

Speech Acts and Translation

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Abstract

This research explores the challenges in translating speech acts, particularly the differences between literal and idiomatic translations. The main research questions are: How do literal and idiomatic translations affect the understanding of speech acts? What role do cultural and contextual factors play in Translation?

The study finds that while literal translations work for straightforward, literal meanings, they often need more complex speech acts like requests or commands, which depend on context and culture. Idiomatic translations that consider these factors effectively convey the intended meaning.

The methodology includes analyzing translated texts, case studies, and online surveys with twenty experienced translators to understand the challenges in translating speech acts accurately. The research highlights the importance of idiomatic translations in preserving intent and improving cross-cultural communication, suggesting further study in translation methods and training for better accuracy in conveying meaning across languages.



About the Journal

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1. Introduction

Understanding the role of speech acts in Translation is crucial for capturing the true meaning behind words. Speech acts such as promises, greetings, and demands can carry different meanings depending on the cultural context in which they occur. For example, Hickey (1998) explains that a promise in a society that relies heavily on oral communication may hold a different weight than in a culture that prioritizes written agreements. This highlights the need for translators to recognize and adapt to the cultural nuances of both spoken and written traditions.

As noted by Hatim, speech-act theory is increasingly essential in Translation because it offers insights into how people communicate directly and face-to-face. This theory emphasizes that Translation goes beyond simply converting words from one language to another; it involves conveying the speaker's intended meaning. A renewed focus on pragmatics, which deals with the context and intention behind communication, is essential for accurate Translation.

Research supports the significance of accurately interpreting speech acts in Translation. For instance, Blum-Kulka (1986) found that even minor changes in translating speech acts can alter how politeness or authority is perceived in the translated text. This underscores the importance of translators being sensitive to the subtleties of both the source and target languages.

By studying how meaning is transferred between languages, researchers and practitioners can enhance their understanding and skills, ultimately improving the quality of translations. The author hopes this work will inspire others to appreciate the intricate nature of Translation.

2. Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach to explore the role of speech acts in Translation. The research is based on the theories of John Searle and J.L. Austin, focusing on illocutionary and locutionary acts. We analyzed a selection of translated texts to see how meaning is conveyed across different languages. Additionally, we asked twenty experienced translators around eight questions through an online questionnaire to understand their challenges when preserving the original message's intent. The data was gathered from books and articles and analyzed through a questionnaire to gain insights into improving translation quality and cross-cultural communication.

3. Literature review/Speech Acts Theory: A Pragmatic Framework

Speech act theory, introduced by J.L. Austin and further developed by John Searle, has significantly influenced the field of pragmatics and has been a vital area of study in translation studies. This theory, which explores how utterances function as actions rather than mere conveyors of information, has profound implications for Translation, where the challenge is not just to translate words but to translate intentions, actions, and effects embedded in those words. The relevance of speech acts in Translation lies in maintaining the illocutionary force of the original text, ensuring that the translated text performs the same function as the source text. This literature review explores the intersection of speech act theory and Translation, examining the challenges and strategies in translating speech acts and the role of pragmatics in this process. The foundational concepts of speech acts are built on Austin's (1962) distinction between locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts refer to the actual utterance and its conventional meaning, illocutionary acts pertain to the intention behind the utterance, and perlocutionary acts involve the utterance's effects on the listener. Searle (1969) expanded

this theory by categorizing illocutionary acts into five types: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

In Translation, the focus is often on preserving the illocutionary force, as this is where the speaker's or writer's intention is embedded. However, translating illocutionary acts poses challenges, mainly when the source and target languages belong to different cultural or linguistic backgrounds. This leads to variations in how speech acts are performed or understood.

The Translation of speech acts is complex due to the cultural and contextual nuances involved. According to Blum-Kulka (1982), one of the primary challenges in translating speech acts is the potential loss of the illocutionary force, which can occur due to differences in linguistic and cultural conventions. For example, what constitutes a polite request in English may be perceived differently in another language, potentially altering the intended meaning when translated.

Hatim and Mason (1990) argue that translators must navigate these differences by employing strategies that balance fidelity to the source text and appropriateness in the target context. This often involves a process of adaptation, where the translator modifies the form of the speech act to ensure that it retains its intended function in the target language. However, this adaptation must be carefully managed to avoid distorting the original meaning.

