



## Translation of Attitude Resources in English Political Texts into Arabic

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### Abstract

This study tackles the translation of Attitude resources in political texts from English into Arabic. It seeks to explore the concept of Attitude. It aims to specify and analyze these resources by comparing and contrasting them based on Martin and White's Attitude System, which is part of Appraisal Theory (2005). Following the concept of shift that is adopted by Munday (2012) and Seo (2012) 'shift of attitudinal meaning'. This study focuses on shifts of attitude that may occur through translating these resources. The data of this study draw on two texts collected from the 'Voice Section' of British online newspapers 'Independent' two versions released in English and Arabic. This study hypothesizes that the misuse of the translation method can lead to a shift of attitude. The failure to capture the Attitude resources of the source text (ST) has led to violating the intentionality of the text producer. The study has concluded that the evaluative functions of these resources in many cases are neutralized and omitted. Consequently, the evaluative meaning of the text is weakened.

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## ترجمة مصادر الموقف الانكليزية في النصوص السياسية الانكليزية الى اللغة العربية

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المستخلص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة ترجمة المواقف في النصوص السياسية من الإنكليزية إلى العربية وتسعى لمعرفة مفهوم الموقف، وتحديد وتحليل هذه المصادر من خلال مقارنتها بناءً على نظام الموقف مارتن ووايت والذي يعد جزءاً من نظرية التقويم (2005). وبالاعتماد على مفهوم التحول الذي تبناه كل من مونداي (2012) وسيو (2012) 'تحول معنى الموقف'. تُركّز هذه الدراسة على التعبير في المواقف التي قد تحدث في أثناء ترجمة هذه المصادر. تعتمد بيانات هذه الدراسة على نصين تم جمعهما من "قسم الرأي" في الصحيفة الإلكترونية البريطانية "انديبننت" في نسختيها الصادرتين باللغتين الإنكليزية والعربية. تفترض هذه الدراسة أن اتباع طريقة الترجمة الخاطئة يمكن أن يؤدي إلى تغيير المواقف وبالتالي إلى الفشل في نقل الموقف ونية مؤلف النص. وخُصصت الدراسة إلى أن الوظائف التقويمية لهذه المواقف في كثير من الحالات يتم تحييدها وحذفها. وبالتالي، سيضعف المعنى التقويمي للنص.

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## 1. Introduction

Attitude is a core part of Appraisal Theory which has been developed by Martin & White (2005). This theory is based on the interpersonal systems of Halliday's (1985) Systemic Functional Grammar. For White (2001:1), Appraisal Theory is “an approach to exploring, describing, and explaining the way language is used to evaluate, to adopt a stance, to construct textual personas, and to manage interpersonal positioning and relationships”. This theory comprises three main systems Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation and each system has its subsystems. Attitude explores different kinds of values encoded in the discourse. Attitude consists of Affect, Judgement, and Appreciation. Engagement is “concerned with the linguistic resources by which text producers adopt a stance towards the value positions being referenced by the text and with respect to those they address” (Martin & White, 2005: 92). Engagement includes Monogloss and Heterogloss. Graduation reveals how attitudes are expressed by degree. Graduation involves Force and Focus. This paper mainly focuses on Attitude as the analytical framework. Therefore, Engagement and Graduation will not be discussed further here.

## 2. Attitude

Attitude is a core part of Appraisal Theory that deals with “our feelings, including emotional reactions, Judgements of behavior and evaluation of things” (Martin & White, 2005: 35). By the same token, White (2001: 1) states that the attitude system indicates the utterances which can be interpreted as indicating that person, situation, thing, event, action, or state of affairs is to be viewed either positively or negatively. Attitude relates to how feelings and emotions are seen as a system of meanings. This system itself is subdivided into three semantic areas that address emotion (affect), ethics (Judgement), and aesthetics (appreciation).

