المجلة السياسية والدولية

اسم المقال: اشكاليات ترجمة المصطلحات السياسية بين العربية والإنكليزية دراسة تحليلية مقارنة في الخطاب الدبلوماسي
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اشكاليات ترجمة المصطلحات السياسية بين العربية والإنكليزية دراسة تحليلية مقارنة في الخطاب الدبلوماسي

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الملخص

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة التحديات التي تواجه ترجمة المصطلحات السياسية بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، مع التركيز على الخطاب الدبلوماسي والإعلامي. ويبرز البحث العوامل الثقافية والأيديولوجية واللغوية التي تؤثر في عملية الترجمة. ومن خلال تحليل مصطلحات مثل: الديمقراطية، العقوبات، الإرهاب، عملية السلام، الشرعية، العولمة، حقوق الإنسان، السيادة، والإصلاح، يتضح التباين بين الترجمات الدبلوماسية المحايدة والترجمات الإعلامية ذات البعد الأيديولوجي. كما يؤكد البحث دور الجامعات العراقية، وبالأخص الجامعة المستنصرية، في إعداد المترجمين للتعامل مع النصوص السياسية الحساسة. ويتناول كذلك التحديات التقنية الناتجة عن الاعتماد على الترجمة الآلية. وتخلص الدراسة إلى أن الترجمة السياسية تتطلب موازنة دقيقة بين الدقة اللغوية والوعي الثقافي والحياد الأيديولوجي.

Translation Challenges of Political Terms between Arabic and English: A Comparative Analytical Study in Diplomatic Discourse

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Abstract

In this paper, the researcher examines the issues that render political phrases between Arabic and English into diplomatic speeches. Research employs comparative method of analysis, based on selected speeches, treaties and diplomatic statements. This research paper identifies the linguistic, cultural and ideological constraints that tend to block the proper translation. The practical challenges which translators might encounter in the suggested equivalent strategy are considered with particular attention to the research of scholars of translation and the actual political realities. Allusions to the past work of the University of Al-Mastansaria are also incorporated in order to have a local educational outlook. Results indicate that translation of politics necessitates not just linguistic competency, but also cultural sensitivity, situational sensitivity and diplomatic apathy. This analysis finishes with the suggestion of translation and translation of the diplomatic practice.

Keywords
Translation, Political Terms, Diplomatic Discourse, Arabic-English Translation, Equivalence, Comparative Analysis

Introduction

The translation has been the focus of cross cultural communication, but the significance is more evident in the political and diplomatic arena. Political speech is not a disinterested channel It possesses ideological cultural and strategic impacts that have the ability to define vision and mould relations of states among themselves.

Due to this translation of political terms is a highly sensitive and complicate task.

A wrong or ideologically colored translation may very likely cause misunderstandings in diplomacy.

Such a word like democracy in the English language is commonly translated to Arabic as"الديمقراطية".

Although the term seems to be direct equivalent, it means varying on the basis of cultural, historical comic and political references. Similarly, the term "restrictions" is represented as "العقوبات", but its meaning in the Arabian media and diplomacy can be significantly different from its use in the context of English-language.

This explains how translation is not just linguistic substitute, but a process is a process of cultural and conceptual structure.

This research investigates the challenge of translating political words between Arabic and English, especially focusing on diplomatic lectures. By comparing translations of official diplomatic texts (such as United Nations documents) and media outlets (such as BBC Arabic and El Jazira), the purpose of this study is to reveal strategies, inconsistencies and ideological effects present in political translation. In Iraq, the study of political translation has become increasingly relevant due to the country's geographical political status and its interaction with international organizations. Iraq has played a significant role in highlighting the complications of translation of political words between universities, especially al-Mustansasaria, al-Mastansasaria, Arabic and English. In Al-Mustansasaria, the translation department has created numerous thes and research papers emphasizing the cultural, ideological and contextual dimensions of the political translation.

This educational attention reflects the need to train translators, which is not only linguely capable, but also politically aware, as misunderstandings in this field can lead to serious diplomacy and misunderstanding with social consequences.

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the most common challenges in translating political words between Arabic and English.

2. To analyze the influence of cultural and ideological factors on the translation process.
3. Comparison and contradictions of diplomatic opposite media translation strategies.
4. Provide recommendations to increase the accuracy and neutrality of political translation.

Theoretical Framework

The study of translation in a political domain requires a strong theoretical foundation that both considers both linguistic
And additional linguistic factors. Political terms, unlike pure technical words, are often multiplicated, ideologically loaded and reference. Therefore, traditional fantasies of equality and loyalty may not be able to fully capture the complexity of translating such conditions.

1. Translation and Equivalence

According to Nida (1964), uniformity in translation can be classified as a formal painter or dynamic. In the case of a political translation, dynamic equivalence is especially relevant, as it aims to show the impact and function of the word in the target culture. For example, rendering the Arabic of "Legitimacy" as "الشرعية" is not only linguistic, but carrying religious and political influence in the Arab contexts, which are not present in English.

