

Translating Engagement Resources in English Political Texts Into Arabic

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Abstract—This study sheds light on the translation of 'Engagement Resources' in political texts from English into Arabic. It aims to specify and analyze the 'Engagement Resources' in English political texts and their renditions into Arabic texts by comparing and contrasting them based on Martin and White's Engagement System, which is part of Appraisal Theory (2005) to check whether the translators convey the same effect of these resources or make shifts. If shifts are found, how are those resources shifted in the translation process? The data of this study draw on two texts collected from the 'Voice Section' of British online newspapers 'Independent' two versions released in English and Arabic. This study hypothesizes that the failure to catch some Engagement resources of the source text (ST) led to violating the Engagement positioning in the target text (TT). After analyzing the two texts, four methods of translation led to a shift in Engagement: addition, omission, modulation, and couplet methods. This study has concluded that the real functions of these resources are depleted. Moreover, translators may convey the Engagement Resources while failing to convey the exact subcategories of these resources.

Index Terms—translation, engagement, appraisal theory, discourse analysis, political texts

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is considered a process of establishing an equivalence between ST & and TT. Consequently, the main task of a translator is to find the equivalence in TT that has the same effect on the TL reader. The translation of English political texts into Arabic is a challenging task due to the difference in attitudinal, cultural, and ideological systems of both languages. Discourse analysis has been applied in the field of translation studies since the 1990s, and studies using this approach have become prominent. As one resource of discourse analysis, the Appraisal Theory can be applied to analyze both the ST and the TT. Translation studies with an appraisal perspective evaluate the equivalence of interpersonal meaning as well as analyze the translation from a stance-oriented approach. Engagement system, as a part of Appraisal Theory, is used to analyze and specify the Engagement Resources in ST and TT. Such a kind of discourse analysis can help to evaluate and explain translation phenomena (House, 1997) as well as predict and explain the problems that may arise through translation (Bell, 1991).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Engagement System is part of a theory for modeling evaluative language, known as Appraisal Theory (2005). Appraisal theory is an approach for analyzing the language of evaluation that has emerged from interpersonal metafunction in systemic functional linguistics. It is concerned with how text producers express their attitudes and positioning. This theory consists of three systems: Attitude, Engagement, and Graduation. 'Attitude' deals with one's feelings and emotional reactions, judgments of behavior, as well as the evaluation of things. As for 'Engagement', it "deals with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse" (Martin & White, 2005, p. 35). 'Graduation' deals with gradeability adjusting the degree of an evaluation (Martin & White, 2005). As the focus of this study, only Engagement will be explained briefly.

The Engagement system tackles how the text producer positions himself concerning the information that he is presenting and regarding possible responses to those positions. He may choose to engage or disengage from his own words by acknowledging, quoting, reporting, affirming, denying, and countering (Martin & White, 2005). Depending on Bakhtin's (1986) concepts of dialogism and heteroglossia, Engagement distinguishes between 'monoglossic' and 'heteroglossic'. 'Monoglossic' (un-dialogized) means there is no reference to other voices and viewpoints while 'Heteroglossic' (dialogic) means the presence of multiple voices in a written or spoken text. Two categories are further distinguished within Heteroglossia itself: 'dialogic contraction' and 'dialogic expansion'. 'Dialogic contraction' acknowledges the alternative voice, however, the space for dialogic alternatives is closed or limited. 'The dialogic contraction' has two subcategories: 'disclaim' and 'proclaim'. 'Disclaim' indicates locutions that invoke some prior utterances or alternative positions to replace or reject them directly. 'Disclaim', in turn, is further divided into two subcategories 'deny' and 'counter'. 'Deny' can be expressed when a writer explicitly denies another's viewpoint through