### 2.1. Affect

‘Affect’ is used to interpret emotional responses such as happiness, love, sadness fear, etc. It is related to emotions which can show positive or negative opinions relying on writers' or speakers' emotive reactions. In this system, the conscious individual who experiences emotion is called an ‘Emoter’ while the phenomenon that is responsible for that emotion is a ‘Trigger’ (Martin & White, 2005: 46).

‘Affect’ is indicated through three positions. The first position is ‘adverbs’ which can be usually circumstances of manner, for example *happily/sadly*, (*Sadly the government has decided to abandon its commitment to the comprehensive school system*) (White, 2005). The second position is by using ‘adjectives’ of emotion: *happy/sad*, *worried/confident*, *angry/pleased*, e.g., *I'm happy she's joining the group*. The third position is by using ‘nominalization’ (the turning of verbs and adjectives into nouns, *joy/despair* e.g. *I was overcome with joy*).

Since attitude is developed as a discourse semantic system, its realizations can be expected to diversify across a range of grammatical structures. According to Halliday's (1994) terms, such realizations of ‘Affect’ comprise modification of participants and processes, affective behavioral and mental processes, and modal Adjuncts (Martin & White, 2005: 46). All that can be illustrated in the following table from Martin and White (2005: 6):

Table (1): Realizations of Affect

<i>Realizations Of Affect</i>	<b>Modification Of Participants</b>	<b>Halliday's Terms</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<i>Affect As 'Quality'</i>	Describing Participants	Epithet	A <u>sad</u> captain
	Attributed To Participants	Attribute	The captain was <u>sad</u>
	Manner Of Processes	Circumstance	The captain left <u>sadly</u>
<i>Affect As 'Process'</i>	Affective Mental	Process (Effective)	His departure <u>upset</u> him
		Process (Middle)	He missed them
	Affective Behavioral	Process	The captain <u>wept</u>
<i>Affect As 'Comment'</i>	Desiderative	Adjunct	<u>Sadly</u> , He Had to Go

Affect is classified according to different factors. The first factor entails that emotions are grouped into three major types: in/security, dis/satisfaction and un/happiness. This factor will be illustrated below. The second factor relates to the registration of positive and negative emotions: are we feeling happy or sad, interested or bored, confident or anxious? (Martin & White, 2005: 42). The third factor relates feelings to future states (triggers) or existing ones: 'Realis' (the boy liked the present) vs. 'Irrealis' (the boy wanted the present). 'Irrealis Affect' is categorized as 'Dis/inclination' (fear/desire). The fourth factor shows the emotion varies in terms of a cline of intensity: low as 'like', median as 'love', or high as 'adore'. The fifth factor suggests that the emotions or feelings can be construed as directed at/reacting to some external entity or as a general mood: reaction to another (the boy liked the teacher/the teacher pleased the boy) vs. undirected mood (the boy was happy) (Martin & White, 2005: 46-49) ; (Bednarek, 2008: 154). It is important to explain the first factor in the following sections since it is considered as the main categorization of affect.

### 2.1.1. Un/happiness

The Un/happiness, according to Martin and White (2005: 49), covers emotions concerned with 'affairs of the heart'; sadness, hate, happiness, and love. 'Happiness' is concerned with 'Cheer' and 'Affection'. 'Cheer' is mainly concerned with emotions such as (*chuckle, cheerful, laugh, buoyant*) whereas 'Affection' tackles the words that show expression of love and (*shake hands, be fond of hug, love embrace adore*). Affection is mainly concerned with expressions of love, whether physically (as in hug, embrace, or shake hands) or emotionally (as in fond of, love, or adore) (Abdo, 2020: 45).

In contrast 'Unhappiness' has to do with 'Misery' and 'Antipathy'. 'Misery' (mood 'in me') such as whimper down, cry, sad, wail, miserable, while 'Antipathy' (directed feeling: 'at you') rubbish, dislike, abuse, hate, revile, abhor.

