

Translation of Interpersonal Meaning in Iraqi Political Discourse

ترجمة المعنى الشخصي في الخطاب السياسي العراقي

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المستخلص

يتناول هذا البحث ترجمة المعنى الشخصي في الخطاب السياسي العراقي، ويدرس التصريحات الرسمية من حساب التلغرام العربي للمكتب الإعلامي لرئيس الوزراء العراقي الحالي محمد شياح السوداني. ويطبق الباحثان نموذج التقييم الذي اقترحه Martin and White (٢٠٠٥) من خلال تحليل عناصر التقييم وهي التأثير والتدرج والمشاركة لتحليل كيفية توصيل المشاعر ونقلها في هذه الرسائل السياسية وفهم كيفية تدخل المترجم لهذه العناصر بين النص الاصيل العربي والنص الهدف الانجليزي. واختير نموذج التقييم في هذا البحث لأنه يوفر إطاراً لتقييم المواقف والمشاركة والتدرج التي أخذت في الاعتبار المكونات الرئيسية للمعنى الشخصي. تشير نتائج التحليل إلى تشابه في ترجمة

عناصر التأثير والحكم، مع بعض الحذف بوصفه قرارا استراتيجيا اتخذه المترجم لإيصال الرسالة بفعالية. تظهر ترجمة التقدير توازنا في التوزيع بين الاختلاف والتشابه. يكشف تحليل التدرج عن درجة عالية من الاختلاف في الترجمة، مما يشير إلى أن المترجم قد تلاعب بإيصال المعنى، غالبا ما يكون الدافع هو قناعاته أو أفكاره الشخصية. وأخيرا، يشير تحليل عناصر المشاركة إلى استخدام متواضع في الاخبار السياسية المختارة للحفاظ على الدقة والإخلاص في الترجمة. تظهر هذه الدراسة التحديات التي يواجهها المترجم في التدخل بين العناصر العاطفية والأيدولوجية بين اللغة العربية والترجمة الإنجليزية، مما دفع المترجم إلى اللجوء إلى استراتيجيات الترجمة المختلفة مثل الإضافة والحذف والترجمة الحرفية والنقل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعنى الشخصي، نظرية تقييم الخطاب السياسي، الموقف، التدرج، المشاركة.

Abstract

This paper investigates the translation of interpersonal meaning in the Iraqi political discourse, examining the official statements from the Arabic Telegram account of the Media Office of the ongoing Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani. The researchers apply the appraisal model proposed by Martin and White (2005) by analyzing its elements, namely affect, graduation and engagement to analyze how emotions are delivered and conveyed in these political communications and to understand how the translator mediates such elements between the Arabic ST and the English TT. The appraisal model is selected in this study since it offers a framework for assessing attitudes, engagement and graduation that considered the key constituents of interpersonal meaning. The results of the analysis report a similarity in the translation of affect and judgment elements, with some deletions as a strategic decision by the translator to deliver the message effectively. The translation of appreciation shows a balance in the distribution between the differences and similarities. The analysis of graduation reveals a high degree of difference in translation, indicating that the translator has manipulated the delivery of the message, almost motivated by personal ideologies. Lastly, analyzing engagement elements indicates a modest usage within the selected political statements to keep the fidelity and faithfulness in translating engagement- related

examples. This study shows the challenges faced by the translator in mediating emotional and ideological elements between the Arabic ST and English TT, leading the translator to resort to different translation strategies such as addition, deletion, literal translation and transposition.

Keywords: interpersonal meaning, political discourse appraisal theory, attitude, graduation, engagement.

Introduction

The US decision to invade Iraq in 2003 was critical and controversial (Hinnebusch, 2007, p. 211). Specialists have different points of view regarding the justifications of this war; there seems to be a particularly major division between the explanations for the war offered by its advocates – “Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction” – and the real motivations and reasons. George W. Bush highly praised the UN Security Council for passing Resolution No. 1411 in a brief radio address on November 9, 2002. The resolution dictates, as declared by Bush, that “the Iraqi regime had to declare and destroy all weapons of mass destruction or face the consequences”. This resolution, as Bush orders the Iraqi regime to hand over its mass destruction weapons, explained without any negotiations or delay, ease the complete inspections, and change the approach it has taken with its people for more than a decade. The long-standing game of “cheat-and-retreat” came to an end. “If Iraq fails to fully comply with the UN resolution, the United States, in coalition with other nations, will disarm Saddam Hussein” (Leffler, 2023, p. 182).

Then, Bush made a speech to the American Enterprise Institute in Washington on February 26, 2003, less than a month after the invasion of Iraq, to clarify his supposed justifications for the coming war. Bush talked about, as anyone might expect, ‘a dictator’ in Iraq who was “building and hiding weapons”. What is more, he announced that “this same tyrant has close ties to terrorist organisations and could supply them with the terrible means to strike this country” (Helfont, 2023, p. 174). As presented by Bush, “the nation of Iraq—with its proud heritage, abundant resources and skilled and educated people—is fully capable of moving toward democracy and living in

freedom". Associated with such declarations was deep confidence in the idea that liberal democracy was the normal state of every human being. He added that human cultures could be varied to a large extent. However, "the human heart desires the same good things everywhere on Earth. In our desire to be safe from brutal and bullying oppression, human beings are the same". Due to these 'fundamental reasons', Bush decided, "freedom and democracy will always and everywhere have greater appeal than the slogans of hatred and Any future the Iraqi people choose for" ,the tactics of terror". Consequently themselves will be better than the nightmare world that Saddam Hussein has chosen for them" (p.175). However, the assumption offered by the Bush administration that once Iraq was freed from Saddam's dictatorship, most Iraqi people would embrace and support liberal democracy proved to be incorrect Iraq, after the 2003 war, faced different dramatic changes, starting from the formation of a 'transitional government' in the same year and then the civil clashes (2006-2007). Nuri al-Maliki took power (2006-2014) as Iraq's Prime Minister. During this period, ISIS appeared to start a different type of war. However, Haider al-Abadi became the next Prime Minister in September 2014 and formed an inclusive government. The Popular Mobilization Forces terminated ISIS forces by the end of 2017 after the fatwa of Ayatollah Sistani (2014). In October 2018, Abdul-Mahdi was elected as the new PM of Iraq, but his government was met with widespread protests over corruption in October 2019. As a result, Mustafa al-Kadhimi was elected as a PM to form a new government in May 2020. Two years later, on October 27th 2022, Mohammed Shia' Al Sudani was sworn into office. All these changes, namely governments, prime ministers and decisions, besides the sectarian and terrorist clashes, have affected the Iraqi political discourse in different aspects

