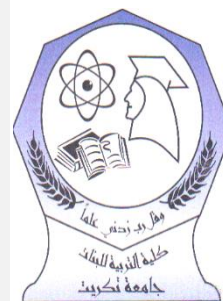




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A Socio-Pragmatic Study of Satire in English Political Speeches with Reference to Its Arabic Translations

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Abstract

Satire is a typical mode of expression that is humorously utilized with the intent of attacking or criticizing a certain person, behavior, state, or the whole community. Satire, in political genres, is informatively manifested for materializing negative ends on the part of the satire entity. Satirical expressions are oppositely devised, critically held, and morally targeted; whereof a problematic area would arouse towards the perception of their incongruous targets, the extent of their critical dimensions about their aim of moral reform. Besides, translators would face the dilemma of satirical incongruity and their moral statuses would inevitably differ. Thence, five satirical texts with their translations randomly opted from the political site [www. The week.com](http://www.Theweek.com) show debates political satire in English with its four renditions in Arabic. Socio- Pragmatic means for unraveling satirical mysteries are objectively culled. It is hypothesized that satire in political language comes with the intent of criticizing and ridiculing the political situation with the aim of getting reform. Bringing forth translational mechanisms for the renditions of covert intents based on cultural and

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communal grounds are attempted. In conclusion, most of the political satires are hostilely put forward against rather than reforming the political figures and the political situation. Most of the satirical expressions found no accurate renditions in the other language due to their discrepancy and the absence of contextual condition, paralinguistic cues and intonational patterns.

Keywords: Political Texts, Pragmatics, Satire, Translation.

دراسة اجتماعية براغماتية للسخرية في الخطابات السياسية الإنجليزية مع الإشارة إلى ترجماتها العربية

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المستخلص

الهجاء هو ضرب من التعبير يستخدم فكاهيا بقصد الانتقاد والهجوم على شخص معين او سلوك او حالة او مجتمع بأكمله. يعرض الهجاء في النصوص السياسية بشكل تواصل من اجل تجسيد اهدافه السلبية من قبل الشخص الذي يقوم بالهجاء. تصاغ عادة التعابير الهجائية عكسياً, تستقبل انتقاديا وتهدف الى مقاصد اخلاقية. مما تؤدي الى مساحة اشكالية فيما يخص ادراك اغراضها المتناقضة و امتداد ابعادها الانتقادية وعلاقتها بهدفها الاصلاحى. الى جانب ذلك سيواجه معضلة فيما يخص التناقض الهجائي وهيئته الاخلاقية التي حتما ستختلف. زيادة على ذلك فان ذلك سيؤدي الى العديد من التساؤلات منها فيما اذا ما يعتبر هجائيا في لغة ما هل يعتبر ايضا هجائيا في لغة اخرى؟ هل القيم الاخلاقية التي يعبر عنها الهجاء تدرك بنفس التطابق في كلتا اللغتين. لذلك فقد تم اختيار خمسة نصوص هجائية بشكل عشوائي مع ترجماتها من الموقع السياسي www.theweek.com لمناقشة الهجاء السياسي في اللغة الانكليزية مع ترجماته الاربع في اللغة العربية. كما تم اختيار وسائل الاجتماعية التداولية موضوعياً من اجل كشف الغموض التهكمي ومحاولة جلب بعض تقنيات الترجمة لنقل المقاصد المخفية استناداً على العوامل الثقافية والمجتمعية. ومن النتائج التي تم التوصل اليها توجه معظم التهكمات السياسية بشكل عدائياً وليس ضد الشخصيات السياسية والوضع السياسي اصلاحياً. معظم التعابير التهكمية لم

تجد ترجماتها الدقيقة في اللغة الأخرى وذلك بسبب تناقضاتها وخصوصيتها الثقافية غياب الشروط السياقية والدلائل الغير لغوية وانماط التنغيم الصوتي.

1.0 Introduction

The oppositeness statue of political texts and the intertwined of this oppositeness with humorous effects is found through vagueness that is obvious in the English political language. Such vagueness of the intertwined between oppositeness and humor leads to a linguistic power known as "satire", some satires are multifaceted in nature that encompasses two, three to four facets jointly termed as "satire" which is defined as the use of oppositeness and other methods to ridiculously express/hide discontent and disapproval through the effective use of humor. Hence, satire plausibly depends on humor, but satire while speaking does not only about bringing out laughing, it is an attack. On other hand, some other satires rely on ambiguity in the meaning of words and expressions. Within political boundaries, there also appears a corpus of satires that distinguish themselves not by oppositeness or by comic effects but base on certain paralinguistic features and attributes of natural language for their effects. Such as intonation, tone of voice and body expressions.

Satire can be virtually categorized based on the type of attack, oppositeness, comic effect and the qualities and attributes exhibited by them into incisive, indicative, reformative, aggressive, performative...etc. the emphasis is mainly on the existence of reduction and unfavorable attitude deliberately covered via humorous statue which is typically the way of processing satire expressions for funny interpretation as well as in relation to issues faced in their translation (Al Damoor, 2012).

Oppositeness / incongruity, exaggeration, semantic substitutions, ambiguity are mainly the most favored techniques in the materialization of satire in English, where satire expression works the opposite of its literal meaning. The comic effect of satire is intentionally exploited as means for attack. Since the words and their oppositeness often coincide. Ambiguity is principally quite common in English satire unlike in satire in Arabic, given the capacity of the same words to function naturally in multifaceted manner (less directly, indirectly, opposite or else) as ridiculing, reform, attack, or else based on the context. The manifestation of satire in both English and Arabic can be achieved in various ways and means ranging from word-playful to lexical items in situation based humor. Accordingly, some satires based incongruity/ oppositeness are intentionally exploited for actions (e.g. persuasion, affectivity, expressivity, stimulation, assertion, and criticism); whereas satire based funny/ humorous actions is utilized for comedy errors (such as ridiculing, effecting politeness, mocking, reform, condemnation, and repairing). While speaking, a speaker sometimes inevitably speak insincerely and even untruly for many satirical purposes e.g. being exaggerative, being metaphoric, being ironic, being implicit, being sarcastic or

ambivalence. These types of false statements concern the speaker's beliefs about the listeners' knowledge has an attribution. Thence, the speaker assumes that the listeners knows the truth (Gring- pemble & Watson, 2003).