negation as (not, no, nothing, none of us, never, rarely). 'Counter', for Martin and White (2005), "includes formulations which represent the current proposition as replacing or supplanting, and thereby 'countering', a proposition which would have been expected in its place" (p. 120), such as (although, 'yet', and so on). Under 'Proclaim', the category covers "those formulations which, rather than directly rejecting or overruling a contrary position, act to limit the scope of dialogistic alternatives in the ongoing colloquy" (Martin & White, 2005, p. 121). Proclaim is further subcategorized into three sub-types: 'concur', 'pronounce', and 'endorse'. 'Concur' refers to formulations that explicitly announce the text producer agrees with or has the same knowledge as the potential reader. Text producers use such a category to overtly announce their agreement with their audience. 'Concur' can either be in terms of 'affirm' or 'concede'. 'Pronounce' covers formulations that involve authorial emphases or explicit authorial interventions. In other words, the text producer here clearly intervenes in the text to emphasize the proposition's value such as ', the facts of the matter are that, I contend, and the truth of the matter is that'. Endorse deals with "those formulations by which propositions sourced to external sources are construed by the authorial voice as correct, valid, undeniable or otherwise maximally warrantable" (Martin & White, 2005, p. 126). In this connection, Jujugenia et al. (2021) argue that the endorse resource validates the proposition that has been sourced externally (e.g., display, demonstrate, and discover).

The other type of Heteroglossic Engagement is 'Dialogic Expansion'. White (2003) argues that such type is realized by "these wordings, entertains dialogically alternative positions and voices" (p. 262). In the same vein, Matthiessen et al. (2010) explain that Dialogic Expansion "refers to speaker/writer bringing in others' perspectives in the process of evaluation by allowing alternative voices and positions" (p. 91). For Martin and White (2005) Dialogic Expansion is subdivided into 'entertain' and 'attribute'. 'Entertain' includes those expressions used by the text producer to state their positions in addition to open possibilities in the viewpoints. Modal auxiliaries are typically used to represent it such as 'may', modal attributes such as 'it is possible that', modal adjuncts such as 'perhaps', some mental verbs such as 'I think', by evidence/appearance-based postulations as 'it seems', and certain types of pseudo questions (Martin & White, 2005; Hien & Toan, 2014). 'Attribute' is another dialogically expansive element that attributes propositions to external sources, disassociating them from the internal authorial voice of the text. This is achieved through the grammar of directly and indirectly reported speech and thought. Attribute is further subdivided into two sub-categories: 'acknowledge' and 'distance'. 'Acknowledge' deals with "locutions where there is no overt indication, at least via the choice of the framer, as to where the authorial voice stands with respect to the proposition" (Martin & White, 2005, p. 112). Usually, this is realized by reporting verbs such as (report, say, state, announce, and declare). This might signal to the text receivers that the text producer selects a less resistant stance to the proposition. 'Distance' occurs when a text producer distances himself from another viewpoint by reporting verbs as 'claim' (Martin & White, 2005). Martin and White's subcategories of the Engagement system will be illustrated in the following figure:

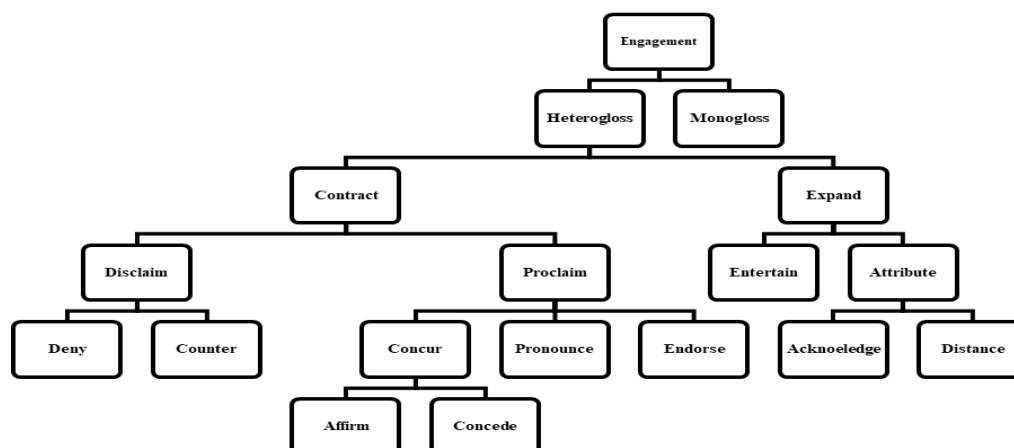


Figure 1. The Engagement System Adopted by Martin and White (2005, p. 133)