Gaštil (1992, p.469) says, "[p]olitics and discourse are inextricably intertwined". Some believe there is a strong relation between discourse and power; for instance, Michel Foucault suggests that discourse is closely linked to power, a relation that combines language and patterns of social domination (Grant,2003, pp. 96-116). Max Weber (1968, p.53) defines the concept of power as "the probability that one actor within a social relationship will be in

a position to carry out his own will despite resistance, regardless of the basis on which this probability rests”. Discourse, on the other hand, is defined in different ways. However, it can be generally described as a form of language use and social action (Fairclough,1992). Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is an approach to discourse analysis that examines how “social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context” (van Dijk, 2003, p. 352). In addition to being a form of social action, discourse in CDA is historical, ideological and constitutive of society. CDA takes on a clear position concerning power and related subject matters. According to CDA scholars like van Dijk (2012), power is a feature of the relationship between individuals in a society. In other words, when A has power over B, A controls B, while the latter will have limited social freedom of action. Such control is exerted cognitively through various means of discursive communication (such as persuasion). Relying on coercion and imposing it on democratic societies is no longer available or desirable, but rather following the technique of persuasion or what is known as soft hegemony, which reflects the process of conflict and domination through persuading and manipulating people’s consciousness (van Dijk,1995, p.253).

The socially esteemed resources like position, wealth, power, experience, knowledge, status, etc., can be understood as the basis for power. Power representatives and their interests might apply this power overtly or covertly. An ideological framework is presupposed by the exercise of power, which offers guidelines for grasping and legislating power relations in social interaction. CDA supposes that power is evident in social interactions and that power relations are discursive. Fairclough (1989,2005) tackled two terms, “power in discourse” and “power behind discourse” to show how power is associated with discourse. The former means discourse is a position where power is exercised, and its relations are enacted. For instance, influential participants might use different procedures or devices to restrict and control the behaviours of the less powerful ones in social interactions. The latter refers to the organisation of discourses (with their conventions, standards and genres) controlled

and defined by power relations and institutional order. CDA scholars have researched the approaches and strategies of exercising power when analysing media and political discourse, mainly regarding racism. The behavioural notion of power shows that power appears when one individual's behaviour/interest prevails over others. Concerning discourse, this notion would examine how people try to govern others and attempt to silence others when writing or speaking, using language exchange and communication. Chomsky (2002) argues in *Manufacturing Consent* that the mass communication media of the U.S. use powerful, effective, and ideological institutions that implement system-supportive agenda and propaganda made by reliance on market forces, internalised assumptions, and self-censorship, and without overt coercion, of course by using the propaganda model of communication.

Graber (1981, cited in Gaštil, 1992, p. 469) suggests that political discourse occurs "when political actors, in and out the government, communicate about political matters, for political purposes". Thus, political discourse can be understood as the impact of political authority on changing, mobilising, persuading, or misleading the recipient of a particular idea. Political discourse is the most influential, popular and important type among the other types of discourse (narrative, expressive, religious, etc.) because it is considered the reproduction of the ideology of the political system and the essential means of gaining legitimacy for its policies and decisions.

As far as this study is concerned, the researchers try to highlight the relationship between the translation of certain official items (political news) and the new Iraqi situation and the changes that occurred due to the multi-politics governments by translating the interpersonal meaning in the selected items using the appraisal theory as a model of assessment. The translation process entails producing ideas, beliefs, points of view and ideologies for the recipient, so this process usually reflects ideological shifts that might be intentional or unintentional and leads to ideologically motivated textual manipulation, which figures the translation product (Baker, 2006, p. 105). Accordingly, the study seeks to examine the translator's choices in the translation process and

show whether he keeps the intended meaning of the source text or reflects personal points of view and ideologies in the target text.

Translation of Interpersonal Meaning

As a starting point, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the study showing language as having two features: systemic and functional. Language “is systemic because SFL uses the theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options” (Halliday, 1994, p.14). Also, language is functional since it is intended to show how language is employed. SFL illustrates three strands of metafunctions or meanings: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. The ideational meaning is the function of meaning by which language forms the world of experience. Meanwhile, interpersonal meaning tackles the interaction between the addresser and the addressee. On the other hand, the textual meaning is concerned with constructing relevance to context. Interpersonal meaning refers to establishing and preserving social relations and designating the participants’ role in communication (Halliday, 2002). Moreover, Halliday assumes that people can create, negotiate, and have their position in social relationships through interpersonal means. Such a type of meaning is concerned with clauses as exchange. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p.134) state that the clause is “organised as an interactive event”. Accordingly, the clause plays a significant role in developing the exchange of meaning between a speaker/writer and a listener/reader. Grammatically speaking, interpersonal meaning is realised through Mood and Modality.

The selections of interpersonal meaning denote an ‘intrusion’ by the speaker/writer into the communicative situation, which can be connected with the speaker/reader’s ideological orientation (Martin and White 2005, p.19). The practicality of functional analysis in translation is related to the importance assigned to selection (Munday, 2009, p. 16). Thus, the reader (and translator) deals with the ST believing that the writer’s choices are meaningful and asks questions like: Why did the ST writer use this word rather than another? What selections did he/she have for each point? What is the function of the

writer's selections? What type of communication results from this selection? The translator first needs to detect the ST writer's choices and record them in a way that suits the TT. As a result, the translator's choice is meaningful too. It represents conscious or unconscious decisions and judgments at the lexical level, which signify the translator's interpretation of the ST. Shifts in translation and interpretation are somehow unavoidable in the three metafunctions. However, the interpersonal meaning is the most relevant to building the writer-reader relationship. In other words, interpersonal meaning shows whether the translator keeps the same meaning as the ST orator or his wording choices are affected and oriented by his ideological attitudes. Generally, Halliday sheds light on the speech acts of exchanging information and its understanding through the mood system of language (Halliday & Hasan 1989, pp. 31-3; Halliday, 1994, p. 68; Halliday and Matthiessen 2004:107), but researches and studies have moved recently to tackling the interpersonal meaning in more details the expression of 'evaluation' or assessment (Thompson & Hunston, 2000) or similar concepts like 'stance' (e.g. Biber and Finegan 1989; Conrad & Biber, 2000) and 'appraisal' (e.g. Martin 2000; Martin & White, 2005).

