

تقييم متعلمي اللغة الانكليزية الاجنبية لترجمة التعبيرات
الفكاهية في النصوص السياسية

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Assessing EFL Learners Translation of Humorous Expressions in Political Texts

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المستخلص

تعد الفكاهة ظاهرة شائعة. فهي واحدة من أكثر الظواهر تأثيراً في التواصل البشري. وهي احد المظاهر الشاملة للتجارب البشرية حيث ينقل معاني ومعايير مختلفة من ثقافة إلى أخرى. وفي تعريف الفكاهة السياسية هي أداة مؤثرة للسياسيين إما لجعلهم في متناول الجمهور أو جعلهم امام خصومهم أقل اعجاباً.

فالمشكلة الرئيسية في هذه الدراسة هي أنه ليس من السهل تحويل تعبيرات الفكاهة من لغة المصدر إلى لغة الهدف لأنها قد تفقد حسها الفكاهي عند تحويلها من لغة المصدر إلى لغة الهدف. وعلى هذا النحو ، قد لا تكون الترجمة مناسبة. و ان الهدف الرئيسي من هذه البحث هو تقييم ترجمات متعلمي اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية للتعبيرات الفكاهية في النص السياسي من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. كما أنه يوفر حلاً عملياً للتعامل مع تراجم متعلمي اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية وسد فجوات نص لغة الاصل بطريقة تضمن استمرار عملية التواصل. تم جمع البيانات من طلاب المرحلة الثالثة بقسم اللغة الإنجليزية بكلية الآداب. فقد قاموا بترجمة بعض الجمل المختارة من خطاب دونالد ترامب. وتم تحليل هذه التعبيرات الفكاهية لهذه الجمل دلاليًا وتقييمها من حيث

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معايير الترجمة الأساسية: الدقة والتنظيم والملاءمة ' طبقا لنموذج لارسون. تتبنى عملياً هذه الدراسة نموذج لارسون لتقييم الترجمة للتعبيرات الفكاهية في النص السياسي. بالإضافة استراتيجية نيو مارك للنوع الدلالي والتواصل للترجم الكامل للنص.

Abstract

Humour is a common phenomenon. It is one of the most attractive parts in human communication. It is a universal aspect of human experience that conveys various meanings and norms from one culture to another. According to the definition of political humour ,it is an effective tool for politicians to either make themselves more accessible to the public or their opponents less attractive.

The key problem of this study is that, humour expressions are usually not easy to render from SL into TL, as they may lose their humorous sense when rendered from SL into TL. As such ,the rendering may not be appropriate.

The main objective of this paper is to assess EFL learners' translations of the humorous expressions in political text from English to Arabic . Also, it provides a workable solution to deal with the EFL learners renderings and fill the gaps in SL text in a way that ensures the continuation of the communicative process

The data were collected from third years students of the English Department, College of Arts. They translated some of the selected sentences from Donald Trump's speech. The humorous expressions of these sentences are analysed semantically and evaluated in terms of the basic translation criteria: accuracy, economy and appropriateness of Larson's model.

Practically, this study adopts the Larson model of translation assessment for the humorous expressions in the political text. Furthermore, it adopts Newmark's strategy of Semantic and Communicative to the whole renderings of the text.

1.Introduction

Humour which has become a basic feature of modern political discourse, should be viewed as multifunctional phenomena as it used for different purposes. Humour is usually used in political discourse and politicians resort to humour in order to create a more informal atmosphere, bring it closer to casual conversation, and develop a sense of affiliation with the audience.

Humour is a universal aspect of human experience that conveys various meanings and norms from culture to culture. " in a world of culture diversity,





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humour can be a universal language that evokes a positive experience"(Feagai,2011:45). Also humour is considered an essential social interaction material that can cause a cheerful manner among human beings . Moreover, Martin (2007:5) claims that humour is an abroad term that refers to anything that people say or do that is perceived as funny and tends to make other laugh as well as the mental processes that go into both creating and perceiving such an amusing stimulus and the effective response involved in the enjoyment.