Due to its incongruous statue and humorous nature, only certain mechanisms are legitimately and sufficiently culled for translating satire into Arabic language namely: direct translation, omission, substitution, explication, equivalent translation, inter –textual, and intra-textual. Each mechanism/strategy is delicately opted in accordance with the degrees of discontented and rejected attitude, the rank of criticism, the statue of oppositeness, the ambivalence of language that are purposefully adopted for the materialization of satire (Newmark, 1988).

Therefore, this paper highlights the socio-pragmatic effects and purposes of satire in English political texts and how these satires within their effects and purposes are perceived in Arabic language. Formally, satire is thought to be as a humor or joke that is used for entertainment purposes only. But this is not always true; however, satire is multifaceted mode and it is purposefully selected to issue less direct, indirect, or opposite intents behind the expression express them. Thus, the main questions in relation to such study are: what are the main purposes behind using satirical expressions and what effects such purposes can achieve? How such satirical effects within their opposite humorous statue are perceived in Arabic language? added to this, this leads to other questions such as : whether what is considered as a satirical in one language can be considered as a satirical in another? Are the moral values expressed via satirical expressions compatibly perceived in both languages? However, the current study is important because it is related to the sensitive aspect of using satire in relation to employing humor, oppositeness, substitution, word-playful ...etc. which denote ambivalent intents. All such expressions are exhaustively identified in both languages in the current study to give the readers comprehensive clues for their nature and operative functions

2. Satire in English Language

2.1.The Notion of Satire

Randall (1974) defines satire as a criticism topically made with the intention that there will be reform. Ashworth (1967) opines that satire is a joke within a moral framework that simultaneously criticizes serious issues using provoking humorous effects.

In its social focus, satire is a technique for deflating egos and denoting social criticism (Gring- pemble & Watson, 2003). Besides, satire is an attack using in which a manifested event is idealized upon discernible particulars (Rosenheim, 1971).

Satire is a ubiquitous form and subtle method of social and political critique which purposively materialized in a variety of different phenomena (Hoey, 2005).

In its communicative focus, satire is a mode of expression by which human and individual vices, follies, abuses, or shortcomings; which in turn are decidedly held up to censure using ridicule, derision, burlesque, irony, parody, or other methods sometimes with an intent to inspire social reform (Brintica.com).

In the Pragmatic concept, satire is an act of critically communicating human behavior whereby the propositions of the text/utterance are intentionally destined by virtue of certain employed contextual aspects to ridiculously criticize certain human behaviors (Rossen – Knell and Henry, 1997).

In its practical sense, satire is a way of criticizing a person, an idea, or an institution humorously for irreproachably upbraiding their faults and weakness (Oxford Dictionary, 2000).

2.2. Characteristics of Satire

Due to its variance statues, pragmatists and sociolinguists are not unanimously agreed upon satire characteristics. Therefrom, satire is nominated with the followings unrelated features:-

- 1- **Elusiveness**:- satire is such a rather curious elusive term (Simpson, 2003), and somewhat slippery to be identified (Opitz, 2007).
- 2- **Dependency**:- satire is conceptually not a genre in itself nor has a distinctive form, but it is reliantly bounded upon other forms to express its ideas. Thereof, its meaning is typically not invented; but it is dependently derived or quoted from the relation of the expression within the context, satirical subject, and public culture jointly (Ball, 1995; Harries 2004; Knight 2004).
- 3- **Incongruity**:- satire is a pragmatic device of incompatible appending of execution for events and turning the pretenses and propositions into opposite (Lapp, 1992: 4). Thusly, what is said is relatively referred to something different, and what is actuated is abusively situated (Lapp, 1992).
- 4- **Hostility**:- satire is formally a type of pleasant that is covertly directed with implicated intent of hostile humor with pleasant to attack the more knowledgeable receptors (Shavit, 1986).
- 5- **contextualization**:- satirical utterances are inextricably contextual mapped, besides it is conceptually synthesized within discourse participates, knowledge framework, and territory beliefs (Ziv, 1988).
- 6- **Insincerity**:- satire is an insincere simulation transparently based on changeable imitation by a means of changing in style, exaggerating diction with naturally verbally polemical intention, etc.
- 7- **Implicitness**:- satire is not overtly vindicated as an explicit act, but it is a covert statement subjectively deconstructed with a verbal framework by being oppositely culled or exaggeratedly gauged out of its normal context (Leboeuf, 2007).
- 8- **Ambivalence**: satire is an expression that can be read, said, and interpreted differently (Shavit, 1986).