The researchers use the appraisal model of assessment since Martin and White (2005:1) assume that their model is interested in presenting the interpersonal meaning of the writer/speaker by identifying the intended addresser of the text and specifying the intended message.

Methodology

The current study has a corpus of 25-30 official statements taken from the Arabic <https://t.me/IraqiPmo> and English <https://t.me/IraqiPMOEng> Official Telegram account of the Media Office of the ongoing Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani. These items, whose length ranges from 5 to 10 lines, are collected during January, February, April and May of 2024. The understudy data tackle a variety of crucial topics; for instance, the Iraqi government condemns the US attacks on the Syrian-Jordanian border on January 29th 2024. Also, the US attacks on the locations of the Iraqi security forces in the areas of Akashat and Al-Qaim and the neighbouring civilian places

on February 3rd 2024. Among the important news is also the follow-up of Mr. Mohammed Shia Al-Sudani to the million-man visit on 5th Feb. to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Musa Al-Kadhim, peace be upon him. The data will be analysed and assessed using the appraisal model proposed by Martin and White (2005). Appraisal can be employed to clarify how the writers/speakers approve, disapprove, support, oppose, praise and denounce a specific idea or stance and how their readers/listeners are positioned to do the same effect. The study suggests how the ST orator and translator display their identities, connecting and separating themselves from the actual or potential listeners. White (2005) suggests that appraisal is "the language of attitude, arguability and interpersonal positioning". Thus, appraisal is a development of one key element of Halliday's SFG (1985) called interpersonal semantics. Martin and White (2005, p.42) tackled the appraisal theory to design a framework for the appraisal analysis of a text. Their model organises evaluation into three semantic categories: attitude, graduation, and engagement. Attitude deals with emotions and their use as a meaning framework. It is divided into three sub-semantic fields: affect (emotions), which is concerned with communicating feelings and thoughts; judgment (morals) which handles behavioural actions, i.e. it evaluates human behaviour, whether this behaviour is positive (social esteem) or negative (social sanction), and appreciation (aesthetics) which shows an aesthetic or similar evaluation on a thing or situation whether this thing is 'wonderful', 'ugly', etc. In graduation, the main criterion for the difference in interpersonal meaning-making is the degree of personal investment of the speakers/writers in the suggestions presented in the text. The appraisal framework treats this criterion concerning the concepts of 'force' (meanings by which suggestions are reinforced (strengthened, or mitigated) and 'focus' (meanings by which the limits of semantic classifications could be blurred or sharpened). Engagement, however, deals with how the speakers/writers engage in the proposition presented to the listeners/readers. Engagement includes firstly disclaiming an argument by either rejecting it via using means of negation or presenting it and then countering it by using such adverbs as "yet", "although", and "and amazingly". It also includes proclaim-

ing something by stressing it using words like “of course”, “in fact”, “sure”, etc., or by stating evidence (e.g. “the incident shows that...”). Thirdly, entertaining the alternative argument by weakening the power of proclamation by using “I think”, “maybe”, “perhaps”, etc. Fourthly, attributing the given argument to other sources by admitting the source (e.g. “He argues that...”) or getting away from it (e.g. “He claims that ...”).

Results and Discussion

The tables below show the results of analyzing the data based on the appraisal model.

Table 4.1
Attitude for the Arabic ST and English TT

Function	Frequencies of Attitude Elements in the ST and TT	Percentage %	Total %
<u>Affect</u>			
Difference in translation	2	5%	100%
Similarity in translation	32	87%	
Not seen	3	8%	
Difference in translation	10	22%	100%
Similarity in translation	34	76%	
Not seen	1	2%	
<u>Judgment</u>			
<u>Appreciation</u>			
Difference in translation	18	44%	100%
Similarity in translation	22	54%	
Not seen	1	2%	

The results of Attitude report that the differences in translation between the Arabic ST and English TT concerning affect and judgment are very few in comparison to the similarities in translation between the selected data. This reflects that the translator is primarily faithful in delivering the emotions embedded in the ST news to the TT readers. However, the translator decides (intentionally or unintentionally) not to transfer some emotions from the ST to the TT and resorts to the strategy of omission in delivering the message. The differences in translation of affect can be noticed in the following lines:

”وبين سيادته أن الإرهاب قد استهدف جميع العراقيين دون أن يستثنى ديناً أو عرقاً أو أثنية، وأن دماء الضحايا هي من تنتصر في النهاية، حيث اندحر الإرهاب في العراق بالتضحيات والدماء التي قدمها أبناؤه“. ١٨/نيسان/٢٠٢٤.

“He emphasised that terrorism in Iraq has targeted all Iraqis regardless of religion, race, or ethnicity, and the sacrifices made by the people have ultimately led to the defeat of terrorism in the country”. April,18, 2024

The ST writer employs the noun دماء to express an attitude effect of sadness and dissatisfaction. However, the TT translator uses the equivalence to render دماء to sacrifices that underestimate the value of loss made by the Iraqi people. Moreover, the noun الضحايا, which reports an effect of unhappiness, is translated into the general noun the people; where the translator does not reflect the same emotions.

As stated above, the translator decides not to translate (delete or neglect) some emotions, whether deliberately or not, which leads to a mismatch between the ST and TT as seen in the following lines:

● “رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني يستقبل عائلة عاملة الإغاثة الأمريكية كايل مولر التي تمت تصفيتا من قبل داعش الإرهابي” ١٨/نيسان/٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Receives Family of US Humanitarian Aid Worker Killed by ISIS, Kayla Mueller” April,18, 2024

The ST shows an effect of insecurity and dissatisfaction as the writer is frightened by and angry with the affiliates of ISIS, so he describes them as

الإرهابي, but the translator decides not to translate الإرهابي into terrorists; instead, s/he resorts to just mentioning ISIS without further description. Another example of not transferring the same emotions to the TT as that in the ST is noticed in the following lines:

”وسلمت عائلة الضحية لسيادته رسالة تتضمن مناشدة للحكومة العراقية في مساعدتهم بإجراء تحقيق يمكن من خلاله التوصل إلى رفات ابنتهم واستعادته إلى موطنها في الولايات المتحدة“ ١٨ / نيسان/٢٠٢٤

«The family handed Prime Minister Al-Sudani a letter requesting the Iraqi government's assistance in conducting an investigation that could lead to the recovery of their daughter's remains.” April,18, 2024

The ST reflects an attitude of sadness in employing the noun الضحية to show solidarity with what happened with aid worker Kayla Mueller, but such an affect is deleted in the TT, as the translator mentions the family without the noun victim.