It primarily consists of jokes (spoken or written words) and actions which elicit laughter or generate mirth (Critchley, 2002:14; Ritchie, 2004:25).

2.Problem of the Study

One of the most significant areas of political text is translating humorous expressions from English to Arabic.

The key problem of this study is that humorous expressions are usually not easy to translate from SL to TL, as they may lose their humorous meaning when translated from SL to TL. As such, the rendering may not be adequate.

3.Aim of the Study

The present study aims at evaluating students' translations of English humorous expressions in political texts from English into Arabic. In addition, it provides applicable solution to deal with EFL student translations and fills in the gaps in the SL text in a way that ensures the continuation of the communicative process.

4.Data Collection

The data have been collected from third-year students of the English Department , Faculty of Arts. Five sentences that are suitable for research and assessment from president Trump's political speech have been selected. Then these samples(sentences) were distributed to the students during the class and were translated. These samples are chosen from the whole of Trump's speech in different contexts .

5.Procedure of Analysis

The full online speech of US president Donald Trump has been collected. It is a transcript prepared by the Washington Post Jan.6th speech 2021, entitled “ *Save America March*”. The sample of this speech is distributed to forty students in the class. Only seven students' renderings have been selected because their renderings are various. After that, these renderings were assessed according to Larson's model of the three criteria: accuracy, economy, and appropriateness .Translation assessment relied on the evaluation of the students' renderings by using the terms “appropriate” and “inappropriate”. Proper rendering is symbolized as + and inappropriate



rendering is symbolized as -. In addition ,we used Newmark strategy of communicative and semantic to the whole of the text.

6.Theoretical Background

6.1. The Origin of Humour

Humor is the tendency of experiences to provoke laughter and provide amusement. The term derives from the humoral medicine of the ancient Greeks, who taught that the balance of fluids in the human body, known as humors (Latin: humor, "body fluid"), controlled human health and emotions. The word "Humour", which is originated from Latin, refers to one of the four fluids of the body such as ; blood ,phlegm ,choler ,and black bite, a balance of which was thought to determine one's health , a person with a good balance ,i.e. In good health , was said to be " in good humour' '(Smith, 1912:113). It was not until the 18th century that there was a shift in the meaning of the humour to refer to normal human behavior (Morrison,2008cited in Al-Duleimi and Aziz ,2016:105) and ,later to the modern sense of 'a personality characteristic' (Billig ,2005:12).

Humour is very complex phenomenon, and in spite of the fact that each theory or definition may be correct it may also, recognise only part of the phenomenon (Scheel, 2017: 9).

6.2Definitions of Humour

Humour has been defined by different scholars according to their tendencies and experiences . According to Leung (2004:11),humour can be defined as " the ability to understand ,enjoy and express what is amusing". This definition focuses on the reception ,not on the creation and of the humour continuum".

There is a plenty of definitions of humour in dictionaries and books, for example, Faulkner (2011:6) defines humour as "any physical action or spoken statement intentionally or otherwise that causes students to react by laughing ,giggling, smiling, etc. Cambridge Dictionary defines humor as "the [ability](#) to [find](#) things [funny](#), the way in which [people see](#) that some things are [funny](#), or the [quality](#) of being funny". Longman Dictionary of American English (2008:501) states that humour is "the quality in something that makes it funny and makes people laugh".

Crawford (1994: 57) defines humor as any communication that generates a "positive cognitive or affective response from listeners." Also, Romero and Cruthirds (2006: 59) define humor as "funny communications that produce positive emotions and cognitions in the individual, group, or organization. In addition , Tuncay (2007:2) states that " humour means understanding not only the language and words but also their use meaning , subtle nuances, the underlying culture, implications and unwritten messages".





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Humor is an important tool to achieve a certain purpose. Humor is first of all a type of linguistic behaviour. Attardo,(2017:22) defines humor with two criteria: the first is whether the event provokes laughter or smile; the second is if it was produced with the intention of causing laughter or smiles. Although humor, as a linguistic and interactive process, appears to be a universal human phenomenon, it is more obviously embedded in the situational sociocultural context than most other communications.