2.3. Purposes of Satire

Irrespective of its forms and character, satire is subjectively targeted for doing a purpose objectively rather than saying it transiently. The followings, besides many other purposes, are subsumed under the rubric of satire:

- 1- **Critique:-** satire is preponderantly assumed as a way of criticizing a person, some forms of social behavior, or the whole institution with vice and folly or for commenting on an idea purposively with a target of persuading and encouraging some degrees of social repair on the part of the receptors. Thence, satire additively serves as a soft tool for admittedly revealing and exposing faults and weaknesses.
- 2- **Reformative:-** satire is mainly an attempt to juxtapose the actual with ideal lifts. It strictly holds as a misuse of words employing censuring of ridicule ideally with an intent to bring about improvement and influence shaming into reform. Such satirical function may respectively be foregrounded upon a person or a group of people, an idea or attitude, an institution, or a social practice as a whole (Paulson, 1971).
- 3- **Humorous:-** satire is a discursive practice within centrally preeminent verbal humorous sense manifestly lexicalized for effecting laughing, provoking astonishment, and aligning pictorial higher-order humorous interactive framework of actions and beliefs (Paulson, 1971).
- 4- **Mocking:-** satire is a mockery abused for expressing contempt in situational depiction where the speaker attitudinally wants to hurt the hearer.
- 5- **Assertion:** whereby satire is intended to assert what is being stated to get making up an assertive performance (Currie, 1996). It is not necessarily designed to get the hearer to believe what is being satirically stated, but just to grasp his attention attentively.
- 6- **Condemnation:-** satire is a vital means for influencing condemnation. It is thought of satire as its main function is to communicate condemning feelings.

2.4. Categorization of Satire

Satire is taxonomically grouped on the basis of its characteristic, the degree of harm, the extent of criticism, the related condemnation involved, the encompass moral framework ..etc. into the following types:

- 1- **Aggressive:-** it is built around echoic elements and signals out an object of attack (Basu, 1999). Such a satirical category is ironically derived from distortion (Swift, 1986). It is virtually related to continuum aggression and ridicules behaviors of mocking and humiliating which can only be intentionally materialized (Haiman, 1998).
- 2- **Comic:-** it is a contemptuous type of making fun of a victim for allowing the nonvictim a feeling of superiority (Ziv, 1988). It is a joke within a moral framework about serious things provoked timely with comic effects (Ashworth, 1997).
- 3- **Incisive:-** it is an amenable concept with an interpretative compass topicality.
- 4- **Invective:-** it is this type of satire that is formally labeled as a versatile and fascinating form of human expression. It is ultimately based on the conceptions of imprecation, vituperation, innuendo, etc.... It is eminently sub-served as an attacking technique purposively for reprimanding and condemning otherness.

- 5- ***Ironic***:- satire is taxonomically submitted under the rubric of irony which is conceptually utilized for enacting ironic comments that are idealized for proving or disapproving mistakable persons, patterns, and notions, with an argumentative ironic mode (Muecke, 1980).
- 6- ***Censuring / offensive satire***: it is a satire type that is markedly signified by proving self-defeating and encouraging. It is increasingly debated on offensive elements and coded forms of racist expressions (Blake, 2007).
- 7- ***Direct***: is serious, acting as a protest or to expose, serious, acting as a protest or to expose protest.

2.5. Satire strategic processes

- 1- ***Word Playful***:- satire is a relatively absolute mechanism of playful effects of words convoluted with eclectic humorous delimitations along with argumentative values that substantially objectify a realistic intent (Hobbs,2007).
- 2- ***Rhetorical incarnation***:- satire is an extremely coherent rhetorical strategy that constitutionally employs the use of artistic forms of expression, attribution, exaggeration, and comparison for holding up human or individual vices, follies, abuses, or shortcomings utilizing irony, sarcasm, parody ...etc.
- 3- ***Double entendre***:- it is an undercurrent frequently used as a satirical device that works for mocking, professing disapproval, approving certain values, etc. along with the emotional elements of anger that are diametrically opposite of what the satirist intends to promote; whereof, the satirist's corrective intent is deliberately blended with satirical methods of execution.
- 4- ***Combination***:- as its name suggests, the combination is a satirical procedural device that typically involves combining two or more different conceptual entities for establishing a relationship between these unrelated entities; whereof, two or more entities are shown to be equivalent with a satirical materialization/ target for devaluing one of them. A combination is exemplified by conferring the quality of concreteness upon abstract things or likening animals and animals' behaviors to humans (Jianguo,2011).
- 5- ***Grouping incongruous***: it is institutionally revolved around perceiving incongruities and delineating discrepancies between entities or extent for nominating satirical intention accordingly (Blake, 2007).
- 6- ***Substitution***:- it is embodied in replacing/substituting the semantic meaning of utterance for its figurative meaning; whereof, what is uttered would mismatch what is meant. However, the substitution would resultantly attribute the co – influence of some pragmatic phenomena and pragmatic acts; whereon some actions would be motivated oppositely along with uttering satirical expression. In turn, both the semantic meaning and its opposite figurative meaning would be considerably consulted for true designation determinacy (Hutcheon, 1995).

3. Satire in Arabic Language

3.1 Conceptualization of Satire in Arabic:-

Ibn Manzoor (1990) opines that satire is underrating and mocking by showing the defects of other persons and criticizing their behaviors.

Satire is a discursive pattern of stylistic phenomena principally assumed under the rubric of meaning science. It is verbally instituted in the manifestation of the overlap incompatibility between the formal utterance's explicit form and its covertly designed intent. Whereof, many covert occasional significations, purposes, and intents are implicitly stemmed behind satirical utterance. In turn, such purposes are designedly interpolated from the addressees' perception in terms of the addressers' negotiation (Ibn Manzoor, 1990).

Satire is a heterogeneous interpretable expression in the part of the addresser determinately rests not on the expression itself, but built around context and situational presumptions.

Satire is a rhetorical style institutionally negotiated with artistic standards which objectively idealized for consuming criticism in a humorous framework purposively for repairing persons and communities (Grab, 2009).