In the field of translation studies, Appraisal theory has mostly been developed since 2012. The publication of Munday's book "Evaluation in Translation: Critical Points of Translator Decision Making" (2012) is considered the main reference for several studies in this field in the following years. He believes that Appraisal Theory provides a means to highlight the translators' lexical intervention and evaluate its effectiveness. The majority of studies on Appraisal Theory in translation have been empirical and involve a comparison between the ST and TT. Concerning engagement in translation, different studies looked at how Engagement affects translation. However, different findings have been produced. Vandepitte et al. (2011) focused on epistemic values and expressions. They adopted Martin and White's (2005) topological perspective on the value and orientation of subjectivity–objectivity and high–low certainty. The analysis of their study focuses on the shifts made in epistemic modals. The findings show that there is a clear trend towards greater levels of certainty in the target texts, especially in the earlier translation. In contrast, Qian (2012) found that the resulting text omits some explicit resources of Engagement (such as certainly, of course, and 'I think'). Such omission leaves the speaker's position somewhat vague compared to the ST. There is another study introduced by Rosa

(2013) who used Martin and White's Engagement subsystems of contraction and expansion to understand different forms of discourse representation. These forms ranged from the narrative report of speech acts (which gives the narrator maximal power and minimal solidarity with characters) to free direct speech (which gives maximal solidarity to characters while limiting the narrator's power). Munday's (2015) work explores the potential for the use of Engagement Resources and Graduation as tools for determining the positioning of a translator or interpreter. He analyzes how the reporting verbs themselves reflect the stance of the author.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study limits itself to Martin and White's system of Engagement which is part of a theory for modeling evaluative language, known as appraisal theory (2005). The data of this study were collected from the 'Voice Section' of the British online newspaper 'Independent' published in English and Arabic in 2023. A qualitative approach was adopted in this study to check two articles and their translation. The first source text is entitled 'Republicans were wrong, Trump's legal troubles have hurt him in a general election that was published on 25 August 2023 and the second one is entitled 'Did Trump just dismantle his own Jan 6 defense? That was published on 18 September 2023. These two texts are written by Garcia and retrieved from <https://www.independent.co.uk/>. The target texts were collected from the Arabic Version of 'The Independent, (Independent Arabia), retrieved from <https://www.independentarabia.com/>. The first target text is entitled 'الجمهوريون مخطئون والمشكلات القانونية أضرت ترمب' that was published on 28 August, 2023 and the second one is entitled 'هل نسف ترمب للتو دفاعه بخصوص أحداث 6 يناير؟' that was published on 24 September, 2023.

The main steps of this study are to identify, categorize, and describe the Engagement resources in the ST and the TT in comparison to check whether there are shifts of Engagement resources in the translation or not. The shifts in the translation of Engagement Resources were caused by the four most notable translation methods, namely, addition, omission, modulation, and couplet methods which consist of two methods of translation such as (modulation + addition). A suggested translation will be provided when needed.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data, shifts in Engagement Resources were caused by four translation methods: addition, omission, modulation, and couplet:

A. Addition

Addition is unjustified stylistic elements and information or stylistic effects that are not present in the ST (Delisle et al., 1999). For Chen (2012, p. 8), additional evaluative expressions involve three types "affording additional evaluative expressions, affording more specific evaluative expressions and intensifying the degree of meaning in evaluative expressions". Addition, in this study, is a translation method that adds more evaluative meaning to the TT even though such resources do not appear in the ST or they may appear in ST but with a lower degree of evaluation.

