

Categorizing Declarative Speech Acts in English – Arabic Political Translation: A Pragmatic Study

Wafaa Dahham Mohammed

Translation Department, College of Arts, Tikrit University, Salahadin, Iraq

Abstract— Declarative speech acts are those acts that affect immediate changes in the world via their utterance. The specification of declarative speech acts raises problematic area as not all declarative utterances serve out performatively. The specificity of pragmatic conditions of declarative acts lead to another problem in that setting out the same function and affecting the same immediate change would not similarly be lexicalized in the two different natural languages. Therefore, declarative speech acts will pose difficulties for translators if they are unaware of categorizing their pragmatic conditions appropriately and integrating their process interpreting with affecting immediate perlocutionary purposively. Accordingly, it aims at: 1) setting some felicity conditions for determining sensibly whether the specified declarative expressions serve out performatively as genuine declarative acts or not. 2-Examining whether English declarative acts are perceived performatively in Arabic. 3- Exercising to what extents do the translators transfer declarative intentioned effects. and 4- Proposing certain pragmatic parameters for interpreting situational bounded expressions and providing some remedies for mistranslated verbs. The objective of the study is fairly confined to a number of declarative acts selected from dialogues, comments, statements and debates of English TV (e.g. Al-Jazeera TV, BBC, among many others). The main result shows that declarative acts are performatively influenced by contextual nature. The result also shows that many declarative expressions can alternatively name different illocutionary act. From functional perspective, the perception of English declarative acts is different from the Arabic one. Thus, the most accurate rendering of declarations is based on the correspondence between perception and immediate perlocutionary affects.

Index Terms— Categorizing Speech Act Verb, Declarative Act, Performative Structure, Pragmatics, Translation .

I. INTRODUCTION

Declarative speech acts are likely to be more formalized and more terse than other classes of acts, besides; they are purposively judged by certain pragmatic criteria and determined by certain conditions derived from certain

semantic rules to be taken as genuine acts. Then, some of these acts depend on linguistic institution, extra- linguistic institution, authorized person and formal occasion some others depend on the representation of linguistic institution only. Hence, not all declarative expressions are virtually taken as performative. Within pragmatics field, declarative acts are distinguished by the context and action. On other hand, what is considered a declarative in English may not be possible to be declarative in Arabic.

The manifestation of declarative acts in Arabic entails bringing about appropriate equivalent Arabic declarative verbs that can achieve the same rang of affection in Arabic as it is influenced by English verbs.

This paper therefore comes to shade light on the effects of declarative speech acts in political texts and setting out their appropriate Arabic counterpart.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Declaratives in English

A. Declarative Conceptualization in English

Declaratives are interactional acts by means of which utterances realistically provide into existence immediate changes to the world and bring about a correspondence between propositional content and reality (Searle, 1979, p. 19).

Wunderlich (1976, p. 112) focuses on the speaker's status, in his account of declaratives; he views declaratives as those acts that are virtually conducted if only the utterer adequately possesses the authority not only to issue declarative utterances; but to turn this utterances into facts in correspondence to the world reality.

Bach and Harnish (1979, p. 17) put emphasize on the interactional achievement of utterances, believing that utterances can be lexicalized as declaratives, if only two criteria are legitimately brought into performativity; these are: a) an official binding imported into the context of institution for

which they are made. b) affecting changes in institutional state of affairs.

Allen (1998, p. 10-11) takes the hearer's evaluation as criteria for identifying declaratives; claiming that the hearer should recognize that the speaker does even have the intention to lexicalize his utterance in a context as a declarative act. Al-Sulaimaan (2011, p. 293) identifies declaratives in terms of the involved propositional contents, believing that the successful performance of declarative speech acts is conventionally based on the correspondence between the propositional content and the world. Henceforth, for the utterance to be taken as a declarative act, the propositional content should adequately bring about to the existence certain state of affairs into the world reality. Mey (2001:117) avers that declaratives are acts that institutionally change the world via utterances in which the utterer has to have a special institutional role in specific context.

Declarative speech acts are utterances that are intentionally uttered to affect immediate changes in the institutional affairs via their utterance. They have strong tendency to rely on elaborating extra institution. Such speech acts mainly declare something to be done such as naming or assigning role (Salt, 2004, p. 1039).