Furthermore, the ST employs an attitude effect of inclination and satisfaction by using the glorifying noun الأبطال in the below news:

”وأشار سيادته إلى أنّ الكثير من العراقيين كانوا ينتظرون هذا المنجز المهم بعد الدمار الذي أصاب المصفى، مستذكراً الشهداء والجرحى الذين دافعوا عن هذه الارض، وحرروا المصفى من عصابات داعش الإرهابية، ليبداً عهد جديد أبطاله المهندسون والعاملون في شركة مصافي الشمال الذين خاضوا تحدي إعمار هذا المصفى الحيوي المهم.“ ٢٣ / شباط/٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Al-Sudani noted that many Iraqis had eagerly awaited this significant achievement following the refinery's destruction. He commemorated the martyrs and the wounded service members who defended this land and liberated the refinery from ISIS terrorists, marking a new era led by the engineers and workers of the North Refineries Company who undertook the challenge of reconstructing this vital facility.” Feb. 23, 2024

Still, such a glorification is not seen in the TT, as the translator renders the noun the engineers and omits ابطاله. The similarity of translation between the Arabic ST and English TT concerning effect can be observed in rendering the following news items:

”أقدمت الإدارة الأمريكية على ارتكاب عدوان جديد على سيادة العراق، إذ تعرضت مواقع تواجد قواتنا الأمنية، في منطقتي عكاشات والقائم، فضلاً عن الأماكن المدنية المجاورة، الى قصف من عدة طائرات أمريكية“. ٣/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“The American administration has carried out a new act of aggression against Iraq’s sovereignty. In this incident, multiple American aircraft bombed locations in the Akashat and Al-Qa’im regions, including areas where our security forces are stationed, alongside nearby civilian places.”
Feb. 3, 2024

Both ST and TT express an attitude effect of dissatisfaction, insecurity and sadness concerning the bombing of Iraqi security force’s locations and populated sites. Another example of similarity is reported in the below lines:

”تكرر القوات الأمريكية، وبصورة غير مسؤولة، ارتكاب كل ما من شأنه تقويض التفاهات والبدء بالحوار الثنائي، إذ أقدمت على تنفيذ عملية اغتيال واضحة المعالم، عبر توجيه ضربة جوية وسط حي سكني من أحياء العاصمة بغداد. بطريقة لا تكثرث لحياة المدنيين وللقوانين الدولية.“ ٨/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“American forces have repeated irresponsibly all the actions that would undermine the established understandings and hinder the initiation of bilateral dialogue. It conducted a blatant assassination through an airstrike in the heart of a residential neighbourhood in the capital, Baghdad, showing no regard for civilian lives or international laws.”
Feb. 8, 2024

The ST and TT show an attitude effect of dissatisfaction and insecurity concerning the repeated targeting of Iraqi citizens. Moreover, there is a similarity in the translation of the following significant events into English:

”رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني يوجّه ببذل أقصى الجهود الخدمية والأمنية لإنجاح زيارة ذكرى استشهاد الإمام الكاظم (ع)“ ٥/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Urged Maximum Efforts for the Success of the Pilgrimage Commemorating Imam Al-Kadhim” Feb. 5, 2024

The current news is about reviving the martyrdom memory of Imam Musa Al-Kadhim (one of the Shiite Imams), peace be upon him, so both ST and TT show an attitude effect of happiness. In addition, the ST and TT reflect on the effect of satisfaction on attitude as Al-Sudani is busy with this occasion. This also has an effect of inclination since the PM wants to ensure the success of the pilgrimage. The difference in the translation of judgment can be observed in the following title:

”رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياح السوداني يتابع من غرفة العمليات بمدينة كربلاء سير مراسم الزيارة الشعبانية“ ٢٥/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Monitors the Mid-Shaḥban Pilgrimage from the Operations Command in Karbala.” Feb. 25, 2024

The English title reports an attitude judgment of social esteem of normality by translating الزيارة into the equivalence Pilgrimage rather than the literal word visit to show how this occasion is unique to the Iraqi people. Another example of the difference between the ST and TT’s render of judgment is seen in the following lines:

”يجدد العراق رفضه أن تكون أراضيه ساحة لتصفية الحسابات وعلى جميع الأطراف أن تدرك ذلك، فأرض بلدنا وسيادته ليس المكان المناسب لإرسال الرسائل واستعراض القوة بين المتخاصمين. المجد والرفعة لشهدائنا الأبرار، والشفاء العاجل للجرحى.“ ٣/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“Iraq reiterates its rejection of turning its territory into a battleground for settling scores. All involved parties must comprehend that our nation’s land and sovereignty should not serve as a stage for exchanging messages or a display of force by adversaries. Glory and honour for our great martyrs and heartfelt wishes for a speedy recovery for the wounded” Feb. 3, 2024

The TT expresses the judgment of social esteem of propriety by translating ابرار in the ST into great rather than the direct translation, which is ‘the righteous’ (see Lane 1865). Also, the following ST news item shows a difference in reflecting an attitude judgment of social sanction:

”وعمد الجانب الأمريكي بعد ذلك الى التدليس وتزييف الحقائق، عبر الإعلان عن تنسيق مسبق لارتكاب هذا العدوان، وهو ادعاء كاذب يستهدف تضليل الرأي العام الدولي، والتتصل عن المسؤولية القانونية لهذه الجريمة المرفوضة وفقاً لجميع السنن والشرائع الدولية.“ ٣/ شباط/ ٢٠٢٤

“Subsequently, the American side intentionally engaged in deception and distortion of facts, stating coordination with Iraqi authorities for the perpetration of this aggression—an unfounded claim crafted to mislead international public opinion and evade legal responsibility for this condemned act, in violation of international laws.” Feb. 3, 2024

Here, The ST writer hires the noun الجريمة to depict the attacks mentioned above, while the TT translator resorts to employing the general noun act. Thus, the ST reports judgment of social sanction, but such judgment is undermined in the TT by employing the noun act. Table (4.1) demonstrates that there is an example in which the translator does not transfer the attitude judgment, as in the following:

”التقى رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني، مساء اليوم الأربعاء، رئيس الجمهورية السيد عبد اللطيف جمال رشيد، حيث جرى بحث مجمل التطورات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية في العراق والمنطقة، فضلاً عن استعراض عمل الحكومة وجهودها في تنفيذ برنامجها، بما يتضمنه من أولويات تعمل على تحسين الأوضاع الخدمية والمعيشية لجميع العراقيين.“ ١٤/ شباط/ ٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani met with President Abdul Latif Rashid this Wednesday evening. They discussed the political, security, and economic developments in Iraq and the region. They also reviewed the government's program's progress, particularly its efforts to enhance services and living standards for all Iraqis”. Feb. 14, 2024

The ST shows an attitude of judgment of social esteem, but such judgment is absent in the TT as the translator renders عمل الحكومة وجهودها to the government's progress. Hence, the translator undermines the efforts exerted by the government. On the other hand, there are many instances of similarity in translation between the ST and TT regarding the subdivision of judgment, as in the following:

- “وشهد اللقاء التأكيد المشترك على ضرورة تضافر الجهود بين الجميع؛ من أجل المضي قدماً لإنجاز الاستحقاقات الدستورية، وإدامة الاستقرار الأمني والسياسي، واستكمال عملية البناء الاقتصادي والتنموي في العراق.” ١٤/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“The meeting underscored the importance of collective efforts to uphold constitutional mandates, ensure security and political stability, and advance Iraq’s economic development and reconstruction process”. Feb. 14,2024

It can be observed that both ST and TT employ judgment of social esteem and propriety, as the writer and translator agree that Al-Sudani’s government achieved security, political stability, and economic development.

As to the last subdivision of attitude, namely appreciation, the results of differences (18) and similarities (22) in translation between the ST and TT are somehow approximate. This means that the translator keeps the same reactions as the writer when delivering the interpersonal meaning from the ST to the TT. Difference in translation of appreciation can be seen in the following:

“وأطلع سيادته على الإجراءات الأمنية المتخذة لحماية الزائرين، وكذلك الخدمات المقدمة لهم” ٢٥/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“His Excellency reviewed the security measures and services ensuring pilgrim safety”. Feb.25,2024

The ST employs the noun الزائرين, but the TT translator renders the said noun to the equivalence pilgrim rather than the literal translation ‘visitors’ as an appreciation to the Mid-Sha’ban Pilgrimage.

”بيان

عقدت اللجنة العسكرية العليا العراقية، يوم أمس الثامن من شهر نيسان الجاري، في العاصمة بغداد، اجتماعاً مع اللجنة العسكرية العليا للتحالف الدولي في العراق، واللجنتان معنيتان بإنهاء مهمة التحالف الدولي في العراق...

تابع رئيس مجلس الوزراء، القائد العام للقوات المسلحة السيد محمد شياع السوداني من مدينة الكاظمية المقدسة، سير تنفيذ الخطة الأمنية والخدمية المرافقة لمراسم إحياء ذكرى استشهاد الإمام موسى بن جعفر الكاظم عليه السلام “ ٩/نيسان/٢٠٢٤

“From the holy city of Al-Kadhimiya, Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, closely monitored the execution of the security and service plan associated with the grand pilgrimage commemorating the martyrdom of Imam Musa Al-Kadhim, peace be upon him.” April, 9,2024

The ST and TT report an attitude of appreciation of reaction by using the adjective المقدسة holy, to describe the city of Al-Kadhimiya and the special status of this city for the Iraqi people in specific and the Arab world in general. However, there is one example in which the translator does not transfer appreciation:

”وبين سيادته أن الإرهاب قد استهدف جميع العراقيين دون أن يستثني ديناً أو عرقاً أو أثنية، وأن دماء الضحايا هي من تنتصر في النهاية، حيث اندحر الإرهاب في العراق بالتضحيات والدماء التي قدمها أبنائه” ١٨/نيسان/٢٠٢٤

“He emphasised that terrorism in Iraq has targeted all Iraqis regardless of religion, race, or ethnicity, and the sacrifices made by the people have ultimately led to the defeat of terrorism in the country.”. April,18, 2024

The ST uses التضحيات والدماء to depict the Iraqis’ sacrifices to liberate their land. Thus, the writer reports an appreciation of valuation. However, such appreciation is absent in the TT, as the translator resorts to employ the general noun sacrifices and omits الدماء.

Table 4.2
Graduation for the Arabic ST and English TT

Function	Frequencies of Graduation Elements in the ST and TT	Percentage %	Total %
Difference in translation	17	74%	100%
Similarity in translation	3	13%	
Not seen	3	13%	

Force
Focus

Difference in translation	24	96%	100%
Similarity in translation	1	4%	
Not seen	-	-	

Table (4.2) shows the results of the Appraisal analysis of Graduation. The differences in translation of Force (24) and Focus (17) is much more significant than the similarities (1) and (2), respectively. This reflects that the translator has manipulated the delivery of the intended message to the TT readers motivated by his/her ideologies. Examples of differences in the translation of Force:

”نظراً لاستعادة دور العراق المستحق إقليمياً وعالمياً، وانسجاماً مع توجه الحكومة نحو تعزيز موقعه ونقل الصورة الحقيقية الإيجابية عنه، التي بدأت تترسخ بدلاً عن تلك المشوّهة، بسبب الظروف الصعبة التي استطاع بلدنا العريق تجاوزها بهمة وتضحيات أبنائه.“
١٩/شباط/٢٠٢٤

“In light of Iraq’s restored regional and global role, and in alignment with the government’s commitment to bolstering its position and projecting its actual positive image, which is emerging in place of the distorted portrayal stemming from past challenges, our great nation has demonstrated resilience and determination, overcoming adversities through the sacrifices of its people.” Feb.19,2024

In this example, the noun *توجه الحكومة* in *توجه* is translated into government’s commitment. In addition, the noun *ونقل الصورة الحقيقية الإيجابية عنه* in *نقل* is rendered to and projecting its actual positive image. Thus, the graduation of force in the TT is more vital by intensifying the nouns *توجه* and *نقل* and rendering them to commitment and projecting, respectively. However, the following example shows the contrary, i.e. the graduation of force in the TT is weaker by translating the verb *يتابع* into the verb address:

”رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني يتصل بمحافظ البصرة ويتابع تفاصيل حادثة دهس التلاميذ الأليمة“ ٢/نيسان/٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Contacts Basra Governor to Address Tragic Schoolchildren Traffic Accident” April, 2,2024

The writer here intensifies the act of following the horrible accident by using يتابع, while the translator tones down this act by rendering the verb to address. However, the translator employs the adjective tragic as a translation to الأليمة in the original, so he intensifies the description of such a painful accident. An example of similarity in the translation of Force:

”وبين سيادته أن التنوع المذهبي يعضد الترابط داخل الوطن الواحد، وأن تنوع هذه المدارس في الفقه والنحو والتفسير والقراءات القرآنية مصدر افتخار وعلامة غنى تاريخي، مؤكداً أن رسالة التقريب وتقوية التواصل رسالة إنسانية إسلامية محمدية بامتياز.“ ٨/ايار/٢٠٢٤

“The Prime Minister discussed how sectarian diversity strengthens the cohesion within a single nation and that the variety of schools in jurisprudence, grammar, interpretation, and Quranic readings is a source of pride and a marker of rich history. He asserted that fostering proximity and strengthening connections is a humane, Islamic, and Muhammadan mission.” May 8,2024

In this example, the verb يعضد is rendered to strengthen, as in translating مصدر افتخار وعلامة غنى تاريخي into a source of pride and a marker of rich history, and رسالة إنسانية إسلامية محمدية بامتياز into a quintessentially humane, Islamic, and Muhammadan mission. As a result, the translator keeps the same effect in the TT, as that produced by the ST. Examples of differences in translation of Focus can be seen in the following sentences:

”وعمد الجانب الأمريكي بعد ذلك الى التدليس وتزييف الحقائق، عبر الإعلان عن تنسيق مسبق لارتكاب هذا العدوان“ ٣-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“The American side intentionally engaged in deception and distortion of facts, stating coordination with Iraqi authorities for the perpetration of this

aggression.” Feb.3,2024

The writer employs a graduation of focus and specificity in عبر الإعلان عن, while the translator softens the announcement by translating اعلان into the general word concerning the presumably pre-coordination between Iraq and the US to target the security forces and the nearby cities. Still, there is a clear graduation focus of specificity in the translation of the following title:

”رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني يفتتح مصفى الشمال في بيجي ويؤكد المضي لتحقيق هدف الاكتفاء الذاتي للمشتقات النفطية في العام المقبل“ ٢٣-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Inaugurates the North Oil Refinery and Affirms Progress Towards Achieving Self-Sufficiency in Oil Derivatives Next Year” Feb23,2024.

Here, the translator tends to be more focused and precise in transferring the meaning to the TT readers by using the strategy of the addition and translating مصفى الشمال into North Oil Refinery. Likewise, the TT employs the graduation focus of specificity in rendering: سيادته:

”وأشار سيادته إلى أنَّ الكثير من العراقيين كانوا ينتظرون هذا المنجز المهم بعد الدمار الذي أصاب المصفى، مستذكراً الشهداء والجرحى الذين دافعوا عن هذه الارض، وحرروا المصفى من عصابات داعش الإرهابية“ ٢٣-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Al-Sudani noted that many Iraqis had been eagerly awaiting this significant achievement following the refinery’s destruction. He commemorated the martyrs and the wounded service members who defended this land and liberated the refinery from ISIS terrorists.” Feb.23,2024

The ST writer uses the word سيادته to refer to the PM of Iraq, whereas the translator adds the exact name of the PM preceded by his position as Prime Minister, so the TT here is more focused than the ST. The examples below report the similarity in the translation of Focus:

”كما أشاد سيادته بالمواقف الشجاعة للأمين العام للأمم المتحدة السيد أنطونيو غوتيريش، تجاه ما يحصل من عدوان آثم ضدَّ الشعب الفلسطيني.“ ١٤-ايار-٢٠٢٤

“He commended the courageous stance of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. António Guterres, against the egregious aggressions faced by the Palestinian people. May 14, 2024

Both the ST and the TT show a graduation focus of specificity in using the adjective الشجاعة and its translation into courageous when describing the UN Secretary-General’s stances to support the Palestinian people. There is also a graduation focus of specificity in the ST and the TT by translating اثم into egregious to describe the Israeli aggression against Palestine. Another example that shows the similarity in the translation of the graduation focus is:

”تُكرر القوات الأمريكية، وبصورة غير مسؤولة، ارتكاب كل ما من شأنه تقويض التفاهات والبدء بالحوار الثنائي، إذ أقدمت على تنفيذ عملية اغتيال واضحة المعالم، عبر توجيه ضربة جوية وسط حي سكني من أحياء العاصمة بغداد. بطريقة لا تكثرث لحياة المدنيين وللقوانين الدولية.“
٨-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“American forces have repeated irresponsibly all the actions that would undermine the established understandings and hinder the initiation of bilateral dialogue. It conducted a blatant assassination through an airstrike in the heart of a residential neighbourhood in the capital, Baghdad, showing no regard for civilian lives or international laws.” Feb.8, 2024

Here, the translator maintains the intended meaning of غير مسؤولة by rendering it irresponsible, so both ST and TT report a graduation focus of specificity. Nevertheless, there are specific sentences in which the graduation focus is not transferred, intentionally or unintentionally, by the translator to the TT, as in the following:

وبارك سيادته، في مستهلّ اللقاء، انعقاد مؤتمر التقريب في العراق، مؤكداً أن الأمة الإسلامية،
ابتليت بالتشويه المقصود والمتكرر للرسالة المحمدية عبر التاريخ، وهو ما ظهر بوجوه مختلفة في
عصرنا الحديث، وواحد من هذه الوجوه هو الإرهاب.“ 8-ايار-2024

“At the beginning of the meeting, he commended the convening of the World Forum for Proximity of Islamic Schools of Thought in Iraq, highlighting that the Islamic world has historically faced deliberate distortions of the Prophetic message, which in modern times has manifested in various forms,

including terrorism. May 8,2024

It can be noticed that there is a graduation focus of specificity in the ST by using the adjective المتكرر, but such focus is absent in the TT.