Text (1):

ST: "Prosecutors have argued that Mr. Trump not only attempted to defraud the American public but that he did so when he knew that it was not the truth" (Garcia, 2023a), The Independent, 18 September, 2023.

TT: وَجَادَلَ المُدْعَوْنَ العَامُونَ فِي أَنَّ السَّيِّدَ تَرَمْبَ لَمْ يَكُنْ فَقَطْ يُحَاوِلُ الاحْتِيَالَ عَلَى الْجُمْهُورِ الْأَمِيرِكِيِّ، بَلْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ تِلْكَ لَيْسَتْ الْحَقِيقَةُ (Independent Arabia, 24 September, 2023).

It seems that the text producer frames another voice in such a way as to acknowledge the proposition. This may be a sign to the reader that the text producer has chosen a less resistant attitude to the proposition. The verb expression 'argue' is categorized under (Engagement– Heterogloss- Expansion- Attribute- Acknowledge. Such expression is used by the text producer when the authorial voice is not easy to distinguish in the proposition, see (Martin & White, 2005). Evaluative reporting verbs like 'argue' can be used to signal this rhetorical move (Chatterjee, 2008). Actually, they are also used to indicate reader follows the flow of discourse (Fathi, 1999). The translators convey 'argue' into Arabic as (جادل). Indeed, such expression has the most accurate dictionary meaning rather than the most appropriate one. Since the translators here captured Engagement Resource but they made additions in that they strengthened the TT. They did not preserve the same communicative function of such resource since the Arabic verb 'جادل' is more evaluative than the English verb 'argue'. Besides, this translation is inappropriate in this context because such expression can be used in the Glorious Quran and classical Arabic literature (Farghal, 1995). So, using such expression can digress the text typology from a political 'argumentative' text into a literary or religious one. As a result, the translator violates the political genre. Translators should be aware of how to render the Engagement Resource appropriately since the political text has its own conventionalized genre. Furthermore, the intentionality is violated since it did not achieve the author's goals (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981). The Arabic verb 'يرى' is the most appropriate equivalence of 'argue' in political text. The proposed translation can be as follows:

وَيَرَى المُدْعَوْنَ العَامُونَ أَنَّ السَّيِّدَ تَرَامِبَ لَمْ يَكُنْ فَقَطْ يُحَاوِلُ الاحْتِيَالَ عَلَى الْجُمْهُورِ الْأَمِيرِكِيِّ، بَلْ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ تِلْكَ لَيْسَتْ الْحَقِيقَةُ.

B. Omission

Omission, in this domain, is the unjustifiable suppression of elements in the ST that leads to translation error (Delisle et al., 1999). Omission, here, is an unjustified translation method that removes the Engagement Resources and makes the target text less subjective than the source one. The following examples show the unjustified omission of Engagement:

Text (2):

ST: "It could hurt his chances against Joe Biden" (Garcia, 2023b), The Independent, 25 August, 2023.

TT: ومن شأن ذلك أن يقلل فرصه أمام بايدن

(Independent Arabia, 28 August, 2023).

Text (3):

ST: "If Republicans wind up looking like Mr. Trump's legal defense team, voters might be repelled from voting for them, which could, in turn, cost the GOP their majority in the House" (Garcia, 2023b), The Independent, 25 August, 2023.

TT: وإذا انتهى النواب الجمهوريون إلى الظهور بشكل يشبه فريق الدفاع القانوني عن ترمب، فإن الناخبين الأميركيين قد ينفرون من التصويت لصالحهم،

وهو ما من شأنه أن يكلف الحزب الجمهوري سيطرته على الأغلبية في مجلس النواب. (Independent Arabia, 28 August, 2023).

