Difficulties of Translating News Political Terms from English into Arabic and vice versa in Selected Newspapers

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Abstract

This research deals with the role of translation in the political field in conveying the precise and objective meaning of political terms, and talks about the strategies, rules and techniques adopted by the translator to translate these terms. It highlights the difficulties translators face in translating political terms, which prevent them to produce the true meaning of those terms. The research was conducted through samples of the study represented by Arabic and English texts taken from news agencies and newspapers.

The research also shows the difference between the literal meaning and the implied meaning of the political term, through the theoretical use of an analytical descriptive

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approach. It includes about 10 selected political terms from political articles published in both Arabic and English in Al-Forat newspaper and the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency, five terms for each.

The most important results are that samples are sometimes flexible and not biased towards a party or a particular point of view, and also the difficulty of translating political terms related to the audience and the original context. All of the above is explained by the samples under study, which we will see in the research.

Keywords*:* Translation, political translation, political terminology, literal meaning, implied meaning.

صعوبات ترجمة المصطلحات السياسية الاخبارية من الانكليزية الى العربية وبالعكس في صحف مختارة

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الــمستخلــص

يتناول هذا البحث دور الترجمة في المجال السياسي بنقل المعنى الدقيق والموضوعي للمصطلحات السياسية، ويتحدث عن الاستراتيجيات والقواعد والتقنيات التي اعتمدها المترجم لترجمة هذه المصطلحات. ويسلط البحث الضوء على الصعوبات التي يواجهها المترجمون في ترجمة المصطلحات السياسية، والتي تمنع من تقديم المعنى الحقيقي لتلك المصطلحات.

أجري البحث من خلال نماذج من الدراسة ممثلة بنصوص عربية وإنجليزية مأخوذة من وكالات الأنباء والصحف العراقية. ويبين الفرق بين المعنى الحرفي والمعنى الضمني للمصطلح السياسي، من خلال الاستخدام النظري لمنهج وصفي تحليلي. ويتضمن البحث ما يقارب 10 مصطلحات سياسية مختارة من بين مقالات سياسية نُشرت باللغتين العربية والانكليزية في جريدة الفرات ووكالة الأنباء العراقية، خمسة مصطلحات لكل منها.

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اهم النتائج التي وصل لها الباحث بنهاية بحثه هي أن العينات أحياناً تكون مرنة وغير منحازة لطرف أو لوجهة نظر معينة، وأيضاً صعوبة ترجمة المصطلحات السياسية تتعلق بالجمهور المتلقي والسياق الأصلي. كل ما سبق توضحه العينات قيد الدراسة التي سنراها ضمن البحث.

الكلمات الدالة: الترجمة، الترجمة السياسية، المصطلحات السياسية، المعنى الحرفي، المعنى الضمني.

Introduction

Translation is the process of transferring a text written in one language to another written text in a language other than the original one. This requires preserving the original meaning, and the need to observe the rules and structures of the target language. It is the first way to approach the source language with the target language, so it must be of a high degree of quality and flexible response.

Because the political discourse is one of the powers directly affecting the minds of the masses, and because the political representations of different countries generally require the use of two or more languages, therefore the languages used in the political arena are in constant contact, which will necessarily establish a kind of common language.

Political discourse often resorts to evoking symbols in the minds and souls of the addressees, with the aim of achieving its goal. So, if its goal is to spread a certain trend or thought or establish a specific policy for the purpose of gaining support, it uses positive linguistic symbols that evoke contentment, acceptance and conviction in the soul, such as the victims of poverty, the victims of society. (Daoud, 2003: 26)

The research takes models from Iraqi newspapers, which are issued in both Arabic and English, the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency, and Al-Forat newspaper, which target a large segment of readers around the world, not just Arab readers. This requires great accuracy in translating from the source language, Arabic, to the target language, English, with the aim of clearly conveying the picture as it is on the ground, in addition to verifying accuracy in transferring political information.

The studies below have been benefited by looking at the research methods in them, benefiting from the references and sources used in them, and from the research methodology used, in addition to using them as sources for reference in some places of the research:

1- The problem of translating political discourse in the media: Barack Obama's speech as a model. Yassine El Habiri (2019)- MA thesis in translation, University of Tlemcen.

This study attempted to highlight the relationship between translation and political discourse, identify the translator's techniques, and show the most important difficulties the

translator faces in translating. The importance of the study is shown by highlighting the role of the media and its contribution to the translation of political discourse.

The study aimed to focus on knowing how political and media translation contributes to the precise transmission and impartial translation of political discourse, through Barack Obama's speech as a model for the study. To achieve its objectives, the study used the descriptive-analytical method, in addition to the comparative method.

The study reached several conclusions, the most significant of which were: highlighting the role of the media in translating political discourse, given that media translation is a human activity, and its purposes are to link communication and facilitate ways to see what the other produces, and what is happening in another region of the globe.

2- The problem of translating the political term and the difficulties that the translator encounters during the translation process of political discourse, a descriptive and analytical study of a group of discourses. Amna Khayuri (2018), University of Algiers.

The problematic of this study revolves around the issue of translating political discourses, and the problems and obstacles faced by the translator, by addressing the translation of the specifically political term in political texts in general, and in political discourse in particular. The importance of the study is due to the personal interest of the researchers in the political field in general, and the failure to give political translation due attention in research by specialists, as a topic that is worth studying.

The study used the descriptive analytical method to achieve its objectives. It has reached several results, the most important of which are: The translation of political discourse and political texts, in general, is one of the most difficult types of specialized translation because it carries with it cultural, social, civilizational and ideological signs about the life of societies. It mainly revolves around rhetoric and human communication mechanisms such as language, as it is an expression of ideas in words, which requires a specialized knowledge of the field.

The previous studies have been benefited by looking at the research methods in them, benefiting from the references and sources used in them, and from the research methodology used, in addition to using them as sources for reference in some places of the study.

1.1. Problem of the Research:
The problem of this research revolves around answering the main question:
Is there a difference in meaning of political terms between the Arabic language and the English language in the selected newspaper samples?

1.2 Research Hypotheses:

This research presents the following hypotheses:

1- Political translation contributes to the accurate and objective transfer of the meaning in translation of political terms.

