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Strategies used in the translation of Metaphors in King Abdullah's II speeches from Arabic into English

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Article Info

Abstract

This study is set to analyze the metaphors used in King Abdullah II's speeches. It seeks to explore the strategies employed in translating metaphors in the King Abdullah II Speeches from Arabic into English. The sample of this study consists of ten political speeches that were delivered during the past two years in international forums such as the General Assembly of the United Nations, the session of the council of the League of Arab States and the global refugee forum in Geneva, which consisted of sixty-three metaphors from Arabic into English. The current study employed a descriptive analytical approach and a comparative approach. Additionally, the study adopted the metaphor component analysis suggested by Newmark (1988). It also used the translation strategies proposed by Toury (1995). The findings of the study showed that the familiarity of the translator with the nuances of different cultures between languages plays an important role in producing an appropriate translation of metaphor. Similarly, the findings also showed that metaphor into the same metaphor (literal translation) was the most frequently used, followed by Metaphor into non-metaphor, Metaphor into different metaphors, Metaphor into 0 metaphor, whereas the least frequent strategy was 0 Metaphor into metaphor, while the translator wasn't using the strategy 0 metaphor into 0 metaphor during the translation of the metaphorical expression. Furthermore, the study showed that such findings, such as using literal, adaptation, and deletion by the translator in translating metaphors into English, may play an important role in creating a challenge to the target reader's understanding.

Keywords: Metaphor, Translation Strategies, Political Speeches, Translation Strategies Arabic, English

1. Introduction

Political discourse is always critical and complex. It has some complexity in meanings, function and even definition. Numerous scholars claim that it is difficult to define political discourse clearly because it contains diverse meanings and ideas. However, other scholars have emphasized that it is a type of speech used by individuals in the political field. Feldman (1998) [14] argues that the term political discourse any communication that takes place within the scope of the political field. Furthermore, Feldman (1998, p. 5) [14] views political discourse as "public communication in the subject of politics". Moreover, many political speeches are a powerful tool of persuasion used by politicians and rulers to keep up with what is new with the public.

Politicians may use many linguistic methods, such as similes, metonymy and metaphor, as a means of achieving rhetorical effects in political texts and communication between politicians and the public. As noted by Charteris-Black (2011) [11], persuasion is a tool used by the political ruler to do equity by forming mental images that affect the public's understanding of events. Political speeches play a strong role in shaping public opinion in favour of the political leader, as political discourse is the communication bridge between the politician and the public. Similarly, Ulugov (2025) [29] indicates that powerful political speeches can influence public discussion and determine the direction of political debates. Arabic political discourse is different from its English counterpart. It is characterized by the intensive use of linguistic methods, especially metaphors that depend on Arab culture, religion, and the target audience. English one is characterized by using humor or sarcasm to relieve the tension of the discourse

and make the politician close to the audience.

Theoretically, a metaphor refers to a comparison between two things based on their similarity. According to Aristotle (2001) [5], metaphor is the act of giving an image of something similar to another thing by transferring it from one genus to another type or vice versa. In Addition, Ghazala (2012) [15] believes that metaphor is a figure of speech in which properties of one thing are transferred to another entity, whether from object to object, person to person, or thing to animal or vice versa. Additionally, metaphor originally comes from the Greek word meaning "to transport". Traditional metaphor was thought of in aesthetic and rhetorical terms, for example, as an important figure of speech and the main kind of tropes in figurative language. Furthermore, Newmark (1988) [22] explains that the purpose of a metaphor is to convey a mental process and represent various concepts, such as a tree, animal, person, object, quality, or action, more comprehensively and concisely than literal or physical language can achieve. Therefore, metaphor has an important role in the way one perceives meanings from the environment around.

Moreover, Amaireh and Rababah (2024) [4] argue that metaphors shape our understanding of abstract concepts like thoughts, emotions, plans, time, and society, which are not clearly defined by direct experiences, by providing a way to grasp their meaning. One of the goals of metaphor is to convey specialized knowledge and complex ideas to a wide range of target readers in an easily comprehensible way. In this regard, Ayasreh (2017) [6] indicates that although the universality of metaphor remains a topic of debate, it is generally accepted that metaphors exhibit cultural and linguistic diversity. Moreover, according to Ayasreh (2017) [6], metaphors operate not only on the linguistic level but also on the physical (bodily), and socio-cultural levels, thus it is not surprising that metaphors vary both between and within languages.

Consequently, metaphor is considered one of the most powerful rhetorical tools used by politicians due to the ability of preserving the clarity of the meaning, persuading and influencing the audience. As Newmark (1988) [22] asserts, metaphor is one of the deceptive methods that politicians use in their political speeches to hide their intentions. In addition, Charteris-Black (2011) [11] states that metaphor is considered a kind of ambiguity used by politicians in their speeches to attract the attention of wide segments of the public, to create diversity in opinions and expand the audience's vision in understanding and linking ideas. Charteris-Black (2011) [11] argues that the word "political vision" can refer to important political ambitions or hopes without specifying them directly. Furthermore, Charteris-Black (2004) [10] adds that metaphor plays a key role in shaping ideology, especially in politics, where the primary goal is to influence judgments.

His Majesty King Abdullah II is considered one of the most prominent figures on the global level. His political speeches represent the effective application of linguistic methods. His speeches address various topics such as war, peace, justice, and unity. The metaphor employed by His Majesty King Abdullah II in his political speeches presents many aspects of Arab culture, religious customs, Arab history, and social circumstances. Metaphor is employed for persuasion and enabling the reader to comprehend the speech easily. His Majesty King Abdullah's II speeches are also the focus of attention of the global audience, which is considered a difficult task for the translator who must consider cultural differences between the source language and the target language. For example, the cultural Arabic metaphor "صبر أيوب", which means in English "Patience of Jacob", has a religious and cultural connotation that Arabs audience can comprehend, while this connotation implied by this Arabic metaphor may not be familiar to the English-speaking audience, who may face difficulty in comprehending the cultural connotation of this metaphor.

Therefore, the translator should resort to translation strategies that enable him/her to transfer the meaning of such cultural metaphors accurately to the reader of the target language. The distinctive features of metaphor pose challenges for translators in comprehending and interpreting the intended meaning. Metaphors are rich in aesthetic and expressive values. Accordingly, metaphors relevant to context, culture, religion and beliefs are used as terms to replace other meanings meant by the speaker. Furthermore, metaphors are characterized by the use of figurative expression and brevity, including words and specialized terminology that are employed in different texts, especially in political texts, to convey precise and deep meanings.

Additionally, metaphor is renowned for an aesthetic and rhetorical function that gives an emotional impact on the text to convey the meaning better. Thus, the translator faces numerous challenges in rendering from one language into another, which are evident in linguistic, literary, aesthetic, and socio-cultural difficulties. According to Adiel and Ahmed (2016) [2], the difficulties in translation come from metaphorical use of language, the choice of words, the style of poetry, certain sounds and when the text addresses people's ideas, natural environment, ways of life and things that matter to them culturally.