In the above-mentioned examples, Text (2) and Text (3), the text producer has the same intentionality to express the assessment of likelihood. Both of them are conveyed into the TT in the same way. In Text (2), 'could' is used to indicate the possibility that Trump's chances of winning against his rival Biden may be affected. In Text (3) 'could' is used to indicate that if Republicans stop defending Trump, voters will not vote for them, and this may reduce the GOP's control over the House. For Martin and White (2005), 'could' is one of the modal auxiliaries that can be used to express 'entertain' options that open up the dialogic space for alternative positions.

This Engagement Resource is omitted in TT without any justifiable reason. In such a case, Al-Shunnag (2014) found that the omission of modal expressions increased the sense of certainty and commitment conveyed. These significant changes will certainly have an impact on the reader of the TT. It seems that the omission shows the translator's unawareness of the Engagement resources. The suggested translation can use the particle (imperfect verb'+ qad'قد). Aziz (1989) indicates that when the particle (قد) comes with the imperfect verb, it functions as a possibility modality. The suggested translation of Text (2):

وهذا قد يقلل فرصه أمام بايدن.

The suggested translation of Text (3)

وإذا انتهى النواب الجمهوريون إلى الظهور بشكل يشبه فريق الدفاع القانوني عن ترمب، فإن الناخبين الأميركيين قد ينفرون من التصويت لصالحهم، وهذا قد يقلل من سيطرة الحزب الجمهوري على الأغلبية في المجلس النواب.

Text (4):

ST: "Furthermore, the negative headlines will likely not relent as the campaign continues" (The Independent, 25 August, 2023).

TT: والأكثر من ذلك، أن العناوين الإخبارية السلبية لن تتوقف عن الانتشار مع استمرار الحملات الانتخابية.

(Independent Arabia, 28 August, 2023).

The text producer in this example makes an assessment of likelihood via modal attributes (likely). By doing so, he lessens his commitment to the truth value of the proposition. Likely belong to Engagement-Heterogloss-Expansion-Entertain (Martin & White, 2005). Such expressions are commonly used for the presence of doubts, see Halliday (1985). It can be noted that such an expression of the author's assessment of likelihood is not conveyed into the target text. The translators omit the expression 'likely'. Such omission can increase the sense of certainty and commitment to a given proposition. Moreover, the intentionality is violated since the translators did not achieve the text producer's goals (Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981). The appropriate rendition can be illustrated as follows:

والأكثر من ذلك فمن المرجح ألا تتوقف العناوين الإخبارية السلبية عن الانتشار مع استمرار الحملات الانتخابية.

Even though the translators are unaware of the functionality of 'entertain' in another place, they can capture this expression and convey it appropriately to the TT. Consider the following example:

Text (5):

ST: "But one aspect of the interview stood out and will likely be highlighted by prosecutors in Mr. Trump's legal battles" (Garcia, 2023a), The Independent, 18 September, 2023.

لكن أحد جوانب المقابلة كان لافتاً ومن المرجح أن يُسلط المدعون العامون الضوء عليه في معارك السيد ترامب القانونية.

(Independent Arabia, 24 September, 2023).

By comparing the Arabic translation with the English one, in Text (5), it can be noticed that there is no shift between them and the translators maintain the likelihood in TT when conveying 'Likely' into TT as المرجح.

C. Modulation

Modulation, in general, refers to the method of translation that is used to approximate non-parallel source and target language categories. It is a shift in point of view Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). Modulation, for Molina (2002), is a technique of translation that "changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category about the ST; it can be lexical or structural" (p. 510). So, it should not be confused with the term 'modulation' used in SFG by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) which means a type of modality that is concerned with obligation and inclination. Modulation, for Seo (2012) is "a translation method which involves a variation of the message obtained through a change in resources of attitudinal

meaning" (p. 274). In this study, modulation is a method of translation that involves a variation of the message obtained through a change between the categories of Engagement. In other words, the translator may achieve another subcategory of the Engagement system rather than the intended one.