2- There is a difference in the meanings transferred between the Arabic versions of the selected newspapers and the English versions of them.

1.3. Research Questions

1- What are the translators' strategies and techniques that are used to translate political terms?
2- How does political translation contribute to translate and transferring political terms accurately and objectively?

1.4 Research Significance:

1- Focusing on the problem of translating the political term in certain types of newspapers.

2- Contributing to enriching studies and research related to political translation in general, and political terminology in particular.

3- Detecting the weaknesses in this area during the translation process.

4- Detecting the strategies that the translator can follow in order not to make mistakes.

1.5 Research Aims:

1- Identify the strategies and techniques that the translator adopts in conveying the meaning of political terms.

2- Study and analyze the differences in the Arabic and English (study sample) in their political terminology.

3- Studying the difficulties that translators face in transmitting and conveying the true meaning of political terms in (the study sample).

1.6 Research Methodology:

The research will depend on the descriptive analytical approach in the theoretical study. In addition, it is possible to analyze some political articles or samples from the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency and Al-Forat newspaper (in Arabic Language and English Language), according to what will be available to the researcher.

1.7 Research Society:

This research will attempt to address a number of political terms that are sometimes difficult to translate. Translators use different translation methods and tools to transfer the real meaning. Those different translation methods may sometimes be sound and appropriate in somewhere, while in other contexts are inappropriate and change the meaning implied by the term. It also consists of all the political terms in the political articles published in both Arabic and English.

1.8 Research Sample:

The research sample consisted of 10 political terms, which were selected from the political articles published in both Arabic and English, in Al-Forat newspaper, and Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency, at a rate of 5 terms for each site.

Political Translation and Media Translation

The political translation is considered an essential link in the international community, which is full of symbols that can only be decoded through translation. It is one of the ways to see what the other produces and what is happening in other regions of the globe. The research will attempt to address the concept of political translation, highlighting the most important sources approved in it and the great importance that it has.

The research will address important elements that include the definition of political translation, the translation of terms in political discourse, in addition to the difficulties of political translation:

"The translation of political discourses can be studied from a linguistic perspective, but it can also be viewed from a broader perspective, based on the theory of political discourse, and on research related to the study of special languages. All the information about a particular topic in one complete unit, in order to reduce the ambiguity that may arise if it is put in different sentences, and the other advantage is the flexible or ambiguous language". (Meals, 2014)

"A feature of political discourse is that it consists of strongly interconnected texts, so when creating a new text "such as translations", we must pay attention to its interrelationship with the rest of the political texts and this coherence is ensured by political terms "party to contract, death penalty, etc.", and non-terminological elements e.g., in relation to, the termination of the contract, moreover. The imitation of the political text also contributes to this consistency, which is why non-legislators may find a political text impossible to understand. This is because the judicial system is a logical system, whose texts try to avoid complex and heavy descriptions that are beyond the comprehension of the average person, and requires further study and analysis in order to be understood". (Mangono, 2015)

2.2. The needed translating skills:

- The reader should be able to speak fluently the language in which the text is written.

- Having the semantic knowledge that makes a listener who has reached maturity able to transfer it to understanding.

- The necessity of a full knowledge of the dictionary and the probabilities of the situation of sub-dialects and professional dialects.

- The reader-translator should have sufficient political and historical knowledge, meaning that he should be well-informed and aware of everything that is happening in the national and international political arena.

- He should be well proficient in the language to which he will translate, be conversant with the language treasury, and possess the keys to all its secrets.

"Text patterns, knowledge of the target language, thorough knowledge of the subject matter, as well as the decoding skills required in reading and coding skills required in writing. The translator, while penetrating the text, must be armed with tools, knowledge, competencies and strategies that allow him to slip smoothly without encountering an obstacle that makes his task difficult". (Anani, 2013)

2.3.   Translating idiomatic expressions in political discourse:

"Political discourse is characterized by a very important role in the lives of individuals and nations, and the characteristic of persuasion among them highlights all of its characteristics, as it often constitutes an end in itself, idiomatic, which is the result of the environment and culture of the speakers of a language". (Tayser, 2006)

To give an example of idioms is "political correctness" (الصوابية السياسية), which means the attitude or policy of being extremely careful not to offend or upset any group of people in society who have a disadvantage, or who have been treated differently because of their sex, gender, race, or disability.

The term first appeared in Marxist-Leninist vocabulary following the Russian Revolution of 1917. At that time, it was used to describe adherence to the policies and principles of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (that is, the party line). During the late 1970s and early 1980s the term began to be used wittily by liberal politicians to refer to the extremism of some left-wing issues, particularly regarding what was perceived as an emphasis on rhetoric over content.

2.4.   Difficulties of Political Translation:

There are many problems of translation ranging from linguistic to cultural, and what is related to them together, and the most important problems of it are linguistic conventions, and what they correspond to in other languages.

"Dealing with these problems is subjective experiences, each of which is based on knowledge, and Vinay and Darblane tended to equalize through borrowing, transfer, adaptation, alteration, and change". (Moor, 2019)

Despite the progress of sciences, arts and literature, there are also many problems facing the translation of political discourse, which are divided into the following:

Practical Framework

Before the analytical work, the research had to identify some of the basic concepts and elements that serve them, and help achieve the objective of this applied study, which is to clarify the mechanisms used by the seasoned translator to overcome these linguistic, cultural and civilizational difficulties between the Arabic and English languages while preserving the spirit of the original text. These elements are:

- The scientific research methodology used in the study and the reason for choosing it.

- Analyzing some models.

3.1. The first question of the research:

What are the strategies and techniques adopted by the translator to translate political terminology?

3.1.1. The concept of political term generation mechanisms and their practical applications:

1- **Derivation**: It is the first means of generating vocabulary in the Arabic language, and it is one of the factors that increase linguistic wealth.

2- **Metaphor**: It is one of the most important mechanisms of term generation. Abdul-Khaliq defined it as: "The use of a term other than its true meaning for a relationship between the true meaning and the new meaning with a presumption, evidence that the intended meaning is the new meaning". (Abdul-Khaliq, 1987, p. 50).