Also, finding the right words in Arabic and English can be one of the hardest aspects in metaphor translation. Such issues come up especially if the translator cannot locate a fitting equivalent, and this usually happens because the targeted language has its own unique way of understanding words. There is a key problem with the vague nature of metaphors. Using an analogy incorrectly, especially in politics, can result in big misinterpretations or wrong messages being spread worldwide. If the translator is not used to involving certain words or figures of speech, this can create a challenge as well. Not understanding or being aware enough can result in the wrong message being given and weaken its main purpose. At this point, having different cultures creates a significant obstacle. In other words, metaphors usually draw from the unique culture, customs and traditions of a society. If these ideas are not expressed in the target culture similarly, the translator has to find creative and correct ways to express them. Not doing this can bring about misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the original information.

In the political speech delivered by His Majesty King Abdullah II, these metaphors are considered political messages to the world that play an important role in influencing the audience and conveying significant themes regarding various important issues, thus the translator must employ appropriate strategies to convey the intended meanings of the metaphor that preserves the contextual political functions signaled by the respective metaphors. Getting familiar with the ways translators address these challenges is very important.

Furthermore, few studies deal with the translation of metaphor in political discourse from Arabic into English and

vice versa (Elqubais et al, 2023; & Mehawesh, 2016) [13, 21]. Moreover, few studies have investigated the strategies used in translating metaphors in the political speeches of his Majesty King Abdullah II in particular (Al-Karaki, 2024; Ayasreh,2017) [3, 6]. Furthermore, there is a lack of studies that dealt with the modern political speeches of His Majesty King Abdullah II for the period 2023/2024.

Accordingly, this study explores the use of metaphors in King Abdullah's II speeches and examines the strategies used to translate these metaphors from Arabic into English. Political speeches often use metaphorical language to express national values, cultural identity, and political intentions. Translating these metaphors accurately is essential to preserving the speaker's intended meaning and ensuring the message is understood by international audiences. That is, through analysing selected speeches, the study attempts to identify translation methods applied to political metaphors, analyse how effectively these methods retain the original message, and establish their role in promoting cross-cultural communication.

Accordingly, this study aims to bridge the gap in knowledge in this area of translation. It focuses on the strategies used in translating metaphors in the political speeches of his majesty King Abdullah II. This study has great significance to translation trainees, translation students, political translators, translation researchers, and those who are interested in the field of political translation, as this study can help increase their awareness of new strategies used in metaphor translation in political speeches from Arabic into English and enhance their ability of the possible ways to convey the intended meaning of metaphors adequately. In addition, this study will have a great impact on the social and cultural side because it will help provide a deep understanding of the metaphor used in political speeches of His Majesty King Abdullah II, which reflects the image of Jordan in international dialogues and contributes to expanding cultural communication at the level of the international community

2. Literature Review
2.1. Theoeritical framework
Metaphors serve as powerful rhetorical tools that help clarify and amplify core ideas within political discourse, while political discourse provides a rich context for the deployment of metaphors to influence, persuade, and engage audiences. This symbiosis allows metaphors not only to embellish political language but also to guide thought and shape perception. As Amaireh and Rababah (2024) [4] note, despite their cognitive strength, metaphors often go unnoticed by native speakers in everyday political speech or writing. Similarly, Lesz (2011) [18] highlights that metaphors function as highly effective cognitive instruments, capable of shaping public opinion, beliefs, and individuals' understanding of the world.

In addition, Burkholder and Henry (2009) [9] state that metaphors are widely recognized in political speech for their ability to simplify complex topics, improve communication, and sway others' perspectives, helping translators to better understand a problem and come up with effective strategies to tackle it. Additionally, Burkholder and Henry (2009) [9] believe that metaphors can impact not only the personal policy beliefs of individuals but also shape the perspectives of entire nations, since metaphors influence the way, we think and, consequently, how we act, their cognitive role is essential in political discussions. Burkholder and Henry

(2009) [9] emphasize that metaphors are a vital and frequently used rhetorical tool in political discourse, as they help simplify complex concepts and act as a powerful means of persuasion.

However, Penninck (2014) [24] states that political metaphor works as a powerful tool to activate the politician's message in his speech, and it also works to convey intellectual ideologies that are compatible with the speaker, reader or listener. Penninck (2014) [24] views that the use of metaphors in political speech is typically employed for three primary purposes. The first is to evoke emotions, the second is to simplify complex issues, and the last is to persuade the audience politically.

As discussed previously, it is noted that the use of metaphor in political speeches occupies great importance in political speeches. One of these uses is persuasion, as politicians consider it a technique for influencing and controlling public opinion. In Charteris-Black's perspective, persuasion is about demonstrating correctness, and only when the speaker has convinced the audience of their rightness can it be said that persuasion has occurred (Charteris-Black, 2011) [11]. Additionally, the political speaker must have integrity, whether in speech or behavior to confirm the fulfilment of the condition of persuasion.

Troshina (1990) [28] argues that emotional manipulation strategies embedded within metaphors in political speeches are deliberately used to evoke the audience's emotions, whether positive or negative. It is used to control behaviour and satisfy specific interests. For Troshina, emotional manipulation aims to get people to do something, provide information. Sometimes it is used to change their opinions or actions without their full consciousness or even in opposition to their very own values or desires. Furthermore, ideological metaphors in political discourse serve as effective tools for conveying coherent political visions.

As noted by Charteris-Black (2011) [11], metaphors possess ideological power by framing political ideas within narratives that appear rooted in benevolent intentions. Black further argues that this power operates by appealing to deeply embedded cultural values shaped by personal, social, and national experiences and conflicts. In agreement with this perspective, Charteris-Black (2011, p. 31) [11] affirms that "metaphor is a feature of language use or discourse." Therefore, metaphors serve multiple functions in political discourse, such as persuasion, emotional manipulation, political justification, and audience engagement. They are widely regarded as favored rhetorical devices among politicians due to their capacity to convey layered meanings and foster a stronger connection with the public. Charteris-Black (2011) [11] emphasizes that metaphors are strategically employed for ideological purposes, as they elicit unconscious emotional associations and contribute to the construction of political myths. Politicians, according to Charteris-Black, use metaphors to shape their desired narrative to exhibit the present challenges in negative terms while presenting proposed policies or future scenarios as positive resolutions. Political metaphor translation requires a very precise and clear expression to save meaning as well as emotional weight across languages. Translators must be careful in transmitting the intended metaphorical meaning in the source text with accuracy. For this, the translators must maintain the emotive potential of the metaphor and be cognizant of the cultural context of the metaphor, with consideration to the target text structure, in order to articulate the metaphor in a coherent and

comprehensible way. Moreover, a translator must have close familiarity with the source and target languages and cultures. The majority of scholars, such as Toury (1995) [27], Newmark (1998) [22], Goatly (1997) [16], Broeck (1981) [8] and Larson (1998) [17] have cited metaphor translation and the translational procedures of overcoming challenges in translating metaphor from one language to another.