B. Characteristic Features of Declaratives:

- 1) Declaratives is the category of speech act that generally has some extra linguistic dimension. It is preferably termed formal speech acts. Due to, they are attributedly intentioned; besides, they can only be virtually validated under specific communicative situations.
- 2) Declaratives are feasibly sub-classified into linguistic declaratives and extra- linguistic declaratives, both of the subclasses are linguistic speech acts in the sense the are pinpointed on creating new fact. However, linguistic declarative acts are sufficiently performed by the institution of language and need no further non- linguistic institutions for validating their execution; thus, anyone can state, order, and announce at any time. Conversely, extra – linguistic declaratives are insufficiently empowered by means of language alone; but instead fairly stipulated by non-linguistic institutions of authority, conventional occasion, rituals, etc. for example, adjourning a meeting can only counted in certain occasion; declaring wars can only be pronounced by authorized person...etc. (Searle, 2002, p. 169).
- 3) Declaratives are abstractly negotiated to invoke uniqueness that differ from other classes of speech acts in that they admittedly lexicalize no speakers' attitudes other than the speakers' intentions to bring about institutional facts into existence. Thus, "to absolve" means not to express the absolver's attitude but to grant absolve and brings it into the world reality (Mey, 2008, p. 654).
- 4) In spite of some correspondences between declarative acts and performative verbs, the meaning of declarative act is identified not by a means of the performative verb, but regularly by means of speech act components and involved described properties. Simply because performative verbs mostly show substantial overlap with

other categories; besides the performative verb is insuffice for locating the meanings of all declaratives completely. Accordingly, it is the component of illocutionary act which will serve purposively for setting out the meaning of declarations correspondingly (Vanderveken, 1985, pp. 12 – 20).

- 5) The same declarative speech act may conventionally meet with different typical intentions in different cultures and languages.
- 6) For declaratives to be accurately abounded, the right form of words has to be matched with the right form of occasion (Finch, 2003, p. 161).
- 7) A more formal occasion is casually entitled (Searle, 2002, p. 169).

C. Conventional Perquisites of Declaratives:

For declarative acts to be validly materialized, certain conventional conditions have to be jointly met; as such:

- 1- The right context has to be matched with the right form of words (Finch, 2003, p. 161).
- 2- A person duly authorized and recognized as authorized by audiences has constitutively to utter declaratives for bringing them as facts in real world (Searle, 2002, p. 169). Thusly, only certain authorized person for example (judge / priest) can pronounce man and wife.
- 3- A more formal occasion is causally entailed for some declaratives in which the speaker has to utter the right expression in its special ritual phase for example pronouncing wife and husband, adjourning meeting, declaring ...etc. However, no formal occasion is ultimately required for all declarations, some declaratives as stating, saying, permitting, etc. requires no formal occasion (Searle, 2002, p. 170) .
- 4- Extra socio – linguistic institution along with utterance production for putting declaratives in continual performative status in bringing about the desired changes (Searle, 2002, p. 169- 170).
- 5- The speaker's intention must connotatively own a declarative status that plausibly creates the world immediate changes as it is availed in the propositions.

D. Syntactic Formula of Declaratives

Declaratives are formally alike in that they are in declarative (statement) form. They normally involve a subject with a first person typically "I". And also in each case declarative statements have to be in the present tense to be qualified as a performative act. Due to, they are basically pronounced for affecting and acting in real world situation (Austin, 1975, p. 57). Since, if we change the declarative statement " I name this ship Saucy" to " I named this ship Saucy, the declarative act of naming is completely vanished. And all what we are doing is reporting the event not performing it. Thence, they cannot be taken in the past (Finch, 2003, p. 161). Actually, with performative / or no performative verb is being used and strong tendency for including indicative mode (Mey, 2001, p. 117).

Searle (1979, p. 19) postulates declarative syntactic formula as follows:

I verb NP + be predicate.