3- **Arabization**: It is one of the factors of language growth and enrichment, through which the language acquires more vocabulary. Al-Qasimi defines it as: "It is a process known to languages, whereby speakers of a language borrow words from languages into other languages when the need arises". (Swaidan, 1999, p. 590).

4- **Sculpture**: It is defined as: "Extracting a word from two or more words, provided that there is a proportion in the pronunciation and meaning between the engraved and the carved from it, such as Abashmi and Kahrarari denoting a solar slave and a thermal electrician." (Al-Khoury,1989,158).

5- **Translation**: Specialists defined translation as "indicating the transfer of words, meanings and methods from one language to another while maintaining equivalence and without violating the meaning". (Monan, 2002, p. 10).

3.1.2. Mechanisms of translating the political term into practice:

❖ **Direct methods**:

* **Borrowing**: "It is the simplest method of translation, and nothing motivates the translator to resort to it except the target language's lack of a counterpart or the translator's desire to give a local character to the text. It consists in not translating a word from the source language, but rather leaving it as it is and writing it in the letters of the target language, such as the word "cinema" or "technology". (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1977, p.47)

* **Simulation:** It is also called copying. It is a borrowing of a special kind, through which the synthetic formula is borrowed; as the translator gives a literal translation of its component elements.

* **Literal translation:** "It is also called a word for word translation. It is the transition from the original language to the target language, in order to obtain a syntactically and semantically correct translated text, by replacing each element of the original with its equivalent in the target text while respecting the so-called imperative language. This method is successful if the two languages are from the same family (French, Spanish, Italian). A literal translation can also produce acceptable results, even if it is limited." (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1977, p.48).

❖ **Indirect methods:**

* **Transposition**: "This method is also called transfer, and the replacement of one part of the speech with another part without increasing or decreasing the meaning." (Monan, 2002, p. 70).

* **Translation with more or less**: "Over translation is a method of adding one or more words to express the message contained in the original text. As for subtitle translation, it is a method based on translating a group of words from the original text with another group that has fewer words in the target language. For example, the English phrase "My house is bigger than my uncle's" corresponds in French to Ma maison est plus grande que celle de mon oncle and in Arabic "منزلي أكبر من منزل عمي" Thus, the study

did the translation with an increase, but if English in this example was the target language, the translation would be with a decrease." (Al-Nahhas Al-Homsi, 2004, p.9).

* **Modulation:** "It is also called modification, and it is a procedure based on a change in the discourse based on a change in the point of view of the linguistic fact itself. Modulation finds its justification when the translator sees that the literal translation may be correct from a syntactic point of view, but it is incompatible with the nature of the language of the target text." (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1977, pp. 51, 89, 90).

* **Equivalence**: "The research may find two texts that refer to one position, but it can be expressed by completely different stylistic and structural means. In this case we say that there is equivalence or opposition between the two positions." (Al-Nahhas Al-Homsi, 2004, p.13).

* **Adaptation**: "Adaptation represents the extreme limits of translation, and the translator resorts to it when the situation in which the original text speaks is completely absent from the target language, or contrary to the etiquette and traditions of the speakers of this language. Which requires the translator to create a situation in the target culture that is equivalent to the first, meaning that the equivalence in this case is an equivalence in the positions and not in the meanings or structures." (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1977, pp.52- 53).

3.2. The second question of the research:
How does political translation contribute to translate and transfer political terms accurately and objectively?

In this part of the practical framework will present 10 political terms that appeared in the Iraqi Al-Forat newspaper and the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency.

3.2.1. Analysis of some political terms mentioned in Al-Forat newspaper:
1 - The term (Autocracy)

Linguistic analysis:

"It is a form of government in which political power is in the hands of one person by appointment, not by election". The word "autocrats" is of Greek origin and means (the individual ruler, or the one who rules by himself), and the autocrat needs some kind of help from influential individuals and institutions in society in order to be able to control the people. Few rulers have been able to extend their influence through presence, charisma or skills alone, without the help of others. The majority of autocrats relied on the nobles, the military, religious leaders or others, who could turn against or kill the ruler".

"هي شكل من أشكال الحكم، تكون فيه السلطة السياسية بيد شخص واحد بالتعيين لا بالانتخاب. وكلمة «أوتوقراط» أصلها يوناني وتعني (الحاكم الفرد، أو من يحكم بنفسه)، ويحتاج الأوتوقراطي إلى نوع من مساعدة أفراد نافذين ومؤسسات في المجتمع من أجل أن يستطيع أن يحكم سيطرته على الشعب. قلة هم الحكام الذين تمكنوا من أن يبسطوا نفوذهم عن طريق الحضور أو الكاريزما أو المهارات فقط، من غير مساعدة الآخرين. أغلبية الأوتوقراطيين اعتمدوا على طبقة النبلاء، والعسكر، أو الزعماء الدينيين أو آخرين، الذين بدورهم قد ينقلبون على الحاكم أو يقتلونه". (Abdulkafi, 2019)

Source text	Target text
كيف لا يوجد وجه للتقابل بين عقوبة الإعدام والأنظمة **الأوتوقراطية؟** [Link]	How is there no opposition between the death penalty and *autocratic* regimes?

Translation analysis: As clear, the term was used indirectly, and it was flexible, neutral, in addition to being non-aggressive, and it is an international term.

2 - The term (Consensus):

Linguistic analysis:

"Voting by all those present with approval or rejection of the subject presented to take opinion on it. It often represents exceptional voting behavior on issues of high importance".

"تصويت جميع الحاضرين بالموافقة أو الرفض على الموضوع المعروض لأخذ الرأي عليه. وهو غالباً ما يمثل سلوكاً تصويتياً استثنائياً على قضايا ذات درجة عالية من الأهمية". (Abdulkafi, 2019)

Source text	Target text
فشل سعودي في حشد *الإجماع* لانتخاب رئيس البرلمان اليمني. [Link]	Saudi failed to mobilize *consensus* to elect the speaker of the Yemeni parliament.

Translation analysis: As clear, this term was used directly, flexible, and was non-neutral, non-aggressive, and international.