2. Translation as Ideology

Scholars like Venuti (1995) and Hatim and Mason (1997) have emphasized the ideological dimension of translation. Translation choices can strengthen, challenge or reshape political stories. For example,
Translation as "terrorism" as "الإرهاب" is directly linguely, but the ideological design of the word is widely different in English and Arabic lectures. In some context, some groups are labeled "terrorists" in Arabic but "terrorists" in English, showing that translation is naturally political.

3. Skopos Theory and Political Translation

Skopos Theory (Vermir, 1989) argues that the purpose of the translation determines the strategy adopted. In diplomatic lectures, the primary purpose is to maintain neutrality, avoid offenses, and promote international cooperation. On the contrary, media translation can prefer access to sexuality and urgency, sometimes at the expense of neutrality. This disruption explains why the same political word can be translated into the media contexts against diplomacy.

4. The Cultural Turn in Translation Studies

Basnet and Lefaver (1990) presented the concept of "cultural turn" emphasizing the interplay between translation, culture and power. Political terms feature this cultural embedded, because their meaning is shaped by historical hypocrisy

descriptions, ideological conflicts and cultural assumptions. Indicatively, the Arabic version of the phrase peace process as is not a dispassionate parallel, but the concept of a struggle between the different political orientations of the Arab world "عملية السلام". This theoretical construction throws light on the necessity of the translation of political words not as a pure linguistic process but as a socio-political process, which is an expression of power relations and negotiation that sometimes diminishes them.

Literature Review

Some studies have investigated the challenges under the translation of political terms and political lectures in languages. Mona Baker (1) asserts that the political texts are very reference based and the translator needs to consider cultural, historical scenic and ideological factors. It argues that only linguistic equivalence is insufficient for accurate translation in terms of politically charge.

Susan Basnet (2013) highlights the interaction between language, culture and power, noting that political translation often reflects the ideological status of the translator consciously or unconsciously. This is especially clear in the translation of media texts, where choices in the choice of word can influence public perception.

Hatim and Mason (1997) offer a lecture -based methodology, demonstrating that proper translation requires the knowledge of the role of political words. Their argument is that mistakes or doubtful interpretations can have a serious diplomatic impact, particularly when communicating cross-culturally. The translation of political words is also a part of the Arabic studies many are keen on. Al-Khatib (2010) analyzed the Arabic translation of UN resolutions noting that it is hard to find a balance between fulfilling the terms and remaining ideologically neutral. On the same note, Al-Jarallah (2015) studied translations of the American Presidential Speech in the Arabian language, revealing that the references related to culture and politics influence the translation plan.

In spite of this contribution, the gap between the official diplomatic translations and the media translations of political words between Arabic and English is evident. This study aims at bridging this gap by integrating both the linguistic and cultural methods to take a closer comparison of the analysis. The emergence of machine translators such as Google translate has impacted political translation. In the case where such tools deliver instantaneous outcomes, they tend to miss the cultural, ideological and contextual voice of political words. The recommendation is, say, the word legitimacy, whether it is religious, political or history, whether it is religious, political or history. Research conducted at the University of Al-Mustansaria has shown that students often depend on such equipment but require critical training to evaluate and improve machine-generated translations to ensure accuracy and neutrality.

Some postgraduate studies of the University of Al-Mustansaria University, Al-Mustansaria University, have focused on the challenges of translation of

political texts. For example, Abdullah (2021) analyzed the translation of the UN resolutions and released difficulties in gaining terminology by maintaining ideological neutrality. Carim (2022) examined the ideological parameters of political translation, emphasizing how translators' choices reflect cultural and political perspectives. This study reflects a significant role played by Iraqi Academia in advance the translation teaching in political sensitive contexts.

Methodology

This research takes a descriptive-analyzing approach to investigating the challenges of translating political words between Arabic and English. This study focuses on diplomatic lectures and media lectures to achieve a comprehensive view of translation strategy and potential inconsistencies.

1. Research sample

The primary sample includes:

- Official diplomatic documents of the United Nations (English - Arabia translations).
- Media translations of BBC Arabic and El Jazira Arabic (English - Arabic and Arabic - English News article).

2. The data collection

Political terms such as "democracy", "sanctions", "terrorism", "peace process" and "legitimacy" are identified in the source texts and their corresponding translations are rude. Both Formal Pacharik (diplomatic) and informal (media) references are considered to evaluate diversity and relevance.

3. The analytical process

- Comparative Analysis: Each word is analyzed for semantic equivalence, cultural adaptation and ideological effects.
- Identity of challenges: linguistic blurry, lack of direct equivalent and cultural bias are noted.
- Classification of strategies: Borrowing, literal translation, modulation, adaptation and clarity are recorded in accordance with translation teaching framework (NuMark, 1988).

4. Limitations

- This study is only focused on English - Arabic translations; Other languages are excluded.
- Only selected political terms are analyzed due to practical obstacles.
- Media translations are limited to widely recognized outlets for reliability.

This method allows for systematic research of translation challenges and provides the basis for comparing official diplomatic translations with media translation, revealing both linguistic and ideological factors.

Comparative Analysis

Comparative analysis focuses on the selected political words translated into official diplomatic texts and media texts.