E. Declaratives Felicity Conditions

To show how declaratives are appropriately materialized, certain set of conventional contextual procedures that are abstractedly reviewed from declaratives features, use and derived from certain semantic rules should be roughly obtained. These are the felicity conditions which satisfy the performative occurrence of declaratives, they are as follows:

- 1- Propositional content condition: propositional content of declaratives must represent something takes place at the time of declaring.
- 2- Preparatory condition: the speaker is actually capable of carrying out the action of declaration utterance and the hearer recognizes that the speaker can carry out the declaration of his utterance.
- 3- Sincerity condition: the speaker really believes, intends, and desires to carry out the action of declaration.
- 4- Essential condition: consists of performing an action that brings into existence a state of affairs by presenting on self as performing that action
- 5- (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985, p. 85).

F. English Declarative Verbs

The postulated English declarative verbs are listed as follows:

contain, declare, renounce, disclaim, disown, resign, repudiate, disavow, retract, abdicate, abjure, deny, disinherit, surrender, capitulate, approve, confirm, sanction, ratify, homologate, bless, curse, dedicate, consecrate, disapprove, stipulate, name, call, define, abbreviate, nominate, authorize, license, close, suspend, adjourn, terminate, dissolve, denounce, vote, veto, enact, legislate, promulgate, nominate, decree, confer, grant, bestow, accord, cede, rule, adjudge, adjudicate, condemn, sentence, damn, clear, acquit, disculpate, exonerate, pardon, forgive, absolve, cancel, annule, abolish, abrogate, revoke, repeal, rescind, retract, sustain, bequeath, baptize and excommunicate (Werzabica, 2002, p. 7).

2. Declaratives in Arabic

A. Declarative Speech Act Conceptualization

Declaratives are certain social behavior that virtually effect institutional acts by human via saying words (Sahrawi, 2005, p. 10). Declaratives are also viewed as those acts that relate not to social exchange nor to represent speaker's attitude, but they are those acts that effect on world reality, create facts, and changes the others behaviors and attitude (Fakhoori, 1990, p. 89).

Declaratives are extremely integrated in the institutional practice and fairly influence immediate changes by evoking status, authority and issuing instructions and orders (Keeni, 2008, p. 206).

B. Conventional Procedural Perquisites for Declaratives

- 1- Declaratives are mainly those utterances that are negotiated for substantially promoting changes and affording facts with existence property.
- 2- Declaratives must be pronounced deliberately by an authorized or enunciated by institutional power.
- 3- To be successful, declarative acts should show a coincident between the uttered pattern, bringing performative changes and the sender's statue. Otherwise, declaratives will be wrongly violated from the sender's intent to perform other unrelated intentions (Sahrawi, 2005, p. 10).

C. Declaratives Appropriate Performative Conditions

Arabic declaratives are those acts that bring into existence the state of implemented in the propositional content. Thenceforth, they are characterized by having the following components:

- 1- Illocutionary Point: consists of performing an action that assuredly brings affect into certain state of affairs as it is represented by the speaker.
- 2- Direction of Fit: they have word – to - world and world to words correspondence. In more elaborated term, the words have to match the world and the world must coincide with uttered words.
- 3- Expressed Psychological State: None assumed. However, the speaker actually intends not to express his attitude behind uttering declaratives; but to force certain state of affairs upon the world.

(Al-Sulaiman, 2004, p. 13).

Arabic Declarative Performative Verbs

Al- Sulaimaan (2004, p. 10) lists the following declarative performative verbs: يصرح , يعلن , يستقبل , ينكر , يستسلم , يستحسن , يجزم , يعلن , يبارك , يهدي يستهجن , يسمي , ينادي , يعرف , يختصر , يرشح , ينصب , يعين , يخول , يبدأ , يفتح , يعلق , ينهي , بصوت , يمنح , يحكم , يشجب , بعدم , يوضح , يعتذر , يسامح , يلغي , يعمد .

D. Characteristics Features of Arabic Declaratives

To formulize the linguistic tools for eventuating declarative speech acts compatibly, the following characteristics should be idealized considerably:

- 1- Declaratives are acutely built around pronouncing judgment determinately established on intuitions, reasons, or any facet related to the act valuable importance (Abd Al-Haq, 1993, p. 183).
- 2- Declaratives are linguistic performative tools abstractedly emitted for affecting the world, changing reality, and mutating human behavior into effect by means of pronouncing their formula in outright situations. Thus, if a Muslim said to his wife "انت طالق" or when Almighty Allah says on behalf of Zakaria "اسميتك يحيى", the speakers here will not report a description, but virtually execute acts

of divorcing and naming that change the world reality of the wife and bring into existence "The Name of Yahia". Declaratives can also be formalized purposively as answers for questions that bring into existence certain state, as in: "أقبل" as an answer for the judge's question "Do you accept marriage from....daughter of....?"; since, the utterer when utters "أقبل" assuredly means neither informing the judge nor notifying him with unknown information; but to transacts marriage norms (Al-Qaishi, 2011, p. 11).

