

The Translation of Specialized Discriminative Expressions in Political Speeches within a CDA Framework

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ABSTRACT

Language is said to be the primary means of communication among humans and plays a significant role in daily living, including idea sharing and educating others about cultural differences. There are many different languages spoken around the world, and occasionally more than one in a single nation. Without a doubt, translation plays a minor role in language because it permits the sharing of ideas, cultures, and even points of view. Language is extremely crucial for communication and the exchange of knowledge and information among individuals who speak various languages.

This study focuses on the manner in which discriminatory expressions and the role of CDA in discriminative expression are translated, as well as how translators handle these expressions when they appear in speeches by prominent Americans, such as John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, discussing racism between Black and White Americans.

Keywords- Discriminative Expressions, political, CDA, tasks.

I. WHAT IS TRANSLATION

Translation has long been a tool used by humans to communicate with people from different cultures and to meet their needs for understanding of subjects like science, literature, philosophy, etc. According to Barzegar (2008), translation is an attempt to substitute a written statement or message in one language for the identical statement or message in another.

This process is a difficult human task that has an activity and a finish to it. A single person does translation in order to use a particular statement in a particular language as an example of a different, simpler statement. It refers to the process of rewriting or paraphrasing a specific text from one language (SL) into another (TL). Everyday life is greatly impacted by the phenomenon of translation (Hatim & Munday, 2004:3). If the translator intends to lead this kind of activity or convey the main idea from SL to TL, they need possess excellent, even flawless, knowledge of both cultures.

But translating a specific language into another by determining an equivalency requires a unique method of thinking. Webber (1984:3) defines translation as the process of transforming a text published in a source language into a target language. Nida and Taber (1974: 12) offer another definition of translation. "reproducing, in terms of meaning and style, the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the receptor language."

The majority of people mistakenly believe that interpretation and translation are interchangeable. However, interpretation involves spoken language, while translation exclusively works with written language.

II. TRANSLATION OF THE POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Political language belongs to a unique category of language since translation is the process of transferring a specific text from one language into another. One sort of political engagement that is frequently disregarded in

the political sphere is political translation (Schäffner & Bassnett 2010:22). Politicians' vocabulary is distinct because they frequently use broad, confusing terminology. Political discourse is defined as any political communication act that discusses, refers to, or describes any political event, organization, or person in both formal and informal contexts (Bánhegyi, 2014:140).

Sagadiyeva, Satenova, Yeskindirov, Alshinbayeva, and Konyratbayeva (2021:1616) assert, however, that the translator must consider all relevant factors while translating a political discourse work. It is vital to determine how the communicative and pragmatic elements of the communication context impact the translation procedures used for political discourse materials during the translation process. A key component of the original translation paradigm is the communication circumstance. The components of the communication situation in both the source and translated texts should be taken into consideration by the translator, recognizing that the communicative context aids in the translator's selection of appropriate translation techniques. Terms that, on the one hand, maintain the original text's clarity and, on the other hand,

Political language is different from ordinary language due to various objectives and situations that call for the creation of discourse, according to Bin Aisha (2010:37). Political language can have hidden meanings, which makes it different from ordinary language.

III. DISCRIMINATIVE EXPRESSIONS

Expressions that treat someone unfairly or exhibit bias towards them because of their gender, sexual orientation, religion, color, or other personal qualities are known as discriminatory expressions. These words and phrases have the power to strengthen bias, support stereotypes, and create a hostile or unwelcoming atmosphere. It's critical to consider the language we use and to make an effort to communicate in a courteous and inclusive manner. Bowen (2010) states that discrimination occurs when particular individuals or groups do not have the same rights or privileges as those who belong to other groups in society.

When particular groups are subject to special laws that limit their way of life or access to human rights, discrimination against them may be both institutional and societal (Weitzer, 1996).

Discrimination is one of the many problems with CDA research, though. Texts or discourses that were intentionally written against other individuals and groups within the CDA frameworks may contain discriminatory practices (Irawan, 2014:32). THUO, racism is one form of discrimination that one must be aware of.

IV. DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

The study of language in use is known as discourse analysis. It is the study of the interpretations we

make of language and the behaviors we engage in while using it in particular situations (James Paul Gee and Michael Handford 2012:1). Examining the linguistic components in the creation of social phenomena through discourse analysis is a technique that is gaining popularity (Vaara et al, 2004:3).

Discourse analysis gained scholarly and analytical recognition in the 1970s. Both the conversation's background and the words being spoken are considered in discourse analysis (Nordquist, 2020) <https://www.thoughtco.com/discourse-analysis-or-da-1690462>. Discourse analysis examines speech as well as nonverbal cues like body language and imagery in addition to the text. Discourse analysis is heavily focused on studying and analyzing body language as well as spoken and written discourses because of this.