3.2. Characteristics of Arabic Satire

- 1- ***Implicitness***:- satire is ultimately a covert sort of communication inexplicitly based. It is entirely utilized in influencing intentions and mediating significations. It is expressively accounted as unacknowledged interaction which is practically bounded upon conceptual relevant stylistic, rhetorical, and pragmatic concerns; whereby significations are perceptually manifested utilizing expressively stimulating conceptions concerning the relevant material world (Grab, 2009).
- 2- ***Ambivalence***:- satire is generally an object with an ambivalent trifold nature affiliated with rhetorical, pragmatic, and stylistic statuses jointly (Grab, 2009).
- 3- ***Oppositeness***:- satire is this type of expression in which its overt meaning strongly is resided against its truer deep intention. To put it in another way, satirical expressions are paradoxically devised in opposition to the usual customarily interactional norms and ordinarily expected situational requisites purposively for adding sharpness to satirical criticism (Al Jurjani, 2003).
- 4- ***Subjectivity***:- satire is ultimately a subjunctive consideration; whereby, the speaker or the writer ventilates relationally towards what he is rejectingly perceived from actual reality (Bilmabrook, 2015).
- 5- ***Stylistic***:- satire is a stylistic resulting process purposively consummated in many pragmatic phenomena. It is relatively tackled in excreting significations and designations vivaciously; whereof, satire is stylistically motivated as a pragmatic phenomenon by codifying the satirical utterance selectively in reliance to contextual centralization and situational presumption. Thereby, the satirical designation is gained along with its utterer's incarnate (Al- Aiashi, 1996).
- 6- ***Decontextualization***:- satire is those utterances that are aptly dropped out to circumscribe from real corrective statue emplacement due to its untrue insincere intentional nature. Thenceforth satire's negative purported contents are not correspondingly enunciated to their real positive position; thereof, satire is ideally overturned and reliantly situated due to the insufficiency of language resources to ideate its true/corrective satirical signification properly (Hisham, 2011).

- 7- ***Incongruity***:- satire is mainly an expressive mode that provokingly brings forth simultaneously the meaning and its opposition in pragmatic depiction interlaced in the humorous framework for reestablishing oppositional signification (Karkoosh, 2016).
- 8- ***Stylistic***:- satire is a deliberate stylistic choice of an artistic style designedly opted in the light of certain pragmatic standards with the target of initiating attributable humorous criticism effectively (Al – Dhamoor, 2012).
- 9- ***Flouting of Pragmatic Principles***:- satire intrinsically includes flouting of pragmatic felicity conditions of speech act, maxims of cooperation principle, etc. Whereby, the speaker sets satire's intentional expression into a trigger related to true implicature in oppositeness of its obvious superficial meaning (Ziv, 1988).
- 10- ***Hearer's recognition***: satire is built around hearers' recognition. It is decidedly modeled when only if the hearers are satisfactorily conveyed that the opposite of the explicit meaning is being intently meant (Hutcheon, 1995).

3.3 Types of Satire in Arabic

- 1- ***Ironic Satire***:- it is a mocking-based type of satire humorously issued. It is chiefly signified for criticizing certain persons or groups regarding social phenomena in terms of social, political, literary, and behavioral considerations (Zadah, 1972)
- 2- ***Mental Satire***:- it is a sympathizing bounded type of satire. It is equally stabilized as a mocking art in terms of ordinary life practices. It is determinately systematized as sympathizing purport towards people for guiding their awareness to repair them to correct their vices (Zadah, 1972).
- 3- ***Metaphorical Satire***:- it is a comparison-based type of satire. It is typically objectified on the sameness basis establishment between two opposite entities where a virtuous entity is being likened to some bad entity. It is intently motivated for scathingly depreciating virtuous entities (Al –Jurjani, 2003).
- 4- ***Reformative satire***:- it is a denouncing foregrounded type of satire. It is manifestly held as an argumentative statue to subject satirical ideas into humorous analysis, for legitimately debating ethical, social, and political follies and vices and holding them powerfully into reform Al – Jurjani, 2003).

3.5. Functions and Purposes of Satire

- 1- ***Persuasion***:- satire serves as a means for inducing persuasive communication or influencing beliefs and actions. It is handled for managing variant issues. In its neutral base, it puts the serious statutes in humorous output for influencing intents forcefully; especially when the speaker obligatorily appeals for emerging truth-conditional effects in the non-truth frame due to contextual exigencies (Karkoosh, 2016).
- 2- ***Devaluation***:- satire is mainly built around various pragmatic boundaries including mockery, irritation, irony, and criticism with superiority purposively for devaluating another party, and in each of these conditions, the speaker intrinsically goes from the actual usual conventional norms to implicitly influence other behavioral norms (Bohajim, 2004).

- 3- **Repairing**:- satire is a critical portrayal emphatically imported for repairing the persons and societies for seeking an advanced level and good social well for them (Al Damoor, 2012).
- 4- **Performativity**:- satire is the speech act that is determinately negotiated in an uninhabitable situation emphatically for changing an existing doctrine, idea, conception, or the whole existent reality (Al Damoor, 2012).
- 5- **Stimulation**:- satire eminently holds out greater and more vital influence in comparison to usual ordinary language speech styles. Due to that satire intrinsically encapsulated excessive condemnation power; besides, it is more powerfully impacted in enacting actions that are not fully offered by other language communicative styles. Wherefore, satire is relatively stimulated hearers into creative thinking. Additively, a satirical reasonable utterance is more influential in bringing receptors into change, effecting logical problem solutions, and maintaining behavior amendment without any misleading attribution for people's social relations. Thusly, satire is viciously impacted in creating immediate changes (Ala'a, 2016).
- 6- **Effectivity**:- satire is majorly negotiated for influencing a greater impact upon the targeted hearers, whereby certain expressive genres and promoted techniques are purposively enacted for promoting satirical target upon the targeted hearer effectively; whereof, satirical intents are convincingly accepted, persuasion is fully impressed, and thereby satirical target is optimally enforced. Thenceforth, satire utterly transgresses the boundaries of grasping otherness' perception to circumscribe effectiveness persuasively (Hisham, 2011).
- 7- **Influencing Politeness**:- satire is virtually a mode of manifesting language in several pragmatic positions for pursuing language courtesy and siting polite attitudes; whereby, the utter adheres the addressees' perception periphrastically without appealing to profess his intent harmfully for adjusting polite norms and courteous morals to save the hearer's face and protect otherness from disregarding situations (Al- Shuhari, 1998).
- 8- **Expressivity**:- satire is eminently a base of synonymous, meaning variances and ultimate means / tools for expressing emotions, feelings, and attitudes along with their issuers' intents which are intrinsically devised as human language. However, such dovetailed emotional intents, objectively attribute variant types of language acts and speech act behaviors that are inevitably actualized co – relationally to other actions (Al –Shuhari, 1998).

