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Political terminology in the translation
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DEDICATIONS

First , and foremost , I would like to dedicate this humble work to my beloved parents for their understanding and for their support morally and financially , they are my source of strength and inspiration.

To my dear brothers , LAID and his wife LYNDA and FOUAD , to my lovely sisters NADIA and WAHIBA , to their husbands YACINE and TOUFIK .

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To my best and close friends LYNDA , MELISSA , KENZA , DJAMILA , ASSIA, AMIRA , SONIA .

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TO EVRYTHING IN MY LIFE ,MY SUPPORT,THE LIGHT OF MY EYES , MY MOTHER AND MY FATHER .

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INTRODUCTION

Among the different types of texts submitted to translation, we have chosen to focus on the political text. In the process of translating a political text, any translator encounters problems at the linguistic system level, format aspect, subject and function.

In our research, we will study the 4th chapter of the book entitled “الدولة” by Ahmed ABD ELHAFIDH to highlight some major limits and impacts of translating political terminology. The translator is at the necessity of learning, searching deeper and look after cultural background, political knowledge and the ideological attitude of the text readers. The mastery of both source and target languages is not sufficient for any political translation.

The translation of political terms is one of the most challenging tasks that the translator faces while rendering the message of political texts. Therefore, we seek through this research to identify the procedures that we can apply in this translation, to discuss the phenomenon of political specific terms and to provide ways on how we deal with them especially when we work on two different languages as Arabic and English.

Our study is going to answer this main question:

✓ What are the procedures and approaches of translation that we may adopt to overcome the major problems of terminology and meaning rendering of a political text?

Other questions do also interest our research, like:

- ✓ How to deal with the terms that do not have any equivalent in English dictionaries?

On the base of aforementioned problematic, we formulate the following hypothesis:

- We may adopt direct translation techniques, which consist in borrowing, calque and literal translation in addition to the interpretative theory.
- We may recourse to explanative translation in order to deal with the terms that do not have the exact equivalent in English dictionaries.

The main objective of our research is to discover the problems related to the translation of political terminology and to demonstrate to what extent the aforementioned procedures could help overcome the difficulties that we may find during translating them.

The reasons that push us to deal with this topic and to handle this corpus consist in the authenticity of the selected book, as it has not been translated yet into English language. Moreover, it is rich of political terms and we would like to provide a personal translation for this terminology. The selection of this topic is due to our personal interest in the political field, but also to the importance of translating political terms.

Our research pare consists in two major chapters. The first chapter is entitled "*Translation and politics*". It aims at providing general definitions. It contains four subtitles where we present an overview on specialized translation, an introduction to the translation of political texts, then we talk about the

specialized translation and terminology. Finally, we present the translation procedures used to render political terms and expressions.

The second chapter is entitled “ *Translation and analysis of political terms*”. It contains our attempt to translate the fourth chapter in the corpus from English into Arabic. We present our methodology of analysis as well. This chapter also holds an analytic study of the (11) examples taken from the corpus.

At the end of the two chapters .Then we conclude our research by presenting some answers to our problematic questions, introducing results and some recommendations, and finally opening perspectives and proposing some other angles of research.

We also suggest two glossaries of selected political terms in the corpus: Arabic/English and English-Arabic.

Elaborating this research was not without some difficulties, we mention for instance, the lack of Arabic references, also we had difficulties in finding the appropriate strategies to be as best methods to render the same meaning and the same effects of the source language .In addition to the lack of the exact equivalent for the political terms that have been chosen .

I. Chapter One

Translation and politics

Within the first part of our research paper, we will introduce the political translation and move to talk about terminology and translation. Then we will discuss the main difficulties and problems that a translator may encounter while dealing with political terminology. After that, we are going to take an overview of the outstanding methods in translation, and move to the procedures that we are going to use in order to render the political specific terms in our corpus. We will focus on borrowing, calque, literal translation and the interpretative model by defining them separately.

I.1 An overview on specialized translation

Specialized translation is a notion applied to fields and areas that require comprehensive knowledge, precision and awareness in terms of terminology and grammatical structure in order to translate a specialized text properly. (SCHÄFFNER, 2000; NEUBERT, 2000 & KELLY, 2005) consider specialized translation skills as fundamental since they enable translators to apprehend and investigate the original texts perfectly and solve the problems that will emerge in the translation process.

Furthermore, translators have the ability to provide well translated texts in those fields that they are specialists in. In addition, each particular area has its own characteristics.

(BOWKER & PEARSON, 2002).

There are various kinds of specialized translation, for instance, literary translation, legal translation, political translation, commercial translation, media translation, scientific translation, medical translation, technical translation...etc. in each of these fields, the texts have their own specific terminologies, idiomatic expressions and grammatical structures, which are not the features of the non-specialized texts. (<https://doi.org/10.53103/cjlls.v1i2.14> visited on October 25th, 2022) .

I.2 Introduction to the translation of political texts

Translation is an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways especially in politics. This is a responsible work which can either make a situation better or worse. In both cases, the meaning of the adjective “political” is central to our analysis. CHILTON & SCHÄFFNER (1997) say that “ *a text or an action is likely to be political if it involves power or resistance. Hence, texts are political when produced by a politician, but also when they contain some forms of power struggle.*” (CHILTON & SCHÄFFNER, 1997: 212).

The translations of a political speech, of a controversial play and of a newspaper editorial are good examples of translated political texts. Translation as a political behavior also covers a wide range of items, including activist translation, feminist translation and cannibalistic translation. Further, even translation studies can be political, in the sense that the analysis is trying to engage in a debate.(<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on october25th, 2022).

I.2.1 Methods to translate political texts

There are two most commonly used methods by translators:

Semantic translation and Communicative one.

(<https://www.uzbekscholar.com/index.php/uzs/article/download/170/154> visited on October 25th, 2022).

I.2.1.1 Semantic translation

This method is done by changing and maintaining ST features when the word's semantic representation is activated and as it shares a part of its representation with its translation equivalent. Therefore, the more nodes the two words share, the faster the translation is. Translators in political speeches mostly use this method. In fact, for the whole body of the speech, semantic translations are more interesting to balance between figurative and literal meanings. (<https://www.uzbekscholar.com/index.php/uzs/article/download/170/154> visited on October 25th, 2022).

A semantic translation consequently tends to reproduce the form of the original as closely as the TL norms will allow; furthermore, no effort is made to shift ST into a target cultural context. Greater attention is paid to rendering the author's original thought processes in TL, rather than attempting to re-interpret ST in a way that the translator considers more appropriate for the target setting. (NAGY, 2017:185)

“A semantic translation will therefore treat the original words as sacred, even if this requires reproducing inconsistencies, ambiguities and errors.”
(SHUTTELWORTH-COWIE, 2007:151).

The types of texts, which generally require a semantic approach, are literary, technical and scientific texts, in which the language of ST is as important as the content.(NAGY,2017:185)

I.2.1.2 Communicative translation

This second method consists of an attempt to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original; while the semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original in political negotiations.

As political translation is a disruptive and communicative practice for challenging power asymmetries and inequality in democratic processes and institutions, translation/interpretation process demands these both methods. Generally, the translators must perfectly master the grammar, lexical choice and spirit of the text with its perfection. However, they must also cope with pitfalls, cultural differences and other challenges.

By investigating the context of a political translation, as well as its textual and paratextual features, it is possible to come up with a better understanding of

hegemonic power processes involved in a text, including the intricacies of audience/speakerrelationship.

<https://www.uzbekscholar.com/index.php/uzs/article/download/170/154> visited on October 25th, 2022).

We'll try to show the use of these methods in the translation we have suggested to our corpus.

I.3 Specialized translation and terminology

Various authors (CABRE,2010) both in the field of translation and terminology have addressed the relation between translation and terminology. From the point of view of translation, terminology is considered as a tool to solve particular problems while in terminology, translated documents may serve as a source for extracting terms when there are no original texts on the subject in the target language.

Terminology and translation present a series of coincidences. Firstly, terminology and translation are characterized by their long traditions as applied subjects, in contrast to their recently established character as disciplines. Terminology and translation arise from the practical activity caused by the need to express specialized thought or to solve comprehension problems. Moreover, due to their relatively recent scientific recognition, both translation and terminology try to advance in the reaffirmation of their status as disciplines by placing emphases on the features that distinguish them from other subjects and

adhering to theories, which sustain their autonomous nature as a field of knowledge. In addition to this, terminology and translation are interdisciplinary fields of a cognitive linguistic and communicative basis. As a result, their foundation principles come from the cognitive language and communication sciences. Besides both subjects are information and communication areas, which have, knowledge categories and units expressing them. They are projected on communicative acts and immersed in particular social contexts. Finally yet importantly, language is the essence of both disciplines, language is the expression system that reflects the speaker's conception of reality and allows individuals to interact and express their ideas and thoughts. (<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

Despite their similarities, translation and terminology are different fields of knowledge that focus on two different objects .Translation deals with the study of the translation process and the analyses of the translated text, and terminology focuses on lexical form and content nodes representing knowledge as structured in the experts mind. Terminology and translation are also explicitly distinguished by their purposes. Translation is concerned with expressing in a language a semantic pragmatic structure originally produced in another language while terminology aims at collecting specialized terms to compile them and produce terminological resources (glossaries, dictionaries, vocabularies or databases) intended to be readily accessible and useful to translation experts, among other professionals.

Finally, translation and terminology bear an asymmetrical relationship. Specialized translation is inevitably in need of terminology to produce adequate texts, and this is so because experts use terms for their texts. In practical terminological work, terms are gathered from texts produced by specialists in real communicative situations. In other hand, in the process of elaboration of glossaries term extraction from original texts instead of translated texts is a priority. Only in situations where there is no discourse on a subject in a given language, are translated texts used as terminological sources. . (<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

I.3.1 The translation perspective on terminology

From the standpoint of translation as an activity, terminology is conceived as an instrument for translation terminology resources: to provide to translators the information needed to solve their doubts, which is to find an equivalent in the target language, learn the meaning of the term in the source language or select the best option among several alternative terms. However, beyond its instrumental function, terminology also serves translators as a means for acquiring knowledge about a special domain. The terms of any specialty are interrelated by different types of relationships (generic, specific, cause, effect, part-whole, anterior, posterior, material object, function, instrument, etc.) and constitute knowledge structures. Thus knowing the terminology of a field implies acquiring knowledge

of it . In this sense, terminology has a metacognitive function as it helps translators to organize their knowledge on the subject, and provides them the lexical units (terms) to express the specialized knowledge units of the field adequately.(<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

I.3.2 Terminological problems in specialized translation

In the relationship between terminology and translation two situations implying two different kinds of need, can be distinguished. On the one hand, the terminology requirements of any translation and on the other hand, the translator terminology needs. In the first case, the terminological work to be carried out by the translator is adhoc terminology, while in the second, the aim is to develop glossaries useful to translators and the method is that of systematic terminology work. When translating, translators face a diversity of problems posed either by the text to be translated or the different contexts of production and reception of the original and translated text among which only a few are terminological problems. Translators need to recognize when a problem is related to terminology in order to solve it with a terminological method.