Discourse analysis is a common qualitative research method utilized in several humanities and social science disciplines, including linguistics, sociology, anthropology, psychology, and cultural studies, according to Luo (2020). Scribbr.com provides a definition, guide, and examples of critical discourse analysis. The analysis of language use in social contexts has become increasingly common in discourse studies. "Discourse analysis entails examining what was said, when, and why, as well as seeing beyond the literal meaning of language to comprehend the context in which social interaction occurs." Bailey and Shaw (2009:416: 417).

Discourse analysis, according to Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006, 170), is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on language use outside of sentences.

The goal of discourse analysis is to understand discourses' utterances and their underlying meaning, which goes beyond their literal interpretation.

There are various contexts in which discourse analysis can be used, including political debate, television programming, discourse in advertising and the media, narrative storytelling, and interviewing (Nordquist, 2020).

V. CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

A new field of contemporary foreign linguistics research has recently surfaced with the aim of illuminating the relationships between language, ideology, and power. Over a thirty-year period, studies on CDA have been undertaken, and the results have shown distinct characteristics at different times (Guo and Hua LIU, 2016). Nonetheless, a well-liked method for analyzing spoken or written material, such as news articles, political speeches, books, essays, movies, ads, or novels, is critical discourse analysis. Salih Khalaf (2023:358).

According to Van Dijk (2000), the goal of CDA is to find the discursive underpinnings of inequality, discrimination, and the misuse of power through the study and analysis of spoken and written texts. Critical linguistics, critical semiotics, and a generally socio-politically aware and oppositional approach to analyzing

language, discourse, and communication have given rise to a distinctive way of analyzing text and discourse that has come to be known as critical discourse analysis (CDA) (Van Dijk, 1995:17–27). Critical social science, which includes CDA, is characterized by its attention on the difficulties that individuals encounter as a result of specific social institutions and its provision of tools for problem-solving (Wodak & Meyer, 2001:251). CDA is a resource for confronting.

Discourse analysis's critical discourse analysis (CDA) subfield examines how language and speech act out, reproduce, and challenge social power abuse, domination, and inequality in social and political situations (Van Dijk, 2001:0). That stresses language knowledge beyond the words, clauses, phrases, and sentences required for effective communication, according to Paltridge (2006). According to Gee and Handford (2012), CDA is a language study that goes above the level of the phrase and considers how sentences are put together to achieve meaning and, more importantly, a goal. To reveal unequal power utilization, exploitation, manipulation, and structural injustices, CDA looks at the intersection of language and social structure (Blommaert and Bulcaen, 2000).

According to Fairclough (2001b:21), CDA looks at the relationships between texts, processes, and their social contexts, including both the immediate situational context and the more distant institutional and social structures. It goes beyond "just text analysis" or "just process analysis of production and interpretation." An ideological method known as "critical discourse analysis" looks into how language functions in society and shows how discourse both establishes and reflects power structures. Slashing (2008:3).

Traditional rhetoric, textual linguistics, sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, and pragmatics are the bases of CDA (Weiss and Wodak, 2003:11). Critically analyzing how language use expresses, justifies, and contributes to social inequity is the aim of CDA. According to Fairclough (1992, 2003), social concerns such as inequality, domination, and abuse of power can be explored via the lens of discourse analysis because these issues are influenced by speaking, writing, and social interaction. Additionally, CDA seeks to reveal these hidden beliefs in writings and speeches. Moreover, CDA should focus mainly on the discursive aspect of power abuse and the injustice and inequity that result from it, according to Van Dijk (1993a:252).

The main goal of CDA is to explain the ideology that emphasizes the speeches of powerful individuals. helps people understand the discourse's context, establish a mental backdrop, and examine the discourse from a variety of angles. To achieve the intended result, translators must possess the ability to expertly use language to communicate the most crucial political ideas (Quentel 2006: 3). As a result, the meaning of the ST is

translated into TL in a language that is suitably worded since CDA clarifies the context of the ST and the viewpoint within it.

VI. COGNITIVE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS (CODA)

As a general strategy, CODA is defined by essential elements that impact the range of available data collection and processing methods. Tenbrink (2015:5)

Since the 1990s, several of the most prominent critical discourse analysts, such as van Dijk and Wodak, have recognized that language and society are not directly tied to one another and that the human mind serves as the intermediary between them (bi,2012). In the 2000s, Tenbrink is the first scholar to utilize the term CODA in her writing.

In addition to verbalizations of experienced scenes and events, spatiotemporal concepts, complex cognitive processes such as problem-solving and cognitive strategies and heuristics, and other concepts that are accessible through speech can all be examined using CODA, according to Tenbrink (2015:2).

Tenbrink (2020:4) also describes this as a technique for analyzing the way in which speakers convey their ideas through language.