### 2.1.2. In/security

This type covers emotions concerned with eco-social well-being. Resources of 'Security' include resources of 'Confidence' such as (declare, assert, and proclaim) and 'Trust' such as (delegate, comfortable with, commit, confident in/about entrust, and trusting). However, 'Insecurity' involves feelings of disquiet such as: (restless, uneasy, twitching, anxious, shaking, freaked out, etc.) and feelings of surprise as (start, cry out, jolted, faint, staggered, etc.) (Martin & White, 2005).

### 2.1.3. Dis/Satisfaction

Resources of 'Satisfaction' comprise feelings of interest as (attentive, absorbed, involved, industrious, engrossed, etc.) and feelings of pleasure such as (satisfied, pat on the back, charmed, impressed compliment, pleased, reward, thrilled, and chuffed). On the contrary, resources of 'Dissatisfaction' comprise feelings of 'Ennui' as: (stale, tune out, jaded) and feelings of 'Displeasure' as (caution, cross, scold, bored with, angry, sick of castigate, furious, etc.) (Martin & White, 2005: 49-51)..

## 2.2. Judgement:

Judgement is the second category of 'Attitude'. It is for evaluating people's behaviors or characters as being brave, ethical, or deceptive. According to Martin and White (2005: 42), it involves "attitudes towards behavior, which we admire or criticize, praise or condemn". It can be categorized into two broad sets, defined as 'Social Esteem' and 'Social Sanction' (Martin & White, 2005: 54-55).

**2.2.1. 'Social Esteem'** includes attitudinal values with no legal implications. To be more explicit, it involves admiration and criticism, and behaviors falling under the category of 'Social Esteem' will be evaluated according to the basis of generally accepted social expectations by which negative behaviors are discouraged, criticized, or despised as inappropriateness. 'Social Esteem' is subdivided into three subtypes: 'Normality', 'Tenacity', and 'Capacity'.

2.2.1.1. '**Normality**' means how someone special or usual is. It may include positive expressions such as (normal, lucky, fortunate, average, charmed, and fashionable) or negative ones as (tragic, unfortunate, pitiful, peculiar, odd, eccentric, and retrograde) (Martin & Rose, 2007:68). Consider the following example:

*"It is normal for him to be naughty"* (Martin & White, 2005:55).

2.2.1.2. '**Capacity**' means how capable someone is. The words that can be included under this type are either positive (powerful, clever, vigorous, insightful, sane, and robust) or negative (weak, mild, stupid, wimpy, slow, thick, insane and neurotic) (Martin & Rose, 2007: 68). Consider the following example:

*"He was a strong player"*. (Martin and White, 2005:60). The word 'Strong' here is considered as positive evaluation that indicates capacity.

2.2.1.3. '**Tenacity**' tackles how dependable someone is. Positive expressions here as (brave, plucky, heroic, cautious, patient, brave, careful, thorough, loyal, resolute, faithful, reliable, dependable, constant flexible, and adaptable), while the negative ones as (timid, gutless, hasty, rash, impatient, impetuous, capricious, reckless, cowardly, distracted, despondent, undependable, weak, unfaithful, disloyal, inconstant, stubborn, and obstinate) (Martin & White, 2005:53). Consider the following example:

"*He was a brave player*". (Positive-tenacity) (Martin & White, 2005:60).

### **2.2.2. Social Sanction**

'Social Sanction' involves a set of rules or regulations with legal or moral implications. In other words, it involves praise and condemnation. The behaviors under 'Social Sanction' are evaluated on moral ground or legal grounds. In this sense, for example, if there is any problem in the area of social sanction you may need a lawyer. Negative behaviors often are condemned as punishment or sins as crimes. Judgement of sanction is subdivided into 'Veracity' and 'Propriety'(Martin & White,2005).

**2.2.2.1.** 'Veracity' means how truthful someone is. It can be positive as (truthful, honest, direct, credible, candid, or discrete) or negative as (dishonest, fake, deceitful, insincere, deceptive, manipulative, devious, or blunt) (Martin & White,2005:53); (Martin & Rose,2007: 68). Consider the following example:

"*He was an honest player*". (Positive- veracity) (Martin & White,2005:60).