”وشدد السيد السوداني على أن أمتنا اليوم تُمتحن في صميمها عبر العدوان الأثم على غزة، الذي كشف زيف المجتمع الغربي والذي صدع رؤوسنا بالمثل والمبادئ“. ٨-ايار-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Al-Sudani also highlighted that the ongoing aggression in Gaza is a test to our nation and exposes the hypocrisy of the Western world, which has long preached principles and values.” May 8,2024

Here, the adjective الأثم used to describe the aggression on Gaza is deleted in the TT. Also, there is a graduation focus of specificity in the example below by employing the noun تفاصيل to show how the Iraqi PM is interested in knowing all the details about the reason behind the Basra accident, which left 50 children dead. However, such specification is not seen in the TT:

”رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني يتصل بمحافظ البصرة ويتابع تفاصيل حادثة دهس التلاميذ الأليمة“ ٢-نيسان-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Contacts Basra Governor to Address Tragic Schoolchildren Traffic Accident” April 2,2024

Table 4.3 Engagement for the Arabic ST and English TT

Function	Frequencies of Engagement Elements in the ST and TT	Percentage %	Total %
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Monogloss

Heteroglossia

Difference in translation	2	%	100%
Similarity in translation	3	%	
Not seen	0	-	

Difference in translation	5	%	100%
Similarity in translation	7	%	
Not seen	3	%	

Based on the above results, it can be noticed that the function of engagement is poorly used in the selected data (in comparison to attitude and graduation). The difference in translation is less than the similarity since the under-study data are directly related to the Iraqi Prime Minister. The translator is not accessible in contracting or expanding his points of view. Two examples show the difference in the translation of the monoglots function of engagement:

”القائد العام للقوات المسلحة السيد محمد شياع السوداني يؤكد عزم الحكومة على تشريع قانون الخدمة والتقاعد لمنتسبي الحشد الشعبي“ ٢-نيسان-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Express Government’s Determination to Pass Service and Retirement Law for Popular Mobilization Forces Members” April 2,2024

The writer declares the PM as القائد العام للقوات المسلحة in the ST, whereas the translator provides the other position of Al-Sudani, which is the Prime Minister, so he resorts to the strategy of transposition. Moreover, the writer mentions that the PM confirms the government’s determination to pass the service and retirement law for Popular Mobilization Forces members by employing the verb يؤكد. At the same time, the translator uses the general verb express instead. However, there are three examples of similarity in the translation of the monoglossic function of engagement:

”تستنكر الحكومة العراقية التصعيد المستمرّ وخصوصاً الهجوم الأخير الذي وقع على الحدود السورية - الأردنية، كما تتابع بقلق بالغ التطورات الأمنية الخطيرة في المنطقة.“ ٢٩-كانون الثاني-٢٠٢٤

“The Iraqi government condemns the ongoing escalation, particularly the recent attack on the Syrian-Jordanian border. It is closely monitoring the alarming security developments in the region with great concern.” Jan.29,2024

Here, the Iraqi government confirms its stance against the ongoing escalation by employing the verb تستنكر in the ST and condemning it in the TT. Thus, both the writer and the translator engage in a heteroglossia engagement of contracting by disclaiming the escalation in the region.

”كما أكد السيد السوداني أن الحشد كان وسيبقى ولاؤه للعراق ولكل العراقيين بلا استثناء،“
٢-نيسان-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Al-Sudani also emphasized that the Popular Mobilization Forces› loyalty has always been and will continue to be to Iraq and all Iraqis without exception.”.
April
2,2024

This example shows that the PM confirms the PMF›s loyalty by using the verb أكد in the ST and emphasizing it in the TT, so it reports a heteroglossia engagement of proclaiming.

”يجدد العراق رفضه أن تكون أراضيه ساحة لتصفية الحسابات وعلى جميع الأطراف أن تدرك ذلك، فأرض بلدنا وسيادته ليس المكان المناسب لإرسال الرسائل واستعراض القوة بين المتخاصمين.“
٣-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“Iraq reiterates its rejection of turning its territory into a battleground for settling scores. All parties must comprehend that our nation›s land and sovereignty should not be a stage for exchanging messages or a display of force by adversaries.” Feb 3,2024

The ST and the TT express Iraq›s rejection of turning its land into a battleground by employing the verb يجدد رفضه in the ST and reiterate its rejection in the TT. As a result, the ST and the TT report a heteroglossia engagement of contracting and disclaiming. Examples of differences in the translation of the heteroglossic function of engagement:

”الوقت الذي يدعو فيه العراق إلى وقف دوامة العنف، فإنه يؤكد استعدادة للعمل على رسم قواعد تعامل أساسية تجنب المنطقة المزيد من التداعيات، والحيلولة دون اتساع دائرة الصراع.“
٢٩-كانون الثاني-٢٠٢٤

«Iraq urges for an end to the cycle of violence. It expresses its willingness to collaborate on establishing fundamental rules to prevent further repercussions in the region and curb the escalation of conflict”. Jan. 29,2024

The writer employs a heteroglossic function of contracting by proclaiming the Iraqi readiness to cooperate to end the conflict in the region by using the verb يؤكد استعدادة in the ST. In contrast, the translator manipulates this function by translating the confirmation into expressing its willingness. Another example that reflects two differences in the translation of heteroglossia is the following title:

”رئيس مجلس الوزراء السيد محمد شياع السوداني يتابع من غرفة العمليات بمدينة كربلاء سير مراسم الزيارة الشعبانية“ ٢٥-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Mohammed S. Al-Sudani Monitors the Mid-Sha’ban Pilgrimage from the Operations Command in Karbala.” Feb. 25, 2024

The TT reports a heteroglossia function of contracting by implicitly declaring that this event is not an ordinary visit; it is a significant religious occasion to the Iraqi society. That is why the translator renders الزيارة to Pilgrimage rather than the literal translation visit. In addition, the translator does not translate غرفة العمليات literally, but he/she renders it to the Operations Command to make the sentence more formal. Examples of similarities in the translation of heterogloss are in the following:

وشهد اللقاء التأكيد المشترك على ضرورة تضافر الجهود بين الجميع؛ من أجل المضي قدماً،
لإنجاز الاستحقاقات الدستورية“ -14شباط2024-

“The meeting underscored the importance of collective efforts to uphold constitutional mandates”. Feb. 14,2024

Both the writer and the translator show an engagement of contracting in the ST and TT by employing the noun التأكيد in the ST, and the verb underscored in the TT.