Further, House's (1997) work on translation quality assessment highlights the importance of pragmatic equivalence, where the translator must ensure that the translated text performs the same communicative function as the original. House emphasizes that achieving pragmatic equivalence requires a deep understanding of the source and target cultures and anticipating how the target audience will interpret the translated speech act.

Recent studies have expanded the discussion of speech acts in Translation by incorporating insights from other disciplines, such as sociolinguistics and intercultural communication. For instance, Kallia's (2010) work examines the impact of power dynamics on the Translation of speech acts, particularly in political discourse. Kallia argues that the translator's decisions are often influenced by the power relations between the source and target cultures, which can lead to a deliberate modification of speech acts to align with the target culture's norms.

Moreover, Pérez-González (2014) explores the role of multimodality in translating speech acts, particularly in audiovisual Translation. He suggests that in contexts where nonverbal cues significantly convey illocutionary force, translators must consider the linguistic, visual, and auditory elements that contribute to the overall meaning. This approach challenges traditional notions of speech act translation, pushing for a more holistic understanding of communication in Translation.

Another critical perspective is provided by Becher (2011), who critiques the traditional focus on equivalence in translation studies. Becher argues that the pursuit of equivalence, especially in translating speech acts, can lead to a narrow understanding of Translation as a purely linguistic process. Instead, he advocates for a functionalist approach, where the success of a translation is measured by its ability to achieve the intended communicative purpose, even if this requires significant departures from the source text.

1.3. Pragmatics and Practical Examples in Translation

To illustrate the application of speech act theory in Translation, consider the Translation of legal texts, where the illocutionary force is crucial for ensuring that the translated document has the same legal standing as the original. A study by Cao (2007) highlights the challenges in translating legal speech acts, where the precision of the illocutionary force must be preserved to maintain the document's legal validity. In this context, even slight deviations in the Translation can lead to significant legal consequences.

Similarly, dialogue often requires careful attention to the characters' illocutionary acts in literary Translation. For example, in translating a work of fiction, the translator must ensure that a character's speech acts, whether they are making a promise, issuing a threat, or expressing emotions, are conveyed in a way that resonates with the target audience while preserving the original tone and intent.

In audiovisual Translation, such as subtitling or dubbing, the Translation of speech acts is further complicated by time constraints and the need to synchronize the Translation with visual elements. Díaz Cintas (2009) discusses how subtitlers often face the challenge of condensing speech acts into shorter text while preserving their illocutionary force. This requires a deep understanding of the source language's pragmatic nuances and the visual context in which the speech act occurs.

The Translation of speech acts is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a deep understanding of linguistic and cultural factors. Theories of pragmatics, particularly speech act theory, provide a valuable framework for understanding the challenges of translating speech acts and offer insights into strategies for achieving pragmatic equivalence. However, as recent studies suggest, a broader approach incorporating insights from other disciplines and considering the multimodal nature of communication can enhance our understanding of speech acts in Translation. By focusing on the communicative function of speech acts and the pragmatic context in which they occur, translators can better navigate the complexities of translating speech acts across languages and cultures.

2.3. The Relation Between Pragmatics and Translation

The relationship between pragmatics and Translation is crucial in ensuring effective communication across languages. Pragmatics, which studies how context influences meaning beyond the literal words, plays a fundamental role in Translation by helping translators convey the intended message accurately within different cultural and situational contexts.

Pragmatics emerged as a distinct field in the 1970s, with Stalnaker's work emphasizing the importance of shared knowledge and context in interpreting meaning. In Translation, this understanding ensures that language is not used in isolation but is influenced by the surrounding cultural and situational factors, which translators must consider.

Translation involves more than just substituting words from one language to another. It requires the translator's pragmatic competence to understand the speaker's intent, the social context, and cultural nuances. Newmark (1981) highlights that translator must balance literal Translation with pragmatic adaptation to achieve effective communication.

Different languages encode pragmatic information differently, adding complexity to the translation process. Skinner (1974) discusses how language use is shaped by environmental and

cultural factors, emphasizing the need for translators to decode and re-encode pragmatic cues appropriately.

Al-Sulaiman (2014) explores how translators handle elements like speech acts, implicatures, and politeness strategies, which require creative problem-solving and a deep understanding of linguistic and cultural nuances. This underscores the importance of pragmatic competence in Translation.