3.6. Satire Methodological Tools in Arabic:-

- 1) **Exaggeration**:- is one of the most commonly used satirical techniques. It is based upon description with larger illogical extremes. It is designedly assumed over a) overemphasizing certain entities; whereby, the wrong would be seen as acceptable or b) highlighting certain entities through complacency, opposition, expunging, corruption, etc. (Al- Tamimi, 1984).
- 2) **Amplification**:- satire is executably consumed by enlarging defects, strengthening shortcomings, and putting a reinforced representation for social, mental, moral, or behavioral follies. Whereof, the satirist (utterer) purposively locates his enlargement in an indirect employment for the utilization of his intent legitimately in connectedness with societal behavioral accepted norms (Ala'a, 2019).

- 3) **Discourse norms:-** they are typically certain linguistic and discursal devices that considerably accord with the satirical utterance, in alternation; they embody naturalize satirical expression in valid conceptual signification reasonably (Miziad, 2010).
- 4) **Humor:-** it is entirely the most used satirical method that plausibly evolved around depicting laughing, fun, and smiling provokingly. However, it virtually frames some discrepancies for satirical conceptual purposes. It powerfully holds the utterer to reach his attack in the same vein, and simultaneously, invites the hearer's attention to satirical expression effectively (Ajlan,1985).
- 5) **Social rules:-** these are normally certain societal rules and conventional norms that regularly organize and orderly legitimize the adoption of satirical expression and disputably overemphasize its intent concerning the surrounding community (Miziad, 2010).
- 6) **Technical tools:** they are generally a group of means encompassing pragmatic, rhetorical, and stylistic standards which attitudinally handled vocabularies, constructions, expressions, and paralinguistic features that are selectively culled for diversifying satirical intent attitudinally and co-relate its context and other related conditions (Miziad, 2010).
- 7) **Understatement/Diminution:** it is a satirical technique objectively based upon diminution; whereby, diminutive values are embodyingly opted for adding more ridiculing effects. It is virtually culled for materializing devaluation. Additively, it subserves for calling attention to its true degree of devaluation (Ajlan, 1985).
- 8) **Inclusion:-** it is a satirical technique based upon implicitness. It is profoundly sketched by the satirist (utterer) addresser for strengthening his / her satirical intent, clarifying his purpose, and make his aim digestible (At Tamimi, 1984).
- 9) **Lexical Items:** it is a satirical technique that is lexically based; whereof, certain vocabularies are being opted delicately for building satirical statues. However, satire is relatively actualized by specific vocabularies and expressions that verbally model its satirical identity amongst otherness and legitimize its impact concerningly (At Tamimi, 1984).

4. Socio- Pragmatics of Satire:-

Satire is purely a pragmatic genre typically validated by verbalizing pragmatic proficiency. Satirical validation is relatively assumed legitimately by exercising pragmatic techniques in terms of satirical concern for ventilating satirical signification reasonably.

In this vein, satire is a pragmatic vision built upon a pragmatic basis in connectedness with contextual factors to embody a satirical target with a valid functional statue (Hutcheon, 1995).

This supports the connectivity between pragmatics and satire; wherefore, pragmatics provides the contextual, discursal, and stylistic factors for motivating satirical target into and utilizing it as a virtual intent in practice. However, such pragmatics – satire interrelationship entirely exactitudes satirical target into reality with its exacting interpretation (Ziv, 1988).

In turn, pragmatics utilization in satirical conceptualization is that pragmatics subserves as a process of availing concepts, terms, intents, behaviors, and phenomena, that bring satirical intent into existence. In turn, satirical purport derived its corrective designation legitimately. Such

pragmatic satirical dovetail conduces for bringing satirical intentions objectively closer to their utterances and signifying satirical designations chiefly approximate to certain performative forces (Ziv, 1988).

5. Translation of Satire

From the statement of many researchers, translation of satire is virtually a complex and difficult task especially when satire is encountered outside of its political context and holds out culturally specific terms. Moreover, understanding satire is not easy because of its subtlety and elusiveness. Whereof, every society has its follies and vices which vary from time to time. However, some satires equally criticize the follies common to all; thereof are easily translated into any language because all those follies and weaknesses are universal. Whereas, some satires are peculiar to a particular community or individuals and are difficult to translate. Therefrom, to bring the sameness of satirical effects and to do justice to the SL text satire and the author's idea, the translator must strive hard and mediate creatively as an artist (Newmark, 1988).