6.3 Characteristics of Humour

Scheel (2017:9) states that humour in our time seen as having multidimensional characteristics. On his part, Martin (2007:11) outlines humour as :

- 1.The ability to understand jokes and other humorous stimuli.
- 2.An idiom of humour and cheerfulness.
- 3.The ability to make humorous comments or have humorous comprehension.
- 4.The estimation of various types of jokes, cartoons, and other humorous material.
- 5.The active seeking of sources that elicit laughter (e.g., comedies).
- 6.The memorizing of jokes and funny anecdotes in life also .
- 7.The tendency to use humour as a coping mechanism.

Chafe(1994:9) explains that humour is "the essence of human understanding: the ability to interpret particular experiences as manifestations of larger encompassing systems" . Humor acts to level the field, allowing people who identify with each other to create social groups. As Raskin points out, "It seems to be generally recognized that the scope and degree of mutual understanding in humor backgrounds" (1985: 16). This understanding, as part of the collective, is what creates the shared common ground and knowledge base that are the foundation for culture. Thus humor becomes a voice of the people, spoken in many instances under many contexts. It is a means for us to transmit experience and claim values to one another while also highlighting solidarity and shared identity.

6.4 Types of Humour

Hativa (2001, cited in Nadeem, 2012:91) classifies humour in three main categories. Verbal humour as the first category consists of jokes, tales, language play, the second one which nonverbal humour like cartoon, caricature, photon, and visual pun. The third category is a combination of verbal and nonverbal humour that consists of parody, impersonation, satire, monologue and skit.

Butter-Pascoe and Wiburg (2003:12) classify humour into three basic categories based on Long and Graesser study (1988:15):

- 1.Universal humour.



2. Culture-based humour

3. Linguistic humour.

Servaite (2005:11) distinguishes at least two types of humor: situational humor and linguistic humor. A situational joke is usually based on situational ambiguity when a situation allows for different interpretations. For a certain period of time, the ambiguity goes unnoticed, and this leads to a misinterpretation of the situation.

Humour has a variety of categories. It is also generally divided into two, namely verbal and situational humor. Verbal humor is usually conveyed through rhetorical techniques. It can be in the form of sarcasm, mockery, irony, puns, and other rhetorical skills in a particular context. Also, Torok et al. (2004:12) divide humor into positive humor and negative humor. The other classification is the one used by Wanzer et al. (2006:10) by stating that humor is classified into appropriate and inappropriate humor.

6.5 Political Humour

Political humor is an effective tool for politicians to either make themselves more accessible to the public or their opponents less attractive (Stewart, 2011:10). Political humour can be defined as "public property reworked and applied to new situations over and over again" (Schutz, 1977: 25), with one of the main functions discharging tension and relieving the situation.

political speakers use humor for rhetorical purposes should be able to account for two issues: (1) the identification of accidental, unsuccessful, and successful humorous activities, and (2) the positioning of the meaning that is created between speaker and audience regarding the humorous status of a statement (i.e., who gets to decide if an attempt at humor was made).

Humor can serve as a powerful rhetorical tool when used by political officials (Levasseur, 1996; Meyer, 1990; Speier, 1998). According to Smith and Voth (2002: 121) say that politicians who appeared on entertainment and talk shows could reach more potential voters than traditional talk shows, since in the media, speech is geared toward persuading and convincing by following different rhetorical styles such as personalization, nominalization, irony. Consequently, as Salmon (2013:12) argues, this direction leads to the dramatization of politics. Instead of communicating political messages or being portrayed as authority figures, politicians are portrayed as consumer products for the public.

According to Critchley, jokes challenge our understanding of the empirical world, and humor is "produced by a disjunction between how things are and how they are represented in the joke, between expectation and reality" (2002:10). It is argued that the disjunction between expectation and reality is what gives humor to political discussion and analysis. Gray, Jones





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and Thompson see humor, or its genre of comedy, as a possible medium for social criticism and explain that:

Researchers of modern American political humor emphasize the double attitude towards it in society. On the one hand, humor is considered a source of pleasure, an antidote to stress. On the other hand, humor can produce different effects: it can convey true or false information, provoke love or hate, reveal a problem or disguise it (Lewis 2006:12-13).