Pragmatics and Translation are deeply interconnected. Pragmatics provides a framework for understanding context, while Translation applies this understanding to bridge languages and cultures. Translators must skillfully navigate these pragmatic challenges to ensure that translations are linguistically accurate, contextually, and culturally appropriate.

3.3. Speech Acts and Translation are completing each other

The interrelation between speech acts and Translation has long been a subject of academic interest, with scholars like Al-Suleiman (2013), Austin (1972), Baker (1992), and Larson (1984) providing foundational insights into the complexities of this relationship. Understanding how speech acts function within the translation framework is crucial for preserving meaning and intent across languages and cultures. This essay explores the symbiotic relationship between speech acts and Translation, emphasizing how they complement each other to enhance communication.

Speech acts, as introduced by Austin (1972), refer to the actions performed via utterances. Austin (1972) delineates speech acts into three categories: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts (p. 86). The locutionary act involves the act of saying something with a specific meaning, the illocutionary act pertains to the intent behind the utterance, and the perlocutionary act concerns the effect the utterance has on the listener. Conversely, Translation renders text or speech from one language into another while keeping the actual message, tone, and intent. According to Baker (1992), Translation is not merely about linguistic conversion but also about capturing the source text's socio-cultural nuances and communicative functions (p. 69).

Al-Suleiman (2013) highlights the importance of understanding speech acts in Translation to ensure that the translator accurately conveys the source text's intended meaning and pragmatic functions (p. 35). For instance, consider the English statement, "Could you open the window?" The locutionary act is a request for someone to open the window. The illocutionary act, or the speaker's intent, is to make a polite request. Ideally, the perlocutionary act, or the effect on the listener, would be the listener opening the window. When translating this into another language, the translator must ensure that the politeness and requestive nature of the statement are preserved, not just the literal meaning.

Larson (1984) emphasizes that successful Translation involves linguistic and cultural competence (p. 78). A translator must recognize the speech act involved in the source text and render it appropriately in the target language. For example, in translating a speech act of apology from English to Kurdish, the translator must account for the cultural variations in expressing apologies. In English, one might say, "I am sorry for being late," focusing on the speaker's remorse. In Kurdish, the equivalent might be "Sharmazarm dwakawtm," which also conveys remorse within the culturally appropriate framework of humility and formality.

Baker (1992) further elucidates the challenges translators face when dealing with speech acts in idiomatic expressions and proverbs (p. 69). These expressions often carry implicit illocutionary acts deeply rooted in cultural contexts. For instance, the English idiom "kick the bucket," meaning "to die," cannot be translated literally into most languages without losing meaning. The translator must find an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language that conveys the same illocutionary force and perlocutionary effect.

The study of speech acts is integral to Translation. As Al-Suleiman (2013), Austin (1972), Baker (1992), and Larson (1984) illustrate, understanding the nuances of speech acts helps translators preserve the intended meaning, tone, and cultural context of the source text. Translators can bridge linguistic and cultural gaps by ensuring that the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts are accurately conveyed, facilitating effective language communication. The symbiotic relationship between speech acts and Translation underscores the complexity and artistry involved in the translation process, highlighting translators' need to be bilingual and bicultural. The points below will demonstrate that with several following examples literally and idiomatically:

1. Greeting Differences

- **Example:** In English, saying "How are you?" is a standard greeting without expecting a detailed response. However, directly translating this to some cultures, like German, where it might prompt a detailed response, can lead to confusion. The illocutionary act (the intended social greeting) is lost if translated literally. (Austin, 1962).

2. Politeness Variations

- **Example:** In English, a polite request like "Could you please pass the salt?" might be translated into another language where direct requests are considered impolite, changing the illocutionary intent. The speech act of making a polite request (illocutionary) might be misunderstood if the locutionary act is too direct in Translation. (Searle, 1975).

3. Sarcasm

- **Example:** Sarcastically translating "Oh, great!" when something terrible happens can be problematic. A literal translation might convey a positive reaction, losing the illocutionary force of expressing displeasure (Grice, 1975).

4. Idiomatic Expressions

- **Example:** The English idiom "It is raining cats and dogs" means heavy rain. A literal translation could confuse a non-English speaker, missing the illocutionary act of describing weather intensity and instead conjuring a bizarre image. (Baker, 1992).

5. Cultural Context

- **Example:** In some cultures, "breaking bread" symbolizes friendship and peace. A literal translation might not carry the illocutionary act of fostering camaraderie if the culture does not share this symbolism. (Hatim & Mason, 1990).