**2.2.2.2.** 'Propriety' deals with how ethical someone is. Positive propriety as: (polite, good, kind, moral, sensitive, ethical, caring, modest, humble, reverent altruistic, respectful, or generous). Or negative one as (immoral, evil, bad, corrupt, insensitive, unjust, mean, or unfair) (Martin and White,2005:53). It often has legal implications since it is associated with praise and condemnation (Martin & Rose, 2007:68). Consider the following example:

"*You are supposed to go*" (Martin & White,2005:55).

It is to be noted that 'Judgement' is usually controlled by different cultural or ideological conditions. Accordingly, the same event may receive different Judgements, according to the ideological position of the person making those Judgements (White,2001:2).

## **2.3. Appreciation**

This is the last subsystem of 'Attitude'. Such resource involves evaluations of things, especially those which are achieved by people. It is "the assessment of artifacts, entities, happenings, and states of affairs by reference to aesthetics and other systems of social valuation" (White, 2015: 2). Appreciation is subdivided into 'Reaction', 'Composition', and 'Valuation'.

### **2.3.1. Reaction:**

Reaction refers to things that can attract people's attention or please them. Such type is either 'Impact' or 'Quality' (Martin & White,2005: 64). 'Impact' means Did it grab me? as (arresting, involving, absorbing, engaging, imposing, stunning, striking, compelling, interesting, fascinating, exciting, remarkable, dramatic, or intense) while quality means did I like it? Positive quality such as (fine, beautiful, okay, splendid appealing, or enchanting) and negative quality such as (bad, yuk, grotesque, nasty, ugly, or plain) (Martin & White,2005:56). Consider the following example:

"*It was fascinating innings*" (impact) (Martin & White,2005:60).

### **2.3.2. Composition**

Composition, according to Martin and White (2005: 57), is related to perception (our view of order). It is subdivided into 'Composition Balance' and 'Composition Complexity'. The former deals with perceptions of proportionality as (harmonious, shapely, unified, and curvaceous) and the latter deals with detail in a text/process as (simple, pure, elegant).

**2.3.3. Valuation:**

Valuation deals with our assessment of the social significance of the text/process. Valuation is especially tied up with the field since the criteria for valuing a text/process are for the most part institutionally specific (Martin & Rose, 2007:70). Furthermore, it can be either positive as (deep , creative, penetrating, profound , original, innovative, timely, long-awaited, landmark, unique, or exceptional) or negative as (reductive, shallow, insignificant, derivative, prosaic, dated, glitzy or overdue).

The following figure can summarize the system of Attitude:

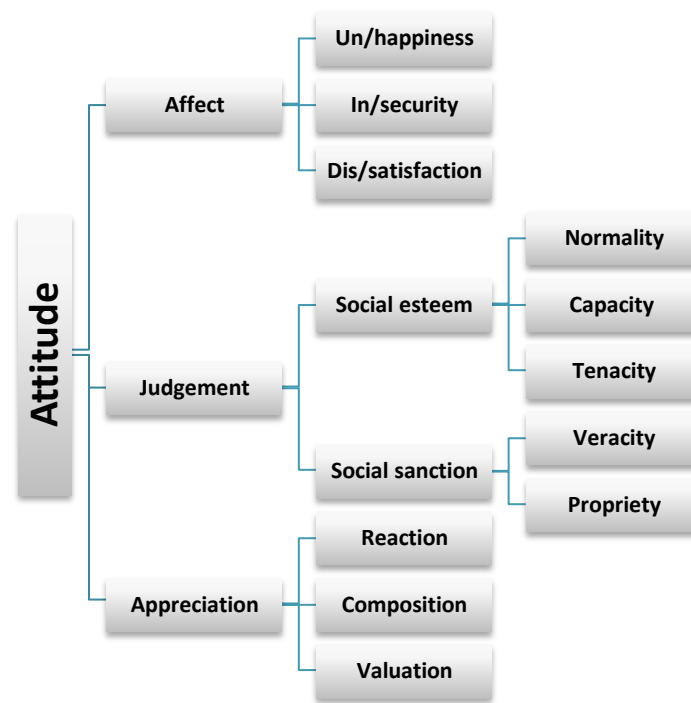


Figure (1). The Attitude System adopted from (Martin and White, 2005)