Translation problem is terminological only when it effects terms i.e lexical units with a precise meaning in a given special field. A terminological problem may be related to term understanding and the term pragmatic properties

in the original text or to the search of equivalents. The following are situations all translators may acknowledge having been involved in:

- ✓ Not knowing all or part of term, its meaning, its grammatical use or pragmatic value in the source language.
- ✓ Not knowing if in the target language there is a lexicalized unit semantically and pragmatically equivalent to the term used in the original text.
- ✓ Doubting whether a given unit of the target language is the most appropriate equivalent among the alternative found.
- ✓ Ignoring or having doubts about the phraseology used in a particular field of specialty.

In order to solve the problems encountered in the understanding of the S.T translators use reference books to learn the meaning of units or their grammatical and pragmatic conditions of use. These reference works are often reduced to monolingual specialized dictionaries in the original language or bilingual and multilingual terminological databases. Translators expect to find the information they need to fully comprehend the text to translate,. They may also consult experts with competence in the source language. .In some cases terminological resources do not resolve translator's doubts. Sometimes this is due to the lack of reference terminology in the language of translation, but most of the time the cause is attributable to the lack of updated glossaries or their inadequacy for the specific needs of translation. Among the problems caused by the inexistence of

terminology which reference works left unresolved, we can find the following cases related to the target language:

- ✓ It is not possible to find a lexicalized unit (term) because specialists do not use this language to communicate on the subject.
- ✓ There is no lexicalized unit satisfactory from the linguistic point of view because specialists recourse to systematic use of loan.
- ✓ There is no standard unit agreed upon by the specialists or sanctioned by standarzation or normalization bodies.

In the quest for equivalents, translators start at least in principles, from the assumption that all terminological units in the source text will have an equivalent terminological unit in the target language. If the search is unsuccessful and equivalent is found (a situation that only occurs when the topic at issue has never been dealt with in the target language translators may propose a solution ,i.e, a new term, which should be accordingly acknowledged with a footnote. It is clear that to be able to propose a term; translators must have acquired sound knowledge of lexical morphology, lexicology, sociolinguistics and pragmatics. Besides, some degree of feasibility of use of the suggested term is required.

When confronted with different alternative terms to decide between choosing one possibility or coining a new term is not an easy task. It implies considering all the possibilities and means of resolution for each type of problem and act accordingly. Generally speaking, translators must consider other proposals and enological criteria established by standarzation bodies, the general

structure of language and lexical resources available (including loan and possible adaptations) and the grammatical possibilities to form new terms.

The characteristics of the specialized areas term system and the new terminological unit will form parts of the linguistic viability of the proposed term and its chances of being accepted and used by expert groups. Once all the possibilities have been considered, the translator must make a decision and choose the term to be used in the translation. This term must be sufficiently documented so as to avoid the proliferation of term coined by translators as individual translators are not sources of consolidated reference terminology.

It is not always clear which positions should be adopted before denominative variation. Given the presence of numerous equivalents, translators may consider the convenience and adequacy of a formal diversity in the target text with respect to the original text, The relevance of the formal diversity in relation with the area of knowledge, and the characteristics of each lexical variant in order to decide on the following options:

- ✓ Respect the denominative variation of the original text and use all the variants indiscriminately, as if they all were interchangeable.
- ✓ Use the variants discriminatly selecting one or another for different uses.
- ✓ Select one or more variants as systematic forms of reference.

In any case, in order to maintain or reduce the variants, the translator must take into account some general linguistic variation aspects related to the geographic scope of language and its diversification.

I.3.2.1 Terminology resources for translators:

To solve the terminological problems that arise in the translation phase, all involving the search for an equivalent or the selection of the most appropriate equivalents. Translators make use of the three main types of resources:

Monolingual textual documentation resources:

- Specialized texts on the subject preferably in digital format, usually via the internet.

Terminological documentation resources:

- Bilingual and multilingual dictionaries, terminology and knowledge databases.

Bilingual or multilingual textual resources:

Parallel or multilingual comparable corpus. (<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th, 2022).

a) Textual resources

To acquire general information about a subject, translators may make direct consultation to specialists or consult general and monographic works

(manuals, monographs and articles) as well as encyclopedias and tools for documentary works ,such as hierarchical classifications, subject indices or the suauri, which also provides a greater or lesser degree information about the conceptual structure of the subject through terms. Currently most of the queries profit from the advances of the internet, these of the queries profit from the advanced search engines available on the internet.

These engines allow searches provide not only terms but also concordances, linguistic contexts containing the term being sought. As already known the criteria used to asses specialized texts are the same as those used for general texts. In the latter, expressiveness variety and originality prevail over other features, while in specialized texts conciseness, accuracy and adequacy are the most relevant criteria.(<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

b) Bilingual resources:

To solve translation issues related to equivalents, in addition to the textual documentation just mentioned, translators also use dictionaries, vocabularies or specialized lexicons, terminology standards and terminological databases. Lexicographical works – general or specialized and online, digital or paper format – are a good source for obtaining and cross-checking knowledge on a given subject, and they are even more useful when the subject is approached from the point of view of the user’s interests. Aligned parallel corpora provide translators terminological equivalents in context. Besides this type of material, in order to

increase the efficiency of their searches, translators must also take into account the value and reliability of the documents consulted and their sources. According to this criterion, it must be distinguished between informative or descriptive documents from texts having an instructive or standardization purpose. Included in this second category are international and national standards as well as those standards elaborated by institutions with authority on terminology, and all compilations of terms directly or indirectly standardized by authorized institutions.

Terminology banks have played an important role in the information society. As they were originally conceived as instruments for translation, they were basically bilingual or multilingual, and focused more on forms of designations than on the conceptual aspects of terms. Later, when terminology focused on the standardization processes of minority languages, monolingual banks (with or without equivalents) allowed studying content-related aspects further. The primary advantage of terminology banks in relation to traditional glossaries is the possibility to be continuously updated, as well as their capacity to store a large number of terms and term-related information, which allows oriented and selected data retrieval. Initially, the purpose of translation-oriented terminology banks was facilitating translators the search work by providing a lot of information in one work. The underlying idea was that the needs leading translators to search a terminology bank were similar to those that drove them to

consult dictionaries (spelling of a term, meaning, grammatical information, area of use, equivalents pragmatic or normative adequacy of variants, etc.).

However, this information was often blurred by the importance given to the concept-term relationship and standard forms in terminology theory, which rested importance to other types of data highly necessary for translators, such as contexts of use, grammar and variants. To fill these gaps and optimize the efficiency of specialized banks of information.

(<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

Current terminology data banks, as foreseen by SAGER in 1990, are in fact knowledge data banks, as they:

- ✓ Integrate various related databases: textual, terminological, documentary
- ✓ Contain a wide variety of data such as nomenclatures, specialized terms, collocations and phraseology, with the information necessary to identify all those units.
- ✓ Can be used as monolingual, bilingual or multilingual dictionaries indistinctively.
- ✓ Allow online access.
- ✓ Can be used as the basis for the production of dictionaries.

A database of these characteristics is not only a tool for consultation, but rather a basic tool for dictionary editing and knowledge transfer. Thus, from being no more than an automated version of a dictionary aimed for restricted use, databases became multifunctional and flexible instruments catering for the search needs and interests of different user groups. In brief, from one and isolated database, we are heading today towards a system environment, from which access to remote information contained in various databanks is provided. This is possible thanks to intelligent search engines, which, given a query, gather and offer all the information about it and found in different individual databases. .
(<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

c/ The translators' involvement

When confronted with a terminological problem, translators may adopt four different degrees of terminology involvement. At the first level of involvement, in order to solve a terminological problem, translators basically consult dictionaries and specialized databases and, if they cannot find a solution, they resort to terminology consultation services. If the problem is not solved, translators may simply write the original term with quotation marks or explain the concept through a paraphrase.

In this first level, translators are completely passive in terminology as they only need lists of consultation centres, data banks and specialized dictionaries, together with some adequate training to consult them properly.

The second level of terminology involvement occurs when translators cannot find an official solution for the terminological problem and draw on their general linguistic competence to fill the gap with a neological term, which must be documented in a footnote. In this way, the translation process is unblocked by proposing a well-formed unit in the target language. As in the first level, the translator does not participate in terminology work in this case, as the resolution of the terminological problem is approached from the logic of lexicology, and not from terminology.

It is at the third level of involvement that in order to find an equivalent, the translator acts as a terminologist from the methodological point of view: once the problem is located in the conceptual structure of the field, the terminological gap is filled by means of a new term proposal through observation of the patterns of term-formation in the field of specialty, and pondered regarding its viability of use. In this case, the translator starts to be minimally active in terminology and acts as ad hoc terminologist.

At the fourth level of involvement, translators resolve terminological problems and cover denominative gaps by drawing on terminological information from their own databases, which contain the terms as well as the term proposals from prior translations. Besides, at this level translators edit the terms in a glossary, so that it can be useful to other translators working on the same topic. By doing this, the translator acts as systematic terminologist, and must know the correct methodology for systematic monolingual and multilingual terminology

search. To be able to act as a systematic terminologist, translators should also learn some of the basic principles of terminology, as the following:

- Terminology should not be confused with translation; terminology work consists in finding terminological equivalents (i.e. lexical units used by experts in the target language).

- Neither must terminology be confused with systematic neological work. Neologisms are used when all the possibilities of finding a real term have been exhausted.