From this vein, Broeder (2007) categorizes five translational strategies for rendering satire; these are as the followings:-

- 1- **Direct Translation:-** in which the target text satire equalizes source language satire. This includes the satire from the source text being translated into the target language literary. This strategy is however applicable only in related cultures which shared the same attitude towards the subject of satire under attack.
- 2- **Equivalency Translation:-** in which target text satire is implicated in the source text satire. Such strategy encapsulated that SLT satire is translated with a comparable satire from the target culture. The amount and the manner of rendition are typically aimed at the same type of institution or group, within the same field – political, ideological, social, etc. in which equivalence can vary.
- 3- **Substitution:-** target language satire contradicts source language satire. The satire of the source language is reflectively replaced by another non-equivalent satire from the target culture. The only equivalence that lies in this strategy is the rhetorical device.
- 4- **Explication:-** in which source language satire is eminently assumed by target language satire plus an explanation of it. However, two types of explication are recognized; namely:
 - a- **Intra Textual:-** in which additional information are being substantially supplied for the running text to explain satire.
 - b- **extra – textual:-** in which editorial techniques are principally employed to explain satire. Examples of this type include the use of footnotes, endnotes, comments between brackets, and epilogue.
- 5- **Omission:** is the complete absence of satire in target language in the translation of the source text satire. This strategy typically occurs when the translator renders the satire literary without explication in a situation where the subject and target of satire are unknown in the target culture.

6. Data Analysis

Based on the theories of satire proposed by many theorists, the researcher tries to analyze satire in political texts, its status, devices, target, function, and type. The researcher also examines the translation strategies proposed by Broeder (2007) performed by four translators in translating texts containing satire in political interviews on T.V. shows and compares them with the original text.

SL Text (1):-

I have examined President Trump. He is the Best in every way, with such stamina; so fit, and such huge hands. I found no evidence of hypertension or collusion and such a great mind a very stable genius. He is capable of so many Great, Great things including being his doctor.

Context:- this comment is topically signified to negotiate and deliver a mockery message to criticize the American president Donald Trump and his political leadership for being lair, irresponsible, lunatic, and imprudent.

TL Texts:-

- 1- لقد اختبرت الرئيس ترامب. انه الافضل في كل الطرق بهكذا قدرة تحمل, ملائم جداً وبهكذا ايدي كبيرة لم اجد دليلاً او تواطئاً وهكذا عقلاً كبيراً بوضوح انه عبقرى مستقر. انه قادر على الكثير من الاشياء الكبيرة العظيمة من بينها كونه طبيبه الخاص.
- 2- لقد قمت بدراسة كل شيء عن الرئيس ترامب. انه الافضل في كل شيء. قدرته على التحمل تتناسب فعليا مع قدراته الجسمانية لم اجد قط دليلاً او حتى تخاذلاً لأنه يبدو جلياً عليه رجاحة العقل عبقرية فذة. انه يملك امكانيات عظيمة اجلها كونه طبيب نفسه.
- 3- لقد استعرضت الرئيس ترامب. انه الافضل على الاطلاق. اذ يتمتع بقوة بدنية هائلة وصحة ممتازة ويده عريضتان للغاية. لم اجد ادلة تدنيه على التواطؤ و لا شك ان لديه عقل باهر وهو عبقرى رابط الجأش. انه قادر على تحقيق المزيد من الأمور العظيمة, بما في ذلك كونه طبيب نفسه.
- 4- لقد جربت الرئيس ترامب. انه الافضل في كل شيء . هذه القدرة على التحمل. لائق جداً وذكي ويعمل بجد. لم اجد اي دليل على تواطؤ ومثل هذا العقل العظيم من الواضح أنه عبقرى متوازن للغاية. انه قادر على القيام بالعديد من الاشياء العظيمة بما في ذلك ان يكون طبيباً لنفسه.

Socio- pragmatic Analysis:-

The text above is a satirical message stated very incongruously to transmit a mockery message which attributes a communicative act of criticizing. The satire works in this utterance non-literally. If it is taken literally, it would be inappropriate for the situation. Thereof, the most natural way to attain the text intends to deliberately contradict its meaning with its literal form. The contradiction would be more expressive than being truthful and literal. The mechanism by which this satire works is the opposite exaggeration implicated with gross humor which attributably influences the function of devaluation along with politeness. Since oppositeness in this text is held as a politeness tool for expressively alleviating the irritation of satire; wherein, two types of satire are ideally assumed in materializing the satirical target namely ironic and comic satire.

Translational Analysis :

In the translation of satire, translator (1) renders the satire text with basically a synonymous choice of words which denotes that the text is translated as literary. However, the word choice and the subject of satire in the text are not matching literarily. Due to that satire in the current text works is non-literary and incongruity is the prominent characteristic that marks the satirical subject. Translator (1) misleadingly ignores the non – literariness of the satirical statue and its incongruity in his opting for a direct strategy. Thereof, the text is episodically materialized and resultantly satire with its humorous means and politeness effects is completely lost in TT1.

In target texts (2), (3), and (4) translators render the satirical text alike similar to translator (1). They appeal to handle the satirical text literarily ignoring contextual conditions to turn it into non-satirical equivalents to the source text satire. All three translators inaccurately assume a direct strategy to hold out the subject of satire, satirical target, satire politeness effects, and the humorous statue of satire.

Therefrom, all the translators indicate a case of failure to provide the appropriate equivalents for the satirical expression under the analysis. Such failure is attributively a result of the negligence of context as well as the intonational pattern accompanying the expression that distinguishes satirical from non-satirical text.

To bring out into existence the satire of the SL text, one may opt substitution strategy to oppositely consider the following translation:-

- لقد جربت الرئيس ترامب انه الأسوء على الإطلاق. على الرغم من انه يستمتع بقوة بدنية ورأس كبير ولديه يدان عريضتان الا ان رأسه الكبير لا يتناسب مع عقله. لم اجد ادنى شك انه متهور وقادر على القيام بالعديد من السلوكيات الخاطئة بما في ذلك كونه طيب نفسه.

SL Text (2):-

Slavery develops skills that could be used for personal benefits ... like picking cotton, outrunning, bloodhounds, waiting on white people, and Mandingo fighting.

Context: the above text is remonstrance by the African American (black) people in Florida against the political situations and laws in Florida that racially discriminate against them in teaching, learning, getting good jobs, and public school attendance record law.