- 3- Declarative utterances absolutely precede declarative acts. Since, the declarative execution of act is conditioned by the uttering on prior utterance previously. Thusly, uttering on declaratives will equally utilize the act eventuation ideally; as in: "بعتك ببني" and "زوجتك ابنتي" Since the acts of sale and marriage are only achieved after uttering their declarative formula (Mabkoot, 2009, p. 98).
- 4- Declaratives are reasonably holding more power performative force in nominating / effecting the executed acts by utterance, changing the speaker's statue, and bringing actions forth than other classes of acts. Accordingly, they are referred to as in Arabic as بالقوة "التصريح الانشائية" (Mottokel, 1986, p. 198).
- 5- To be valid, declaratives should show correspondence between utterance level, utterer's intent, and utterance context in bringing immediate world changes (Mottokel, 1986, p. 198).

E. Classes of Declaratives in Arabic

Declaratives are institutionally grouped in terms of said by involved into two types: -

- 1- One part declaratives: declarative acts are being negotiated by one utterance form from one side involved. In more elaborated term, they entail only one participant / speaker utters one utterance only to effectuate them as acts such as wills, entails, naming, declaring, fairing...etc.
- 2- Two - part declaratives: declarative acts bilaterally uttered, in which two utterances are categorically uttered by two involved participants from two unrelated sided to mark their felicitous execution. Such declaratives will evidently result on creating certain state as marriage and sale, ending an existence state as in divorcing, or overturning certain state as in emancipating and exculpating. Such act are only linguistically verified and also themselves socially materialized by means of language; marriage, for example, is inevitably an uttered contract with certain pattern pronounced by two parts (husband and wife) in which they have to seek his / her social constitution in marriage context by language (Esteitiah, 2008, p. 16).

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION

The ground now is prepared for a full analysis of the declarative speech acts. The data analysis will be represented by merging two neutral unrelated fields; namely, pragmatics and translation which will make a use of declarative characteristics, felicity conditions, besides syntactic formula of declaratives for establishing the status of declarative.

SL Text (1): I now **announce** America will lead a board collection to rule back terrorist tribes.

Context: This utterance is uttered by Obama addressed to the Americans notify them that America is now safer and he will provide the securities for the Americans who lodge in other countries.

- 1- الان اعلن ان امريكا ستقود مجموعة لجان لتستعيد السيطرة من جديد على المجاميع الارهابية.
- 2- اعلن الان ان الولايات المتحدة ستقود مجموعة المجلس للسيطرة من جديد على القبائل ارهابية.
- 3- أعلن ان الولايات المتحدة ستقود مجموعة المجلس للسيطرة من جديد على القبائل الارهابية.
- 4- أعلن ان امريكا ستقود مجموعة من الاعضاء لإعادة حكم القبائل الارهابية.

Pragmatic Analysis

The structure of the text here is actually typified by the English declarative performative verb "**announce**" which names the illocutionary force of announcement. It is purposively opted for announcing and notifying something to be known clearly. Further, it virtually effect immediate change of a related matter of so importance. A part of declarative formulization, the statue of declarative act is markedly established by a grammatical declarative sentence in an indicative mode with a first person subject "**I**" is being penetrated as performative marker within present tense performative verb by means of which the declarative felicitous execution is validly set forth. Additionally, an authorized person "Obama" declares such announcement act. The text also relatively accounts for the following set of execution conditions:

- 1- Propositional Condition: Obama conveys his announcing act at the exact moment of declaring.
- 2- Preparatory Condition: Obama is really the right authorized person to carry announcement and the Americans believe that he is capable of carrying out the announcement of his utterance.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: Obama purely intends to announce American people that America is now getting safer and he intends to follow the terrorist groups all over the world to protect the outsider emerged Americans.
- 4- Essential Conditions: Obama's utterance effects into existence a real world change by presenting himself as the performer of the announcement carried out in his utterances.