3 - The term (Monopoly):

Linguistic analysis:

"The state entrusts a specific party to the exclusion of others, whether it is an individual or a company, a national or a foreigner, to carry out a specific activity in which no one can compete with it, and this can only be by law and for a specific time. On the contrary, it is a type of corruption, according to the principles and rules of Transparency International".

"أن تعهد الدولة إلى جهة معينة دون غيرها، فرداً كان أم شركة، وطنياً أم أجنبياً، بممارسة نشاط معين لا ينافسها فيه أحد، وذلك لا يكون إلا بقانون ولزمن محدد. وعكس ذلك فهو نوع من أنواع الفساد حسب ما تذهب إليه مبادئ وقواعد منظمة الشفافية الدولية". (Abdulkafi, 2019)

Source text	Target text
إن **احتكار** الدين داخل أي مجتمع، ولاسيما إذا كان مجتمعاً منتمياً بكامله لدين واحد. [Link]	***The monopoly*** of religion within any society, especially if it is a society that belongs entirely to one.

Translation analysis: As clear, this term was used directly and inflexibly, as it is neutral, non-aggressive, and international.

4 - The term (Electoral failure):

Linguistic analysis:

"It is in a two-round ballot where those who did not obtain an absolute majority in the first round are not elected. It is said that there is an "electoral failure" where the candidate does not fulfill this condition necessary to win the elections".

"يكون في اقتراع ذي دورتين حيث لا يُنتخب مَنْ لم يحصل على الأغلبية المطلقة في الدورة الأولى، يقال إن هناك «إخفاقاً انتخابياً» حيث لا يحقق المرشح هذا الشرط اللازم لفوزه بالانتخابات". (Abdulkafi, 2019)

Source text	Target text
جاء ذلك في تغريدة على صفحته في تويتر، عقب **إخفاق البرلمان** -أمس السبت- في عقد جلسة لانتخاب رئيس للبلاد. [Link]	This came in a tweet on his Twitter page, after ***Parliament failed*** - yesterday, Saturday - to hold a session to elect a president for the country.

Translation analysis: The term, as clear, was indirectly, and was flexible, non-neutral, non-aggressive, and international.

5 - The term (Interrogation):

Linguistic analysis:

"It is the right of a group of members or a member of an elected council to hold one of the ministers or the prime minister accountable for the exercise of his duties in the affairs of his ministry. The discussion in the interpellation shall not take place until after a period determined by the internal regulations of the Council, unless the Minister agrees to expedite this discussion. The interpellation may lead to a motion of confidence in the Minister to Parliament".

"هو حق مجموعة أعضاء أو عضو من أعضاء مجلس منتخب في محاسبة أحد الوزراء أو رئيس الوزراء عن ممارسته لمهامه في شؤون وزارته. ولا تجري المناقشة في الاستجواب إلا بعد فترة تحددها اللائحة الداخلية للمجلس، ما لم يوافق الوزير على تعجيل هذه المناقشة. ويجوز أن يؤدي الاستجواب إلى طرح الثقة بالوزير على البرلمان".

(Abdulkafi, 2019)

Source text	Target text
ومن أهم ما توصل إليه التقرير أن التقنيات التي استخدمتها "سي آي أي" أثناء *الاستجواب* لم تكن وسيلة فعالة للحصول على معلومات. Link	Among the most important findings of the report is that the techniques used by the CIA during *interrogation* were not an effective means of obtaining information.

Translation analysis: The term was used directly, and it was inflexible, non-neutral, aggressive, and international.

3.2.2. Analysis of some political terms mentioned in the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency:

1. The Term (Majority):

- Linguistic analysis:

"The term can be used to describe that section of a group that is more than half. The term may also be used to describe a (relative majority) or majority, i.e. the largest number of votes or electors, when there is a choice between two or more alternative candidates in an election but the number is less than 50% of the total votes. Some procedures require an (absolute majority), which is more than 50% of those entitled to vote on an issue in an election whether they all vote or not".

"يمكن استعمال المصطلح لوصف ذلك القسم من مجموعة تتكّون أكثر من النصف. وقد يستعمل المصطلح أيضا لوصف (أكثرية نسبية) أو أغلبية أي أكبر عدد من الأصوات أو الناخبين، عندما يكون هناك اختيار بين بديلين أو أكثر من المرشحين في الانتخابات غير أن العدد يقل عن 50٪ من مجموع الأصوات. وتتطلب بعض الإجراءات (أغلبية مطلقة) أي أكثر من 50٪ ممن يحق لهم التصويت بشأن قضية ما في الانتخابات سواء يدلون جميعا بأصواتهم أم لا يفعلون ذلك".

(A glossary of political terms, 2014)

Source text	Target text
الديمقراطيّة في نهاية الأمر هي نظام سياسي وهي نظام حكم *الأغلبيّة* التي تمثل الأكثريّة التي حقَّرت مبادئ هذا النظام السياسي أو تواطأت أو تفاوضت عليها.	Democracy, in the end, is a political system and it is a system of *majority* rule that represents the majority that

https://www.ina.iq/lastnews/	humbled, colluded, or negotiated on the principles of this political system.

Translation analysis: The term was used, as clear, directly, and it was flexible, neutral, non-aggressive, and local.

2. The Term (Imperialism):

- Linguistic analysis:

"The behavior of a state that exercises its authority either by conquering a new land, or by subjugating the sovereignty of another state in its favor".

"سلوك دولة تمارس سلطتها إمّا بغزو أرض جديدة، وإمّا بتطويع سيادة دولة أخرى لصالحها".
(A glossary of political terms , 2014)

Source text	**Target text**
ولم يمل هذا سوى الطموحات *الإمبريالية* ، وتأكيد حالتها الامبريالية. https://www.ina.iq/159782--.htm1	This only dictated *imperial* ambitions, and the assertion of her imperial status.

Translation analysis: The term was indirectly, inflexible, neutral, aggressive and international term.

3. The Term (Royal order):

- Linguistic analysis:

"It is an expression of the royal will regarding the competencies granted by the constitution or the law to the king to exercise on his own, and it is issued with his signature alone without the adjacent signature of the prime minister or ministers".