- Terms are lexical units of languages, thus lexical formation rules and tendencies for word combination in discourse should be respected.

- Terms are indivisible units with form and content; thus, terms cannot be reduced neither to a concept, regardless of its form in a specific language, nor to a designation dissociated from its content.

- The form and content of terminological units are doubly systematic: first of all in relation to the general language, and more specifically, in relation to the field of expertise to which they belong.

- The form and content of a term are thematically specific; consequently, a lexical unit is a term only if it is associated to a field of expertise.

- All terminological data must have a real source. This means that terms in monolingual terminology works are collected from real specialized discourse produced by experts; in the case of a neological proposal, the source is the author

who suggests the neologism.(<https://benjamins.com/catalog/hts.1> visited on November 10th,2022).

I.3.2.2 Problems in translating political terminology

Catford (1965) states that "*translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language.*" (CATFORD, 1965:20).

Different classifications of translation problems have been proposed by translation theorists and scholars based on their perceptions on how translation process is carried out and which problems and difficulties arise in the process. One of the key figures working with functionalist approaches to translation is Christiane NORD who points out that "*translation problems may be categorized as pragmatic, cultural, linguistic or text-specific*".(NORD, 1997: 64) This research follows her classification to deal with problems encountered by translators while translating political texts. Therefore, the rest of this section will explain the translation problems in relation with terminology:

a) Linguistic problems:

The differences between the original and the target languages create linguistic difficulties. No two languages, to a great extent, are identical, since languages usually differ in terms of grammatical constructions, idiomatic expressions, and conditions.

b) Cultural problems:

They refer to the difference in expressing diverse ideas and approaching in particular texts. For example, there is difference between the English pattern for an instruction manual and the French one, or a culture may use a particular categorization for types of animals while the other may not.

c) Pragmatic problems:

Pragmatic issues point to any problems concerning time, place and context. The most effective way to represent pragmatic issues is by the way of state institutions which names and associations are not the same in two different cultures (e.g., American State Departments vs. British Ministries).

d) Text specific problems:

Text particular issues are connected to a specific text. In other words, there are some problems and difficulties that are found in a particular text and not in other texts. For instance, The Kurdish General Power of Attorney text, as a legal document, is written in one paragraph without having any sections and subsections, while in the UK, it is divided into several sections and subsections.

Concerning our corpus of study, we think that the most frequent problems are rather linguistic and text specific because of the expositive nature of the Arabic original text.

I.3.3 Difficulties of translating political terms and expressions

A feature of political system is that it is composed of strongly related texts, so while creating a new text (e.g. translations) we must pay attention to coherence with the rest of the political texts. This coherence is ensured by political terminology and by some non-terminological elements.

Tackling specialized language is never an easy job for translators, as they could possibly use other linguistic choices, or they might not approve the prevailing words and expressions.

Another hardship that translators could challenge is that the documentation sources could not be accessible to them. In translating political texts, adopting the existing source language terms and expressions by the translators is extremely crucial, due to the fact that this will be the code of political translation and the device of coherent texts.

In order to obtain and establish the most appropriate equivalent between the original and the target texts, translators should pay a very close attention to many political, linguistic and cultural features when they come across new notions and ideas in the process of translation. (<https://doi.org/10.53103/cjlls.v1i2.14> visited on october 25th, 2022) .

I

I.3.3.1 Clashing ideologies

NEWMARK (1991:161) comments "the translator's neutrality is a myth". So, this can be shown in using the term 'terrorists', 'fanatic' or 'extremist' by the western media for the Palestinians who resist the Israeli occupation, instead of

using the expression 'resistant'. However, an Arab translator who believes in resistance against the Israeli occupation would translate the above concept into "رجال المقاومة"

I.3.3.2 Neologisms

NEWMARK (1991) states: "*Political language is particularly susceptible to a quick 'accept' and 'reject' and every word as well as every person gets ten minutes of fame*" (NEWMARK, 1991:153). Since politics is changing in its nature, new words and expressions can be added to political diction in order to match political events and changes. However, a good and alert translator is expected to be acquainted with the new words and expressions and therefore to find the proper equivalent that helps the reader to understand the new term in the right context.

I.4 Translation procedures used to render political terms and expressions

In the process of translation, a translator uses various strategies to achieve adequate translation. The term 'strategy' itself connotes a course of action undertaken to achieve a particular goal in an optimal way. The term "strategy" in "translation strategies" is often used synonymously with such terms as "procedure," "technique," "method," "tactic," "approach," and so forth. Their meanings overlap, and translation researchers define them in various ways.

(<http://www.sanjun.org/html/2013StrategiesOfTranslation.pdf> visited on October 25th, 2022).

LOESCHER (1991) defines translation strategy 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 to another.(LOESCHER,1991:.76)

I.4.1 VINAY and DARBELNET’S procedures

VINAY and DARBELNET’S (1958) translation procedures used to deal with incompatibilities between SL and TL structures distinguishes two major methods of translation. A direct translation, which generally resembles word by word quotation of the original message in the target language, including borrowing, calque and literal translation. An oblique translation in which the translator interprets, elaborates or summarizes, the explicit contents of the original, embraces transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation translation procedures.

Moreover, these procedures can be employed at three levels of language: the lexicon; the grammatical structures; and the message. Which stands for higher elements of text, including, besides sentences and paragraphs, certain situational utterances that convey broader meanings while the direct translation is more closely tied to the original text and the oblique translation relies to a greater extent on interpretive resemblance to function independently. (WALINSKI,2015:58)

I.4.1.1 Direct translation procedures

In direct translation, the SL message can be transposed element by element into TL because of parallelisms between the two languages. In such cases, when the translator notices a gap in the target language, he can employ either a parallel category or a parallel concept to convey the meaning of the source text. (WALINSKI, 2015: 57-58). In direct translation, the SL message can be transposed element by element into TL because of parallelisms between the two languages. The two strategies comprise seven procedures, of which direct translation covers three:

I.4.1.1.1 Borrowing

It is relatively the simplest of all procedures used for translation, involves using foreign phrasing in the target text. The reason for the gap in the target language is usually metalinguistic. Nowadays, it is frequently caused by new technologies entering rapidly the surrounding reality. (WALINSKI,2015:57-60)

The SL word is transferred directly to the TL. This category (1995: 31–2; 2004: 129) covers words such as the Russian rouble, datcha, the later glasnost and perestroika, that are used in English and other languages to fill a semantic gap in the TL. Sometimes borrowings may be employed to add local colour (sushi, kimono, Osho–gatsu . . . in a tourist brochure about Japan, for instance. (MUNDAY,2016:89). which is relatively the simplest of all procedures used for translation, involves using foreign phrasing in the target text. The reason for the gap in the target language is usually metalinguistic. Nowadays, it is frequently

caused by new technologies entering rapidly the surrounding reality.
(WALINSKI,2015:57-60)

I.4.1.1.1.1 Types of borrowing in translation:

There are three (03) types of borrowing:

a/ Phonetic borrowings

They can be considered as the most common aspect in all languages. Sometimes called loan words such as the words (table, labor, travel, chair) are phonetic borrowed from French language; while the words (nomenklatura, apparatchik, sputnik) are phonetic borrowed from Russian language; and finally words (soprano, bank, duet) are phonetic borrowings from Italian language, etc. (JAAFAR.BURAGOHAIN,2019)

b/ Semantic borrowings

It is used when a new form or meaning of the word existing in the language is originally borrowed from another language, for example the meaning of the verb (to live) comes from the verb (to dwell) which is originally found in Old

English and had the meaning of (to wander).
(JAAFAR.BURAGOHAIN,2019)

c/ Morphemic borrowings

They're used when affixes are borrowed from a language and added in a language system of another. (JAAFAR.BURAGOHAIN,2019)

I.4.1.1.1.2 The importance of borrowing

As pointed out by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), perhaps the most interesting aspect of using borrowings relates to creating specific stylistic effects, e.g. introducing the flavor of the foreign culture into a translation. In such cases the translator may opt to leave the foreign elements intact. On the other hand, terms borrowed from English tend to be associated with the modern socio-economic development, which seems to explain why some companies in Poland decide to call their human resources department "Dzial Human Resources" instead of "Dzial Kadr".(WALINSKI,2015:57-60)

I.4.1.1.2 Calque

It was VINAY and DARBELNET (1958) who, put calque on the map, but the idea goes back far further than that. "*The word comes from the Latin "calcare", meaning to tread, or press, which itself is a derivative of "calx", heel. The word did not pass to us directly, but comes via Italian.*" .(LEWIS and SHORT,1955:267).

(<https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/meta/2001-v46-n3-meta158/004120ar/> visited on 25th ,2022).

Calque is a particular kind of borrowing as a phrase is borrowed from the foreign language, and its component parts are translated. Recent, and more positive-minded, studies of calque, such as those of Chansou (1984: 281-285) and Santoyo (1987: 240-249) focus on the neologising power of the calque mechanism as a way of both conveying new concepts to new target audiences and of enriching the vocabulary of the receptor language. . Both writers are concerned to provide an adequate definition of calque, as is ROMAINE (1995: 55-59), who also discusses other types of lexical borrowing within the context of languages in contact.

DUVAL (1990: 27-33), on the other hand, is more concerned to show the limitations of bilingual dictionaries which function on word-for-word equivalents, whereas he says that translators need to be aware of words in context.

(<https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/meta/2001-v46-n3-meta158/004120ar/> visited on October 25th ,2022).

According to NEWMARK (1988), this technique should be employed only when one translates an actual neologism, ensuring that it optimally matches the SL neologism. It seems clearly from all these views that calque is a type of borrowing ,where a word or expression is translated literally from one

language into another by adopting the structure from the source language and coining a new term in the target language. It is one of the techniques that we will adopt in the process of translating our corpus.

I.4.1.1.2.1 Types of calque

There are two types of calque:

a/ Lexical calque

It's a calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression.

b/ Structural calque

It introduces a new construction into the language. (VENUTI,2000:85)

I.4.1.1.3.2 The relation between borrowing and calque

Since borrowing and calque are strongly related, it is sometimes difficult to draw an absolute border between these two translation procedures. Calque can be considered as a special kind of borrowing.

(<https://www.erudit.org/en/journals/meta/2001-v46-n3-meta158/004120ar/> visited on October 25th, 2022).

