its form.

To answer this question, the findings of the comparative study proved the effectiveness and validity of the communicative approach when dealing with political speeches. Most importantly, the findings emphasized the very idea that the use of the aforementioned approach simplifies the task for the translator especially that the translation process of these text types tends to be challenging. Besides this, it enables the translator to “efficiently” communicate the ST messages through the TT. As a result, naturalness, acceptability and comprehensibility are achieved through it.

Other than the major purpose of this dissertation, it was crucial to cast light on specific notions and concepts bound to political translation and clarify them. To that end, chapter five was devoted to providing an overview about this interesting field of study. Therefore, this notion of “sensitivity” that is linked with political texts when it comes to their translation was made clear. Moreover, the relationship between translation and politics was highlighted. Besides this, what is meant by political discourse was clarified. The same chapter also discussed the different problems translators usually encounter when translating political speeches and the translation strategies which proved to be effective in the political domain. Furthermore, chapter five shed light on the functionalist approach which Schäffner believed translators have to adopt when dealing with political discourse.

Other than that, what makes this dissertation different from previous studies is that it gives much importance to the meanings of the political speech rather than its function or its form. That is, it focused on easily and effectively communicating the messages of these texts without necessarily clinging to their exact form and style of language. Therefore, naturalness and comprehensibility have been of paramount importance when it came to transferring the content of a political speech to the TL, for

when the two are achieved throughout the target texts, their readers who are usually unfamiliar with the culture of the ST producer easily grasp the intended messages of the STs.

So, although the communicative approach tends not to be adopted when it comes to the translation of political texts, and although translation scholars argued that political speeches should not be altered when translated, this thesis confirms its validity in the political domain, particularly when translating a political speech.

- **Major Findings Summarized**

As it was already stated in the discussion chapter, the comparative study and analysis of excerpts taken from the STs and TTs not only demonstrated that the communicative approach is the most valid approach to be adopted by translators when it comes to translating political discourse, but also indicated that the use of the cognitive approach proved to be inefficient, both semantically and syntactically, when rendering their messages into the TL.

To summarize the major findings of the study, it was demonstrated that adopting the cognitive approach when translating political speeches resulted in a certain degree of syntactic distortion and meaning loss as contrasted to the communicative approach which use not only resulted in achieving syntactic naturalness, but most importantly, comprehensibility in the TT.

Moreover, the findings emphasized the fact that language economy is allowed even when dealing with political discourse in case the ST intended meanings are not altered in the TL.

Essentially, it was argued in this dissertation that trying to conform to the stylistic features of a political speech through the use of a sophisticated language style as well as complex syntactic structures does block the communicative function of the TT. However, opting for lexical clarity leads to better understanding of these texts' messages for it results in clearly communicating the intended meanings of the ST and most importantly smoothing the communication process through the TT.

So, taking into consideration the study's findings and the thesis results which were highlighted through the previous chapter, I assert the validity of the communicative approach in the field of political translation and confirm its effectiveness in conveying the messages of a political speech to the target audience while achieving naturalness and comprehensibility.

- **Contribution**

Given the prominent role translation plays in the political domain, and given the complexities which translators encounter when attempting to render the messages of political speeches, let alone the sophisticated and formal style in which they are written, this thesis essentially aimed at simplifying the translation task for translators by demonstrating the most valid approach to be adopted, the strategies to be followed when facing syntactic as well as lexical complexities and the methods to be employed for the sake of facilitating the translation process of a political speech which is quite intricate. Therefore, this thesis inspires translators and translation students to efficiently deal with political speeches when rendering their content into the TL.

Another reason behind shedding light on this particular field of study is to produce a dissertation which contributes to enriching the literature on the translation of

political speeches, especially taking into consideration the gaps existing in the available one.

- **Concluding the Dissertation**

Now, it stands to reason that adhering to the very form of a political speech and transferring its syntactic structures to the TL when rendering its content into it is among the most erroneous choices a translator can make. This method is invalid when it comes to translating political speeches. This “fidelity” to the form of the original results in a kind of syntactic distortion in the TT and, thus, results in a lack of comprehensibility of the original’s messages which are also of paramount significance for a wider audience other than the source one.

Other than that, attempting to reproduce the sophisticated language style of a political speech through the TT not only results in a lack of clarity and therefore in meaning loss, but, obviously, it DOES BLOCK the communicative function of the TT for its readers are confronted with linguistic barriers. This makes it challenging for them to get the messages which the ST producer intends to convey.

Therefore, based on the findings of the comparative study, I strongly recommend opting for the communicative approach when dealing with a political speech. Obviously, the translator has to opt for strategies which allow him to “efficiently” render the messages of these dense texts. In this regard, following a word-for-word method is not really favoured in the case of political discourse. Needless to say that effectively communicating the messages of a political speech is much more important than conforming to its syntactic structures and stylistic features. For this reason, the

translator is not compelled to stick to the exact form of the ST paragraphs in order for him/her to produce an accurate and correct translation.

In this respect, K. Liu believed that “overly literal translations, far from being faithful, actually distort meaning by obscuring sense” (Goodreads, n.d., para. 27).

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