TL Texts:-

- 1- طورت العبودية مهارات يمكن استخدامها لتحقيق منافع شخصية مثل قطف القطن, والقتال, وكلاب الصيد, وانتظار البيض, وقتال الماندينغو.
- 2- طورت العبودية العديد من المهارات التي يمكن استخدامها لتحقيق منافع شخصية.... مثل قطف القطن, ومهارات تفوق على كلاب الصيد, وانتظار البيض, وقتال السود لا لشيء الا لإسعاد اسيادهم البيض.
- 3- لقد قامت العبودية بتطوير العديد من المهارات التي يمكن استخدامها للفائدة الشخصية... مثل قطف القطن, وكيفية التخلص من الكلاب السائبة, وخدمة الجنس البيض والمشاركة في المبارزات.
- 4- لتحقيق منافع شخصية, طورت العبودية مهارات جديدة ... كحصاد القطن, التسابق مع كلاب الصيد, القيام على خدمة ذوي البشرة البيضاء وقتال الماندينغو.

Socio pragmatic- Analysis:-

The current satirical text is a type of ridiculing against the political situation in dealing with black people. It is admittedly issued in the opposite of its literal content for purposefully condemning that gives rise to the communicative functions of expressing contempt, rejection, and disapproval toward racism. The mechanisms by which satire conceptually materialized are two mechanisms namely: substitution where the semantic meaning of the text is replaced by its oppositeness; and grouping incongruous where the verb "developed" is being combined with non-developed devaluated jobs "outruning" "bloodhounds", "waiting on white people".. etc. The opted type of satire is a censuring or offensive satire that suitably depicts this type of ridiculing that would be appropriate with the political context of the text.

Translational Analysis:-

Satire is basically and mostly featured by oppositeness and ambivalence; besides, its subtlety in conceptualization, since it would be untrue if it is manipulated literarily.

In the translation of target texts (1), (2), and (4), translators incompatibly work out direct methods to literary expatiate the same SL satire content which attributively affords cases of functional, cultural, intentional, and contextual mismatching. However, this mismatching phenomenon induces a loss of the mechanism of oppositeness the prime controller of satirical materialization. Besides, it exhaustively attributes non-equivalent satires in TTs, the subject of satire which is targeted for indicating ridiculing and showing disapproval and condemnation finds no signification in all renditions.

However, such failure is duly accounted to the less attention that is paid by the translators to the deep meaning and much more focus that is paid to the surface meaning. Since it is unreasonable to attach devalued deeds to development.

In target text (2), the translator in his attempt to experience explication strategy somehow able to catch the satire of the text along his use of the clause لا لشيء الا لإسعاد اسيادهم "البييض" which successfully reflects the racist side of satire. The point of weakness in his translation is his use of the verb "طورت". Since translator (2) to some extent successes to induce accurate TT satire.

The best choice to influence SLT satire is to experience a substitution strategy for oppositely replacing the content of the text as in the following proposed rendition:-

- اضطهدتنا العبودية الى العمل في المهن المهينة لسد حاجتنا الشخصية كقطف القطن. والتسابق مع كلاب الصيد و القيام على خدمة المواطنين البيض وقتال السود ارضاءً لأسيادنا البيض.

SL Text (3)

Guns do not kill people, people kill people.

Context:- this text comes to show contempt towards American President Donald Trump's new policy about arming the teachers

TL Texts:

- 1 السلاح لا يقتل الناس ولكن الناس يقتلون الناس.
- 2 البشر هم من يقتل بعضهم بعضاً, ولا دخل للسلاح في الامر.
- 3 لا يقتل السلاح الناس, بل الناس هم من يقتلون بعضهم بعضاً.
- 4 السلاح لا يقتل الناس, انما يقتل الناس بعضهم بعضاً.

Pragma – Pragmatic Analysis:-

In the current text, satire is initiated via the exploitation of the idiomatic expression which is very concerned with situational context. Such type of idiomatic satire is marked by negation and has depth in its meaning and success to be allusively reasonable comments. The satirical target is dependently built up on implicit meaning and literal meaning simultaneously. However, such implicitness dependency would objectively unfold ambivalence to be the most prominent characteristic of this satire. Whereof, the communicative act of critical reforming and advising are substantially overemphasized. Additionally, two methodological devices are operationally combined for the embodiment of the satirical statute namely inclusion and lexical items. Resultantly, incisive and reforming satires are resultantly outcome.

Translational Analysis:-

It seems that the topicality of satire in the current text is figured out both in literal and contextual. To put it in another way, satire in the current text works literarily; besides the context of satire is compatible with satire's literal meaning.

In examining the above target texts of satire renditions, it is truly to admit that all translators success to preserve this SL idiomatic satire with all its perquisites; namely, formational, cultural, contextual, functional, etc. with the same idiomatic statue in the target language.

In target texts (2), (3), and (4) the translators follow an equivalency translation strategy in which they accurately conserve SL idiomatic satire idiomatically in their renditions and equalize it with their satires. Their renditions are the most effective ones.

Though translator (1) experienced direct strategy in re-backing satire in TL, his translation is accurate but with a lesser degree of extent than translators (2), (3), and (4). The only point of weakness in his translation is his adoption of literal contents faithfully.

SL Text (4):-

The only way to stop a bad guy with a gun is a good Guy with a Gun.

Context: this expression is however a criticism talking about American president Donald Trump's policy on gun mass shootings in America and his audacious decision about the people who are doing protest.

TL Texts:

- 1 ان السبيل الوحيد للسيطرة على شخص مسيء يحمل بندقية هو وجود شخص حكيم يحمل بندقية ايضاً.