VII. THE ROLE OF CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN TRANSLATION

When choosing a translation approach, taking into account the ST and TT environments, and the cultural and social differences between source and destination language groups, CDA could be a useful tool. Hosseini (2012:38). Comparing CDA to an iceberg at sea level, Van Dijk (1997:9) emphasized the need of the analyzer uncovering the texts' latent meaning.

Therefore, it is critical that translators comprehend the context of the topic they are translating. Therefore, the translator should pay attention to both the meaning inside and outside of the text. A technique called critical discourse analysis (CDA) will assist us in delving more into the meanings underlying the target language (Fairclough, 1995: 7).

CDA aims to incorporate the three elements that it considers to be social, cultural, and political in order to assess both ST and TT. Hosseini (2013:38). Discourse analysis research, or CDA for short, focuses on the ways in which social power abuse, domination, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted in social and political contexts through speaking and writing. Van Dijk (2001:352) describes it as a type of discourse analysis research.

VIII. METHODOLOGY

The primary goal of the current study is to examine the role that communicative, semantic, and CDA translations play in translation, as well as how translators represent the discriminating expressions that are present in particular speeches. Ten texts that were chosen from two distinct speeches delivered by Martin Luther King and John F. Kennedy comprise the restricted data set. At Tikrit University, each text is examined and evaluated by qualified translators. Every text will have a suggested translation provided by the researcher at the conclusion of each piece.

Additionally, the researcher will display a table that indicates the type of topoi found in each text and measures the translator's approach to translating each text, whether it be semantic or communicative. The Newmark approach, which combines communicative and semantic translation, will be used to assess the ten texts.

IX. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

SLT 1:

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.

The current text is translated into the TL by two models which are Semantic translation and communicative translation. However, most of translators had used semantic translation for all the text and some of them they used communicative translation. Translator (3,4,5 and 7) they translate the whole text by using Semantic translation. As for translators (1,2,6 and 8) they translate the whole text in communicative translation. However, all translators translate the the word Negro as اسود except translator 6 He\She translate it

1. ولكن بعد مئة سنة لم يزل الزنوج بعيدين عن الحرية. وبعد مئة عام لا تزال حياة الزنوج معاقة بشكل مأسوي بقيود التفرقة العنصرية وسلاسل التمييز العنصري.

For translator (1) He\She rendered the whole ST text into the TL communicatively. He\She translate the the Negro still is not free as لم يزل الزنوج بعيدين عن الحرية He\She translate the phrase (not free) as بعيدين عن الحرية but the translator rendered the word Negro in both sentences as الزنوج. He\She translate it literary. So, it's not appropriate translation. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Justice and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that "because they are زنوج (argumentative scheme) , they are بعيدين عن الحرية (conclusion).

Topoi of Justice

Argument
Conclusion

زنوج,
they are بعيدين عن الحرية

2. ولكن بعد قرن مضى لا يزال الزنجي غير حرة. وبقيت حياته مشلولة بسبب قيود التمييز والفصل العنصري

On contrary (2) He\She rendered the text unqiqlly. He\she translate the text communicatively He\She did render the text; the Negro still is not free to the TL as لا يزال الزنجي غير حرة however, He\She translate the word Negro to the TL as الزنجي which is literal translation. So, it's not appropriate. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Justice and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that "because they are زنوج (argumentative scheme) , they are بعيدين عن الحرية (conclusion).

Topoi of Justice

Argument
Conclusion
Because He is زنجي,
He is غير حرة

3. ولكن بعد مئة سنة، لا يزال الزنوج غير احرار. وبعد مئة عام لا تزال حياة الزنوج معاقة للأسف لسبب (قيود الفصل وسلاسل التمييز العنصريين)

As for translator (3) He\She translate the text semantically. The translator translates the phrase the Negro still is not free as لا يزال الزنوج غير احرار He\She rendered the phrase from the ST to the TL literary. He\She translate the word Nigro as الزنوج so, its inappropriate translation. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Justice and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that "because they are زنوج (argumentative scheme) , they are غير احرار (conclusion).

Topoi of Justice

Argument
Conclusion
Because they are زنوج,
they are غير احرار

4: ولكن بعد مائة عام ، لا يزال الزنجي غير حرا بعد مائة عام ، لا تزال حياة الزنجي مشلولة للأسف بسبب قيود الفصل. العنصري وسلاسل التمييز

Translator (4) He\She also rendered the text semantically. He\She translate the phrase the Negro still is not free as لا يزال الزنجي غير حرا بعد مائة عام He\She rendered the phrase from the ST to the TL semantically. He\She also translates the word Negro in both phrases as الزنجي so its inappropriate translation to the TL. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Justice and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that "because He is الزنجي (argumentative scheme) , He is غير حرا (conclusion).