Text (6)

(ST): "Indeed, when your humble reporter was in North Carolina in the days after Mr. Trump's second indictment related to his handling of classified documents, some supporters told me that the indictment made them support him" (Garcia, 2023b), *The Independent*, 25 August, 2023.

(TT): *بالطبع*، عندما كان مراسلكم كاتب هذه السطور في ولاية كارولينا الشمالية في الأيام التي تلت صدور اللائحة الاتهامية الثانية بحق السيد ترمب، المتعلّقة بطريقة تعامله مع الملفات المصنّفة سرية، بعض من أنصاره قالوا لي إن الاتهام الجديد قد دفعهم لدعمه.

(Independent Arabia, 28 August, 2023).

Text (7)

(ST): "Of course, these numbers came before Mr. Trump's most recent arrest and the mugshot released from the Fulton County jail in Georgia" (Garcia, 2023b), *The Independent*, 25 August, 2023.

(TT): *بالطبع*، إن تلك الأرقام كانت قد صدرت قبل آخر اعتقال تعرض له السيد ترمب ونشر صورته الجنائية من سجن مقاطعة فولتون في ولاية جورجيا (Independent Arabia, 28 August, 2023).

It is true that the expressions 'indeed' and 'of course' are categorized under (Engagement- Heterogloss- Contract – proclaim). But they don't belong to the same subcategory. 'Indeed', for Martin and White (2005), is categorized under 'pronounce'. Such category covers formation which includes the text producer's emphases or explicit interventions. This expression reflects the text producer's high degree of commitment to the truth value of the proposition. In addition to that using such expression can influence the audience's attitudes, beliefs, and expectations. While the Engagement Resource 'of course' belongs to concur – affirm. By using 'of course' the text producer presents himself as simply agreeing with the text receiver.

Although the expressions 'indeed' and 'of course' belong to two different subcategories, the translators convey both 'indeed' and 'of course' into TT as *بالطبع*. Translating 'of course' as *بالطبع* can achieve the exact Engagement equivalence while translating 'indeed' as *بالطبع* can make modulation since translators achieve another subcategory of Engagement which is concur – affirm and as a result, they made a shift in translating Engagement Resources.

The adverb 'indeed' has the following Arabic potential equivalents: "فاعلاً، حقاً، بالفعل، حقيقة، في الواقع" (Badawi, 2003, p. 533). Selecting the appropriate optimal equivalence is mainly depends on the context of situation of the text. The suggested translation is:

في الواقع، عندما كان مراسلكم كاتب هذه السطور في ولاية كارولينا الشمالية في الأيام التي تلت صدور اللائحة الاتهامية الثانية بحق السيد ترمب، المتعلّقة بطريقة تعامله مع الملفات المصنّفة سرية، بعض من أنصاره قالوا لي إن الاتهام الجديد قد دفعهم لدعمه.

D. Couplet Methods (Modulation + Addition)

Text (8):

ST: "Liz Cheney said that former New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani – who is also indicted in the case in Fulton County, Georgia – reportedly drunkenly told Mr. Trump he should just declare victory prematurely" (Garcia, 2023a), *The Independent*, 18 September, 2023.

TT:

قالت ليز تشيني إنَّ التقارير تُشير إلى أنَّ عمدة مدينة نيويورك السابق رودي جوليانى – الذي اتهم أيضاً في القضية في مقاطعة فولتون، جورجيا – أخبر السيد ترمب في حالة سكر أنه يجب أن يعلن النصر قبل موعِد صُدور النتائج رسمياً. (Independent Arabia, 24 September 2023)