MANCZAK-WOHLFELD (2006) says that Polish has a long history of borrowing expressions from English in a wide variety of semantic areas, including business, sport, technology, as well as numerous other domains.

Although borrowings and calques are relatively straight forward solutions to various problematic situations encountered in the translation process, “ *they should be used with caution. It seems that a lot of translators are biased to*

think that words and structures borrowed from English sound perfectly right to Polish speakers, which is not necessarily true. Expressions like "marketingowiec" (marketer) sound awkward, despite the fact that both marketing have become popular word used in common contexts. "

(WALINSKI,2015: 57-60)

I.4.1.1.3 Literal translation

According to WALINSKI (2015), literal translation or word for word translation, relies on the direct transfer of a text from SL into a grammatical and meaningful text in TL.

In practice, literal translation occurs most commonly when translating between two languages of the same family and works most efficiently when they also share the same culture. Despite seemingly limited scope of applications, this procedure is among preferred ways of translating in those functional contexts where more emphasis is laid on preserving the verbatim meaning of the original text than attaining stylistic elegance.

It occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages. According to HURTADO ALBIR (2002), this is only possible when the two languages are very close to each other.

Research carried out by TIRKKONEN-CONDIT (2002, cited in TIRKKONEN-CONDIT, 2005) shows that a tendency to translate literally occurs in both beginner and experienced translators. This is visible not only in the translation process but also in the finished translations. The author claims that

literal translation is the default procedure used by a person translating a text until that person notices a problem with the text of the translation. This finding is in line with the theoretical considerations of NEWMARK, who believes that “*literal translation to be the basic translation procedure*” (NEWMARK, 1988: 70)

The tendency to translate literally as a default procedure was also noted by Nili MANDELBLIT (1996) as in her psycholinguistic experiment bilinguals were asked to translate idioms from French into English and vice versa, each subject translating into their mother tongue. According to the researcher’s hypothesis, the idioms with a different cognitive mapping in the target language would be more difficult and thus take more time to translate. The results confirmed this hypothesis but also showed that “*when translating DMC (different mapping condition) sentences, subjects tended to first suggest a word-to-word (and ‘same mapping’) translation for the source sentence and only later propose the better translation*” (MANDELBLIT, 1996: 493, cited by TIRKKONEN-CONDIT, 2005: 409).

Although these direct translation procedures are the most common strategies in translation studies, but another theory has achieved success in

translation studies. This is the interpretive model or the interpretative theory that was established by Danica SELESKOVITCH and Marianne LEDERER. (1984)

I.5 The interpretive theory relevance for political texts

The interpretive model of translation, championed in Paris from the 1960s onward by Danica SELESKOVITCH and Marianne LEDERER was initially applied to the study of conference interpreting. (Munday, 2016:100).

Interpretive Theory, also known as the sense-based theory, came into being with the publication of the doctoral dissertation of Danica Seleskovitch in 1968. With rich experience in conference interpreting, Seleskovitch is regarded as the pioneer of the Interpretive Theory. In 1984, Seleskovitch and Lederer co-authored the *Interpreter pour Traduire*, symbolizing the establishment of the Interpretive Theory.

The 1980s was an important period for the Interpretive Theory with the constant appearance of research fruits. The researchers drew on the cognitive psychology, experimental psychology, and neuropsychological research results and established a whole set of interpreting theories, which makes the theory more scientific. The researchers also extended the Interpretive Theory to the written translation of non-literary and to the teaching of translation and interpreting. The Interpretive Theory considered interpreting as a communication, not simply a linguistic behavior. It contends that the nature

of interpreting is to interpret the non-verbal sense of discourse instead of its linguistic meaning.

SELESKOVITCH and LEDERER argue that in a communication, people show great interest in the information the other party transmitted and the thought the other party expressed.

The essence of the Interpretive Theory is as follows: what the interpreters try to understand and interpret is not the linguistic form of the source language, but the sense and idea the speakers want to convey, so the basic task for the interpreters is to deverbalize. In SELESKOVITCH's opinion, the Interpretive Theory may be more proper to be called "communication and interpretive theory" because first of all,, it is a theory for interpreting based on the observance and analysis of live interpreting, which leads to its unique standing point and perspective from the normal translation theories of linguistic schools. It discusses the sense conveyance of interpreting by regarding interpreting as communicative activities, in which language is not the only object to cope with, while to understand, memorize and judge in accordance with the cognition of both the source and target language and the communicative situation are more important. The Interpretive Theory holds that the goal of interpreters is to look for the functional equivalence for the target language speaker.

The Interpretive Theory led the western interpreting research into a new stage and its fresh theoretical perspective made the interpreting studies take on a

new look. Although four decades have passed since its birth, the Interpretive Theory still enjoys its popularity and significance in the interpreting studies.

(<http://www.academypublication.com/issues/past/tpls/vol04/09/tpls0409.pdf>

visited on October 26th,2022)

To sum up,we should know and note that the translation of political terminology is not just a process of language transfer.It is challenging and problematic for translators since texts belonging to the political field are considered as specialized texts which includes specific terms,expressions,complex grammatical structures and more importantly overtons.Translating political terminology requires mastery and knowledge in several aspects,manely linguistic , cultural, and political background of both languages,and the events where the text is produced.To strengthen our research and provide more explanations about translating political terminology ,we will extract some examples in the practical part that holds also our attempt to translate the selected examples from Arabic into English with the use of some translaton procedures,in addition to the analyses process for each term where we show the appropriate strategy to use in order to render the meaning from Arabic to English.

CHAPTER TWO

Translation and analysis of political terms used in book "الدولة" by Ahmed

ABELHAFID

II.1.Presentation of the corpus the 4th chapter of the book "الدولة" by Ahmed ABDELHAFID

We have selected the chapter entitled "نظم الحكم في الدولة" from the book "الدولة". It was published in 2001 by Ahmed ABDELHAFID and the selected 4th chapter consists in nine pages.

We have chosen this chapter because we found it full of political terms, on which our research is based. These are going to be the scope of our investigation and analysis in the practical chapter of our study. We are also going to arrange them in a form of glossaries in both Arabic and English versions.

In this chapter, ABDELHAFID talked about the systems of governments that differ from one country to another according to different civilizations, cultures and areas. He also talked about the ways the ruler or the president reaches his position to manage the affairs of the nation or an entire country. These ways do vary according to the governing systems of each country.

II.2 Summary of the book "الدولة" by Ahmed ABDELHAFID

II.2.1 About the author

Ahmed ABDELHAFID is an Egyptian politician and he is the head of the Egyptian Nasserite political party, which is considered as one of the most famous political parties in Egypt. ABDELHAFID is considered as one of the prominent leaders in the field of human rights as he is a member in the Egyptian Human Rights Organization. He is also a writer in the political field and from his famous writings, there are: *الدولة والحزب العربي الديمقراطي*.

Ahmed ABDELHAFID died on November 4, 2019.

NB/ We want to draw the attention of our reader that we did not specify a subtitle about the author's biography because of the lack of information about the writer.

Here we go directly to talk about the book.

II.2.2 About the book "الدولة" by

Ahmed ABDELHAFID

الدولة is a political book containing 116 pages. It was first issued in 2001 through Al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies. It is Written by Ahmed ABDELHAFID and consists of five chapters:

- **Chapter one** deals with the State and its pillars.

In this chapter, the author introduces us to the meaning of the State in the both fields of law and politics. We can find the various definitions that have been put forth to the word "State" as well. In this chapter, he also addresses the basic elements of building a State, which are three basic pillars: people, region, political power, and those who have required international recognition as a pillar of a nation-building.

- **Chapter two** is about the origin of the State.

In this chapter , the author talks about the origin of the concept of *State*, that came through the development of human society through the ages to our present time. It is also about the authority to which this society is subject. Therefore, the first concept of political science emerged, and it is the "State". The author also talks about the emergence of the contemporary Arab State.

➤ **Chapter three** is entitled country types.

In this chapter, Ahmed ABDELHAFID simply gives us a simplified view of the main divisions of countries in terms of form and sovereignty.

- First, in terms of form

a/ The simple State: it is a unified State with one authority and one constitution.

b/ Composite State: A State where two or more States are united to achieve common goals .

c/ Attempts at Arab unity: the hopes of Arabs to establish a State

- Second, in terms of sovereignty

a/ A fully sovereign State: a State which is fully personal and without submission to other States.

b/ Incomplet sovreignty State: it is a State which does not enjoy the basic functions of the State and is therefore subject to the sovereignty of other States.

➤ **Chapter four** it is our corpus and the author discusses in it the systems of governing in the State, which are:

a/ The monarchies in which the president is chosen from the royal class by heredity;

b/ The republican system, where the head of State is chosen by election for a certain period of time.

-Democratic and Non-Democratic systems

a/ Non-Democratic regimes: power is in the hands of one person. Among the features of the non-democratic system, we find absolute monarchy, dictatorship and Totalitarianism.

b/ Democratic system: it is a system based on the rule of the people, which means that people are the source of authority and their will is the origin of sovereignty.

➤ **Chapter five** represents the fifth and final chapter of the book and it deals with the development of the Egyptian State.

The building of the modern Egyptian State has gone through several stages, the first was the politics of Mena and its successors where the regime was hereditary monarchy. The next State was a civil one, and then Alexander adopted the pharaonic regime. After that, Egypt moved to the Roman State until the Islamic conquest came and Egypt became an Arab and Islamic nation. After that, Egypt became an Ottoman Egypt State. Finally, Egypt remained a presidential republic, governed by the president, and Egypt remained a unified central State after the July revolution.

II.3. The methodology of analyzing the corpus the 4th chapter of the book "الدولة" by Ahmed ABDELHAFID

This section is devoted to explain the methodology of our analysis of the selected examples from the corpus. The work investigates translation approaches and procedures that are borrowing, calque, literal translation, in addition to the

interpretative theory, which allows us an explanative translation for some passages during our translation.

We first have selected 11 political specific terms from the 4th chapter of the book entitled "الدولة" by AHMED ABDELHAFID (Our corpus). Then, we propose to organize them in a table, which includes their explanation. Next, we note in the analysis the translation process used to convey the items into the Target Language. Finally, the tables are followed by personal comments to show how and why we have adopted a given way of translation in particular situations during our long path of translating the whole 4th chapter.