**3. Data Analysis and Discussion**

This study is a descriptive and qualitative one. In the previous sections, the study reviews the system of 'Attitude' and its subcategories. In the following section, the study focuses on the translation of Attitude resources from English political Texts into Arabic. The analysis is based on Martin and White’s system of Attitude which is part of Appraisal Theory (2005). The examples that will be provided are collected from the ‘Voice Section’ of the British online newspaper ‘Independent’ published in English and Arabic. The First text is entitled ‘Republicans were wrong. Trump’s legal troubles have hurt him in a general election that was published on 25 August 2023. The second source text is entitled ‘Did Trump just dismantle his own Jan 6 defense? that was published on 18 September 2023 and.). These two texts were retrieved from (<https://www.independent.co.uk/>). The target texts were collected from the Arabic Version of 'The

Independent, (Independent Arabia). The first target text is entitled ' الجمهوريون مخطئون والمشكلات القانونية ' 'أضرت ترمب هل نسف ترمب للتو دفاعه ' 'بخصوص أحداث 6 يناير؟' that was published on 28 August 2023. The second target text is entitled ' 'الانتخابات الرئاسية لعام 2020' بمؤامرة مزعومة للإغاء' that was published on 24 September 2023. These two target texts were retrieved from (<https://www.independentarabia.com/>).

### 3.1. Analysis of Attitude Resources

Attitude, as previously mentioned, deals with feelings, including emotional reactions, Judgements of behavior, and evaluation of things (Martin & White, 2005). In this section, the researcher is going to analyze the data in terms of 'Attitude'. The investigation is carried out to focus on the Attitudinal shift. Attitudinal Shift occurs when there is any change of the attitudinal meaning or function of these attitudinal resources. The analysis is performed according to the translation methods namely neutralization, omission, and couplet. Violation of genre may lead to distortion of discourse.

#### 3.1.1. Neutralization:

The translation method 'neutralization' is adopted by (Baker, 2011:25). She named such a method as 'Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word'. In this study, neutralization means conveying the attitudinal evaluative meaning in SL into a neutral (literal) meaning rather than the evaluative one in TL. In such a case, a shift of Attitude will take place. In some cases, the translators inappropriately opt for a translation which leads to neutralizing the texts. In fact, they neutralize the attitude of the text producer. They violate the intentionality of the text producer by weakening the attitude and consequently, wrongly guiding the TT reader. Consider the following examples:

#### Text (1):

ST: "Last month, A grand jury indicted the former president after a four-hour presentation by special counsel Jack Smith for an alleged plot to overturn the 2020 presidential election" (The Independent, 18 September 2023).

اتهمت هيئة محلفين كبرى الرئيس السابق بعد استعراض للحجج والأدلة دام أربع ساعات TT: من قبل المستشار الخاص جاك سميث بمؤامرة مزعومة للإغاء الانتخابات الرئاسية لعام 2020.

Independent Arabia, 24 September 2023)

Attitude Resources	Attitude Subcategories	The Function	Arabic Translation	Translation Method	Attitudinal equivalence/ Attitudinal Shift
Overturn	Attitude Judgement Social Sanction Veracity	How untruthful someone is	الغاء	Neutralization	Attitudinal Shift

In this text, the jury accused the former president Mr. Donald Trump of rigging the 2020 presidential election in his favor. The Appraisal Resources 'overturn' can be categorized under (Attitude> Judgement> Social Sanction> Veracity). Using this attitudinal verb to indicate the negative judgment of veracity. To

show how untruthful a person is. According to the Cambridge Online Dictionary, 'overturn' means to change a legal decision.