6. Humor and Jokes

- **Example:** A joke like "I am on a seafood diet. I see food and eat it." relies on a pun that does not work in many languages. The literal Translation loses the illocutionary act of humor because the wordplay is lost. (Chiaro, 1992).

7. Commands and Requests

- **Example:** The command "Take your time" in English is often a polite suggestion not to rush. A literal translation in a different language might be understood as a strict instruction, altering the illocutionary meaning (Levinson, 1983).

8. Apologies

- **Example:** The English phrase "I am sorry to hear that" shows empathy. Translating this literally might not convey the intended illocutionary act of expressing sympathy, as different cultures have varying ways of showing empathy. (Gumperz, 1982).

9. Expressing Disagreement

- **Example:** In English, "With all due respect" precedes a disagreement politely. A literal translation may miss the illocutionary intent, resulting in unintended rudeness. (Thomas, 1995).

10. Compliments

- **Example:** Saying "You are on fire!" to compliment someone's success might, if translated literally, be interpreted as an alarm rather than praise. The illocutionary act of complimenting is lost. (Newmark, 1988).

11. Arabic "Inshallah" means "God willing,"

- which indicates hope or uncertainty about the future. A literal translation might not convey the cultural nuances and the habitual illocutionary force it carries in Arabic-speaking contexts (Hatim & Mason, 1990).

Translated Idioms Literally and Idiomatically (English-idioms, 2012)			
Table No.1			
No.	Idioms	Literal Translation	Idiomatic Translation
1	Only mountains can't meet	تەنھا شاخەکان بە کتر ناییننەو	چاوبە چاوە ئەکەوێتەو
2	Give knaves an inch they will take a yard	ئینچیک بدە بە قۆلپەرەکان ئەوان یاردێک دەبن	بە عەرەب مەلّ مەرحەبا هەم ئەخوا و هەم ئەبا
3	Let the sleeping dogs Lie	بەپێڵە سەگە نووستوووەکان پالبدەنەو	کای کۆن بەبا مەکە
4	Break the ice	بەفرەکە بشکینە	شەکرێک بشکینە
5	Let the cat out of the bag.	بلیگەرێ پشیلەکە لەجاناکە بێتە دەرەو	نەپتێیەکە ی ئاشکرا کرد

Refer to the above-translated examples (Table No.1). When translating similar expressions into Kurdish or any other language, literally or idiomatically, the translator must consider the cultural differences between the source and target languages. A literal translation might lose the intended meaning (illocutionary force) and lead to confusion for the reader or listener. Therefore, translators should be cautious and ensure that the Translation accurately conveys the original message, keeping cultural contexts in mind to avoid misunderstandings.

4.3. What Are Speech Acts?

Speech acts are communicative actions performed via utterances, where the speaker intends to accomplish a particular function, such as making a statement, giving a command, asking a question, or making a promise. This concept, initially introduced by J.L. Austin and further developed by John Searle, is fundamental to understanding how language functions beyond mere information exchange. (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969)

Types of Speech Acts:

1. **Locutionary Act:** Producing sounds and words that make up an utterance and its literal meaning.
 - *Example:* Saying, "It is cold in here."
 - *Explanation:* Producing the words "It is cold in here."
2. **Illocutionary Act:** The intention behind the utterance; what the speaker aims to achieve.
 - *Example:* Requesting someone to close the window by saying, "It is cold here."
 - *Explanation:* The speaker intends to get the listener to close the window.
3. **Perlocutionary Act:** The effect the utterance has on the listener.
 - *Example:* The listener closes the window after hearing, "It is cold here."

Types of Illocutionary Acts by John Searle:

1. **Assertives:** Statements that convey information or describe a state of affairs.
 - ✓ *Example:* "The sky is blue."
 - ✓ *Explanation:* The speaker asserts a fact about the world.
2. **Directives:** Attempts by the speaker to get the listener to do something.
 - ✓ *Example:* "Please open the door."
 - ✓ *Explanation:* The speaker requests an action from the listener.
3. **Commissives:** Commit the speaker to a future action.
 - ✓ *Example:* "I will finish the report by tomorrow."
 - ✓ *Explanation:* The speaker promises to complete an action in the future.
4. **Expressives:** Express the speaker's psychological state or emotions.
 - ✓ *Example:* "I apologize for being late."
 - ✓ *Explanation:* The speaker expresses regret.
5. **Declarations:** Utterances that bring about a change in the external situation.
 - ✓ *Example:* "I now pronounce you husband and wife."
 - ✓ *Explanation:* The speaker's utterance changes the individual's social status.