- 2- الطريقة الوحيدة لإيقاف شخص سيء ذو نفوذ هي من خلال شخص طيب ذو نفوذ.
- 3- الانسان الصالح الذي يحمل سلاحاً هو الوحيد القادر على إيقاف شخصاً سيئاً يملك سلاحاً.
- 4- الطريقة الوحيدة لإيقاف شخص سيء يحمل السلاح هي شخص جيد يحمل السلاح.

Socio- pragmatic Analysis:-

The current satire is built up around negligence of literal meaning and work of its oppositeness. The context of satire in the above text is conceptually handled a discontent emotion and reluctant attitude towards President Trump's decision of using guns as a means to deal with people. The statue of satire is provoked by reliantly preserving its humorous oppositeness. Thereof, incongruity and ambivalence are patently culled out in shaping the mocking signification of satire which resultantly attributes the intention of disapproval along with rejection expressively. Such satire reflects certain advice wisely. Accordingly, ironic and aggressive satires are considerably combined to signaling this discontent message. However, such negligence of literal meaning and the use of its oppositeness in satire configuration would grants satire impactful statue and overemphasis effectiveness which attributively invite the hearers' intention more powerfully and achieve a greater effect than when they were taken literary.

Translational Analysis:-

As we previously mentioned that the satire content and context are not matching. Therefrom, there is a case of incompatibility between the literal and contextual topicality of satire.

In target texts (1), (2), (3), and (4), the translators attempt the same renditions in reproducing the subject of satire. All the translators typically assume direct devices with little inclusion of intra- textual explication devices in which they follow the literal meaning of the text with some added additional explanation. Though this strategic combination succeeds in minimizing changes in composition meaning and replicating the lexical and grammatical configuration; it is fruitless. Whereof, satire is turned into non-equivalent satire. The oppositeness marker of the satirical statue is completely absent which in turn leads to altering the function of the text and would change the overall intent and purpose of satire as a whole. Thereof, the effectiveness value of satire is breakdown. So, all translators fail to preserve satirical text in their renditions.

So in order to suggest an appropriate rendition of satire topically, one can assume equivalency translation to consider the following rendition.

- القرارات الصائبة والاشخاص الجيدين هم الوحيدون القادرون على ردع المسيئين وليس السلاح من يقوم بذلك.

SL Text (5):- Woody Allen said 80% of success is showing up, who's Woody Allen and what's the other 10%?

Context: African American representative of studies in Florida claims that 80% of public school scoring success has been scored by white people and the 10 % only record of school is scored by black people. While, there is a question about the reminder other 10%.

TL Texts:

- 1- يشير وودي الن ان 80% من نسبة النجاح تتجلى للعلن, ولكن من هو وودي ألن؟ وما هي الـ 10% الاخرى؟
- 2- قال السيد الن 80% من النجاح يعتمد على الحضور فقط, فمن هو الن؟ وما هي الـ 10% المتبقية؟
- 3- قال وودي الن أن 80% من النجاح يظهر, من هو وودي ألن وما هي الـ 10% الاخرى؟
- 4- قال وودي الن ان 80% من النجاح هو الظاهر من هو وودي ألن وما هي نسبة الـ 10% الاخرى؟

Pragma – Political Analysis:-

In the current text, satire is admittedly elicited via interrogative construction in which the content of satire is less directly attached to its intent. Thereof, there is a type of mismatch between the literal and satirical interpretation; besides there is no distinctive intonation that makes a clear-cut choice of meaning. However, the manipulation of interrogation in satire would be advantageously profitable; whence interrogation is more powerfully influencing the echoes of words, more impactful in stimulating attention, added to this more potent in bringing the hearers to be part of the satirical setting. Such less matching relation admittedly marks ambivalence of satire formulation. Consequently, two mechanisms are substantially opted for figuring out a satirical target namely substitution and rhetorical question which resultantly utilized the communicative intents of objection and argument. That in turn brings a reformative type of satire into existence.

Translational Analysis :

The satire in the current text is a type of covert condemnation feasibly hold via interrogative construction to influence its subject of attack politely. Such polite attack is markedly spoken with raising intonation and accompanied by paralinguistic cues which pragmatically grant this question a satirical statue.

Target texts (1) and (2) plausibly reveal that the two translators resort to the same method of rendition in which they assume a combination of equivalency strategy and direct strategy. They principally renew the SL satire text in their renditions as well as preserving the same satire literal contents faithfully along their addition of the inquires " فمّن هو الن؟ " and "ولكن من هو وودي ألن " which typically balance between satire topicality and literariness. Whereof, satire condemnation, argumentation function, reformative type, and polite statue are successfully achieved in target satire renditions.

In target texts (3) and (4), the translators follow a direct translation strategy to reproduce the SL satire, those two translators opt to circumscribe satire literary. Their choice of direct strategy equalizes the lexical and grammatical meanings but does not construe the function of satire text in their translation. Though such a literal method of translation does not change the cultural designation of source text satire in target texts translation; however, they are unable to replicate satire, satire topicality, its intent, marked feature, target, and politeness effect.

Conclusions

- 1- Most satires in the political domain inevitably work out opposite to their literal contents. Such oppositeness statue admittedly serves as vital tools for shaping the topicality of satire attack in a polite, humorous, expressive manner; whereof, satires would be perceived as more acceptable than their true literal counterparts.

- 2- Political satires are principally dominated via three pragmatic exclusive devices; namely: elusiveness, incongruity, and exaggeration.
- 3- Ironic, comic, and reformative satires are the most commonly comprised types in manipulating political attacks.
- 4- Most of the translation subjects score a low rate of success in embodying satire topicality in target satires renditions.
- 5- Most political satire renditions' failure is attributed to the oversight of the roles played by contextual conditions, paralinguistic cues, and intonation patterns accompanying satire texts in setting up satire topicality.
- 6- The direct strategy of translation is the adopted strategy by translators in the rendition of political satire.

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