II.4. Translation and analysis of selected examples from the corpus :

Example 1

Example	"أصبحت في حدودها الدنيا التي تكاد تكون ذات طبيعة بروتوكولية" (ص 89)	
Term explanation	Arabic	بروتوكولية: صول و قواعد متبعة في الشؤون الدبلوماسية https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	english	Protocol :forms of ceremony and etiquette observed by diplomats Htpps://www.wordnik.com
Our translation	« Have become within their minimum limits ,which are almost protocol . »	

Example 2

Example	"ديكتاتورية و هو نظام يقوم كسابقه على اساس انفراد شخص بالسلطة" (ص 94)	
Term explanation	arabic	ديكتاتورية:حكم الفرد او الجماعة دون الالتزام بموافقة المحكومين https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	english	Dictatorship :a form of government in which absolute power is concentrated in a dictator or a small clique Htpps://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary
Our translation	« Dictatorship :it is a system which is like its predecessor , based on one person having power...»	

Example 3

Example	".....كما ان انتشار الفكر <u>الديموقراطي</u> في العالم المتقدم ادى الى تضاؤل امتيازات الملوك"(ص92)	
Term explanation	arabic	الديموقراطي: نظام حكم تكون فيه مساهمات الاشخاص و مجموعات المصالح في اتخاذ القرار مساهمة مباشرة https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	english	Democratic: a form of government in which the citizens hold the power Htps://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary
Our translation	« The spread of democratic thought in the developed world has led to a diminution of previleges of kings ' previleges ... »	

➤ Our analysis of the examples 1, 2 & 3

The appropriate technique of translation for those terms is “*borrowing*” since we cannot find any English equivalents for them. The words are directly taken from the source text and carried over into the target text without any changes, in order to keep and translate the same cultural dimension to foreign readers.

We find this strategy available to translate such political terms.

➤ Example 4

Example	"و غالبا ما تكون هناك محكمة خاصة تشكل لمحاكمته بتشكيل مختلف عن محاكم السلطة القضائية العادية..."(ص90)	
Term explanation	arabic	السلطة القضائية: هي الفرع الحكومي الذي ينظر في النزاعات و يبث فيها https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	english	Judicial authority :means the power and right to perform judicial functions https://www.lawinsider.com
Our translation	«A special court is often set up to prosecute him in a different manner than in any ordinary court of the judicial authority ... »(p90)	

➤ Example 5

Example	"غير ان هذه السلطات ليست سلطات استبدادية مطلقة بل سلطات دستورية محددة و خاضعة لرقابة الراي العام"(ص92)	
Term explanation	arabic	الراي العام:موقف اغلبية المجتمع حول مسألة ما https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	english	Public opinion : the opinions that people in society https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com have about an issue
Our translation	« ...but these powers are not absolute authoritarian, but specific constitutional powers subject to the control of public opinion . »(p92)	

➤ Example 6

Example	"و هناك اخيرا طريقة الاستفتاء الشعبي..". (ص91)	
Term explanation	arabic	استفتاء شعبي: لجوء السلطات العامة الى الشعب ليبيدي رايه في موضوع ما عن طريق التصويت. https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	english	Popular referendum: vote in which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or social question https://dictionary.cambridge.org
Our translation	«Finally,there is the popular referendum method... »(p91)	

➤ Our analysis of the examples 4, 5 & 6

To translate the terms of the above mentioned examples, we saw that the appropriate procedure is “ calque “. So, we attempted in these examples to take words from Arabic language then to translate them literally according to every part of the original term by following the structure of the source text. We have therefore introduced new political terms in English language.

We used *calque* because It is, according to us the only procedure that allows us to transmit the same meaning in the ST.

➤ Example 7

Example	" يقوم على حزب حاكم مهيمن يفرض سيطرته التامة"(ص95).	
Term explanation	Arabic	حزب : تنظيم سياسي يقدم مرشحين بساندون سياسته الى الانتخابات و يحاول الحصول على النفوذ و السلطة لتطبيق هذه السياسة. https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	English	Party : is a political organization whose members have similar aims and beliefs, usually the organization tries to get its members elected to the government of a country. https://www.collinsdictionary.com
Our translation	« ...it is based on a dominant rulling party that exercises total control... »(p95)	

➤ Example 8

Example	"الشمولية:و هو نظام معاصر ايضا ظهر في القرن العشرين..." (ص95)	
Term explanation	Arabic	الشمولية : هي نظام حكم،تصبح فيه الحكومة استبدادية في تصرفاتها داخل الدولة و تقوم بالتدخل في جميع جوانب المجتمع https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	English	Totalitarianism : citizen should be totally subject to an absolute state Authority https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary
Our translation	« Totalitarianism :a modern system which emerged in the 20th century »(p95)	

➤ **Example 9**

Example	" ...تختلف طريقة انتخاب رئيس الجمهورية بحسب ظروف و اوضاع كل دولة و نظام الحكم فيها،" (ص91)	
Term explanation	Arabic	<p>انتخاب: اجراء قانوني يحدد نظامه ووقته و مكانه في دستور او لائحة ليختار على مقتضاه شخص او اكثر لرئاسة مجاس او نقابة</p> <p>https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en</p>
	English	<p>Election: a formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position</p> <p>https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary</p>
Our translation	«the method of electing the president of the republic varies according to the circumstances and the system of government in each country. »(p91)	

➤ **Our analysis of the examples 7, 8 & 9**

To deal with these examples, we adopted “ *literal translation* “ as a procedure that keeps the original context without changing structure and form, because in the translation of some political terms like those written in bold in the tables corresponding to these examples, we have to convey the exact meaning in order to avoid any contention that the translation left out.

➤ **Example 10**

Example	"هناك الانتخاب من خلال اعضاء <u>مجلس النواب</u> و هي طريقة تضعف من مركز رئيس الجمهورية و هيئته " (ص91)	
Term explanation	Arabic	مجلس النواب: مجلس الشعب، البرلمان https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	English	House of representatives: the lower chamber of parliament https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
Our translation	«... a way that there is election through the members of the house of representatives , lowers the status of government in each country, »(p91)	

➤ **Example 11**

Example	" يحصل على نسبة لا تقل عن خمسين بالمائة من اصوات الناخبين " (ص91)	
Term explanation	Arabic	اصوات ناخبين: صوت ناخب الراي تبديه كتابة او مشافهة في موضوع يقرر او شخص ينتخب https://www.almany.com/ar/dict/ar-en
	English	Votes: vote :a formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action https://www.collindictionary.com
Our translation	« He must obtain at least 50% of votes . »(p91)	

➤ **Our analysis of the examples 10 & 11** To deal with this examples,

we adopted the interpretive theory or sense-based theory by Danica

SELESKOVITCH and Mariane LEDERER, we did not work on words

or language but we based on the whole message. In other words, we re-expressed the original in order to keep the right meaning because we could not find the appropriate equivalents in English dictionaries.

According to us, only with "*the interpretive model*" these terms can be understood easily.

In other words , we re-expressed the original in order to keep the right meaning because we could not find the appropriate equivalents in English dictionaries .

According to us , only with (the interpretive model) these terms can be understood easily .

In this chapter, we suggest a translation for the whole 4th chapter of the book "الدولة" by Ahmed ABDELHAFID. It also holds our attempts to analyze the 11 examples taken from the corpus .

Through the analytic process , we show that translation of the political text in presence into English is made possible with the use of multiple methods, so we focused on the rendering of specific political terms by using Jean Paul VINAY and Jean DARBELNETS's procedures as well as Danica SELESKOVITCH and Mariane LEDERER's theory .

CONCLUSION

By the end of our study, we could answer the main question it raises and confirm the hypothesis we posited: We may adopt direct translation techniques, which consist in borrowing, calque and literal translation in addition to the interpretative theory. Actually, when it comes to translating political texts, different ambiguities, difficulties and borders are parts of the process. These are due to the different language systems used, cultures, political systems, legal dimension and religious ideology. Therefore, it is of great importance to take all these elements carried through language into consideration and do the best to overcome the difficulties represented in the process of political translation from Arabic into English.

The translator has to deal carefully with this type of texts since a different reader and receiver is targeted. When trying to solve the problematic, these are the found answers:

- Translating a political text between two languages as different as Arabic and English is an act of creativity that needs specific procedures to render the true meaning and be loyal to the original version.
- The most useful methods concerning political terminology are Jean Paul VINAY and Jean DARBELNET's contrastive approach as well as Danica SELESKOVITCH and Marianne LEDERER's interpretive theory.
- Borrowing, calque and literal translation can help translating political terms.

- Explanative translation issued from the sense-based theory is the process to rely on concerning the terms that have no exact equivalents in the T.L.
- The recourse to a good English dictionary is nearly systematic in order to produce a correct and meaningful translation.
- The choice of some terms can be very difficult regarding to their degree of convincing and affecting on readers. However, it is an important step in order to achieve the wanted translation and to understand all the details of source text.
- Before translating any political text, translators should get enough knowledge about the source language context and know the different equivalent aspects of the target language.

This research made us realize that such a kind of translation has its own specificity with regard to the terminology it contains, as it is not widely used in the popular or even scientific community. Translating a whole chapter of the corpus and trying to render the context of the message was a real performance.

Analyzing a reference book entitled *الدولة* within the framework of translation obviously opens many perspectives to consider this type of texts as a strong gesture, because translators assume that they believe enough in the ideas developed in these texts to work on transposing them abroad. To translate a political text is to elevate it above its local condition, anchored in a well-defined

territory and time, to raise it to the rank of a universal text, whose proposed values affect all of humanity, or at least all interlocutors in neighboring countries.

At the end of this thesis, we propose these recommendations to any future student or researcher who wants to go deeper in our topic:

- To consider the translation of a political text as a challenge. It is important to keep the meaning and avoid creating controversies and polemics. Translation is above all a means of mutual understanding.