All the datum minutely exemplify that the perquisites for the successful execution of "announcing" are completely met. On

this basis, the text under investigation is legitimately executed as a declarative act of announcing.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

Announce / يبلغ

A close inspection to the text with its four renderings evidently manifest that the English declarative verb "announce" which effects the act of "announcing" in American real world is wrongly rendered into semantic equivalent verb "أعلن" by all the translators. However, the context is here inevitably not of declaring, but of announcing, since the equivalent "أعلن" is incongruently stemmed and it would be perceived differently in the target language. Thus, this mutual exchange relatively affords translation with a deviation case. Although, the two declarative verbs "declare" and "announce" may be approximately viewed as near; nonetheless, each one is typically based on clear separable signs.

Translational Analysis

Moreover, the explicit first person "I" is turned in all renderings into implicit one. This may be rightly attributed to the nature of Arabic language which tends to make a use of implicit first person than explicit one.

Regarding the status of rendition, it seems that translators (2) and (3) are highly confined to the propositional content of the text and ignore the context of the text totally. Translator (4) introduces an equivalent which seems to be belonged neither to the proposition nor to the context in which he reduces the force effect of the original text completely. As for translator (1) appears somehow to follow the context and proposition jointly. The point of weakness in his translation is his deviation along with his use of the verb "أعلن" on the basis of what have said so far, the following translation is likely to be proposed:

وأنا أبلغكم ان أمريكا الان ستقود مجموعة من اللجان لاستعادة السيطرة من جديد على المجاميع الارهابية.

SL Text (2): I call the Congress again to give additional authorities and resources to train and equipped the fighters.

Context: Obama in his speech suggesting that the Congress should support the fighters by extending the authorities.

TL Texts:

1. وها أنا اطلب الكونغرس وللمرة الثانية بمنحنا المزيد من الصلاحيات والموارد لتدريب وتجهيز مقاتلينا.
2. مرة اخرى ادعو مجلس النواب لإعطاء سلطات وموارد لتدريب المقاتلين وتجهيزهم.
3. ادعو الكونغرس مرة اخرى لمنح سلطات وموارد إضافية لتدريب وتجهيز المقاتلين.
4. ادعو الكونغرس مرة اخرى لإعطاء سلطات وموارد إضافية لتدريب المقاتلين وتجهيزهم.

Pragmatic Analysis

The present text is declarative speech act of "calling" hence it is tackled by the explicit declarative verb "call" which is positively names the force of "calling" along with the utterer status who is authoritatively positioned to call for such declarative act. "Call" is systematically both declarative and directive. "To call" in declarative sense means plausibly to effect with stronger sense and superiority a person, committee

or an entity to change world reality. There is also a performative structure virtually effects that the Congress should grant additional authorities and sources which conveys its effects by virtue of the first person subject "I" and present indicative mode. There are naturally appropriate declaration conditions for eventuating the process of calling, as in:

- 1- Propositional Content Condition: Obama expresses the proposition of calling implementing at the present moment of his declaration.
- 2- Preparatory Condition: Obama has the authority to call the Congress to approve and accept giving additional authorities and resources for the fighters.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: Obama faithfully intends calling the Congress to give the fighters additional authorities.
- 4- Essential Condition: Obama effects the Congress to approve and accept to provide fighters with sources and extend their authorities on his behalf as performing the act.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

To Call / يدعو

A careful inspection of the text under discussion with its four translations shows the declarative verb "call" that names the declaration act is reproduced by translator (1), (2) and (3) into the Arabic declarative verb (أدعو) and by translator (1) into "أطلب" أدعو as Arabic declarative verb reasonably means to bring acceptance and approval put forward immediate change for a matter of some importance. In turn, "أدعو" means "to call" which also names the exact illocutionary force of declarative act "call". Hence, translators (2), (3), and (4) have rightly brought into existence the appropriate declarative verb. Translator (1) has obviously reduced the effect of the declarative verb along with his equivalent verb "أطلب" by means of which he turned the declarative act into a directive one indicating a case of deviation in introducing the appropriate equivalent verb.