Political humor ensures a comfortable environment for interlocutors, minimizes vertical distance, and helps the author convey his message to the audience. Both irony and humor serve to create a better effect on the audience, make a politician's speech bright, engaging and captivating. They represent powerful tools to persuade people during pre-election campaigns, build bonds and defuse aggression. When people need to relieve tension and pain, vent anger, and reinforce boundaries between ingroup and outgroup members, they often turn to humor. and mockery (Fialkova, Yelenevskaya, 2013:215-216).

7. The Model adopted :

To fulfill the aims of the present study and verify its hypotheses, both Newmark's strategies and Larson's model will be adopted .

Peter Newmark's communicative translation and semantic translation for different types of text translation offers an ideal translation method, has caused great change at that time. This study emphatically analyze form aspects including theoretical basis, and application of communicative translation and semantic translation.

Translation quality assessment is one of the valid criteria to assess and make a judgment on the quality of translations. Several models of translation quality assessment have been put forward by theorists of translation.

In this study, we have chosen Larson's model (1984:485) of translation assessment since she proposes three criteria as ways or tools in assessing translation quality accuracy, economy and appropriateness.

And we adopt Newmark strategy of semantic and communicative of the whole rendering of the text.

7.1 Semantic and communicative

Translation is a process of conveying meaning or information from one language to another. Newmark, as a prominent scholar in translation studies,(1988:5) defines translation as " rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Also, he considers translation as " craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and /or statement in another language" (ibid:7)



Newmark proposed two types of translation in his book *Approaches to translation* (1981), namely 'communicative translation and semantic translation'. The former tries to make on its readers an effect that is as closer as possible to that made on the readers of the original text. The latter tries render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structure of the target language allow, the same contextual meaning of the original text (ibid:39).

Communicative translation addresses itself solely to the second reader , who does not anticipate difficulties or obscurities, and would expect a generous transfer of foreign elements into his own culture as well as his language where necessary . But even here the translator still has to respect and work on the form of the source language text as the only material basis for his work. Generally , a communicative translation is likely to be smoother , simpler , clearer, more direct, more conventional , conforming to a particular register of language , tending to under translate, i . e . to use more generic .

“ الناس معادن كمعادن الذهب والفضة , خيارهم في الجاهلية خيارهم في الإسلام إذا فقهوا ”

‘People are like metals such as gold and silver. The good ones before Islam are also good when converted as long as they learn about Islam.

Semantic translation pays more attention to the form of the source text and the original intent of the original author, rather than the context and expression of the target language, let alone turning the target text into something in the cultural context of the target language . Since semantic translation takes the word and sentence of the source text as sacred, it sometimes results in inconsistent, ambiguous, and even incorrect translations. Semantic translation generally applies to literature, scientific and technical literature, and other genres of text that are just as important as the original language and content. First, semantic translation tends to be based on the original text and the source language, striving to bring out the flavor of the original text to the greatest extent. Under the guidance of this method, the translated works are more faithful to the original text. At the same time, the translator must pay attention to the fact that no translation can be equivalent to the original text, and the translation can only be infinitely close to the original text. Furthermore, if the aesthetic effect of the source text is overemphasized while the information transmission of the source text is neglected in the focus process, the translation function without information will lose its value.

A semantic translation tends to be more complex , more awkward , more detailed , more concentrated , and pursues the thought-processes rather than the intention of the transmitter , It tends to over translate , to be more specific than the original , to include more meanings in its search for one



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nuance of meaning annotations if they constitute the essential human (non-ethnic) message of the text .