This negative judgment is not conveyed to the TT. Translating 'overturn' into 'الغاء' is inappropriate since the translators weaken the attitudinal meaning by neutralizing the text producer's attitude and evaluation. They are more likely to violate the intentionality of the text producer and consequently, wrongly guide the TT reader. The negative attitudinal meaning that the ST readers derive is replaced by a more neutral one that shows less negativity towards the former president's fraud. For Badawi (2003, p.760), 'overturn' means 'قلب او انقلب'. Choosing the appropriate optimal equivalence can be determined by the context of the situation of the text. The other reason behind proposing 'قلب' as an attitudinal equivalence of 'overturn' can be illustrated in Text (2) when the translators appropriately convey this attitudinal resource. The suggested translation of Text (1):

اتهمت هيئة محلفين كبرى الرئيس السابق بعد استعراض للحجج والأدلة دام أربع ساعات من قبل المستشار الخاص جاك سميث بمؤامرة مزعومة لقلب الانتخابات الرئاسية لعام 2020.

However, it seems that the translators are not well aware of attitude as in the previous example.

**Text (2):**

**ST: "All of this will give Mr. Smith's team more fodder to say that Mr. Trump knowingly tried to overturn the election and that he was not simply following the advice of counsel" (The Independent, 18 September 2023).**

**TT: كل هذا سيعطي فريق السيد سميث المزيد من الحجج ليقول إن السيد ترمب حاول عن علم قلب الانتخابات وأنه لم يكن يتبع نصيحة محاميه فحسب.**

(Independent Arabia, 24 September 2023)

Attitude Resources	Attitude Subcategories	The Function	Arabic Translation	Translation Method	Attitudinal equivalence/ Attitudinal Shift
Overturn	Attitude Judgement Social Sanction Veracity	How untruthful someone is	قلب	Functional Equivalence	Attitudinal Equivalence

The translators here capture the attitudinal resource and convey it appropriately to the (TT). They use the verb 'قلب' which achieves the negative judgement of veracity. In this case, they capture the intended meaning without any addition, omission, or change in attitude and intentionality.

### 3.1.1. Omission

It seems that the translators remove the Attitudinal Resources and make the TT less evaluative than the source one. Consider the following example:

**Text (3):**



ST: "Mr. Trump often *likes* to say that polling shows he is beating President Joe Biden". (The Independent, 25 August 2023)

TT: لطالما يردد السيد ترمب أن استطلاعات الرأي تظهر أنه يتفوق على الرئيس جو بايدن.

(Independent Arabia, 28 August 2023)

Attitude Resources	Attitude Subcategories	The Function	Arabic Translation	Translation Method	Attitudinal equivalence/ Attitudinal Shift
Likes	Attitude Affect Happiness Affection	To express affairs of heart and desire	∅	Omission	Attitudinal Shift

The text producer employs the attitudinal resource 'like' to show how Mr. Trump often has positive emotions of happiness when he talks about the polling showing that he is beating Mr. Biden. Actually, 'like' in English has various functions. It is often regarded as a container of positive emotions. In this context 'Like' falls under the category of (Attitude> Affect> Happiness> Affection). This subcategory, for Martin and White (2005), is mainly concerned with expressions of love, whether emotional such as (love, like, or adore) or physical such as (shaking hands or hug).

In the TT, such emotions of happiness and desire are not conveyed. The translators omit this attitudinal evaluative meaning in TT. This omission is unjustified since it weakens the attitude and emotional sense of the TT. Consequently, the intentionality of the text producer is violated. The suggested translation can be as follows:

لطالما يجب ان يقول السيد ترامب بأن استطلاعات الرأي تظهر بأنه متفوق على بايدن.

### 3.1.1. Couplet Method

Through analyzing the texts, there is a case of ambiguity noticed due to the translator's ignorance of the Arabic language especially culture-specific lexical items and allusions which resulted in inappropriate renditions in the TT. The following example shows the inappropriate rendering of attitude by opting for the couplet method:

Text (4):

ST: "It is unsurprising that Mr. Trump's indictments can consolidate when he faces legal troubles given that he spent much of his presidency demonising the Justice Department and calling investigations into Russian interference in the 2016 election a *"witch hunt"*" (The Independent, 25 August 2023).