Toury (1995) [27] points out the cultural complexity of translating metaphors and positioning them as a major challenge in translation practice. He argues that the majority of difficulties translators encounter are due to the culture-specific nature of metaphors in the SL that lack equivalents in the TL. Toury reports that translators most frequently substitute SL metaphors with presumed TL equivalents and examine them based on their level of accuracy according to the level of meaning maintenance, degree of metaphor intensity, and structural characteristics. He asserts that the translation of metaphors is not just a question of linguistics but also one of putting the translator's skill and adaptability to the test. Rather than simply reflecting each metaphor word for word, Toury recommends that translators can be taught to create substitute metaphors by applying norms of the culture and environment of the target language. To facilitate such a process, he categorizes metaphor translation strategies aimed at bridging lexical disparities between languages.

1. metaphor to 'same' metaphor
2. metaphor to 'different' metaphors
3. metaphor to non-metaphor
4. metaphor to 0 (i.e., total omission, with no trace in the target text)
5. non-metaphor to metaphor
6. 0 to metaphor (i.e., addition, plain and simple, with no linguistic motivation in the source text).

Moreover, Newmark (1988) [22] notes that translators must have a clear understanding of metaphorical meaning since the original metaphors, in a general sense, carry the essence of an author's message, personality, and view of the world. Such metaphors, though they may involve cultural content, must be reliably and meaningfully transferred to the target language. Translators must, therefore, be conversant with the source and target languages' linguistic and cultural settings.

To overcome the cultural challenges in metaphor translation, Newmark (1988) [22] offers various strategic solutions to preserve meaning and communicative effect. Some of these challenges are exemplified by metaphors involving religious references, social rituals, historical idioms, and culturally specific movement. To overcome these challenges, Newmark offers a variety of techniques such as transference, cultural equivalence, functional equivalence, shifts or transpositions, modulations, descriptive equivalence, reduction and expansion, paraphrasing, and the utilization of synonyms. Each approach is crafted so that the metaphor's rhetorical value and emotional impact are preserved, without sacrificing clarity or cultural acceptability for the target audience.

Newmark (1988) [22] outlines a three-stage approach to metaphor analysis, providing a structured method for interpreting their meaning and function. First, identifying the metaphors to be analyzed. Next, explaining the meaning of the metaphor. Finally, clarifying its intended message. Furthermore, these stages are elaborated as follows: First, Image which is the picture conjured up by the metaphor. Second, sense, which is the literal meaning of the metaphor, including the resemblance or the semantic overlap between

the object and image. Third, the object which is described or qualified by the metaphor.

Goatly (1997) [16] classifies metaphors into the following types: dead metaphors, buried metaphors, sleeping metaphors, tired metaphors, and active metaphors. In addition, Goatly believes that translators should follow those classifications to choose the most appropriate classification for translating metaphors and produce successful and precise translations. Broeck (1981, p. 76) [8] asserts that the "impact of metaphors in real communication shows whether metaphors are functionally significant, whether they contribute to the communicative purpose of the text in its context or not''. The use of lexicalized metaphors, for example, as Broeck explains, may seem functionally relevant in a certain text. However, in other texts, they appear to be less relevant or are not relevant at all, or are functionally relevant.

Different scholars have their own ways of moving metaphors from one language into another. Nida (1964) [23] suggests that the most successful way to translate a metaphor is by dynamically equating the meaning and impact of the metaphor in the two languages, respecting the differences between them. Besides, according to Newmark (1988) [22], cultural and functional equivalents, paraphrasing, shifts of expression, descriptive equivalents, and several other methods also help translation. According to Newmark (1988) [22], these guidelines ensure the translation is accurate and clear, but he argues that literal translation can miss the point of the metaphor being considered Furthermore, Baker (2018) [7] proposes using cultural substitution, compensation, superordinate, more neutral/less expressive word and others to deal with the cultural and lexical differences associated with metaphor between the involved languages. With these steps, the metaphor is clear and even enjoyable to the reader. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) [30] explain that there are several ways to move the meaning of a metaphor into the target language, such as equivalence, transposition and literal translation, which makes it possible for the translator to keep the metaphor alive and preserve the speaker's message in the new context.

Furthermore, Larson (1998) [17] suggests five ways to translate metaphors to convey the intended meaning correctly. The first one is that the metaphor can be retained as it is between the two languages, the second one is that a metaphor can be translated as a simile, the third one is used an alternative metaphor from the target language that has the same meaning as the source language, the fourth one is the metaphor can be retained, with an explanation of its meaning provided and the fifth is that the metaphor's meaning can be conveyed without preserving the metaphorical imagery.

2.2. Related Studies

Elqubaisi et.al. (2023) [13] aim to investigate the translation of metaphor in political speeches from English into Arabic, with a focus on strategies and procedures employed in acquiring successful metaphorical meaning. The aim is to explore how political speech metaphors are handled by translators to maintain intended rhetorical effect, cultural appropriateness, and communicative purpose. The study adopts a qualitative approach, adopting Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) as a theoretical framework, in addition to Peter Newmark's metaphor translation strategies, i.e., reproduction, replacement with a standard metaphor, paraphrasing, and deletion. The analysis is conducted on a selected corpus of

political speeches delivered by well-known political figures, e.g., King Abdullah II. The findings are that translation of metaphors typically is a tightrope procedure between preserving the richness of metaphors in the original text and providing the target text community with elucidation. Additionally, the findings indicate the central role of the translator in crosslinguistic and cross-cultural bridging during political communication.

Sabra (2023) [26] discusses the problem of translating English gendered metaphors into Arabic, especially those employed in feminist texts. The study, by close reading of Doris Lessing's novel "The Cleft" (2007) and its two Arabic translations: Mohamed Darwish's "Al-Ūntha" (2008) and Mohamed Ibrahim Al Abdalla's "Al-Ṣād" (2012), assesses critically the strategies employed in translating such metaphors. The study indicates how cultural differences render it difficult to maintain the nonconventional images intended by the original author. It demands that nontraditional gendered metaphors be treated with sensitivity so as to provide an even delivery of both authorial and translingual voice across cultures. The study offers evidence that taking a hybrid approach in metaphor translation offers the best opportunity to bridge gaps across cultures without breaching the feminist discourse.

Manipuspika (2018) [20] discusses the steps utilized in translating English metaphors into Arabic according to Newmark's (1988) [22] theory. The research utilizes the translation of metaphors in Lauren Kate's novel Fallen with a view to establishing different steps utilized in translating metaphors into the target language. The research is qualitative in nature, and some of the metaphors in the novel are examined in line with Newmark's categorization of methods for translating metaphors. The findings reveal that there were five general approaches employed: repetition of same image in target language, replacement of source language image with general target language image, translation of the metaphor as simile, translation of the metaphor into its meaning, and omission of the metaphor. These methods were selected because they were amenable to all manner of factors including the universalism of the metaphorical image, its cultural acceptability, its potential for causing confusion or offense, and its religious connotations. The inference made in the research is that translation of metaphors entails a complex process of paying close attention to linguistic, cultural, and contextual matters in an attempt to preserve meaning and rhetorical force in the target language.