5.3. Definitions of Translation according to several vital scholars:

1. Eugene Nida:

- ✓ **Definition:** Translation involves reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style.

2. J.C. Catford:

- ✓ **Definition:** Translation replaces textual material in one language (source language) with equivalent textual material in another (target language).

3. Peter Newmark:

- ✓ **Definition:** Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text.

4. Roman Jakobson:

- ✓ **Definition:** Translation involves interpreting verbal signs using other signs of the same language, a different language, or a non-verbal sign system.

5. Lawrence Venuti:

- ✓ **Definition:** Translation is a process that involves negotiating linguistic and cultural differences to produce a target text that serves a specific purpose for its intended audience.

6. Anthony Pym:

- ✓ **Definition:** Translation is the transfer of text from one language into another to produce a text that maintains the same effect or function in the target culture.

4. Finding and Discussion

Significant insights have been uncovered during this research. Firstly, it has been observed that locutionary acts align with a literal translation, as they involve sentences with specific meanings and references. Secondly, illocutionary acts correspond to idiomatic, communicative, and pragmatic Translation, emphasizing the exact contextual meaning.

To illustrate these findings, we can examine several idioms translated literally and idiomatically. For instance, one of the idioms in table NO.2 below, "Put yourself in my shoes," is translated literally in Kurdish as "Khot Bukhara naw pelawakanm," which means "place yourself in my shoes." This literal Translation may come across as sarcastic or offensive in Kurdish. Conversely, using an equivalent idiom in the target language (Kurdish) conveys the precise pragmatic meaning intended. Although the lexical items, word order, and grammatical structures differ, the functions of both the source and target idioms remain the same.

Translating speech acts poses significant challenges due to the complexity of aligning meanings between languages. Speech acts are actions performed via utterances and can be categorized into three main types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Each type presents distinct difficulties in Translation, with illocutionary acts particularly challenging.

The Above table contains several idioms translated into Kurdish literally and idiomatically. It clearly shows how the intended meaning/illocutionary force is lost if translated literally and how the exact intended message is delivered by considering the cultural differences and equivalent idioms in the target language.

Interview Questions and Answers with Bar graph (1)

Here is a summary of responses from 20 professionals:

1. Translators Roles:

- 8 freelance translators
- 5 in-house translators
- 4 translation project managers
- 3 translation educators

2. Frequency of Considering Speech Acts

Do you consider speech acts in the translation process?

- Always: 4
- Often: 7
- Sometimes: 5
- Rarely: 3
- Never: 1

3. Importance of Speech Acts:

Speech acts are essential in the translation process

- Very important: 10
- Important: 7
- Neutral: 3
- Not important: 0
- Unimportant: 0

4. Do Most Translators Consider Speech Acts?

- Yes: 6
- No: 14

5. Challenges: What Are the challenges of translating speech acts?

- Cultural differences: 9
- Lack of context: 5
- Ambiguity in source language: 4
- Limited time/resources: 2

6. What strategies for Ensuring the successful Translation of Speech Acts must be Preserved:

- Detailed context analysis: 8
- Collaboration with subject matter experts: 6
- Additional research: 4
- Back-translation for checking: 2