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Appendix

- Arabic/English glossary of selected political terms in the corpus
- English/Arabic glossary of selected political terms in the corpus
- The corpus and its translation

- Arabic/English glossary of selected political terms in the corpus

_ ا _	
Nations	أمم
Election	انتخاب
Popular referendum	استفتاء شعبي
Votes	اصوات الناخبين
Authoritarianism	استبداد
Collective ideology	ايدولوجية جماعية
Universal suffrage	اقتراع عام
_ ب _	
Protocol	بروتوكول
_ ت _	
Division	تقسيم
Support	تأييد
_ ج _	
Criminal offense	جريمة جنائية
_ ح _	
Imperial rule	حكم امبراطوري
Political freedoms	حريات سياسية

Party	حزب
_ د _	
State	دولة
Dictatorship	دكتاتورية
Constitutions	دساتير
ر	
Control	رقابة
Public opinion	راي عام
س	
Judicial authority	سلطة قضائية
Power of legislation	سلطة التشريع
ش	
Totalitarianism	شمولية
ع	
Throne	عرش
ف	
Democratic thought	فكر ديموقراطي
ق	
Principle of equality	قاعدة مساواة
Rules	قوانين
Leadership	قيادة
م	
Special court	محكمة خاصة
The house of representatives	مجلس النواب
ن	
Monarchies and republics	نظم ملكية و جمهورية
Authority	نفوذ
Parliamentary systems	نظم برلمانية
Revival	نهضة
و	
Ministry	وزارة

• English/Arabic glossary of selected political terms in the corpus

<u> A </u>	
Authoritarianism	استبداد
Authority	نفوذ
<u> C </u>	
Criminal offense	جريمة جنائية
Constitutions	دساتير
Collective ideology	ايدولوجية جماعية
Control	رقابة
<u> D </u>	
Division	تقسيم
Dictatorship	دكتاتورية
Democratic thought	فكر ديموقراطي
<u> E </u>	
Election	انتخاب
<u> H </u>	
House of representatives	مجلس النواب
<u> I </u>	
Imperial rule	حكم امبراطوري
<u> J </u>	
Judicial authority	سلطة قضائية
<u> L </u>	
Leadership	قيادة
<u> M </u>	
Monarchies and republics	نظم ملكية و جمهورية
Ministry	وزارة
<u> N </u>	
Nations	امم
<u> P </u>	
Popular referendum	استفتاء شعبي
Protocol	برتوكول
Party	حزب
Public opinion	راي عام
Power of legislation	سلطة التشريع
Principle of equality	قاعدة مساواة
Parliamentary systems	نظم برلمانية
Political freedoms	حريات سياسية

<u>_R_</u>	
Rules	قوانين
Revival	نهضة
<u>_S_</u>	
Support	تأييد
State	دولة
Special court	محكمة خاصة
<u>_T_</u>	
Totalitarianism	شمولية
Throne	عرش
<u>_U_</u>	
Universal suffrage	اقتراع عام
<u>_V_</u>	
Votes	اصوات الناخبين

- **The Corpus الدولة and our suggested translation to the 4th chapter into English**

الفصل الرابع

نظم الحكم فى الدولة

أولاً: النظم الملكية و الجمهورية

يرجع هذا التقسيم الى طريقة وصول الرئيس الاعلى للدولة الى موقعه حيث تكون هي طريقة الوراثة في النظم الملكية باعتبار ان شخصا او عائلة لها الحق في تولي الحكم و امتيازات خاصة تتعلق بوراثة هذا الحكم و تهتم الدساتير الملكية بالنص عليها و تحديدها خصوصا في البلاد الملكية و الدستورية وهي تلك البلاد التي انحصرت فيها السلطات الملوك السياسية و اصبحت في حدودها الدنيا التي تكاد تكون ذات طبيعة بروتوكولية. و قد تهتم الدساتير احيانا بتحديد سلطات الملك تحديدا دقيقا و النص على انه ليس له سلطات سواها. و في جميع الاحوال و ايا كان حجم السلطات التي يتمتع بها الملك في النظم الملكية فانه يكون ذاتا مصونة لا تمس و لا يسال عن اعماله حتى لو انها انطوت على جرائم جنائية. اما المسؤولية السياسية فهي تقع على عاتق الوزراء.

و يدافع انصار النظم الملكية عنها على اساس انها تضمن الاستقرار في اعلى قمة السلطة من خلال توريث الحكم بلا نزاعات و لا صراعات, و انه نظرا لطول مدة حكم الاسرة المالكة و الملوك انفسهم فانهم يكتسبون خبرة و دراية بشؤون الحكم لا تتوافر لغيره كما ان الملك بعلاقاته و نفوذه يستطيع ان يقدم الى بلاده خدمات جليلة. ولكن انحصرت هذا التأييد للنظم الملكية شيئا و ازداد فقدها من منظور انها تتنافى مع قاعدة المساواة بين البشر و تضيي على بعضها وضعا خاصا و قداسة معينة و تمنحهم امتيازات لا تمنح لغيرهم و ذلك لمجرد مصادفة انهم من الاسرة المالكة، فضلا عن ذلك فان نظام وراثة العرش قد يدفع بأشخاص لا قدرة لهم على ممارسة الحكم و لا كفاءة لهم فيه و هو ما حدث مرارا و تكرارا على مدى تاريخ الأمم المختلفة. و لما كان الملك غير مسؤول عن اعماله كما انه لا يمكن عزله طيلة حياته فما اكثر ما ادى وصول شخصيات ضعيفة عديمة الكفاءة الى العرش الى احداث قلاقل و اضطرابات اجتماعية عديدة كثيرا ما ادت الى ثورات شعبية او طبقية او عسكرية اطاحت بالنظام الملكي نفسه.

اما في النظم الجمهورية فان الرئيس الاعلى للدولة و يسمى رئيس الجمهورية غالبا يتم اختياره عن طريق الانتخاب و لمدة محددة تختلف من بلد لآخر و لا يكون له امتيازات خاصة، و انما اختصاصات تحددها الدساتير تحديدا واضحا. و اذا انتهت ولايته جرى انتخابه من جديد لمدة او مدد اخرى. فاذا انتهت رئاسته نهائيا بوفاته او عزله او استقالته او لأي سبب من الأسباب، فان الدستور يحدد طريقة انتخاب خلفه وليس للوراثة اي دور في هذا الشأن.

و رئيس الجمهورية مسؤول جنائيا سواء على اعمال متعلقة بمنصبه او عن الجرائم العادية التي قد يرتكبها شأنه في ذلك شأن بقية الافراد. و عادة ما تحيط الدساتير المختلفة طريقة مساءلة رئيس الجمهورية سواء عن اعماله الرئاسية او عن الجرائم العادية بالعديد من القيود والضوابط و الاجراءات التي تتمشى مع حساسية موقعه. و غالبا ما تكون هناك محكمة خاصة تشكل لمحاكمته بتشكيل مختلف عن محاكم السلطة القضائية العادية. كما تنص بعض الدساتير على جواز عزل رئيس الجمهورية من منصبه بضوابط و اجراءات معينة و لأسباب خاصة تحدها هذه الدساتير و تختلف طريقة انتخاب رئيس الجمهورية بحسب ظروف و اوضاع كل دولة و نظام الحكم فيها، فهناك انتخاب رئيس الجمهورية مباشرة بواسطة الشعب و قد يتم ذلك مباشرة و على درجة واحدة و قد يم على درجتين بان يقوم الشعب بانتخاب هيئة معينة يعهد اليه بانتخاب رئيس الجمهورية. و هناك الانتخاب من خلال اعضاء مجلس النواب و هي طريقة تضعف من مركز رئيس الجمهورية و هيبتته و هي تكون غالبا في النظم البرلمانية حيث لا يملك رئيس الجمهورية اختصاصات حقيقية.

و هناك اخيرا طريقة الاستفتاء الشعبي و هي الطريقة التي يتم من خلالها تسمية شخص واحد من قبل هيئة معينة من هيئات الدولة -تكون غالبا مجلس الشعب او النواب - ثم عرض هذا الاسم على الشعب في استفتاء عام ليقرر موافقته او عدم موافقته على تولي الشخص المسمى لرئاسة الدولة.

و في الغالب و ايا كانت طريقة انتخاب رئيس الجمهورية، فان اغلب الدساتير تشترط لصحة اختياره ان يحصل على نسبة لا تقل عن خمسين بالمائة من اصوات الناخبين و الا جرت الاعادة بين صاحبي الترتيب الاول و الثاني في عدد الاصوات. اما بالنسبة لنظام الاستفتاء فانه اذا لم يحصل الشخص المطروح على الاستفتاء على الاغلبية المطلقة لعدد الناخبين -50 بالمائة+صوت واحد على الاقل فان الهيئة التي تسميه تعيد تسمية شخص اخر و هكذا حتى يتم اختيار الرئيس.

على انه يجب التنبيه الى ان اهم ما يميز بين النظامين هو طريقة اختيار الحاكم الاعلى للدولة و هي الانتخاب لمدة محددة في النظم الجمهورية و الوراثة التي تكفل بقاء الملك مدى الحياة ثم توارث العرش في اسرته من بعده في النظم الملكية. فلم يعد حجم السلطة التي يتمتع بها الرئيس الاعلى للدولة هي المناط في تحديد الفارق، و اذا كانت معظم الحالات التي شهد فيها التاريخ البشري الاستبداد و نظم الحكم المطلقة و التي تدعي بالحق الالهي قد جرت في عهود الحكم الورثي الملكي الامبراطوري ، الا ان النظم غير الملكية لم تخل من هذا الامر. كما ان انتشار الفكر الديمقراطي في العالم المتقدم ادى الى تضائل امتيازات الملوك.

و ما كانت تتيحه لهم هذه الامتيازات من سلطة مطلقة و اصبحت سلطات الحكم في البلدان الديمقراطية بنصوص الدساتير و القوانين و تقوم في النظم البرلمانية عموما سواء كانت ملكية او دستورية او جمهورية على اساس ان الملك يملك و لا يحكم ، و ان رئيس الدولة ايضا لا يكاد يمتلك الا سلطات رمزية و بروتوكولية. اما نظم الحكم الرئاسية الديمقراطية فان سلطات رئيس الدولة فيها- كرئيس الولايات المتحدة الامريكية و الرئيس الفرنسي مثلا-يمتلك من السلطات الواسعة و النفوذ اكثر مما كان يتمتع به الملوك المستبدون في ازمة سابقة غير ان هذه السلطات ليست سلطات استبدادية مطلقة بل سلطات دستورية محددة و خاضعة لرقابة الراي العام. و الحق ايضا ان النظام الملكي كان له فضل توحيد اوربا و اخراجها من العصور الوسطى المظلمة و قيادة بداية نهضتها المعاصرة . الا انه مع ذلك فقد كانت اوربا بفضل الافكار الديمقراطية التي ظهرت فيها صاحبة السبق في القضاء على النظام الملكي في عالم اليوم بحيث لم يعد محكوما به الا دول لا تزيد على المئة و الخمسين كلها محكومة بنظم جمهورية ، و قد تم هذا التحول خلال القرن العشرين، و لو اننا عدنا بالذاكرة الى بدايات القرن الثامن عشر فسوف نجد انه عام 1820 لم يكن هناك اي نظم جمهورية في العالم كله الا في ثلاث هي سويسرا و الولايات المتحدة و هاييتي.