“**Begging mercy from the witch doctor of Chochotte**”

"يلتمس الرحمة من الطبيب العراف لقرية تشوتشوت"

7.2 Accuracy:-

In general ,the term accuracy is used in discussing the correctness of a given translation .In such sense, an accurate translation of a word or even on entire text is equivalent to a right or good translation .This term is also used in the narrowest sense when discussing the assessment of translation (Palumbo,2009:6).It means checking whether the meaning of the original text is analogous to the translated one; the original and the translated texts are corresponding within the very contained message. This term, accuracy ,points out to the maintenance of information content of the source text in the target one (Shuttleworth,1997:5).

Accuracy comprises studying the lexicon, syntactic structure even cultural context of the original language , then dissecting so as to decide its meaning to rebuilt the same meaning in the target language . The stabilization of accuracy for a specific translation is undoubtedly a painstaking procedure which practically has to be performed (unit by unit at the level of phrase ,clause ,sentence, paragraph and the whole text). Accuracy doesn't refer to copying word for word ,but conveying the intended meaning as much as possible. If anything is erroneously translated ,this can lead to miscommunication(Sagar,1989:148). The highest level of accuracy is usually given by the adaptation and establishment of equivalent technique, whereas,borrowing,reduction,and omission lead the translated work to be less accurate since the content of the original text may change and sometimes is not translated totally into the target language (Rosita,2017:114).

7.3 Economy

According to Vinay & Darbelnet (1995:342) " the relative smaller quantity of expression forms required in one language for conveying the same content which is expressed by more words".

When the ST word is translated and explained by more than one word in TT and this explanation is not necessary then this principle will be negative (-),while if this explanation is necessary then such principle will be positive (+).

7.4 Appropriateness

Is the appropriate selection of vocabulary ,terminology, register , and idiom. This criterion suggests a more TL approach (Munday,2012 :49). Also, if the translation is accurate and economic at that time it will be appropriate.



8.Data Analysis

1.SL Text (1):

They were all running around like chickens with their heads cutoff with boxes.

TL Texts:

١. كانوا جميعاً يركضون بطريقة مجنونة و عشوائية.
٢. كانوا جميعاً يركضون مثل الدجاج ورؤوسهم مقطوعة داخل الصناديق
٣. كانوا يتحركون بدون اي عقلانية او تفكير.
٤. كانوا جميعاً يركضون مثل الدجاج ورؤوسهم مقطوعه كالمربعات.
٥. هؤلاء كانوا يركضون مثل الدجاج ورؤوسهم كانت مفصولة الاقفاص.
٦. كانوا يدورون ويلفون كالمجانين العميان.

Table (1)- Text Analysis No. (1)

SLT	<u>chickens with their heads cutoff with boxes .</u>				Orientation
	Sub.No.	TL	Assess.		
A			E	Appro.	
T1	بطريقة مجنونة و عشوائية	+	+	+	Communicative
T2	مثل الدجاج ورؤوسهم مقطوعة داخل الصناديق	-	-	-	Semantic
T3	دون اي عقلانية او تفكير	+	+	+	Communicative
T4	ورؤوسهم مقطوعه كالمربعات	-	-	-	False
T5	الدجاج ورؤوسهم كانت مفصولة الاقفاص	-	-	-	Semantic
T6	كالمجانين العميان	-	+	-	Communicative



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Discussion:-

The current speech " **Save America March** " was delivered by US president Donald Trump. He delivered his speech in Washington ,D.C., on January 6, before congress was set to confirm the election result .

Linguistically, " **chickens with their heads cutoff with boxes** " This humorous phrase literally refers to decapitated chickens or poultry, which have been known to twitch and even stagger around for a few minutes after having their heads cut off. Also, it means behave in a distracted, crazy way. As far as translations are concerned, translators (1,3and6) have used communicative strategy of the translating SL humorous expression **chickens with their heads cutoff with boxes** into **بدون بطريفة مجنونة و عشوائية** and **كالمجانين العميان** respectively. These translations are accurate and appropriate. On the other hand, translators (2, and5) have used semantic strategy of the SL expression and translated into **ومثل الدجاج** and **الدجاج ورؤوسهم كانت مفصولة الاقفاص**, **ورؤوسهم مقطوعة داخل الصناديق** respectively and TL(4) **ورؤوسهم مقطوعه كالمربعات** is false translation. In these renderings, translators failed to utilize the intended meaning ,also translator(4) inappropriately renders the expression "boxes" into **كالمربعات** . These renderings are inaccurate according renderings ,because they don't understand the SL Text .