"هو تعبير عن الإرادة الملكية في الاختصاصات التي منحها الدستور أو القانون للملك ليباشرها بمفرده، ويصدر بتوقيعه وحده دون توقيع مجاور من رئيس مجلس الوزراء أو الوزراء". (A glossary of political terms, 2014)

Source text	**Target text**
جاء في نص *الأوامر الملكية:* "أولا: "يكون الأمير محمد بن سلمان بن عبد العزيز آل سعود ولي العهد رئيساً لمجلس الوزراء. https://www.ina.iq/166497--.htm1	The text of the *royal orders* stated: "First: "Prince Muhammad bin Salman bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, the crown prince, will be prime minister.

Translation analysis: As clear, this term was direct, inflexible, neutral, non-aggressive, and local.

4. The Term (Political illiteracy):

- Linguistic analysis:

"It is the political ignorance that characterizes a person (especially the third world, and the different political systems) in not realizing the political priorities and axioms related to his rights before the political authority".

"هو الجهل السياسي الذي يتميز به الإنسان (خصوصاً العالم الثالث، والأنظمة السياسية المختلفة) في عدم إدراك الأوليات والبديهيات السياسية المتعلقة بحقوقه أمام السلطة السياسية". (A glossary of political terms, 2014)

Source text	Target text
هناك *أمية سياسية* في حرص من الحكومات الشديد على بقائها لكن ما الذي حصل؟ https://www.ina.iq/134358--.htm1	There is ***political illiteracy***, and governments are very keen on maintaining it, but what happened?

Translation analysis: The term was used indirectly, and it is flexible, non-neutral, non-aggressive, and international.

5. The Term (Election):

- Linguistic analysis:

"A method of assigning power, through selection by voting according to established rules and conditions constitutionally and legally".

"طريقة لإسناد السلطة، من خلال الاختيار عن طريق التصويت وفق القواعد والشروط المقررة دستورياً وقانونياً".

(A glossary of political terms, 2014)

Source text	Target text
مشيرا إلى أن مرور عام على إجراء *الانتخابات* المبكرة مما يحتم على الجميع استثمار الوقت لتحقيق الغاية من الانتخابات الأخيرة. https://www.ina.iq/167514--.htm1	Pointing out that one year has passed since early ***elections*** were held, which makes it imperative for everyone to invest time to achieve the purpose of the last elections.

Translation analysis: The term was directly, flexible, neutral, non-aggressive, and local.

3.3. **The relative distribution of the translation of the sample of political terms chosen in the research:**

3.3.1 Al-Forat Iraqi newspaper:

The study shows through this distribution in the previous tables of political terms translated in the Iraqi Al-Forat newspaper, that the translators used most of the terms directly, with a percentage of (60%), and most of the political terms were flexible, with a percentage of (60%). At the same time, the number of non-aggressive terms were greater than aggressive terms, with a percentage of (80%). The number of international terms was greater than the local ones, with a percentage of (100%).