In the above example, the text producer gives a chance to another external voice to be presented alongside his voice. 'Reportedly' for The Merriam Webster Dictionary (2004), means "according to report" (p. 615). Such expression belongs to attribute acknowledge. Martin and White (2005) argue that "in identifying certain attributions as instances of acknowledge we attend narrowly only to the semantics of the framing device (typically the reporting verb)" (p. 112). They state that formulations that are sometimes categorized as 'hearsay' like 'reportedly' are also considered as attribution. Truly, there is no overt indication, in the ST, whether the text producer proclaims or distances himself from the proposition. However, in Arabic translation, the translators added a grammatical marker of certainty (إن). Such a marker can emphasize the proposition and belong to Proclaim Engagement. This addition is unjustified since there is no indication of certainty in the original text. As a result, using such a marker in TT can increase the sense of certainty and commitment to the proposition that former New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani told Mr. Trump he should just declare victory prematurely. Consequently, it changes the position of the text producer from acknowledge to Proclaim Engagement. The suggested translation is as follows:

قالت ليز تشيني كما تشير التقارير بأن عمدة مدينة نيويورك السابق رودي جوليانى – الذي اتهم أيضاً في القضية في مقاطعة فولتون، جورجيا – أخبر السيد ترمب في حالة سكر أنه يجب أن يعلن النصر قبل موعِد صُدور النتائج رسمياً

Text (9)

ST: "If Mr. Trump admits that he knowingly deceived the public, this would be a boon to the prosecution" (Garcia, 2023a), *The Independent*, 18 September, 2023.

TT:

إذا اعترف السيد ترمب بأنه خدع الجمهور عن علم، فسيكون ذلك بمثابة نعمة للادعاء . (Independent Arabia, 24 September, 2023).

It is clear that the text producer deliberately uses the modal auxiliary 'Would' rather than 'Will' to say that if Mr. Trump admitted that he knowingly deceived the people, this admission could be a reward for the prosecution and as a

result, they could be pleased. In fact, 'Would' is one of the modal auxiliaries that can be used to express 'entertain' options that open up the dialogic space for alternative positions. The translators make modulation when instead of opening up the dialogic space for alternative positions they close this space. The suggested translation can use the particle 'قد'. Aziz (1989) indicates that when the particle (قد) comes with the imperfect verb, it functions as a possibility modality. In addition to that, the intentionality is also violated.

Since such resources work at the textual level, it is important to refer to the uses of *ان* and *اذا* in Arabic conditional clauses. There is a difference between *ان* and *اذا* in the conditional clauses. '*اذا*' indicates the verification of the occurrence of the conditional act, while '*ان*' does not indicate verification, but rather indicates doubt about its occurrence. The difference between (*ان الشرطية*) and (*اذا الشرطية*) is that the first is applied to what is doubted to happen and the second is applied to what is certain to happen (Al-Aza, 2015, p. 190). From the previous discussion the suggested translation can be as follows:

ان اعترف السيد ترامب بأنه خدع الجمهور فقد يكون ذلك مكسب للإدعاء.

It is important to mention that in another place for example in Text (10), the text producer opts to use the entertain Engagement 'would' in the same way that appeared in the previous example but in this text the translators convey 'would' appropriately. Consider the following example:

Text (10):

ST: "This is to say nothing of the GOP's potential plans to impeach Mr. Biden, which many voters would see as (pun intended) trumped-up charges" (Garcia, 2023b), The Independent, 25 August, 2023.

وكل ذلك من دون أن نشير إلى نية الحزب الجمهوري واحتمالية تنفيذ خططهم للعمل على عزل السيد بايدن، الذي قد يعتبره كثير من الناخبين (بشكل ساخر) مشابهاً للاتهامات المفبركة على مثال ما يواجهه ترمب. (Independent Arabia, 28 August, 2023)

However, it is important to mention that in some cases the translators appropriately convey the Engagement Resources into the TT.

Text (11):

ST: "It's true that the indictments have done little to move Republican primary voters. Ø A CBS News poll released on Sunday before the debate showed that 62 percent of Republican voters would back Mr. Trump was the primary contest held today and 77 percent say that the four indictments against the former president are politically motivated" (Garcia, 2023b), The Independent, 25 August, 2023.