TT: "ولذلك فإن ليس من المستغرب أن تدفع اللوائح الاتهامية بحق السيد ترمب إلى التعاضد، كلما واجه مشكلات قانونية إضافية، خصوصاً وأنه أمضى أغلب وقته عندما كان رئيساً في العمل على وصم وزارة العدل الأميركية بالشريرة، واصفاً تحقيقاتها بخصوص التدخل الروسي في انتخابات عام 2016، على أنها "مطاردة للساحرات" /اضطهاد سياسي/ بحقه"

(Independent Arabia, 28 August 2023)

Attitude Resources	Attitude Subcategories	The Function	Arabic Translation	Translation Method	Attitudinal equivalence/ Attitudinal Shift
Witch Hunt	Attitude Appreciation Negative Valuation	Express negative assessment of things	مطاردة للساحرات (اضطهاد سياسي)	Couplets	Attitudinal Shift

The text producer in this text shows that Mr. Trump is not convinced by the investigation. He criticizes the investigations into Russian interference in the US presidential election by calling it a 'witch hunt'. Using this historical allusion in this way as a hint to claim that he is a victim of such an unjust investigation. 'Witch hunt', essentially, is an allusion to Salem's 'Witch Tail' in the seventeenth century (Safire,2008: 815). It is to be noted that, allusion is one of three types of intertextuality, suggested by Genette (1997:5), besides quotation and plagiarism. It means that the text producer tries to hint about another biblical, religious, or literary work (Genette, 1997:2). It is, in fact, a reference to characters or events from history, literature, movies, or culture. In this sense, intertextuality points to the productivity of the text.

Recently, the expression 'witch hunt' has been used in political texts to criticize an investigation that is considered to be motivated by a desire to capitalize on a popular fear. It is commonly used in American English to refer to an investigation carried out ostensibly to uncover disloyalty, subversive political activity, usually conducted with much publicity and often relying upon inconclusive evidence and capitalizing on public fear of unpopular opinions (Verma, 2008:132). 'Witch hunt' has been used by media policy experts, commentators, and even presidents for years as Nixon, Clinton, and Trump. Using such accusations of a 'witch-hunt' signals perceived bias, procedural unfairness, and paranoia (Acevedo, 2019:1).

The effectiveness and function of intertextuality mainly depend on the reader's knowledge of other texts to which the intertext is alluding. For Leppihalme (1997: viii, 4), an allusion is considered as a kind of cultural term. In other words, it is a kind of cultural bump that may convey the meaning beyond the words used.

Returning to this text, the attitudinal resource 'witch hunt' indicates negative appreciation. It is falling under (Attitude> Appreciation> Negative Valuation). The translators tried to do their best. unfortunately, however, they couldn't recintertextualized this expression into the TT. They opt for using a couplet method that combines (literal translation with explanation translation) 'اضطهاد سياسي'. For Newmark (1988:91), couplets, triplets, and quadruplets, combine two, three, or four different procedures for dealing with a single problem.

They inappropriately convey this expression, and this is an investable problem due to the cultural gap between the two languages involved in the process of translation (as in our case between Arabic &

English). This method of translation does not achieve the same impact that is received by source text. The literal translation is only possible when the culture-laden items are well-known by the TL readership; otherwise, the use of literal translation would lead to a breakdown of communication.

In this way of translation, such expression possibly will remain unacceptable, unclear, and confusing rather than conveying a coherent meaning to the TL reader. Kussmaul (1995: 65) deals with allusion as one of the cultural problems that occur when there is a distance between source & target cultures. For him, the translator has to take into account "the function of allusion within overall text and embeddedness of the text within its culture". Cultural equivalent means the replacement of a cultural term in the source language with that in the target one (Newmark, 1988: 83). Kussmaul (1995: 67) emphasizes that the source culture allusion should be replaced by the target one.