- **Frequency and percentage of the Direction of The Sample of Al-Forat Iraqi newspaper:**
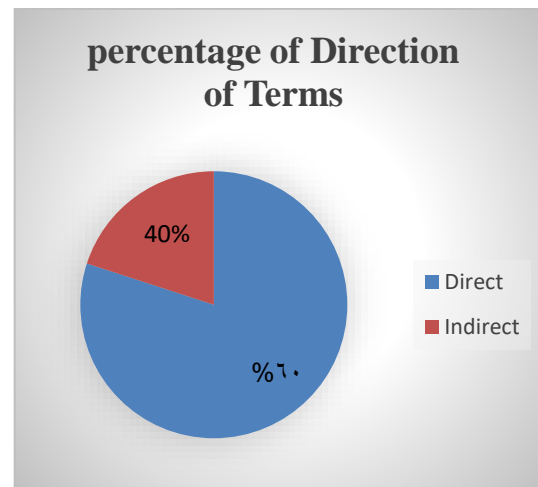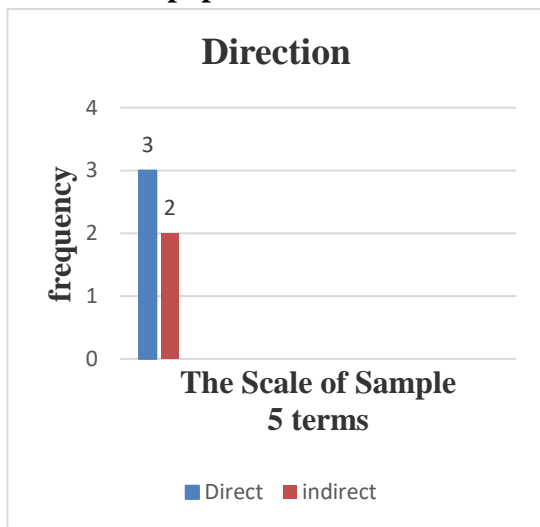
- **Frequency and percentage of the Flexibality of The Sample of Al-Forat Iraqi newspaper:**
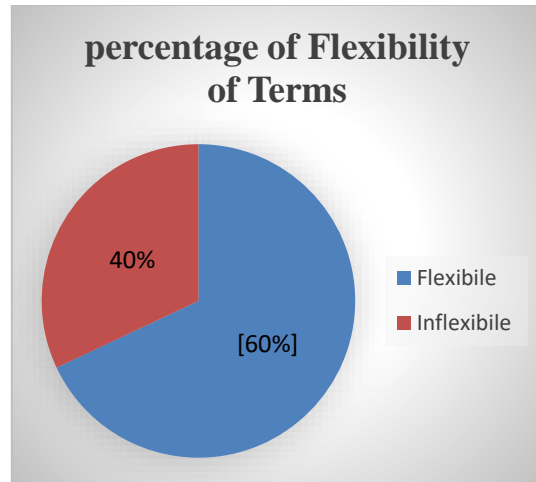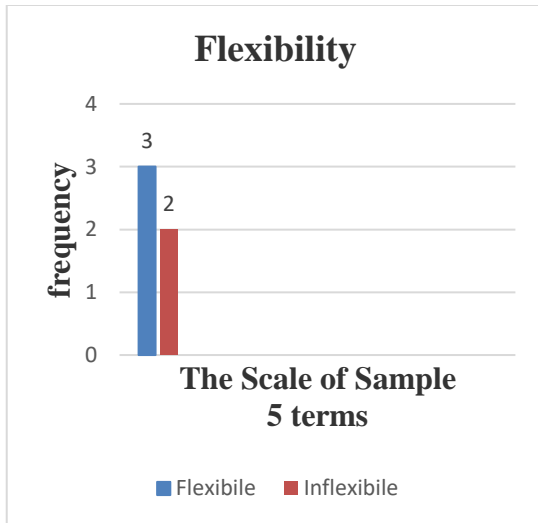
- **Frequency and percentage of the Neutralism of The Sample of Al-Forat Iraqi newspaper:**
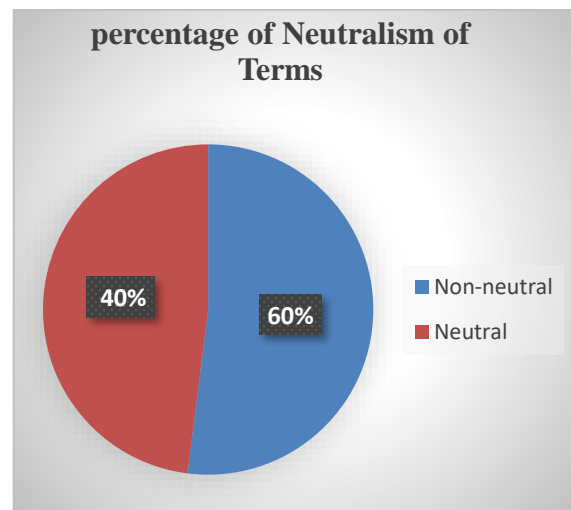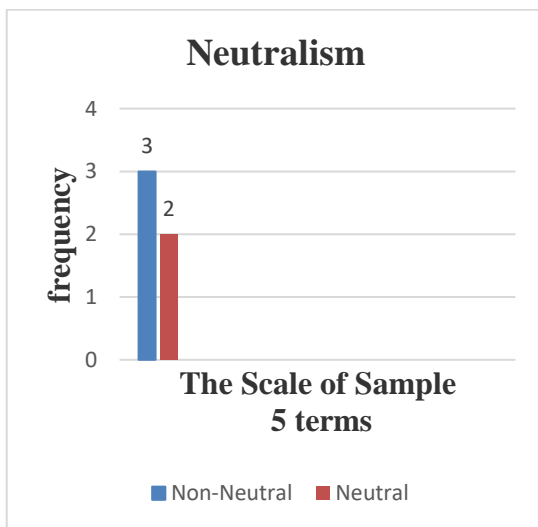
- **Frequency and percentage of the Aggression of The Sample of Al-Forat Iraqi newspaper:**
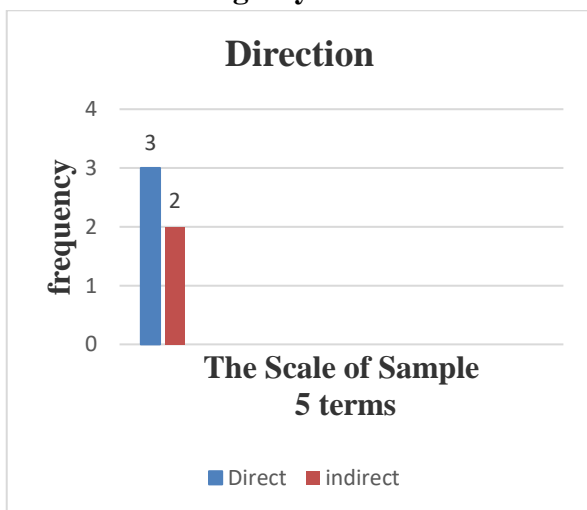
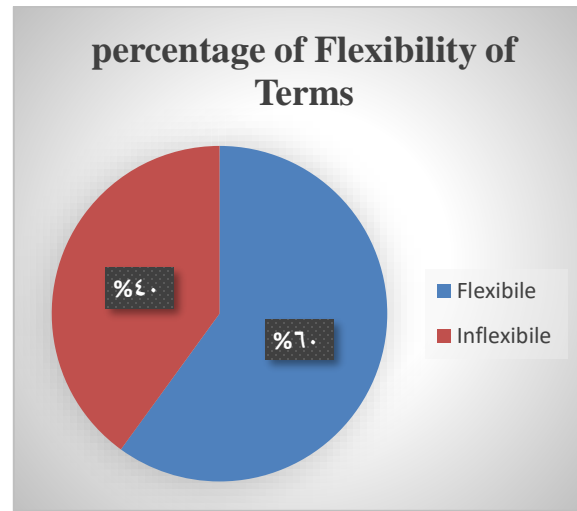- **Frequency and percentage of the Local- International of The Sample of Al-Forat Iraqi newspaper:**
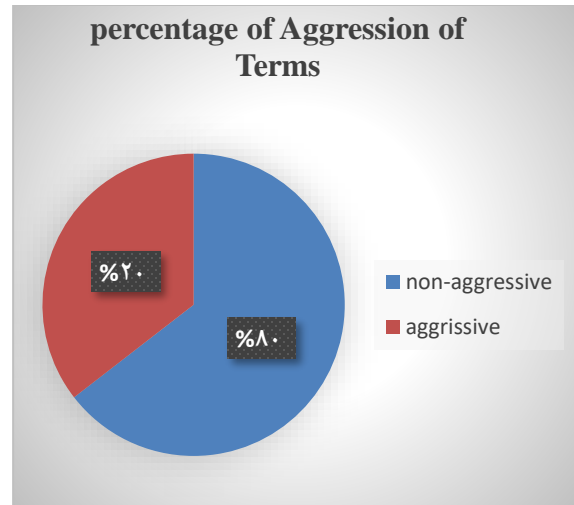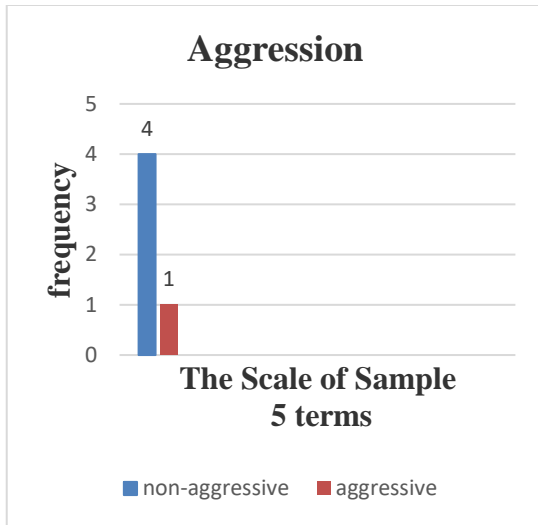
Local- International