SL Text (2) :

Republicans are constantly fighting like a **boxer with his hands tied behind his back.**

TL Texts:

١. اعضاء لحزب الجمهوري يقاتلون بشكل مستر كملاكم قد قيدت يداه خلف ظهره.
٢. الجمهوريون يتقاتلون باستمرار بدون جدوى .
٣. يتقاتل الجمهوريون باستمرار مثل مصارع يداه مقيدتان الى الورا.
٤. يقاتل الجمهوريين باستمرار او بثبات دون عناء
٥. الجمهوريون يستمرون في القتال مثل الملاكمة ربط ايديهم وراء ظهرهم.
٦. الجمهوريون لا يبذلون اقصى ما في وسعهم دائما.

Table (2)- Text Analysis No. (2)

SLT	<u>boxer with his hands tied behind his back.</u>				
Sub.No.	TL	Assess.			Orientation
		A	E	Appro.	
T1	كملاكم قد قيدت يداه خلف ظهره	+	-	+	Semantic



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T2	بدون جدوى	-	+	-	False
T3	مثل مصارع يداه مقيدتان الى الوراء	+	-	+	Semantic
T4	او بثبات دون عناء	-	-	-	False
T5	الملاكمة ربط ايديهم وراء ظهرهم	-	-	-	Semantic
T6	لا يبذلون اقصى ما في وسعهم دائما	+	+	+	Communicative

Discussion:

Linguistically this expression **boxer with his hands tied behind his back** means "unable to use your full powers" .

Both translators (1,3) succeeded in their renderings **boxer with his hands tied behind his back** to مثل مصارع يداه مقيدتان and كملاكم قد قيدت يداه خلف ظهره الى الوراء and followed semantic strategy. Semantically, these renderings are correct because translators have provided the intended meanings. On the other hand , translations (2,4) بدون جدوى and او بثبات دون عناء are false renderings because translators failed to choose the exact meaning , therefore both translations are inappropriate. In TL (5) الملاكمة ربط ايديهم وراء ظهرهم is inaccurate rendering. Translator failed for conveying the exact meaning of the ST message and he followed semantic strategy. While, translation(6)is the only translation that translator utilized the accurate meaning ,and followed communicative rendering " **boxer with his hands tied behind his**" into (لا يبذلون اقصى ما في وسعهم دائما).

SL Text (3) :

You have one of the **dumbest governors** in the United States.

TL Texts:

١. لديكم واحد من اغبي الحكام في الولايات المتحدة.
٢. لديك واحد اخرس الحكام في ولايات متحدة.
٣. عندك واحد من اسوء السياسيين في الولايات المتحدة
٤. يوجد هناك احد غير ذكي في حكام الدول العربية.
٥. لديك واحد من اكثر المحافظين في الولايات المتحدة.
٦. لديك واحدا من أغبي القيادة في الولايات المتحدة





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Table (3) Text Analysis No. (3)

SLT Sub.No.	TL	<u>dumbest governors</u>			Orientation
		A	E	Appro.	
T1	اغبي الحكام	+	+	+	Semantic
T2	اخرس الحكام	-	+	-	Semantic
T3	اسوء السياسيين	+	+	+	Communicative
T4	غير ذكي في حكام	-	-	-	False
T5	اكثر المحافظين	-	-	-	False
T6	أغبي القيادة	+	+	+	Communicative

Discussion:-

Linguistically this expression dumbest governors refers in temporarily unable to speak, for example because you are very surprised or shocked while the governors means person in charge of a particular political unit.