Translational Analysis

In regard to the performative status, admittedly all the translators turn the explicit first person subject into implicit one with a present tense act in an indicative mode in all renderings.

As for statue of the rendition, it is evidently clear that subject of translator (1) is translated semantically. The translator is so bounded on the propositional content of the text. Although, he throws some expressive words, the situational aspects are completely absent from his rendering. And although he has traced back the same proposition and kept the same tense and structure, he could not give a satisfactory equivalent.

Translator (2) has transferred the text communicatively in which he resorts on both the propositional content and context jointly. His translation seems in some extent close to the original text. The weak point to be mentioned in his translation is that he postpones the declarative verb "أدعو" to bring forward the focus on the adverb "مرة اخرى".

As for translator (3) and (4), the approximately give the same rendering. They have exercised both of the propositional content and the context adequately in their rendition. They hold the text as a whole in a context not as an isolated word in which they replicate the text satisfactorily and effectively.

SL text (3): we, the representative of United State of America in general Congress, **declare** that these United Colonies are, and of right to be free and independent states.

Context: Certain group of representatives in the United State Congress declare some colonies to be statutorily independent states in an official meeting of general Congress.

Pragmatic Analysis

The text has seemingly carried out the declarative verb "declare". It is actually described as the "primitive declarative verb" which virtually means to make something clearly known or announce certain state in an official statue usually with superiority and force. Thus, the verb "**declare**" inevitably, in terms of contextual correspondence, the authoritative position of the speakers influences two declarative illocutionary forces jointly, which are declaring and naming. This principally means that Members of Congress in pronouncing the text under discussion, they name and grant these colonies the authority to be independent states and / declare them statutorily as states. Then, there is a syntactic structure that effect the performative statue with first person subject "we" in declarative sentence and an indicative mode with present tense performative verb. Besides, the text admittedly reflects the following felicity conditions:

- 1- Propositional Content: Member of the American Congress pronounce the propositional content of declaring at the present that matches the course of moment of action.
- 2- Preparatory Condition: Members of the Congress are assuredly authorized persons who are capable of declaring states and the effect of their declaring is markedly recognized by European people.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: Members of the Congress really means to name and / declare colonies as state as they means nothing else.
- 4- Essential Condition: Members utterance neutrally influences into existence new states in world reality and represent them themselves as the utterers who performs this action.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

Declare / يعلن

A close inspection to the text under discussion with its four renderings shows that all the translators utilize the Arabic declarative verb "يعلن" as equivalent for the English verb "declare" which names the illocutionary force of text. "يعلن" in Arabic means purposively to effect an announcement to bring world change into reality in relation to the time of utterance based on the propositional content. Accordingly, all the subjects of translation have righteously effected the same account of achievement for the English declarative illocutionary act.

Translational Analysis

The explicit first person position that is use to fill the statue the performers is turned into explicit ones in translations (2) and (3) and into emphatic explicit in translation (1) and into implicit in translation (4). The performative formula is entirely reproduced a declarative structure in an indicative mode with present tense performative verb.

As for the concern of rendition, it seems that translator (1) has added relatively an Arabic emphatic first person plural that is not seemingly existed for the English first person plural. However, it does not wrongly effect the meaning; but is considered as an expressive emphatic point for heightening the role of representatives in structure of rendering. His use of the items "ولايات" as equivalent for "Colonies" and "دول" as equivalent for "states" within the source text context plausibly establishes a case deviation from source text contextual norms. As it is known that within the united states frame the colonies comes to mean "مستعمرات" not "ولايات", and states means "ولايات", but not "دول". Furthermore, the structure of rendering indicates a case of awkward in propositional connection.

Translator (2) seems to follow regularly both of the propositions of the text and tends in somehow to deviate from the context especially with using the item "ولايات" instead of "مستعمرات" as an equivalent for "states".

Subject of translation (3) virtually accords with both of the content and context. The translator has made rightly a use of all the propositions faithfully in accordance with context in which he has influenced the effects of the original text fully.

As for translation (4), it does seem to follow the context but, does not seem to exercise of the ST propositions totally. The translator has neglected the first part of the SL which identifies the authoritative statue of the utterers from his translation completely. Leaving in this a gab mistake in rendition as an important interrelated part from the SL is fully missed. The translator has falsely opted "دولاً" as it has no relation to the situation and United state conventions.