ثانيا: النظم الديمقراطية و غير الديمقراطية:

تتنوع نظم الحكم في كل دولة بحسبان الطريقة التي يمارس بها الحكم اي طريقة اسناد الحكم الى نظم ديمقراطية و اخرى غير ديمقراطية. و توجد صور متعددة لكل نظام منها. و نبدا بالنظام غير الديمقراطي الذي كان اسبق في الظهور.

1-النظام غير الديمقراطي:

هو ذلك النظام الذي تنحصر فيه السلطة في يد شخص واحد سواء كان ملكا او اميرا او رئيسا او ايا كان مسماه، او في نخبة محددة و من صور هذا النظام:

1-الملكية المطلقة: حيث الملك مطلق السلطة يملك وضع القوانين و استبدالها و تعديلها حسبما يترأى له، و يجمع كل عناصر السلطة في يده و يتصرف فيها كما يشاء باعتبارها السيد المطلق اما اولئك اللذين يمارسون السلطة السياسية الى جواره فليسوا اكثر من مجرد عمال تابعين له خاضعين لمشيئته لا يملكون لهذه المشيئة تعديلا، و هو يستطيع دائما تغييرهم و استبدالهم بغيرهم دون عائق.

و يميز البعض بين الملكية المطلقة و الملكية الاستبدادية على اساس خضوع الاولي للقانون ما دام لم يتم الغاءه او تعديله، بينما لا تخضع الثانية لأي قانون، و هو تمييز شكلي لان الملكية المطلقة لا تعد خاضعة للقانون ما دام هذا القانون عرضة لتدخل الحاكم لتعديله او الغاءه متى شاء فضلا عن انه هو الذي يقوم اصلا بوضعه وفق هواه. و قد تضاعف وجود هذا النظام في العالم الان.

2-الديكتاتورية: و هو نظام يقوم كسابقه على اساس انفراد شخص بالسلطة غير انه لا يتولى الحكم بالوراثة بل يكتسبه عنوة و اقتدارا بفضل ذكائه و مواهبه و جهده و قوة نفوذه و شدة انصاره. فهو يستمد سلطته من شخصه و لا يدعي اي مصدر الاهي لسلطته كما هو الحال في النظم الملكية على امتداد التاريخ و التي قامت على اساس الطبيعة الإلهية المباشرة او غير المباشرة للملوك. و على العكس من ذلك فانه مع تطورات العصور الحديثة فان الديكتاتوريات المعاصرة اصبحت تدعي كلها انها تستمد حكمها من الشعب و في سبيل تأكيد هذا الادعاء تلجئ الى العديد من الاجراءات الظاهرية مثل الدعوة للاستفتاء او اجراء الانتخابات لشغل مقاعد البرلمان، و ذلك بعد ان تفرغ جميع هذه الاجراءات من مضمونها الفعلي بحسبانها تعبيراً عن الارادة الحرة للمواطنين.

و هذا هو ما يطلق عليه في علم السياسة الان النظام السلطوي، الذي يقوم على انفراد صفة معينة بالحكم يعلوها حاكم تتبع بسلطات واسعة. و يفرض هذا النظام صحيفته على الشعب و المجتمع و يفرض قيودا مشددة على الحريات السياسية و قسم من الحرية الاقتصادية.

3-الشمولية: و هو نظام معاصر ايضا ظهر في القرن العشرين مع انتشار الايديولوجية الجماعية التي تدعو الى اهداف طبقية متطرفة لصالح الطبقة العاملة (الماركسية) او اهداف قومية متطرفة (الفارسية و النازية). و يختلف هذا النظام عن الديكتاتورية و السلطوية في انه يقوم على حزب حاكم مهيمن يفرض سيطرته التامة سواء كان حزبا وحيدا لا يسمح بوجود احزاب اخرى من الناحية الرسمية، او كان حزبا وحيدا من الناحية العملية. و ان سمح بوجود احزاب شكلية تحت قيادته في صورة "جهة وطنية". و قد بدا تراجع النظم الشمولية بعد هزيمة المانيا النازية و ايطاليا الفاشية في الحرب العالمية الثانية، ثم اكتمل هذا التراجع بعد انهيار الاتحاد السوفييتي السابق و سقوط النظم الشمولية التي كانت تابعة له في دول شرق اوروبا. و لم يعد له وجود الا في عدد قليل جدا من الدول ابرزها كوبا و امريكا الشمالية.

النظام الديمقراطي:

الديموقراطية كلمة يونانية الاصل تعني حكم الشعب و تعني ان الشعب هو مصدر السلطات وان ارادته هي اصل السيادة ومصدره في الدولة و ان مشروعية الدولة و نظامها لا تتحقق الا اذا انبعثت من ارادة الامة و استندت اليها.

و من هذا المبدأ العام للنظام الديموقراطي تتجلى معظم مزاياه و فوائده، فهو الاقرب الى تحقيق مصالح الناس باعتبار أنّ البرلمان الذي يملك سلطة التشريع منتخب من غالبيتهم و بالتالي يفترض ان يعمل على تحقيق مصالح هذه الاغلبية التي جاءت به الى الحكم، كما انه نظام ينسجم مع التقدير الذاتي للإنسان بحسبانه رشيدا نافعا قيما على امولا نفسه سواء الشخصية او العامة و من خلال ذلك ، فانه يملك بنفسه اختبار حكامه و تغييرهم، و يعد مساهما ولو بشكل غير مباشر في وضع القوانين و النظم و اللوائح و السياسات التي تقررها الدولة التي ينتمي اليها و يعيش على ارضها. و من خلال الميزتين السابقتين فان النظم الديموقراطية تكفل لشعوبها اعلى قدر من الاستقرار و الامان و الرضى مما يوفر لها افضل الاجواء لتحقيق التقدم و الرقي و السلام الاجتماعي.

على ان النظام الديموقراطي لم يسلم بدوره من النقد فهناك من الفلاسفة من لاحظ ان السلطة في جميع نظم الحكم تؤول الى مجموعة محدودة من الافراد الموهوبين الذين يملكون بيدهم زمام الامور مهما كانت طريقة وصولهم الى السلطة، حيث ان هذا هو الذي ينسجم مع طبيعة البشر الذين لا يميل اكثرهم الى المباداة و بذل المزيد من الجهد و تحمل المزيد من الاعباء، فضلا عن ان طبيعة الامور في الدول المعاصرة و تعقدها و تشعبها في الداخل و الخارج كل ذلك يؤدي بالطبيعة الى ان تؤول السلطة السياسية الحقيقية لمجموعة خاصة صغيرة من الافراد بحيث لا يتساوى نصيب الاخرين في السلطة السياسية حتى و ان شاركوا هؤلاء فيها من الناحية الشكلية و لذلك يمثل ان النظام الديموقراطي يؤدي بدوره الى حكم الاقلية حيث البرلمان ينتخب بواسطة الناخبين و هم ليسوا كل الشعب، و يصل اعضاء البرلمان الى مواقعهم بواسطة الاغلبية البسيطة من هؤلاء الناخبين ثم ان البرلمان نفسه بعد ذلك يصدر القوانين و التشريعات بواسطة موافقة الاغلبية البسيطة – في الغالب- لأعضائه و ربما هي اعضائه الذين يحضرون الجلسة بالذات و هم بدورهم يمثلون الاغلبية البسيطة لكافة الاعضاء.

كما قيل ان النظام الديموقراطي قد لا يتناسب مع ضرورة وجود كفاءات فنية و تخصصية لدى الحكام. و قد يدفع الى المشاحنات و الانشغافات من خلال حرص الاحزاب بالأساس على الوصول الى الحكم دون النظر احيانا الى الصالح العام.

و لا تصمد هذه الانتقادات كثيرا امام ردود انصار الديموقراطية، فمن الناحية المنطقية البحتة فانه اذا كانت السيادة و الحكومة لا توجدان الا تحقيق الصالح العام للجماعية، فان مشاركة الجماعة في تحقيق صالحها من خلال مباشرة السيادة و اختيار الحكومة هو الافضل.

كذلك فان الديموقراطية قد اسهمت في قيام حقيقة ملموسة هي الراي العام القوي الذي يحقق اكبر قدر من الرقابة على اجهزة الحكم في الدولة فيحول دون انفراد اقلية بالحكم كما ان ما يتيح نظام الانتخاب من العودة الدورية الى الناس بواسطة الاقتراع العام يؤدي الى مساءلة المخطئ و محاسبة المسؤولين مما يؤدي للإصلاح الدوري المتتابع و تجديد اجهزة الحكم و اشخاص الحكام بما يدرا للكثير من السلبيات التي ردها خصوم الديموقراطية .

• Our translation

Chapter four

Government's systems in the state

First : Monarchies and Republics :

This division is due to the way the supreme head of the state comes to his position. It is through heredity in monarchical systems, since a person or a family has the right to rule and special privileges related to the succession of this rule. The royal constitutions are interested in stipulating and determining these, especially in the land of constitutional monarchy, and it is the country in which the political powers of kings have been confined and have become within their minimum limits, which are almost protocol.

The constitutions may sometimes care to define the king's powers precisely and stipulate that he has no other powers. In all cases whatever the size of the powers that the king enjoys in the monarchies, he is inviolable and will not be asked about his actions, even if they involve criminal offenses. The political responsibility lies on the ministers.