It seems that the first rendering followed semantic strategy. Translator appropriately renders this expression "dumbest governors" into اغبي الحكام. The second rendering literally renders this expression into اخرس الحكام and translator too followed semantic strategy so, this rendering is inaccurate. The sixth rendering اغبي القيادة the translator succeeded for choosing the accurate original ST meaning when he used communicative strategy. Therefore, first and sixth renderings are appropriate renderings.

As for the third rendering, the translator succeeded in his rendering اسوء السياسيين by using a good equivalent of communicative strategy. So, it regarded as appropriate translation. So, third and sixth renderings followed communicative strategy while first rendering followed semantic strategy. Otherwise, both renderings fourth and fifth غير ذكي في حكام and اكثر المحافظين are not correct because both translators are not understand the SL meaning. Therefore these renderings are neither a semantic translation nor communicative one. They are false renderings

SL Text (4):

He went like a rocket ship and he won.

TL Texts:

١. انطلق كسفينة صاروخية وفاز.

٢. انطلق مثل مركبه فضائية مسرعة وفاز

٣. عمل جيدا مثل الاله ثم فاز



٤. لقد انطلق مثل المكوك الفضائي بسرعه وريح

٥. انطلق كالشهاب وفاز .

٦. انطلق بسرعه كبيرة حتى فاز

Table (4)- Text Analysis No. (4)

SLT Sub.No.	TL	Rocket ship			Orientation
		Assess.			
		A	E	Appro.	
T1	كسفينة صاروخية	+	-	+	Semantic
T2	مثل مركبه فضائية مسرعة	+	-	+	Semantic
T3	مثل الاله	-	-	-	False
T4	مثل المكوك الفضائي بسرعه	+	-	+	Semantic
T5	كالشهاب	+	+	+	Communicative
T6	بسرعة كبيرة	+	-	+	Communicative

Discussion:-

The expression "rocket ship" is defined Linguistically as spacecraft propelled by rockets. Or a rocket-propelled aircraft or spacecraft.

According to the presented renderings, it showed that translations (1,2,and 4) are semantic strategy . Translators rendered the expression "rocket ship" into "مثل المكوك الفضائي بسرعه", "مثل مركبه فضائية مسرعة", "كسفينة صاروخية" respectively. All these translations are appropriate rendering because the translators used the correct meaning in semantic translation . In other hand Translation (3) is false rendering ,in this case translator mistakenly rendered "rocker ship" into "مثل الاله". The best renderings are (5) "كالشهاب" and (6) "بسرعة كبيرة" because translators used correct SL meaning in communicative strategy. Both translators are appropriate .

SL Text (5):

But the story is that they are my puppet, right? That they are puppets.

TL Texts:

١. الا ان القصة أنهم الدمى الخاصة بي ، أليس كذلك؟ أنهم مجرد دمى.

٢. لكن القصة انها لعبة ليس كذلك انها لعبه

٣. لكن القصة انهم كلاب بلدي ليس كذلك صحيح. انهم جرو

٤. لكن القصة انهم حيواني الاليف اليس كذلك انهم هم حيوانات اليفه.
 ٥. ولكن القصة انني اتحكم بهم هل هذا صحيح؟ انهم الدمى خاصيتي.
 ٦. ولكن القصة هي انهم عبارة عن حيواني المدلل ،تمام ؟ انهم حيوانات مدللة.

Table (5)- Text Analysis No. (5)

SLT Sub.No.	TL	my puppet, _puppets			Orientation
		Assess.			
		A	E	Appro.	
T1	الدمى الخاصة بي، دمى	-	-	-	Semantic
T2	لعبة	+	+	+	Communicative
T3	كلاب بلدي جرو ،	-	-	-	False
T4	حيواني الاليف، هم حيوانات اليفه	-	-	-	Semantic
T5	انني اتحكم بهم، انهم الدمى خاصيتي	-	-	-	Semantic
T6	حيواني المدلل، انهم حيوانات مدللة	-	-	-	Semantic

Discussion :-

Linguistically the word **puppet** originally meant "doll". A small figure of a person or animal, having a cloth body and hollow head, designed to be fitted over and manipulated by the hand. Also, a toy representing a human figure; a doll and one whose behavior is determined by the will of others : a political puppet.