The analyzed terms include "democracy", "restrictions", "terrorism", "peace process" and "legality".

1. Democracy (الديمقراط)

In UN documents, "democracy" is consistently translated as "الديمقراط", maintaining a neutral tone. Media translations, however, sometimes refer to the word differently based on a conceptual point of view,

Using additional narrators to show political evaluation or public spirit.

2. Sanctions (العقوبات)

The diplomatic texts emphasize the legitimacy and compliance, prefer the formal pacharic rendering ("العقوبات")..

Media outlets sometimes adapt to more evaluating language, e.g., "العقوبات القاسية" (harsh sanctions), reflect the impact of a political attitude or intended audience.

3. Terrorism (الإرهاب)

When official translations literally maintain equivalent, media translations often reflect narrative framing. For example, some sources may label the actor as "مقاوم" (resistor/freedom fighter) instead of "إرهابي", which shows ideological prejudice in translation choices.

4. Peace Process "عملية السلام"

The diplomatic texts continuously use "عملية السلام", focusing only on the process. Media can provide interpretation translations, illuminates potential failure or success, thus embedded the meaning of evaluation from the original word.

5. Legality (الشرعية)

In diplomatic lectures, "legitimacy" is presented as (الشرعية) as formal.

However, based on media translations and political comments, it can be qualified with adjectives such as "شرعية ديمقراطية" (democratic legitimacy) or "شرعية مشكوك فيها" (questioning legality).

6. Globalization (العولمة)

In diplomatic discourse, 'globalization' is usually translated as 'العولمة'. However, in media contexts, the word often receives positive or negative meaning based on the ideological attitude of the outlet. Some Arabic sources highlight its benefits in economic development, while others emphasize its negative cultural and political influences.

7. Human rights (حقوق الانسان)

Diplomatic translations continuously use 'حقوق الإنسان' reflecting a legal structure. Media translations, however, sometimes refer to the word with ideological undertakings, either connecting it with Western effects or by local conflicts for justice and equality.

8. Sovereignty (السيادة)

The word 'sovereignty' is translated as 'السيادة while'. Diplomatic use maintains neutrality, while media translations may emphasize resistance against national identity,

freedom, or external influences. In Iraq, the term is particularly sensitive to the political history of the country.

9. Reform (الإصلاح)

In official documents, 'reform' is presented neutrally as (الإصلاح). However, in Arabic media, the term is often modified with evaluation such as 'الإصلاح السياسي' (political reform) 'الإصلاح الاقتصادي' (economic reform), reflecting ideological priorities.

This analysis shows that references, viewers and ideologies play an important role in translating political words. While diplomatic translations aim for neutrality and accuracy, media translations often embedded evaluation or ideological nuances.

Findings and Discussion

The study reveals several key findings regarding the translation of political terms:

1. Ideological influence

Media translations are more susceptible to ideological framing compared to diplomatic texts.

Translators' choices reflect political perspectives, audience expectations and cultural assumptions.

2. **Consistency vs. Contextualization**

Diplomatic texts are more favorable to being consistent and neutral whereas media translations are mentioned as being transparent, terms to be met,

Or political comment. Diversity may be brought about by the so-called ghost of these conditions.

3. Cultural and linguistic challenges

Cultural and history Some of the political terms like democracy and legality can be described as having cultural and history.

Between English and Arabic. The translators usually rely on the modulation or addition of clarity to eliminate such gaps.

4. Translation strategy

The most commonly seen strategy includes:

- Borrowing: Using a word such as translation (rare).
- Literal translation: normal in diplomatic texts.
- Modulation: Adjusting expressions matched with cultural or contextual standards (normal in the media).
- Adaptation: Change terms for hugs with target audience.
- Explanation: Add descriptive content to clarify the meaning.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Studies affirm that the translation of political words in Arabic and English is done with linguistic, cultural and ideological issues. The differences between diplomatic translations and media translations are in their focus on neutrality, relevance and formal pure accuracy and the inclusion of evaluation and contextual nuances in media translation which can change the vision of people.

As this study has revealed, political translation cannot be merely a linguistic practice, as it is also a socio-political practice which defines internal cognition and determines interdependence. Diplomatic texts would be neutral and relevant, whereas translations in the media would be judged or absorbed ideological noise. This work proves the significance of educational training in political translation by extending comparative analysis and incorporating the role of Iraqi universities, particularly, al-Mustansiria. The future studies ought to incorporate technical growth and extensive geographical political allusions to develop this base. In conclusion, Iraqi affirms the fundamental position of universities in equipping translators with the ability to handle politically sensitive lectures with the assistance, accuracy, objectivity and cultural sensitivity of the academia.

Recommendations for translators include:

-Sensitivity of ideological influence in translation of political terms.

-Use several sources to be able to be accurate and neutral.

-The use of a modulation or clarity strategy in the event of a lack of cultural equivalent.

Ensuring uniformity in terms, in particular to popular conditions in diplomatic reference.

Future research can give different scales to accommodate other languages, comprehensive media analysis or history of history.

Translating a political word of different political contexts and geographical differences.

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