percentage of Local-International of Terms
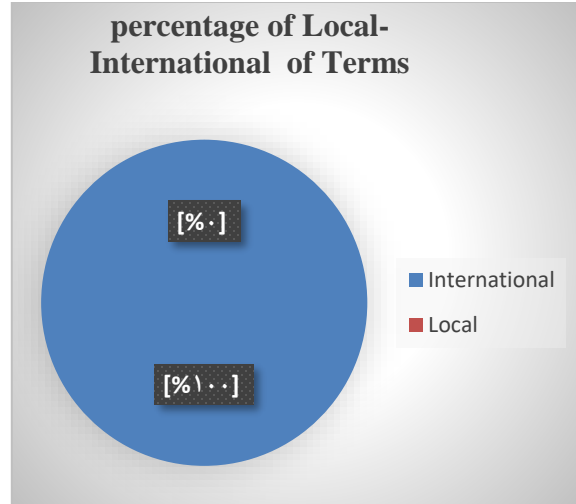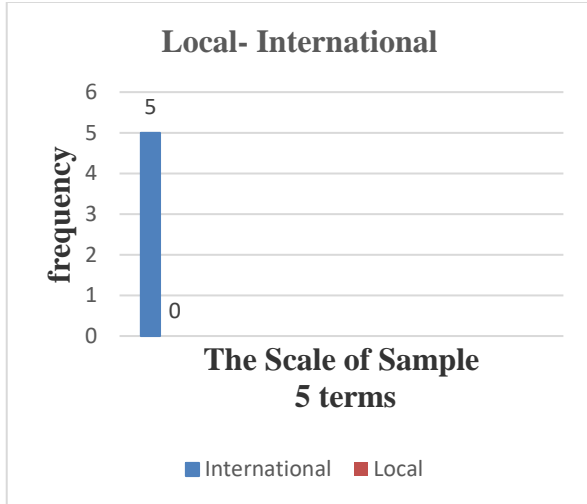
3.3.2 Al-Anbaa news Agency:

The study shows through this distribution in the previous table of translated political terms on the news website, that the translators used most of the terms directly, with a percentage of (60%), and most of the political terms were flexible, with a percentage of (60%). At the same time, the number of non-aggressive terms was greater than the aggressive one, with a percentage (80%). The number of international terms was less than the local ones, with a percentage (40%).
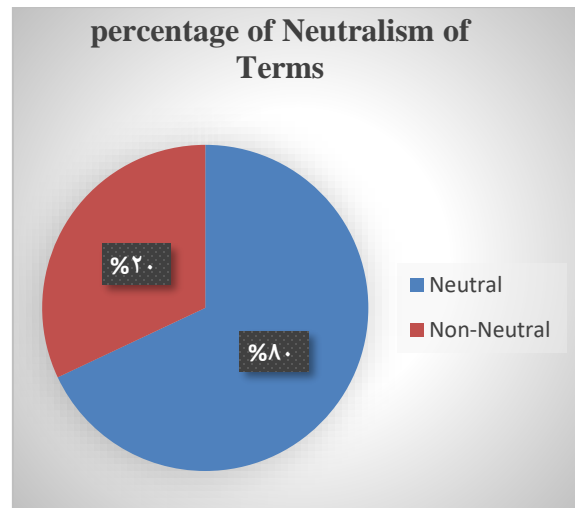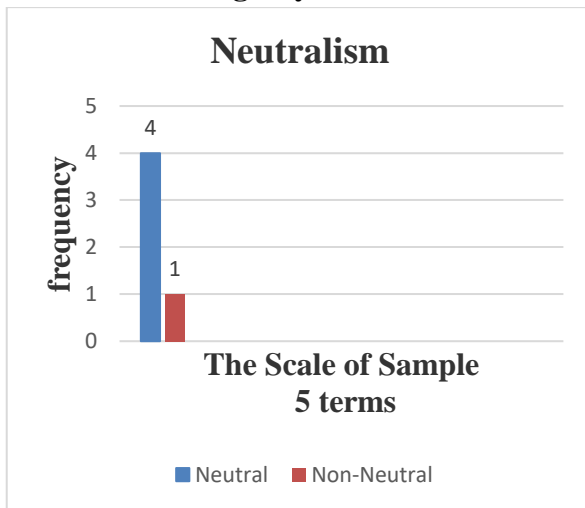
- **Frequency and percentage of the Direction of The Sample of the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency:**