Abu-Ain (2014) [1] explores the difficulties of rendering metaphors and idiomatic phrases from Arabic into English of King Hussein of Jordan's political addresses. The purpose of the study is to investigate the theory of equivalence in translation, that is, how metaphors and idioms are translated in King Hussein's speeches. The methodology applies a qualitative examination of the translation of metaphors and idioms in King Hussein's political speeches. The study discovers that the complexity of achieving equivalence when translating metaphors and idioms has to be overcome by translators considering both linguistic and cultural aspects to maintain the intended impact of the original speeches.

3. Methodology
This study adopts a descriptive, analytical and comparative approach. It is of a qualitative and quantitative nature. This method is used to observe a phenomenon and analyse it using actual data (Loeb et al., 1997) [19]. According to Dörnyei and

Toguchi (2010) [12], data analysis must include collecting and checking figures to guarantee accuracy and precision. With this method, we can see how often the chosen strategies are applied when translating Arabic into English metaphors. The technique is applied here to locate metaphors in King Abdullah's II speeches and to study their English translations. The analysis points out the main techniques used in metaphor translation and how they affect the quality and clarity of the translated material.

The data employed in this research consists of ten political speeches delivered by His Majesty King Abdullah II between January 2023 and March 2024. The speeches were selected from important international events such as the United Nations General Assembly, the Council of the League of Arab States, and the Global Refugee Forum in Geneva. The selected speeches discuss key political themes, including Middle East peace, war in Gaza, genocide, Throne Day speeches, and urgent national issues related to the economy, politics, and society. These speeches were chosen on the basis of their high metaphorical content, which is a powerful rhetorical technique used in political speeches. Metaphors can mold the public mind and symbolize complex political ideas indirectly, and therefore their analysis is particularly significant in translation studies.

The speeches were downloaded from the official website of His Majesty King Abdullah II to provide authenticity and reliability. The source offers authentic texts of speeches on key political matters like the Palestinian issue, anti-terrorism, and internal reforms. The study is specifically interested in ten Arabic speeches, for which forty metaphors were extracted. Analysis of the metaphors takes place in the situation where they were first uttered, i.e., within their linguistic and cultural background, offering a more authentic analysis of the rhetorical and stylistic features of political Arabic language. These features, most notably metaphor use, are crucial in describing how political messages are formulated and conveyed. An analysis is carried out by merging aspects of comparison and description. How the metaphors in these Arabic speeches were translated into English was studied. All the translations came from the official English copies found on the royal website.

The kind of metaphors used in the texts was organized using the model introduced by Newmark (1988) [22], which aims to break down metaphors into their elements. This framework is particularly suitable for the current study because it offers a comprehensive and practical approach to analysing metaphors in political discourse. It provides clear tools for identifying, interpreting, and translating metaphors. These tools retain both their rhetorical force and cultural significance, which is precisely the goal of this research. Additionally, the study applies Toury's (1997) [27] model of metaphor translation strategies. The study adopts these strategies since they are believed to be more effective and suitable ones that can provide an accurate description of the given metaphor translations selected in this study.

4. Results and Discussion
When following the metaphor component analysis suggested by Newmark (1988) [22], the findings have shown a significant use of metaphor, which is found in ten speeches, with a frequency of sixty-three times. The findings have also revealed that King Abdullah II makes use of these metaphors and images to communicate his ruler's views on the Palestinian cause, the issue of global refugees and climate

change. Furthermore, they are also employed to express Jordan's future, which will be achieved through the hard work of its people. King Abdullah II deployed this figurative language in his political speeches to persuade the people of his political views simply and smoothly. Additionally, metaphorical compositions are widely used in King Abdullah's II political language to simplify complex issues that are difficult for leaders to articulate. These metaphors are thus proven to play an important role in enhancing the rhetorical power of speech, improving the performance of political discourses, and persuading and influencing public opinion. These metaphors are displayed in Table 1:

Table 1: Metaphors Used in King Abdullah's Speeches

N	Metaphors
1	لا تزال القضية الفلسطينية محور اهتمامنا، ولا يمكن أن نتخلى عن سعينا لتحقيق السلام العادل والشامل
2	هذه الدورة الأخيرة من عمر مجلسكم الكريم
3	الذي وضع حجر الأساس لمرحلة جديدة من مستقبل بلدنا
4	1وإذ أرى أن المرحلة المقبلة تستدعي ضخ دماء جديدة لتنفيذ التحديث
5	وعهدي لهم ألا نسمح باغتيال أحلامهم في التحديث والتطوير
6	وستبقى بوصلتنا فلسطين, وتاجها القدس الشريف
7	وستبقى بوصلتنا فلسطين, وتاجها القدس الشريف
8	وسيبقى الأردن في خندق العروبة، يبذل كل ما بوسعه، في سبيل الوقوف مع أشقائه العرب
9	وهذا الشعب المعطاء لا يعرف الفشل، لأن تاريخه محطات من التحدي والإنجاز
10	بل هو امتداد لأكثر من سبعة عقود سادت فيها عقلية القلعة وجدران العزل والاعتداء على المقدسات والحقوق
11	بل هو امتداد لأكثر من سبعة عقود سادت فيها عقلية القلعة وجدران العزل والاعتداء على المقدسات والحقوق
12	ولا يمكن السكوت على ما يواجهه قطاع غزة من أوضاع كارثية تخنق الحياة وتمنع وصول العلاج
13	ولا يمكن أن نقبل أن تتحول قضيتنا الشرعية العادلة إلى بؤرة تشعل الصراع بين الأديان
14	ولا يمكن أن نقبل أن تتحول قضيتنا الشرعية العادلة إلى بؤرة تشعل الصراع بين الأديان
15	إن العالم سيدفع ثمن الفشل في حل القضية الفلسطينية، ومعالجة المشكلة من جذورها
16	إن العالم سيدفع ثمن الفشل في حل القضية الفلسطينية، ومعالجة المشكلة من جذورها
17	فأردن الخير والنور لا يخذل أهله
18	وكنا جسدا واحدا في أصعب الظروف
19	وعلى العهد نمضي بعون الله بمسؤولية لخدمة أجيال الحاضر والمستقبل
20	وبإذن الله نواصل معكم حمل الأمانة
21	وستحتاج غزة لسنوات لتستعيد عافيتها.
22	فعلى الحرب أن تتوقف
23	ونمهد الطريق أمام أبنائنا وبناتنا في أمتنا العربية الواحدة لمستقبل يخلو من الحرب والموت والدمار
24	لا تزال موجات اللاجئين تشكل مصدر قلق عاجلا في العديد من الأقاليم
25	وإن الخدمات الأساسية التي توفرها للاجئين الفلسطينيين تشكل شريان حياة هم في أمس الحاجة إليه أكثر من أي وقت مضى
26	يقف الأردن بكل صلابة في وجه العدوان
27	يكتب الأردن فصولا جديدة في مسيرته التي ستبقى مسيرة أغلى ما فيها الإنسان
28	سيبقى الأردن عظيما وطنا طيبا مباركا بأهله وأرضه... ووجها عربيا صادقا... وعنوانا لكل خير
29	سيبقى الأردن عظيما وطنا طيبا مباركا بأهله وأرضه... ووجها عربيا صادقا... وعنوانا لكل خير
30	لا بد في هذه المرحلة الدقيقة التي تواجه فيها القضية الفلسطينية تحديات خطيرة جدا
31	تاج قمتنا هذه يجب أن يكون خطوات عملية لدعم أشقائنا الفلسطينيين وتثبيتهم على أرضهم
32	الأردن، قصة الكفاح والعطاء المجبولة بالدم والعرق
33	الأردن، قصة الكفاح والعطاء المجبولة بالدم والعرق
34	الأردن الذي صمد في وجه التحديات، وظل على عهد الآباء والأجداد، سيدا حرا يحمي أرضه وشعبه
35	الأردن الذي صمد في وجه التحديات، وظل على عهد الآباء والأجداد، سيدا حرا يحمي أرضه وشعبه
36	وأجهزته الأمنية الساهرة على أمن الوطن والمواطن، وحماية المنجزات
37	فالأردن الجديد، سيكون ملكا للأجيال الشابة، وهي التي ترسم له معالم الطريق، بقوة طموحها وعلمها
38	.في ظل تشريعات تصون حقوقهم، وتعبّد الطريق أمامهم لصنع التغيير
39	.خلال الأشهر القليلة المقبلة، لنطوي صفحة أزمة كورونا، التي خلفت تداعيات كبيرة على العالم، ونبدأ صفحة جديدة من العمل والبناء
40	.خلال الأشهر القليلة المقبلة، لنطوي صفحة أزمة كورونا، التي خلفت تداعيات كبيرة على العالم، ونبدأ صفحة جديدة من العمل والبناء
41	أن نبذل أقصى طاقاتنا، لترجمة أجندة التحديث هذه، إلى واقع يلمس المواطن أثره المباشر على نوعية ومستوى حياته
42	وهذه القيم، التي نحن بأمس الحاجة لها اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى، هي الأساس المتين لبناء الجسور، بدلا من بناء الأسوار، وإحلال التفاهم والسلام مكان الصراعات
43	وهذه القيم، التي نحن بأمس الحاجة لها اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى، هي الأساس المتين لبناء الجسور، بدلا من بناء الأسوار، وإحلال التفاهم والسلام مكان الصراعات
44	مستثمرا هذا الموقع الجيوسياسي المتميز، الذي يمثل نقطة ربط حيوية بين الدول، ولابد من اغتنامها عبر بناء شراكات عربية وإقليمية واسعة تحقق المصالح المشتركة وتعزز مكتسباتنا الوطنية
45	مستثمرا هذا الموقع الجيوسياسي المتميز، الذي يمثل نقطة ربط حيوية بين الدول، ولابد من اغتنامها عبر بناء شراكات عربية وإقليمية واسعة تحقق المصالح المشتركة وتعزز مكتسباتنا الوطنية
46	على حدود هذا الوطن رجال يحرسون الأردن الغالي بعزيمة لا تلين وقلوب عامرة بالحب والوفاء لهذه الأرض وأهلها، هم أصحاب الرايات العالية والجباه المرفوعة دائما
47	على حدود هذا الوطن رجال يحرسون الأردن الغالي بعزيمة لا تلين وقلوب عامرة بالحب والوفاء لهذه الأرض وأهلها، هم أصحاب الرايات العالية والجباه المرفوعة دائما
48	على حدود هذا الوطن رجال يحرسون الأردن الغالي بعزيمة لا تلين وقلوب عامرة بالحب والوفاء لهذه الأرض وأهلها، هم أصحاب الرايات العالية والجباه المرفوعة دائما
49	يأتي انعقاد هذا المؤتمر في وقت دقيق، يشهد فيه العالم الكثير من التطورات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية، والتي سلطت الضوء على طبيعة الأزمات والتحديات العابرة للحدود، مثل نقص الأمن الغذائي وتبعات وباء كورونا
50	وحتى نعمل على تعزيز التعاون بيننا، إقليميا ودوليا، لا بد من فتح الباب ي أمام تحقيق التكامل الاقتصادي والصناعي والتجاري، على أرضية من التعاون والتشاركي
51	وبحمد الله، هذا الوطن، بقوة شعبه، قادر على المضي بعزم وثبات، فدولتنا فتية أصحابها، عظيمة بإنجازاتها، منيعة بوحدة شعبها
52	ومن يعرف تاريخ هذا الوطن، يقف إجلالا واحتراما لمسيرته ، التي كانت على مدى مئة عام، شامخة وصلبة كجبال الأردن
53	لم يوقف المجتمع الدولي أسرائيل، فتمادت في تصعيدها على الشعب الفلسطيني في الضفه الغربيه, وعلى المقدسات الأسلاميه والمسيحيه في القدس، واشعلت حربا على لبنان الشقيق
54	نعم أيها الاهل والعزوه, سنتجاوز بأذن الله هذا الظرف الذي نعيشه, لأن المعدن الحقيقي للأردنيين يظهر عند الصعاب

55	خمسة وعشرون عاما لم تخلُ من التحديات، لكنها زخرت بإنجازاتكم في مرحلة عصفت الأحداث في العالم
56	وتجاوزنا فوضى الإقليم فكانت حماية الأردن من نيرانها أولويتنا
57	وأملي كبير أن تواصل السلطة التنفيذية والسلطة التشريعية التعاون لدفع العملية إلى الأمام وعدم إعاقتها، لأن شعبنا يستحق مستقبلا أفضل
58	، التي كانت على مدى مئة عام، شامخة وصلبة كجبال الأردن
59	المبادرة الأردنية والجهود السعودية والعربية لإنهاء الأزمة ومعالجة تداعياتها الإنسانية والأمنية والسياسية، لكي يعود اللاجئون إلى وطنهم.
60	والأردن مستمر في بذل كل الجهود لحماية ورعاية المقدسات الإسلامية والمسيحية في القدس،
61	وتنتهي دوامات القتل التي يدفع ثمنها المدنيون الأبرياء
62	وتنتهي دوامات القتل التي يدفع ثمنها المدنيون الأبرياء
63	وكنا جسدا واحدا في أصعب الظروف