In view of the preceding discussion, what is the objective here is to find a familiar cultural equivalence that has the same negative appreciation item in the target culture to make TL readers experience the same effect as experienced by SL readers.

It is to be noted here that the 'Witch hunt' is also one of the 'Spanish Inquisition'. The exact equivalence for 'Witch Hunt' exists in Arabic as 'محاكم التفتيش' 'Spanish Inquisition'. Translating 'Witch Hunt' into 'محاكم التفتيش' can reproduce in the target text the function the original has in its framework and discourse world. Thus, the suggested translation can be as follows:

ولذلك فإن ليس من المستغرب أن تدفع اللوائح الاتهامية بحق السيد ترمب إلى التعاضد، كلما واجه مشكلات قانونية إضافية، خصوصاً وأنه أمضى أغلب وقته عندما كان رئيساً في العمل على وصم وزارة العدل الأميركية بالشريرة، واصفاً تحقيقاتها بخصوص التدخل الروسي في انتخابات عام 2016، على أنها محاكم التفتيش.

### 3.1.2. Violating the Genre

Violation of genre may lead to distortion of discourse. Consider the following example:

Text (5):

ST: "If Mr. Trump admits that he knowingly deceived the public, this would be a boon to the prosecution" (The Independent, 18 September 2023).

إذا اعترف السيد ترمب بأنه خدع الجمهور عن علم، فسيكون ذلك بمثابة نعمة للدعاء TT

(Independent Arabia, 24 September, 2023)

Attitude Resources	Attitude Subcategories	The Function	Arabic Translation	Translation Method	Attitudinal equivalence/ Attitudinal Shift
Boon	Attitude Affect Satisfaction Pleasure	To express satisfaction about something	نعمة	Literal Method	Attitudinal Shift

In the above example, the text producer uses the attitudinal resource 'boon' to indicate that if Mr. Trump admits that he deceived the public then such admission can be considered as a reward to the prosecution and will help the prosecution. This expression, for (Martin & White, 2005), belongs to (Attitude> Affect> Satisfaction> Pleasure). It can be used to express satisfaction about something. 'Boon', for Merriam-Webster's New Dictionary of synonym (1984:109) gift, present, gratuity, largess. For al-many online dictionary, it has many equivalents in Arabic for example, (هدية هبة؛ نعمة؛ مَرَح؛ عطية؛ نِعَم، أَلَاء)، (شيء مُسِرٌّ ومُرَحَّبٌ به). Translators convey the literal meaning of the text producer's attitude towards the propositional meaning by rendering 'boon' into 'نعمه'. However, such rendition would be unacceptable on the part of the reader as they flout the genre. Such expression is commonly used in religious and literary genres rather than political ones and the rendition is not appropriate to the social constructed. since the translators convey the literal meaning. The suggested translation can be as follows:

إذا اعترف السيد ترمب بأنه خدع الجمهور عن علم، فقد يكون ذلك مكسباً للادعاء.

#### **4. Conclusions**

As a fact of the matter, attitudinal (evaluative) meaning is as important as propositional meaning. The translators should be aware of rendering such resources. However, in many cases, the translators neutralize the attitude by opting for 'neutral' literal translation. The shifts in the translation of Attitude Resources were caused by different translation methods, namely, neutralization, omission, and couplet methods. That can result in weakening or losing the entire attitude. Such inappropriate rendition methods provided by the translators have depleted and weakened the entire attitude of the text producer. Consequently, the intentionality of the text producer is violated. It is to be noticed that in some cases the translators capture the categorization of Attitude, however they violate the genre which has led to distortion of discourse. To come up with a communicatively adequate and desirable translation, the translators should consider the function of Attitude Resources including co-text and context. In this sense, the attitudinal functional (evaluative) equivalence rather than the literal (neutral) one should be found in the process of translating Attitude.

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