Direction

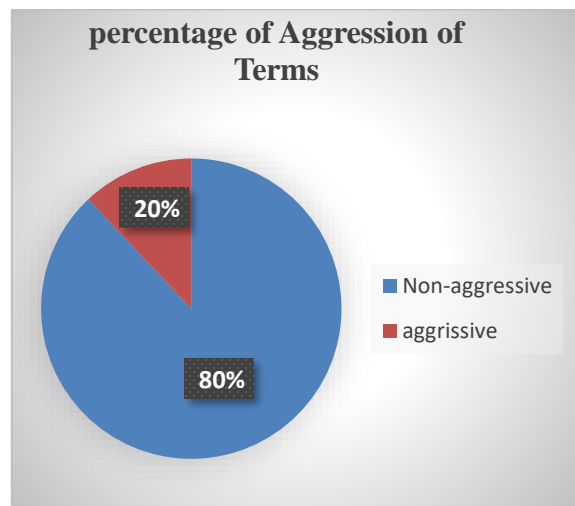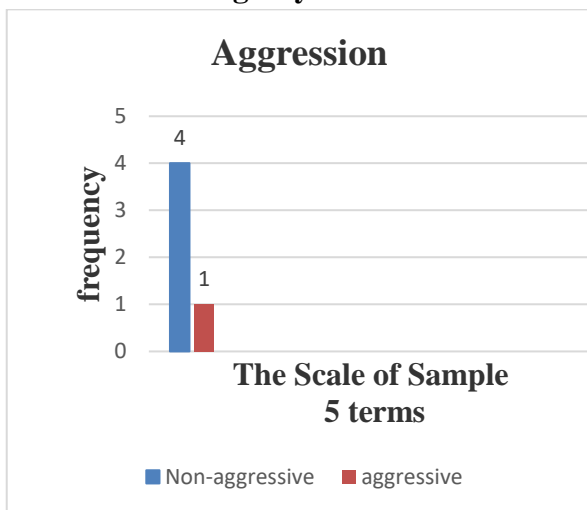**percentage of Direction of Terms**
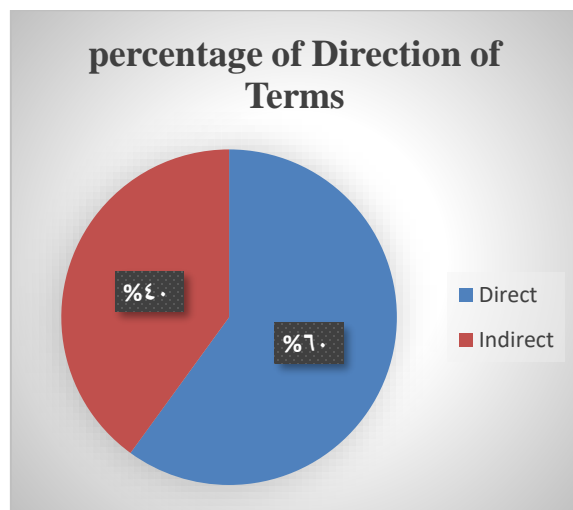
- **Frequency and percentage of the Flexibality of The Sample of the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency:**
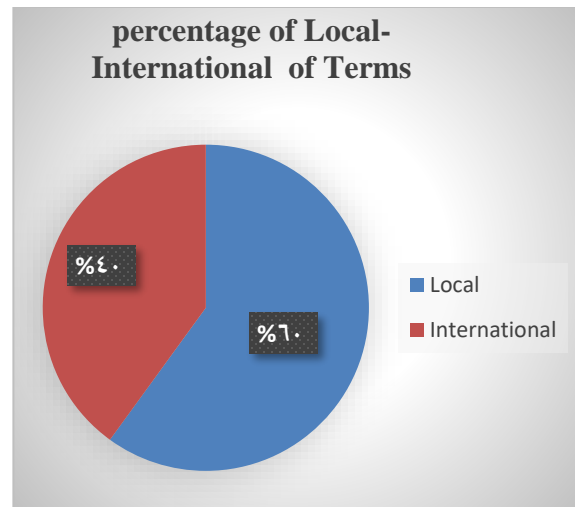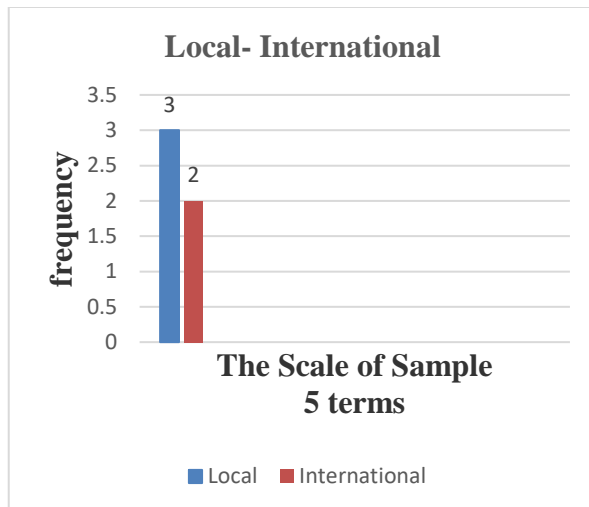

- **Frequency and percentage of the Neutralism of The Sample of the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency:**
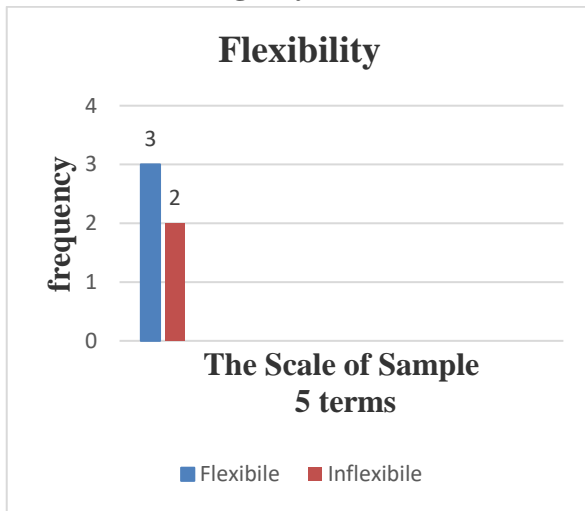
- **Frequency and percentage of the Aggression of The Sample of the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency:**

- **Frequency and percentage of the Local- International of The Sample of the Al-Anbaa Iraqi News Agency:**

Local- International

percentage of Local- International of Terms

Conclusions:

The political terminology in the two samples are often direct and clear to the reader. This is at a percentage of approximately (90%). They are often not offensive to the recipient or to the party concerned with the speech. This is at a percentage of approximately (80%). They are often not neutral to a particular party or to a particular thought. This is at a percentage of approximately (80%). The terms under study are often somewhat flexible, and this may be due to the need for the political terminology to be flexible and subject to interpretation or possibilities. This is at a percentage of approximately (70%).

Discussion

The most important problems associated with this translation, which must be avoided, because the error in this type of translation may cause unforeseen problems, are:

1- Translation requires familiarity with political culture and perhaps history as well.

2- This kind of translation is not taught mainly in universities Translators face difficulties in objectively conveying the true meaning when translating from one language to another. This may be due to the difficulty and importance of political terminology, in addition to the difference in languages and cultures.

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