Proponents of monarchies defend it on the ground that it ensures stability at the top of power through bequeathing power without disputes or conflicts. Because of the length of rule of the royal family and the kings themselves, they gain experience and knowledge of governance that others do not have, and the king with his connections and influence can offer his country valuable services. But support for monarchies has been limited and lost in view of the fact that it is contrary to the principle of equality between human beings, and confers special status and sanctity on each other, and grants them privileges that are not bestowed upon others just because they are members of the royal family. In addition, the system of succession to the throne may push people who have no capacity to

govern, and this has happened over and over again throughout the history of the various nations .Since the king is not responsible for his acts and can not be isolated throughout his life, the accession of weak and incompetent people to the throne led to many incidents of social unrest which have often led to popular,class or military revolutions toppled the monarchy itself.

In republican systems, the supreme head of state and called also president of the republic is often chosen by election for a specified period that differs from one country to another and he does not have special privileges, but competences that are clearly defined by the constitutions. If his ruling term expires he will be re-elected for another term or for other periods. If his presidency ends definitively with his death, dismissal, resignation, or for any reason, the constitution determines the method of electing his successor, and succession has no role in this regard. The president of the republic is criminally responsible whether for acts related to his position or for ordinary crimes he may commit against other individuals. The manner in which the president of the republic is held accountable for both his acts as president and for ordinary crimes is surrounded by numerous restrictions regulations and procedures that are in line with the sensitivity of his position . A special court is often set up to prosecute him in a different manner from the ordinary courts of the judicial authority. Some constitutions also stipulate that the president of the republic may be removed from his office within certain rules and procedures and for special reasons specified in these constitutions. The method of electing the president of the republic varies according to the circumstances and the system of government in each country, there is a direct election of the president of the republic by the people and this may be done on one level or it may be on two levels, the people elect a specific body entrusted with electing the president of the republic.

There is election through the members of the house of representatives, a way that lowers the status and prestige of the president of the republic, which is often

in parliamentary systems where the president of the republic does not have real competences.

Finally, there's the popular referendum method, and it is the way in which a person is nominated by a particular state body which is often the people's assembly or the house of representatives, and then the name is presented to the people in a public referendum to decide whether or not to accept the designated person as head of state.

In most cases, however the president is elected, most constitutions stipulate that for the validity of his/her choice, he must obtain at least 50% of the votes, otherwise, a re-selection will take place between the first and the second place holders in terms of the number of votes. As for as the referendum system, if the person put to the referendum does not get an absolute majority of the number of the voters $\geq 50\% + \text{one vote at least}$, the body that nominates him/her will rename another person, and so until the president is chosen.

However, it should be noted that the most important thing that distinguishes between the two systems is the method of choosing the supreme ruler of the state, namely election for a specific period in the republican systems and inheritance that ensures the king's survival for life and the succession to the throne in his family after him in the monarchies.

The size of the authority of the head of state is no longer the point of difference, and if most of the cases in which human history witnessed authoritarianism and autocratic regimes called divine right have been in the era of royal hereditary and imperial rule, non-monarchical regimes have not been without it. The spread of democratic thoughts in the developed world has led to a diminution of privileges of kings and what these privileges brought them of absolute power, And the governing authorities of democratic countries have become defined by the laws and constitutions in parliamentary systems generally

whether constitutional or republican on the basis that the king owns and does not govern, The president of state also possesses only symbolic and protocol powers. As for democratic presidential systems, the powers of the head of the state ,such as the president of United States of America and the president of France, wields more power and more influence than the tyrannical kings in earlier times, but these powers are not absolute authoritarian, but specific constitutional powers subject to the control of public opinion.

It is also true that the monarchy had the advantage of uniting Europe out of the dark middle ages and spearheading the beginning of its contemporary renaissance.

However thanks to the democratic ideas in which it emerged, Europe was governed only by 30 countries, compared to the rest of the world, which is more than 150, all of which are governed by republican regimes .This transformation took place during the 20th century . If we recall the beginning of all 18th century , we will find that in 1820, there were no republican regimes in the whole world ,only three of which are Switzerland, the United states and Haiti.

2_Democratic and non-democratic systems:

The systems of governing in each country vary according to the way they govern, that is ,the way in which it is attributed to democratic and non-democratic systems. We have multiple versions of each. and start with the non-democratic system that appeared earlier.

1-Non democratic system:

It is a system in which power is confined to the hand of one person, whether king, prince, president, whatever it is called or to a specific elite, among the versions of this system:

a-Absolute monarchy: The king has an absolute power, he makes laws, replaces them, modifies them as he sees fit, gather all the elements of power in his hand

and act as he wants. Those who exercise political power in his neighborhood are nothing more than workers who are subject to his will and they have no right to change this will, and he can always change them and replace them without hindrance.

Some people distinguish between absolute and authoritarian ownership on the basis of subjection of the former to the law as long as it has not been abolished or amended, while the latter is not subject to any law, which is formal discrimination because absolute monarchy is no longer subject to the law as this law is subject to the intervention of the ruler to amend or cancel it whenever he wants, as well as being the one who put it according to his will. The existence of this system in the world has now diminished.

b- Dictatorship: it is a system which is like its predecessor, based on one person having power, but does not rule by heredity. Instead, it acquires power and authority through its intelligence, talents, power and strength of its supporters. It derives its power from itself and does not claim any divine source of power, as is the case in the monarchies over history, which are based on the illegitimate, direct or indirect nature of kings. On the contrary, with the development of modern times, contemporary dictatorships are all claiming to derive their rule from the people. To confirm this claim, they resort to a number

of apparent measures, such as calling for a referendum or holding elections for parliamentary seats, this is after all these procedures have been emptied of their actual content as an expression of the free will of citizens.

In political science, this is now the authoritarian regime, which is based on a single elite ruling with a broad-based ruler. This regime forces its newspaper on the people and society, and imposes severe restrictions on political freedoms and a degree of economic freedom.

c-Totalitarianism: a modern system also emerged in 20th century with the spread of a collective ideology that calls for extreme class goals in favor of working class (the Marxist) or extreme nationalist goals (Persian and Nazi).

This system differs from dictatorship and authoritarianism in that it is based on a dominant ruling party that exercises total control, whether it is a lone party that does not formally permit the existence of other parties, or it is practically a lone party, if it allows formal parties under its leadership to exist as a “national authority”. The retreat of totalitarian regimes began after the defeat of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in world war II. This regression was completed after the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the fall of its totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe.

And it is found in very few countries, most notably Cuba and North Korea.

2_Democratic system:

Democracy is a Greek word meaning the rule of the people. It means that the people are the source of authority, that their will is the source of sovereignty, and that the legitimacy of the state and its system can only be achieved if it emanates from the will of the nation and is based on it.

The general principle of the democratic system shows most of its advantages and benefits, it is the closest to achieving the interests of the people considering that the parliament that has the power to legislate is elected by the majority of them and therefore is supposed to work for the interests of this majority that brought it to power. It is also a system that is in harmony with the self-esteem of the human being as a useful guide and valued for his /her personal and public affairs. Through this, he/she can choose and change his/her rulers, and is even indirectly contributing to the development of laws, regulations and policies decided by the country to which he/she belongs and lives.

Through the two previous advantages, the democratic systems ensure to their people the highest level of stability, security and satisfaction, which provides them with the best possible social progress and social peace.

However the democratic system is not free from criticism. Some philosophers have noticed that power in all the ruling regimes devolves to a limited group of talented individuals who hold the reins of power no matter how they come to power. This is what harmonizes with the nature of human beings, most of whom are not inclined to initiate, exert more effort and shoulder more burdens. In addition, the nature of things in contemporary countries, their complexity and bifurcation inside and outside naturally leads to the devolution of real political power to a small group of private individuals, so the right

of others in political power is not equal even if they participate in it in a formal way and represent the democratic system.

Therefore, the democratic system leads to the rule of the minority, where the parliament is elected by the voters and they are not all the people, The members of the parliament reach their positions by a simple majority of those voters. The parliament itself then issues laws and legislations with the approval of the simple majority of its members, and perhaps it is the members who attend the session, and they in turn represent the simple majority of all the members.

It was said that the democratic system may not be suitable for the need for technical and specialized competences of the rulers. It may push for disputes and divisions through the parties keenness to reach the government, sometimes without looking to the public interest. These criticisms do not stand up to the reactions of the supporters of democracy. Logically, because if sovereignty and government exist only for the general interest of the group, then the participation of the group in achieving its interests through exercising sovereignty and choosing government is the best.

Democracy has also contributed to the establishment of a tangible reality, namely strong public opinion, which achieves the greatest degree of control over the government agencies in the country, preventing the sole control of the minority in government. In fact that the electoral system allows for the periodic return of the people through the universal suffrage leads to the accountability of the wrongdoer and the officials, which lead to the periodic reform successive and the determination of the governing bodies and rulers, in a way that is aware of many of the negatives repeated by democratic opponents.

Abstract

This research aims to investigate the procedures and approaches of translation that we may adopt to overcome the major problems of terminology and meaning rendering of a political text. The study is based on a corpus, which consists in the fourth chapter of the book of the Egyptian writer Ahmed ABD ELHAFID entitled "الدولة". We suggest a translation from Arabic into English to the whole chapter then we focus on the rendering of specific terms by using Jean Paul VINAY and Jean DARBELNET's procedures as well as Danica SELESKOVITCH and Mariane LEDERER's theory. This research is carried out in the frame of direct translation procedures and the interpretative theory.

Key words: Political terminology; government systems; State ; translation procedures; interpretative theory.

ملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تقصي إجراءات ومقاربات الترجمة التي يمكن تبنيها للتغلب على المشاكل الرئيسية التي تطرحها المصطلحات السياسية و سبل نقل معنى النص السياسي. و تستند الدراسة إلى مدونة مكونة من الفصل الرابع من كتاب " الدولة " للمؤلف المصري أحمد عبد الحفيظ، بحيث نقترح ترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية للفصل بأكمله ثم نركز على مصطلحات محدّدة نقوم بنقل معناها باستخدام إجراءات جان بول فيناي وجان داربلنت بالإضافة إلى نظرية دانيكا سيليسكوفيتش وماريان ليدرير. يتم إجراء هذا البحث في إطار تقنيات الترجمة المباشرة والنظرية التأويلية للترجمة.

الكلمات المفاتيح: مصطلحات سياسية؛ نظم الحكم؛ دولة؛ تقنيات الترجمة؛ النظرية التأويلية.