Furthermore, the study under research adopted the translation strategies proposed by Toury (1995) [27] to explore the strategies employed in translating metaphors in King Abdullah's II speeches from Arabic into English. The findings have shown that the strategies utilised in metaphor translation, according to their frequency, comprise metaphor into the same metaphor, metaphor into non-metaphor, metaphor into different metaphor, metaphor into 0 metaphor, whereas the least frequent translation strategy was 0 metaphor into metaphor. These strategies, their frequency, and their percentages displayed in the ten speeches are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Strategies Used in Translation of Political Metaphors in King Abdullah II's Speeches

No	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentages
1	Metaphor into the same metaphor	36	54.0%
2	Metaphor into non-metaphor	12	25.4%
3	Metaphor into different metaphors	8	11.1%
4	Metaphor into 0 metaphor	6	7.9%
5	0 Metaphor into metaphor	1	1.6%
		62	100%

4.1. Metaphor into the same metaphor

As shown in Table 2, the data shows that the metaphor into the same metaphor strategy was the most frequent strategy used by the translator when translating political metaphors into English, with a percentage of 54%. As shown in Table 2, the strategy metaphor into same metaphor is prominently shown in ten speeches with a frequency of 36. The following table shows the occurrence of this strategy in the ten Arabic political speeches:

Table 3: Metaphor into the same metaphor strategy used in the translation of the ten Arabic political speeches into English

0	Source Language	Target Language
1	لا تزال القضية الفلسطينية محور اهتمامنا، ولا يمكن أن نتخلى عن سعينا لتحقيق السلام العادل والشامل	The Palestinian cause continues to be the Centre of our attention, and we cannot abandon our pursuit of just and comprehensive peace
2	الذي وضع حجر الأساس لمرحلة جديدة من مستقبل بلدنا	which has laid the cornerstone for a new era in the future of our country
3	وإذ أرى أن المرحلة المقبلة تستدعي ضخ دماء جديدة لتنفيذ التحديث	As I see the upcoming phase demanding fresh blood to implement modernization
4	وستبقى بوصلتنا فلسطين, وتاجها القدس الشريف	Our compass will always point to Palestine
5	وبحمد الله، هذا الوطن، بقوة شعبه، قادر على المضي بعزم وثبات، فدولتنا فتية بشبابها، عظيمة بإنجازاتها، منيعة بوحدة شعبها.	This nation, with God's blessings and the strength of its people, is capable of forging ahead, with resolve and determination. Our state is youthful with its young population, mighty in its accomplishments, and resilient with the unity of its people.
6	بل هو امتداد لأكثر من سبعة عقود سادت فيها عقلية القلعة وجدران العزل والاعتداء على المقدسات والحقوق	It is a continuation of over seven decades dominated by a fortress mentality of separation walls and violations against holy sites and rights
7	بل هو امتداد لأكثر من سبعة عقود سادت فيها عقلية القلعة وجدران العزل والاعتداء على المقدسات والحقوق	It is a continuation of over seven decades dominated by a fortress mentality of separation walls and violations against holy sites and rights
8	ولا يمكن السكوت على ما يواجهه قطاع غزة من أوضاع كارثية تخنق الحياة وتمنع وصول العلاج.	We cannot be silent over the catastrophic situation in the Gaza Strip, which suffocates life and prevents the delivery of medicines.
9	إن العالم سيدفع ثمن الفشل في حل القضية الفلسطينية، ومعالجة المشكلة من جذورها	that the world will pay the price of failure to resolve the Palestinian issue andaddress the root causes of the problem.
10	إن العالم سيدفع ثمن الفشل في حل القضية الفلسطينية، ومعالجة المشكلة من جذورها	that the world will pay the price of failure to resolve the Palestinian issue and address the root causes of the problem.
11	وبإذن الله نواصل معكم حمل الأمانة	We will continue to carry this responsibility together
12	وستحتاج غزة لسنوات لتستعيد عافيتها.	Gaza will need years to recover.
13	فعلى الحرب أن تتوقف	This war must stop
14	يقف الأردن بكل صلابة في وجه العدوان	Jordan stands firm against the aggression
15	يكتب الأردن فصولا جديدة في مسيرته التي ستبقى مسيرة أغلى ما فيها الإنسان	Jordan will write new chapters in its journey—a journey where the human being remains the most precious
16	لا بد في هذه المرحلة الدقيقة التي تواجه فيها القضية الفلسطينية تحديات خطيرة جدا	At this delicate stage, when the Palestinian cause is facing very serious challenges
17	فالأردن الجديد، سيكون ملكا للأجيال الشابة، وهي التي ترسم له معالم الطريق، بقوة طموحها وعلمها	The new Jordan will belong to the young generations. They will chart the path forward, with their strong determination and knowledge
18	في ظل تشريعات تصون حقوقهم، وتعبّد الطريق أمامهم لصنع التغيير.	in light of legislation that safeguards their rights and paves the way forward to effecting change