TT:

صحيح أن لائحة الاتهامات ضد ترمب لم تؤثر كثيراً في تغيير قناعات المقترعين الجمهوريين في الانتخابات التمهيدية. لكن نتائج استطلاع كانت أجرتة محطة "سي بي أس" الإخبارية يوم الأحد قبل مناظرات هذا الأسبوع، أظهرت أن 62 في المئة من الناخبين الجمهوريين المستطلعة آراؤهم سيدعمون ترمب إذا أجريت الانتخابات التمهيدية اليوم، فيما قال 77 في المئة من المستطلعة آراؤهم أن الملفات الاتهامية ضد ترمب مسيسة.

(Independent Arabia, 28 August 2023).

In the above example, the text producer introduces the proposition by using the Engagement Resource concur 'it is true' to create a relationship with his reader. After that, he implicitly denies the first part. The underlined expressions are subcategories of Engagement. The first one is explicit 'it is true' which is considered as 'Engagement – heteroglossic- contract- proclaim-concur- concede'. For Martin and White (2005), the term concede means to admit to be true. The second one is implicit 'Ø'. It seems that such implicit relation that holds between these two sentences is that Engagement- Heterogloss- Contract- Disclaim- Counter. In fact, "The functionality of values of concur is complicated by the fact that they often occur as a precursor to a countering" (Martin & White, 2005, p. 124). Martin and White (2005) add in this case "the authorial voice first presents itself as agreeing with the con construed reader with respect to a proposition, only to step back, so to speak, and to indicate a rejection of what is presented as the natural assumptions arising from that initial proposition" (p. 124). Such a case, for Hatim and Mason (1997), is considered a counter-argumentation. Counter-argumentation is either expressed explicitly as ('but', 'however', etc.) or implicitly (by using no explicit adversative conjunctive, but rather by using a clause to express the contrast). Al-Maamari (2017) explains this idea by stating that "the implicit counter-argumentation pattern is a thesis-rebuttal-substantiation, but without adversative signals. The translator appropriately and explicitly connected the propositions of the text" (p. 106). The translators, actually, need to turn an implied counter-argument into an explicit one, by retrieving the suppressed connector (Hatim & Mason, 1997). So, in this example, translators nicely convey and join the two sentences. They started the first sentence by using the engagement equivalence 'صحيح أن' and showed the implicit relation of contrast by using the Engagement Resource 'لكن' that is used to introduce new information as contrastive to that introduced in the first part.

V. CONCLUSION

The present study has concluded the important role of Engagement Resources in the process of translating political texts. It seems that the translators are not well aware of the Engagement Resources provided by the text producer as well as they give much attention to propositional meaning rather than evaluative meaning. In so doing the translators couldn't capture the intended function of such resources and render the text more dialogistically open or closed as well as violate the intentionality of the text producer. The shifts in the translation of Engagement Resources were caused by different translation methods, namely, addition, omission, modulation, and couplet methods. In some cases, complex problems were raised in translating such resources. The shifts can result in strengthening, weakening, changing the

function of Engagements, or losing the entire function of Engagement Resources in TT. The strengthening results either from the unjustified addition of Engagement Resources or from the unjustified omission of modal expressions; Weakening results from other cases of omission of the Engagement Resources and the changing of the function results from the modulation. However, as it is noted, in some cases the translators appropriately convey the Engagement Resources into the TT. Engagement resources are universal and can be found both in English and Arabic. Such resources are used to show the writer's opinion as well as how to engage other voices in the text. However, in some cases, the translators succeeded in conveying these resources. To come up with a communicatively adequate and desirable translation, the translators should consider the function of Engagement Resources including co-text and context. In this sense, the functional (evaluative) equivalence rather than the literal (neutral) one should be found in the process of translating Engagement.

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