7. Did you receive related specific training ?:

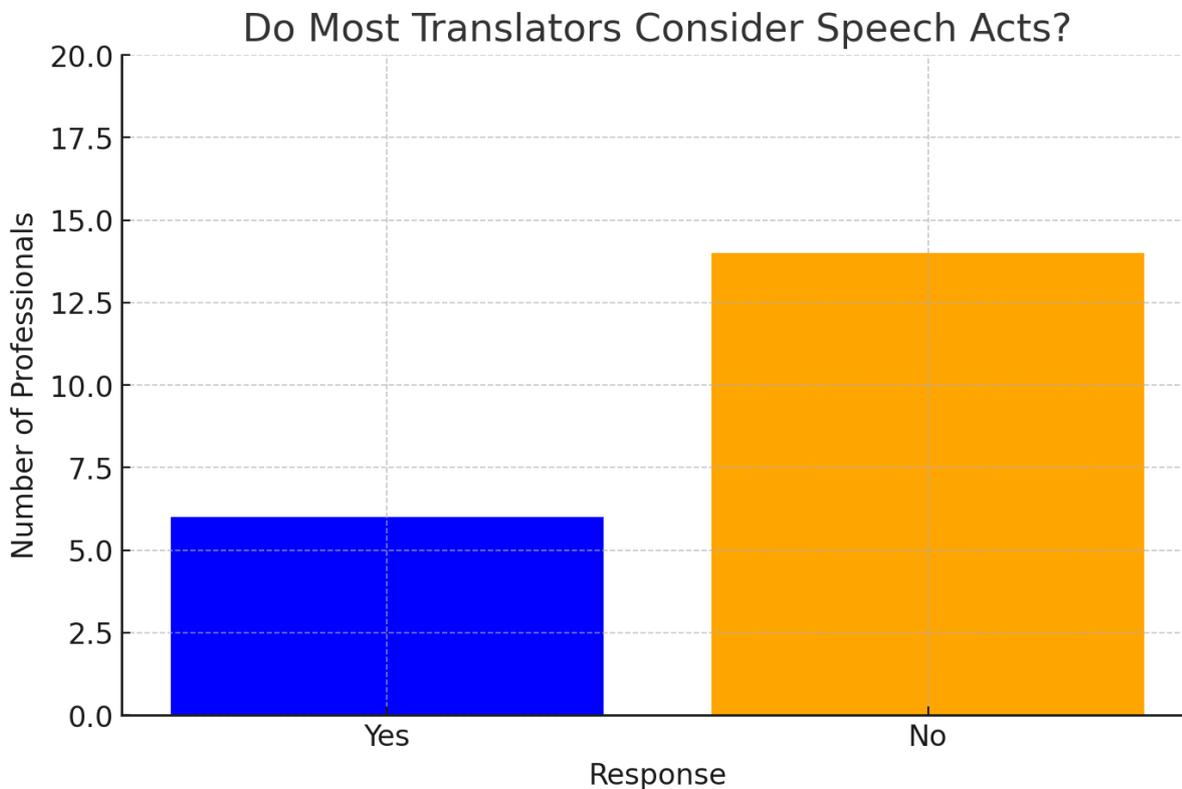
- Yes: 5
- No: 15

8. Neglecting Speech Acts affects the quality of the Translation:

- Strongly agree: 8

- Agree: 9
- Neutral: 2
- Disagree: 1
- Strongly disagree: 0

Bar Graph (1)



Here is the bar graph summarizing the responses to the question: "Do most translators in your field take speech acts into consideration?" As you can see, most respondents believe that most translators do not consider speech acts during Translation.

5. Conclusion

This research highlights the complexities of translating speech acts across languages, emphasizing the critical role of understanding literal and idiomatic translations. Locutionary acts, which involve the straightforward, literal meaning of sentences, generally align well with literal translations as they focus on the direct content of the message. However, illocutionary acts, which convey the speaker's intent, such as requests, commands, or expressions of emotion, present significant challenges due to their reliance on context, cultural nuances, and idiomatic expressions.

Our findings illustrate those literal translations can sometimes lead to misunderstandings or unintended implications, as seen in the example of the idiom "Put yourself in my shoes," where a direct translation might come off as sarcastic in Kurdish. In contrast, an idiomatic translation that considers the cultural context conveys the intended meaning more accurately. This underscores the importance of idiomatic and pragmatic translations for illocutionary acts to preserve the speaker's intent and maintain the communicative effectiveness of the message.

Overall, translating speech acts, especially illocutionary acts, requires a nuanced approach beyond literal meanings to embrace the cultural and contextual elements of both the source and target languages. Translators are crucial in navigating these challenges, ensuring the translated message

retains its original force and intent. Therefore, successful Translation is not just about words but about accurately conveying the purpose behind those words and respecting linguistic and cultural differences. Given these challenges, further research is recommended in several vital areas, such as Exploring Contextual Adaptation, Developing Translation Methodologies, Cross-Cultural Studies, Training, and Resources for the Translators.

7. Implications

This research emphasizes the importance of nuanced Translation of speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts. Translators must go beyond literal meanings to incorporate cultural and contextual subtleties. It highlights those literal translations often need to include the speaker's intent. The study underscores the need for translators to focus on idiomatic and pragmatic translations, respecting the cultural and contextual elements of both source and target languages, to preserve the intended message and communicative effectiveness.