SL Text (4): You are **dissolved** from all allegiances to British crown.

Context: A British judge dissolves some people from political bonds which are impelled upon them as assumed by British law.

TL Texts

- 1- انتم غير ملزمون بالولاء للتاج البريطاني.
- 2- انتم مبروون من اي تبعات للحكومة الملكية البريطانية.
- 3- انت معفى من كل ولاء للتاج البريطاني.
- 4- انتم في حل من اي ولاء للتاج البريطاني.

Pragmatic Analysis

The text under discussion is declarative speech act. It is noticeably protruded by virtue of the declarative verb "dissolve" which substantially names the illocutionary force of "dissolving" in pertinence to the context. "To dissolve" absolutely means to end and or / set aside a person's or groups' of persons commitments. Thence, an immediate change is brought about to declare ending an existent state of certain peoples' reality. A part of the performative content, a declarative structure is adopted with present about passive voice declarative verb and implicit first person "I". The execution rules have relatively abstracted the following felicity conditions:

- 1- Propositional Content Condition: the judge pronounce the propositional content of dissolving in the present moment of declaring.
- 2- Preparatory Condition: the judge is truly is the authorized person who is capable of pronouncing that those people as dissolved from their commitment to the British kingdom. The judge utterance effects an immediate end of an existence state of those people reality. The people also recognize the judge authority to carry out the **dissolving** of his declaration.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: the judge decidedly intends to dissolve some people from their allegiances to the British government.
- 4- Essential Condition: the judge in uttering the text ends / sets aside existence allegiances of some people for the British law.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

On the basis of the specified translations, it is demonstrated that all the subjects of translations have falsely influenced the Arabic nonverbal constructions for the English declarative verb that names the illocutionary force of the text under discussion. Translator (1) has attempted the expression (غير ملزمون) to wrongly change the declarative verb into combination of a nominal construction. Translators (2) and (3) have turned the performative verb into the adjectives (مبروون) and (معفى). whilst translator adopted the prepositional phrase (في حل) to deviate from declarative speech acts norms. In deemed of the relevant context, "dissolve" has both Arabic declarative verbs "يعفى" and "يلغى" relatively. "To dissolve" in Arabic is hearers directed act. It means to effect an end or effacement for publicly an already existence state particularly with an authorized utterer to effect the propositions.

Translational Analysis

In the text under analysis, the subjects of renditions reveal that although translator (1) in somehow has kept the same propositions of the SL text, he has reduced all the texts effects relatively, as he has changed the passive voice into an active one along turning the declarative verb into nominal construction. As for the implicit first person subject, it is completely ignored from the structure of rendering. The translator also deviated from source text contextual norms in attaching "بالولاء للتاج البريطاني" an equivalent for the proposition "allegiances to the British crown".

The second subject of rendering obviously exposes that it is communicatively translated. Though the translator in some extent has gradually resorted to the position of context; but he has wrongly deviated from dissolving declaration norms. In more elaborated term, the translator markedly paid no attention to the performative structure, voice of the performance, implied component, the tense of the act. Furthermore, the performative verb is realized by a non-verbal performative marker. Accordingly, he has influenced another act that is not a dissolving act and even non a declarative one.

As for translators (3) and (4), it is apparent that they have neither kept the source text propositions nor effected the

situation. They have falsely replaced the English performative verb "dissolve" into non-verbal performative marker "معفى" and "في حل". In such, they turned verbal structure into non-verbal, passive voice into active. Such structural shifts represent not only case of structural deviation; but meaning loss and contextual failure relatively.

One can effect appropriate translations based simultaneously on both of the contents and context, as in:

أعفيتم من كل التبعات القانونية للحكومة الملكية البريطانية.
ألغيت كل تبعاتكم القانونية للحكومة الملكية البريطانية.

SL text (5): I **nominate** Suzy Dan as a chairman of the department.

Context: University President suggests Suzy Dan in a position of department chairman.

1. اشرح سوزي دان لرئاسة القسم.
2. أشرح سوزي دان مدير للدائرة.
3. أود ترشيح سوزي دان رئيساً للقسم.
4. اشرح سوزي دان لرئاسة القسم.