19	خلال الأشهر القليلة المقبلة، لنطوي صفحة أزمة كورونا،	in order to turn the page on the COVID pandemic
20	أن نبذل أقصى طاقاتنا، لترجمة أجندة التحديث هذه، إلى واقع يلمس المواطن أثره المباشر على نوعية ومستوى حياته	to exert our utmost efforts to translate this agenda of modernization into a tangible reality with a direct impact on citizens' quality and standards of living.
21	وهذه القيم، التي نحن بأمس الحاجة لها اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى، هي الأساس المتين لبناء الجسور، بدلا من بناء الأسوار، وإحلال التفاهم والسلام مكان الصراعات	These values, which we need today more than ever, are the solid foundation for building bridges, instead of walls, and for promoting mutual understanding and peace instead of conflicts
22	وهذه القيم، التي نحن بأمس الحاجة لها اليوم أكثر من أي وقت مضى، هي الأساس المتين لبناء الجسور، بدلا من بناء الأسوار، وإحلال التفاهم والسلام مكان الصراعات	These values, which we need today more than ever, are the solid foundation for building bridges, instead of walls, and for promoting mutual understanding and peace instead of conflicts
23	مستثمرا هذا الموقع الجيوسياسي المتميز، الذي يمثل نقطة ربط حيوية بين الدول، ولابد من اغتنامها عبر بناء شراكات عربية وإقليمية واسعة تحقق المصالح المشتركة وتعزز مكتسباتنا الوطنية.	investing in its unique geopolitical location as a vital link between countries. This advantage must be capitalized on by building broad Arab and regional partnerships that serve mutual interests and maximize our national gains.
24	مستثمرا هذا الموقع الجيوسياسي المتميز، الذي يمثل نقطة ربط حيوية بين الدول، ولابد من اغتنامها عبر بناء شراكات عربية وإقليمية واسعة تحقق المصالح المشتركة وتعزز مكتسباتنا الوطنية.	investing in its unique geopolitical location as a vital link between countries. This advantage must be capitalized on by building broad Arab and regional partnerships that serve mutual interests and maximize our national gains.
25	يأتي انعقاد هذا المؤتمر في وقت دقيق، يشهد فيه العالم الكثير من التطورات السياسية والأمنية والاقتصادية، والتي سلطت الضوء على طبيعة الأزمات والتحديات العابرة للحدود، مثل نقص الأمن الغذائي وتبعات وباء كورونا	This summit is held at a crucial time, when the world is witnessing many political, security, and economic developments that have shed light on the nature of cross-border crises and challenges, such as food insecurity and the COVID pandemic repercussions
26	وحتى نعمل على تعزيز التعاون بيننا، إقليميا ودوليا، لا بد من فتح الباب ي أمام تحقيق التكامل الاقتصادي والصناعي والتجاري، على أرضية من التعاون والتشاركي	In order to enhance regional and international cooperation among us, we must open the door to economic, industrial, and commercial integration,
27	ومن يعرف تاريخ هذا الوطن، يقف إجلالا واحتراما لمسيرته، التي كانت على مدى مئة عام، شامخة وصلبة كجبال الأردن،	Those who know this nation's history, stand in awe of its journey, over a hundred years, as it stood tall and proud like Jordan's mountains.
28	ومن يعرف تاريخ هذا الوطن، يقف إجلالا واحتراما لمسيرته التي كانت على مدى مئة عام، شامخة وصلبة كجبال الأردن،	Those who know this nation's history, stand in awe of its journey, over a hundred years, as it stood tall and proud like Jordan's mountains.
29	نعم أيها الاهل والعزوه, سنتجاوز بأذن الله هذا الظرف الذي نعيشه, لأن المعدن الحقيقي للأردنيين يظهر عند الصعاب	Yes, my family, my source of fortitude, we will overcome these conditions, God willing. Because Jordanians show their true mettle in the face of hardship;
30	خمسة وعشرون عاما لم تخلُ من التحديات، لكنها زخرت بإنجازاتكم في مرحلة عصفت الأحداث في العالم	Twenty-five years that were never without challenges, but have abounded with your achievements at times that crises took the world by storm,
31	وأملي كبير أن تواصل السلطة التنفيذية والسلطة التشريعية التعاون لدفع العملية إلى الأمام وعدم إعاقتها، لأن شعبنا يستحق مستقبلا أفضل	And I have high hopes that the executive and legislative branches will continue their cooperation to push the process forward without any hindrances, because our people deserve a better future
32	والأردن مستمر في بذل كل الجهود لحماية ورعاية المقدسات الإسلامية والمسيحية في القدس.	Jordan continues to exert all efforts to safeguard Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem
33	وتنتهي دوامات القتل التي يدفع ثمنها المدنيون الأبرياء	so that the cycles of killing—whose ultimate victims are innocent civilians—end
34	ونمهد الطريق أمام أبنائنا وبناتنا في أمتنا العربية الواحدة لمستقبل يخلو من الحرب والموت والدمار.	we must pave the way for the sons and daughters of our Arab nation to a future free of war, death, and destruction.
35	وإن الخدمات الأساسية التي توفرها للاجئين الفلسطينيين تشكل شريان حياة هم في أمس الحاجة إليه أكثر من أي وقت مضى	Its lifeline of essential services to Palestinian refugees is indispensable—now more than ever. We salute relief workers' dedication to their humanitarian role.
36	لم يوقف المجتمع الدولي أسرائيل, فتمادت في تصعيدها على الشعب الفلسطيني في الضفه الغربيه, وعلى المقدسات الأسلاميه والمسيحيه في القدس, واشعلت حربا على لبنان الشقيق	The international community did not stop Israel, so it escalated its aggression against the Palestinian people in the West Bank, and against Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, and waged a war on Lebanon.

The study believes that the use of metaphor into the same metaphor can also be problematic for translators because political speech often contains a metaphor that may not have a direct equivalent in the TL, which depends on cultural overlap. Furthermore, the strategy used here by the translator was very successful in that it gave the same image to the target readers, which led to keeping the rhetorical function of the metaphor. Moreover, this strategy is used to translate the source language metaphor into the target language metaphor, which has a similar meaning and image, keeping the sense of metaphor and enabling the target reader to understand the connotative sense implied by a given SL metaphor. This can be shown in the following examples:

1. (SL): لا يمكن السكوت على ما يواجهه قطاع غزه من اوضاع كارثيه تخنق الحياه وتمنع وصول العلاج
(TL): We cannot be silent over the catastrophic situation in the Gaza Strip, which **suffocates** life and prevents the delivery of medicines.
The metaphor in the source language means, " الأوضاع الكارثية "عملية الخنق" where the action is seen in the image "تخنق الحياة", and the object is represented by "الأوضاع الكارثية". The meaning conveys that because of the enemy's actions in Gaza, the

people there suffer and face hardship which resembles a serious disease. People with this condition cannot breathe, which then causes asphyxiation because they lack a proper area for breathing, a vital part of staying alive. It looks like breathing becomes blocked due to a foreign substance covering the airway. Over the last twenty years, the Gaza Strip has had to cope with regular fighting and a tough siege from its enemies, which has made things much worse for the area. In this metaphor, the same image in the source text is retained in the target text, keeping the same rhetorical effect of the metaphor by using the same image in Arabic speech, the image " تخنق 'means in English ' suffocated". Moreover, the meaning of these two corresponding images is similar and familiar to the readers' target language, so the translator can reproduce the same metaphor.

2. (SL): وستبقى فلسطين بوصلتنا, وعاصمتها القدس الشريف
(TL): Our compass will always point to Palestine, with Jerusalem in its heart
The metaphor in the original text is "بوصلتنا فلسطين" where "البوصلة" (the compass) represents a guiding image, and "فلسطين" (Palestine) is the object of focus. The sense of metaphor explains that the national and political situation in

Palestine functions like a compass that determines our direction, indicating that Palestine is both our destination and a priority in political matters. Additionally, it conveys the idea that Palestine symbolizes an abstract concept that encompasses both land and identity, while the compass serves as a tool to guide people toward the right path. In this example, the translator succeeded in relaying the same image in the source Language " وستبقى فلسطين بوصلتنا " to the target reader "Our compass will always point to Palestine" while keeping the religious significance of Palestine and the intended meaning of the metaphor in a fluent way.

3. (SL): يأتي انعقاد هذا المؤتمر في وقت دقيق, يشهد فيه العالم الكثير من التطورات السياسيه والامنيه والاقتصاديه, والتي سلطت الضوء على طبيعه الأزمات والتحديات العابره للحدود, مثل نقص الأمن الغذائي وتبعات وباء كورونا

(TL): This summit is held at a crucial time, when the world is witnessing many political, security, and economic developments that have **shed light** on the nature of cross-border crises and challenges, such as food insecurity and the COVID pandemic repercussions.