”وثنى السيد رئيس مجلس الوزراء، مواقف السيد غوتيريش الداعية لوقف الحرب في غزة، التي تتطابق مع مواقف العراق والتي تؤكد منع التصعيد وتجنب المنطقة انزلاق الأحداث نحو منعطفات خطيرة. من جانبه أكد السيد غوتيريش، ضرورة إيقاف الحرب على غزة، وتجنب المنطقة المزيد من التداعيات والتوترات، مثمناً دور العراق وسعيه المستمر في التواصل لتحقيق التهدئة ومنع اتساع دائرة الصراع.“ ٣١-كانون الثاني-٢٠٢٤

“The Prime Minister expressed gratitude for Mr Guterres’ stance, advocating for ending the war in Gaza. This aligns with Iraq’s positions, emphasizing the importance of averting escalation and avoiding perilous developments in the region. For his part, Mr. Guterres emphasised the imperative to halt the war on Gaza and prevent further repercussions and tensions in the region. He commended Iraq’s role and ongoing efforts to facilitate communication, aiming to achieve calm and prevent conflict escalation”. Jan. 31, 2024

The following example shows a similarity in the translation of the heteroglossic function of contract by literally rendering أقدمت الإدارة الأمريكية to The American administration has carried out.

”أقدمت الإدارة الأمريكية على ارتكاب عدوان جديد على سيادة العراق، إذ تعرضت مواقع تواجد قواتنا الأمنية، في منطقتي عكاشات والقائم، فضلاً عن الأماكن المدنية المجاورة، الى قصف من عدة طائرات أمريكية“ ٣-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“The American administration has carried out a new act of aggression against Iraq’s sovereignty. In this incident, multiple American aircraft bombed locations in the Akashat and Al-Qa’im regions, including areas where our security forces are stationed, alongside nearby civilian places”. Feb.3,2024

However, there are specific examples in which the heteroglossic function is absent in the translation:

”وبارك سيادته لمنتسبي اللواء صوم شهر رمضان الكريم سائلاً الله تعالى أن يحفظ العراق وشعبه، مبيناً، في كلمة له، أن حضوره بينهم تعبير عن الاعتزاز بهم وبهذه المؤسسة التي قدمت التضحيات الجسام، ما يتطلب من الجميع أن يكونوا على درجة عالية من المسؤولية واليقظة، ومضاعفة الجهود في الحفاظ على هذه المؤسسة الأمنية، التي جاءت بعد فتوى المرجعية الدينية الرشيدة وواجهت أعتى عصابات داعش الإرهابية جنباً إلى جنب مع الأجهزة الأمنية والعسكرية الأخرى.“ ٢-نيسان-٢٠٢٤

“In his address, the Prime Minister extended Ramadan greetings to the service members, praying for God Almighty’s protection over Iraq and its people. He shared that his presence was a mark of pride in them and the military institution known for its significant sacrifices. He emphasized the need for heightened responsibility and vigilance, urging doubled efforts to safeguard this security institution. This institution, established in response to the supreme religious authority’s fatwa, bravely confronted the ISIS terrorist organization alongside other security and military forces”. April 2, 2024

The ST reports an engagement of contract by proclaiming that ISIS affiliates are gangs by employing the noun *عصابات* in *الإرهابية*, but such function is not seen in the TT, where the translator resorts to deleting this noun and rendering the noun phrase to the ISIS terrorist organization.

”وأشار سيادته إلى أنّ الكثير من العراقيين كانوا ينتظرون هذا المنجز المهم بعد الدمار الذي أصاب المصفا، مستذكراً الشهداء والجرحى الذين دافعوا عن هذه الأرض، وحرروا المصفا من عصابات داعش الإرهابية، لبدء عهد جديد أبطاله المهندسون والعاملون في شركة مصافي الشمال الذين خاضوا تحدي إعمار هذا المصفا الحيوي المهم“. ٢٣-شباط-٢٠٢٤

“Prime Minister Al-Sudani noted that many Iraqis had been eagerly awaiting this significant achievement following the refinery’s destruction. He commemorated the martyrs and the wounded service members who defended this land and liberated the refinery from ISIS terrorists, marking a new era led by the engineers and workers of the North Refineries Company, who undertook the challenge of reconstructing this vital facility”. Feb. 23, 2024

Once again, the writer employs a contracting engagement of proclaiming by describing the ISIS affiliates as *عصابات* in *عصابات داعش* in *الإرهابية*. In contrast, the translator deleted such a noun in the TT and rendered the above sentence to liberate the refinery from ISIS terrorists. Furthermore, the ST reports a contracting engagement of proclaiming by depicting the engineers and workers of the North Refineries Company as heroes *ليبدأ عهد جديد*

أبطاله المهندسون والعاملون في شركة مصافي الشمال using the noun أبطاله. However, this function is absent in the TT as the translator omits this word and renders this sentence to mark a new era led by the engineers and workers of the North Refineries Company.

Conclusions

The difference in translation between the Arabic news items (ST) and their translation (TT) in terms of the divisions of attitude, affect, and judgment is minimal compared to the similarity noticed in the translation, suggesting that the translator often succeeds in delivering the emotions embedded in ST data to TT readers. However, the translator sometimes decides, whether intentionally or unintentionally, not to convey some emotions in the TT as a strategy either to deliver the message effectively or influenced by his ideological convictions. The percentages reported in Table (4.1), concerning appreciation show, that the distribution between the differences and similarities in the translation is relatively approximate, indicating that while the translator keeps the same reactions as the writer when delivering the interpersonal meaning from the ST to the TT, there are some situations where the translator changes the interpretive choices which leads to the differences in how these choices are expressed in the TT. The appraisal analysis of graduation demonstrates that the difference in the translation of its subdivisions, force and focus, is significantly higher than the similarity in their translation, reporting that the translator has manipulated the delivery of the message, motivated by either his ideological opinions or the interpretative decisions, affecting how the text is perceived by the TT readers and influencing how the ST expressions are transferred to them. The selected data use the function of engagement poorly (in comparison to attitude and graduation), and the difference in translation is less than the similarity, showing a tendency towards preserving faithfulness in translating engagement-related news. Such a context (Prime Minister-related content) limits the translator's options when expressing points of view. Accordingly, this limitation results in more similarities in the translation.

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