Pragmatic Analysis

The performative structure in the above text implements the performative verb "nominate" which is purely lexicalized to names the declarative speech act of "nominating". "To nominate", in declarative term, is to declare that someone is candidate for a position to be filled by election or voting on the part of nominees person. Apart from this declaration process, the act is purposively effected by first person subject and present tense verb with a declarative structure in an indicative mode to validly bring about "nominating" existence into world reality. This verb act regularly predicts the following execution conditions which are felicitously abstracted from act contextual rules:

- 1- Propositional Content Condition: the University President predicts the propositional content of nominating about the present moment of action.
- 2- Preparatory Condition: an authorized University President pronounced the content of nominating which is perceived by all as capable of nominating the declaration of his utterance.
- 3- Sincerity Condition: the University President intently means to nominate Suzy Dane for election.
- 4- Preparatory Condition: the University president in his utterance immediately brings forth Suzy Dan into election put forward in world reality.

Categorizing TL Arabic Speech Act Verb

Nominate / يرشح

A careful examination of the given renderings reveals that translator (3) has inadequately brings about the subjunctive equivalent "أود ترشيح" to reciprocally turn declarative speech act into expressive one. Translators (1), (2) and (4) have rightly effected the English "nominate" verb into the Arabic declarative performative verb (يرشح) in which they have precisely recreated the same English declarative verb. "يرشح" means to evidently effect into existence, in relation to the time

of utterance, in the world a state of affair by putting up about certain person to be a candidacy nominees for certain position based relatively on election or voting. This is evidently clear that the English declarative verb "nominate" and the Arabic declarative verb "يرشح" carry out the same illocutionary force and mode of achievement.

Translational Analysis

In regard to the explicit first person subject "I", which is purposively influenced the utterer's authoritative statue, it is realized in Arabic by grammatical implicit person in all renderings which have no influence marker.

The concern of renditions statue, it is apparent that translators (1) and (4) have fairly adopted the same rendition. They have legitimately kept a use of both content and context, reestablishing the same declarative structure, tense and mode. They have really accorded the content to context. Since, the contents and form of act coincide with the context.

As for subject translation (2), although the translator has made effect of the performative verb, tense, structure and mode satisfactorily; but he deviates from the context along with his equivalent "مديرا للدائرة" as it does not seem to be linked to the context.

Translator (3) has inaccurately added the expressive verb "اود" and turned the declarative performative verb of nominating into nominal item "ترشيح". Such transformational upset relatively reduces the declarative act of nominating into another act. Accordingly, all the elements related to content and context are completely ignored. Thusly, translator (3) indicates a case of failure in providing an appropriate equivalent for both the SL text and context.

CONCLUSION

In resultant, the following conclusions are postulated on the basis of the afore discussions:

- 1- Theoretically, declarative speech acts are ruled in terms of conventional, felicity, contextual and syntactic conditions which in turns satisfy their material existence into valid applicability in world reality not only in terms of performative verb alone.
- 2- In practical course, certain English performative declarative verbs admittedly show submission to the Arabic performative declarative conditions. Such as, they do not only bring into existence certain state; they also affect/ end and change an existence state.
- 3- Categorizing equivalent Arabic declarative verbs is not legitimately lexicalized and even failed due to the translators' ignorance of declarative speech acts basic features as well as features of context.
- 4- Both of Arabic explicit and implicit first person subject are relatively adopted for the (English) first person which is purposively marked the text as a genuine declarative speech act. This adoption may be attributed to the nature of Arabic which uses both implicit and explicit persons.
- 5- Most of the cases of failure for categorizing Arabic declarative acts is attributed to the lack for a strategic method for establishing compatibility between declarative verb, context, content, and performative intent.

- 6- Some English declarative verbs are lexicalized by more than one neutral declarative performative verb.
- 7- The renditions of declarative speech acts under discussion have reflected varied degrees of translation in effecting the accurate illocutionary force some renditions reflected high degree of translatability, other conveyed complete failure, and some others reflect success in translation but with few points of exceptions.
- 8- Most of the discussions of text under analysis confirm the validity of theoretical review with few points of exception.

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