As it can be seen ,translators (1,4,5,and6) have used semantic strategy. They are mistakenly rendered the expression puppet as :

(الدمى الخاصة بي ،حيواني الاليف، انني اتحكم بهم، انهم الدمى خاصيتي ،حيواني المدلل) respectively .None of these translations provided an appropriate renderings because translators relied on dictionary meanings and did not understand the context of SLtext . The most appropriate translation of SL expression is translation (2) in rendering puppet (لعبة). Thus, translator succeeded in conform with the accurate TL idiomatic norms and SL context and adopted the communicative strategy appropriately.in TL(3)translator، كلاب بلدي جرو is false rendering.

Table (2):- The Percentages of communicative and semantic Strategies & Failed Translation

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SL. T	Communicative Subjects	Frequency %	Semantic Subjects	Frequency %	Failed Subjects	Frequency %
1	3	50%	2	33%	1	17%
2	1	17%	3	50%	2	33%
3	2	33%	2	33%	2	33%
4	2	33%	3	50%	1	17%
5	1	17%	4	67%	1	17%
Total	9	150	14	233	7	117

Table (3) The Percentages of Larson's' Translation Assessment Criteria

SL. T	Accuracy	Frequency %	Economy	Frequency %	Appropriateness	Frequency %
1	2	33%	3	50%	2	33%
2	3	50%	2	33%	3	50%
3	3	50%	4	67%	3	50%
4	5	83%	1	17%	5	83%
5	1	17%	1	17%	1	17%
Total	14	233	11	184	14	233

Table (4): The Percentage of Inaccurate, Uneconomic and Inappropriate Translations

SL. T	Inaccurate Subjects	Frequency %	Uneconomic subjects	Frequency %	Inappropriate Subjects	Frequency %
1	4	67%	3	50%	4	67%
2	3	50%	4	67%	3	50%
3	3	50%	2	33%	3	50%
4	1	17%	5	83%	1	17%
5	5	83%	5	83%	5	83%
Total	16	267	19	316	16	267

9. Conclusions

The current study, based on the data analysis and discussion, comes up with the following findings:-

1. It is shown above in Table (2) that (١٤) subjects have used Semantic translation and the highest percentage is (٦٧%) while the lowest percentage is (٣٣%) .
2. (٩) subjects have used Communicative translation, the highest percentage is (50%) and the lowest percentage is (17%).



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3.(V) subjects have failed to render the sentences correctly with the highest percentage is (33%) and the lowest percentage is (17%) .

4.The total percentage of Communicative strategy is (150), while the total percentage of Semantic strategy is (233), and the total percentage of failed subjects is (117).

5.It is shown above in table (3) that (14) subjects have used accuracy. The highest percentage is (83%) and the lowest percentage is (17%),(11) subjects have used economy and the highest percentage is (67%) and the lowest percentage is (17%).

6. While(14) subjects have used appropriateness, the highest percentage is (83%) and the lowest percentage is (17%).

7. The total percentage of accuracy is (233),the total percentage of economy is (184), the total percentage of appropriateness is (233).

8.It is noticed above in Table (4) that (16) subjects have used inaccuracy criteria. The highest percentage is (83%) and the lowest percentage is (33%).

9.while(19) subjects have used uneconomic criteria and the highest percentage is (83%) and the lowest percentage is (33%).

10.Also,(16) subjects have used inappropriateness criteria and the highest percentage is (83%) and the lowest percentage is (17).

11.Finally, the total percentage of inaccuracy criteria is (267),the total percentage of uneconomic criteria is (316), and the total percentage of inappropriateness criteria is (267).

12. It is concluded that the most suitable strategy to render humorous expressions in political texts is the Communicative strategy .

13.Most students used semantic strategy in the renderings of the humorous expressions of political texts and utilized dictionary meanings largely .

This study reveals that Larson criteria is the best translation model of assessment and through the use of accuracy, economy, and appropriateness we reached to success and acceptable assessment .

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