Topoi of Justice

Argument

Conclusion

Because He is زنجي

He is غير حرا

SL2:

One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land.

In this text Marten King talks about the suffering of the black people those who lives in poverty in united states of America a society that filled of discrimination like racism.

The current text is translated into the TL by two models which are Semantic translation and communicative translation. However, some of translators had used semantic translation for all the text and some of them they used communicative translation. Translator (3,4,5 and 7) they translate the whole text by using Semantic translation. As for translators (1,2,6 and 8) they translate the whole text in communicative translation. However, all translators translate the phrase the word the Negro to the TL as زنجي except translator 6 who translate the word Negro from the ST to the TL as اسود.

TLT:

1: وبعد قرن من الزمان يعيش الزوج وسط التهرأ المادي الشاسعة وبعد قرن من الزمن لا يزال الزوج يقيمون في زوايا المجتمع الأمريكي ويجدون انفسهم منفيين في ارضهم

Translator (1) has rendered the whole text communicatively. He\She translate the phrase from the ST to the TL One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty To the TL as وبعد قرن من الزمان يعيش الزوج وسط التهرأ المادي الشاسعة which is also communicatively translation. However, He\She translate the word Negro in both sentences as الزوج which is semantic translation. So, its not appropriate translation. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Reality and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that “because they are الزوج (argumentative scheme), they are lives وسط تهرأ مادي (conclusion).

Topoi of Reality

Argument

Conclusion

Because they are الزوج

they are lives شاسع مادي

2: لمئة عام بقية الزنجي يرزح تحت وطأت الفقر في وسط عالم ثري مزدهر. وبعد قرن من الزمن لا يزال الزنجي قابعا في زاوية المجتمع الأمريكي ويجد نفسه منفي داخل المجتمع

As for translator (2) He\She rendered the whole text communicatively. He\She translate the phrase the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty from the ST to the TL as لمئة عام بقية الزنجي يرزح تحت وطأت الفقر. He\She also translates the word Negro in both sentences as الزنجي He\She translate it semantically. So, it's not appropriate translation. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Reality and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that “because He is الزنجي (argumentative scheme), He lives تحت وطأت الفقر (conclusion).

Topoi of Reality

Argument

Conclusion

Because He is الزنجي

He lives تحت وطأت الفقر

3: بعد مئة عام يعيش الزوج على جزيرة منعزلة من الفاقة وسط محيط شاسع من الرخاء المادي. بعد مئة عام, لا يزال الزوج محصورين في زاوية المجتمع الأمريكي ويجدون انفسهم منفيين في عقر دارهم.

On contrary translator (3) rendered the whole text semantically. He\She translate the phrase the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty to the TL as بعد مئة عام يعيش الزوج على جزيرة منعزلة من الفقر He\She also translates the word Negro in both sentences as الزنجي He\She translate it semantically. So, it's not appropriate translation. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Reality and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that “because they are الزوج (argumentative scheme), they are lives على جزيرة منعزلة من الفقر (conclusion).

Topoi of Reality

Argument

Conclusion

Because they are الزوج

they are lives على جزيرة منعزلة من الفقر

4: بعد مائة عام ، يعيش الزنجي في جزيرة معزولة من الفقر وسط عالم شاسع من الرخاء المادي بعد مائة عام ، ال يزال الزنجي قابعا في زوايا المجتمع الأمريكي ويجد نفسه منفيا.

As for translator (4) He\She also rendered the whole text semantically. He\She translate the phrase the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty to the TL as بعد مائة عام ، يعيش الزنجي في جزيرة معزولة من الفقر He\She also translate the word Negro in both sentences to the TL literary as الزنجي. So, it's not appropriate translation. As for linguistic analysis, the type of topoi is Reality and the strategy is argumentative. According to which, they declare as a fact that “because He is الزنجي (argumentative scheme), He lives في جزيرة معزولة من الفقر (conclusion).

Topoi of Reality

Argument

Conclusion

Because He is الزنجي,
He lives في جزيرة معزولة من الفقر

X. CONCLUSIONS

The current study has provided insight on how discriminatory expressions in speeches are translated and how CDA fits into this process. Additionally, the researcher believes that all scholars and translators interested in translating discriminatory expressions found in speeches find problems. As such, this study offers guidance to translators on how to appropriately translate discriminative expressions and provide the most suitable equivalent meaning. Numerous factors are seen as problematic when translating discriminative expressions. Among these issues are cultural disparities that have an impact on the translation and the need for critical examination while interpreting the discriminatory language used in John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther's speeches. Before working with any literature that contains discriminatory expression, the process of translating it needs a solid understanding of culture and the capacity to select the ideal phrase. This is one of the challenges the translators have to deal with.

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