The research suggests further research and exploration in developing methodologies that account for cultural nuances, conducting cross-cultural studies on context impact, and enhancing translator training and resources in universities and other academic fields. Addressing these areas can help improve the Translation of speech acts, facilitating better cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication.

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ملخص

يستكشف هذا البحث التحديات في ترجمة أفعال الكلام، وخاصة الاختلافات بين الترجمات الحرفية والاصطلاحية. إن الأسئلة البحث الرئيسية هي: كيف تؤثر الترجمات الحرفية والاصطلاحية على فهم أفعال الكلام؟ ما الدور الذي تلعبه العوامل الثقافية والسياقية في الترجمة؟ وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أنه في حين تعمل الترجمات الحرفية على تحقيق معاني حرفية واضحة، فإنها غالبًا ما تقشل في إيصال معنى أفعال الكلام الأكثر تعقيدًا مثل الطلبات أو الأوامر، والتي تعتمد على السياق والثقافة. أما الترجمات الاصطلاحية التي تأخذ هذه العوامل في الاعتبار، فإنها تنقل المعنى المقصود بحرفية عالية. وتتضمن طرقًا لتحليل النصوص المترجمة ودراسات الحالة والاستبيان عبر الإنترنت مع عشرين مترجمًا من ذوي الخبرة لفهم التحديات في ترجمة أفعال الكلام بدقة. ويسلط البحث الضوء على أهمية الترجمات الاصطلاحية في الحفاظ على النية وتحسين التواصل بين الثقافات، مما يشير إلى الحاجة إلى المزيد من الدراسات في أساليب الترجمة وكيفية التعامل مع أفعال الكلام والتدريب لتحقيق دقة أفضل في نقل المعنى عبر اللغات. **الكلمات المفتاحية:** الترجمة، أفعال الكلام، التداولية، أفعال التخاطب، التعبيرات.

كردهكاني ناخافتن و وهركيران

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پوخته

ئهم تويزينهوهيه بهدواداچوون بۆ ئاستهنگهكاني وهركيراني كردهي قسهكردن دهكات، بهتاييهتي جياوازي و وهركيراني وشهبي و ئيديوماتيك. پرسياره سهركيهكاني ليكولينهوه بريتين له: وهركيراني وشهبي و ئيديوماتيك چۆن كاريگهرييان لهسهه تيگهپشتن له كردارهكاني قسهكردن ههيه؟ فاكتهره كولتوري و كونتيكستهكان له وهركيراندا چ رۆليك دهگيرن؟ تويزينهوهيه كه كاتيكدا وهركيراني وشهبي ماناي روون و وشهبي بهدهست دههينن، بهلام زۆرجار شكست دههينن له گهياندن ماناي كردهوي قسهكردي ئالۆزتر وهك داواكاري يان فهيمان، كه پهيوهستن به چوارچيوه و كولتورهوه. سهبارت بهو وهركيرانه ئاسايانهي كه ئهم هوكارانه لهبهرچاو دهگرن، زۆر به شيوهيهكي وشهبي ماناي مهبهستدار دهگهيهنن. شيوازهكاني شيكردهوي دهقه وهركيردراوهكان، تويزينهوهيه كه پهسهكان و پرسيارنامهيهكي ئونلاين لهخۆدهگرنت لهگهله بيست وهركيري به ئهمومون بۆ ئهوهي به وردی له ئاستهنگهكاني وهركيراني كردارهكاني قسهكردن تيگهه. تويزينهوهيه كه تيشك دهخاته سهه گرنگي وهركيراني ئيديوماتيك له پاراستني نيته يان مهبهست و باشتكردي پهيوهندي نيوان كولتورهكان، ئهمهش ئاماژهيه بۆ پيوستتي ليكولينهوهيه زياتر بۆ شيوازهكاني وهركيران، چۆنيهتي مامهلهكردن لهگهله كردارهكاني قسهكردن، و راهيتان بۆ بهدهستهيتاني وردببوونهوي باشتتر له گهياندن مانا له سههراسههري زمانهكاندا.

وشهيه سههركيهكان: وهركيران، كردهي قسهكردن، پراگماتيك، كردهي قسهكردن، پهند.