In this section, the metaphor in the source language is " والتي سلطت الضوء على طبيعة الأزمات والتحديات السياسية والامنية والاقتصادية" where the image "مصباح" (lamp); the object " التطورات" refers to "political, security, and economic developments." The sense of metaphor conveys the idea of shedding light on and revealing hidden issues. In this context, the political,

security, and economic developments in the region are compared to lamps that illuminate the challenges and crises that are not immediately visible. These developments have negatively influenced rapid progress in various fields. Furthermore, the metaphor highlights the different crises faced by the region, such as wars, diseases, and water shortages, all of which have contributed to significant changes across numerous sectors. In example 3, the same image has been equally produced in the source language into the target language: "سلطت الضوء" in Arabic, which means in English, "shed light." In this example, the translator chose the correct and same image, which conveyed the same impact on English readers while keeping the sense of metaphor. Therefore, the use of similar images here can help TL readers understand the suggested metaphorical meaning in these political speeches

4.2. Metaphor into Non-metaphor

This can be shown in Table 2, where the data shows that metaphor into non-metaphor translation was the second most frequent strategy used by the translator when translating metaphors into English, with a percentage of 25.4%. According to the data under analysis, the strategy is shown in ten speeches with a frequency of 12. The following table shows the cases of using this strategy and its occurrence in the ten Arabic political speeches.

Table 4: Metaphor into non-metaphor strategy used in translating ten speeches from Arabic into English

0	Source Language	Target Language
1	ولا يمكن أن نقبل أن تتحول قضيتنا الشرعية العادلة إلى بؤرة تشعل الصراع بين الأديان	We cannot allow for our just and legitimate cause to be turned into a source of fomenting conflict between religions.
2	وكنا جسدا واحدا في أصعب الظروف	Together, we celebrated our accomplishments, and together, we stood in the darkest of times
3	وعلى العهد نمضي بعون الله بمسؤولية لخدمة أجيال الحاضر والمستقبل	We will remain committed to the pledge to be their strong supporters
4	سيبقى الأردن عظيما وطنا طيبا مباركا بأهله وأرضه... ووجها عربيا صادقا.... وعنوانا لكل خير	Jordan, this great nation, will remain a country blessed with its people and land, an honest Arab homeland, and a home to all that is good
5	سيبقى الأردن عظيما وطنا طيبا مباركا بأهله وأرضه... ووجها عربيا صادقا.... وعنوانا لكل خير	Jordan, this great nation, will remain a country blessed with its people and land, an honest Arab homeland, and a home to all that is good
6	الأردن الذي صمد في وجه التحديات، وظل على عهد الآباء والأجداد، سيدا حرا يحمي أرضه وشعبه	Jordan, the country that has withstood challenges, staying true to the legacy of the ancestors, and remaining steadfast in defense of its land and people, while safeguarding human dignity, freedom, and rights.
7	الأردن الذي صمد في وجه التحديات، وظل على عهد الآباء والأجداد، سيدا حرا يحمي أرضه وشعبه	Jordan, the country that has withstood challenges, staying true to the legacy of the ancestors, and remaining steadfast in defense of its land and people, while safeguarding human dignity, freedom, and rights.
8	على حدود هذا الوطن رجال يحرسون الأردن الغالي بعزيمة لا تلين وقلوب عامرة بالحب والوفاء لهذه الأرض وأهلها، هم أصحاب الرايات العالية والجباه المرفوعة دائما	On the frontiers of this homeland are men protecting our beloved Jordan with relentless resolve and hearts brimming with love and devotion to this land and its people
9	وتجاوزنا فوضى الإقليم فكانت حماية الأردن من نيرانها أولويتنا	we overcame regional chaos, protecting Jordan from its impact
10	المبادرة الأردنية والجهود السعودية والعربية لإنهاء الأزمة ومعالجة تداعياتها الإنسانية والأمنية والسياسية، لكي يعود اللاجئون إلى وطنهم	as well as Saudi and Arab efforts to end the crisis and address its humanitarian, security, and political implications, so that the refugees can return to their homeland.
11	وتنتهي دوامات القتل التي يدفع ثمنها المدنيون الأبرياء :	so that the cycles of killing—whose ultimate victims are innocent civilians, end
12	وسيبقى الأردن في خندق العروبة، يبذل كل ما بوسعه، في سبيل الوقوف مع أشقائه العرب	And Jordan will remain on the side of its Arab brethren, exerting all efforts to stand with them.

Furthermore, the data shows that this tendency of using the strategy metaphor into non-metaphor sometimes leads to imprecise, inadequate, and inappropriate translation, thereby the translator fails to achieve the same political effect as the source text. This can be shown in the following examples:

1. SL: الاردن الذي صمد في وجه التحديات وظل على عهد الآباء والأجداد, سيدا حرا يحمي أرضه وشعبه

(TL): Jordan, the country that has withstood challenges, staying true to the legacy of the ancestors, and remaining steadfast in defense of its land and people, while safeguarding

human dignity, freedom, and rights.

In example 1, the translator translates the metaphor of the source language "الاردن الذي صمد في وجه التحديات " to the target reader " Jordan, the country that has withstood challenges " by explaining the sense without mentioning the image directly, which led to downplaying the sense of metaphor.

2. (SL): وسيبقى الأردن في خندق العروبه, يبذل كل ما بوسعه, في سبيل الوقوف مع أشقائه العرب

(TL): And Jordan will remain on **the side of its Arab brethren**, exerting all efforts to stand with them

In example 2, the translator chose an image equivalent and familiar to the target reader. Hence, the translator used description to interpret the meaning of the image to make it more understandable in the culture of the target when the translator translated the phrase " خندق العروبه " into " the side of its Arab brethren " instead of translating it literally into " Trench of Arabism ".

3. (SL): سيبقى الأردن عظيما وطنا طيبا مباركا بأهله وأرضه... ووجها عربيا صادقا...

(TL): Jordan, this great nation, will remain a country blessed

with its people and land, **an honest Arab home**

In example 3, the translator didn't succeed in translating the source language of the metaphor " ووجها عربيا صادقا " to the target language " an honest Arab home" correctly. Moreover, the translator only mentions the sense of the metaphor without explaining, which destroyed the rhetorical effect of the image in the source language; on the other hand, the translator used this strategy to enhance the cultural understanding between the languages by selecting words that convey the sense instead of mentioning the source image.

4.3. Metaphor into Different Metaphors

This can be shown in Table 2, where the data shows that the use of different metaphor strategies was the third most frequent strategy used by the translator when translating metaphors into English, with a percentage of 11.1%. According to the data under analysis, the use of the metaphor in different metaphor strategies is prominently shown in ten speeches with a frequency of 8. The following table shows the use of this strategy and its occurrence in the ten Arabic political speeches.

Table 5: Metaphor into different metaphor strategies used in the translation of the ten Arabic political speeches into English

0	Source Language	Target Language
1	وعهدي لهم ألا نسمح باغتيال أحلامهم في التحديث والتطوير.	My promise to them is not to allow the stifling of their dreams of modernization and development
2	وستبقى بوصلتنا فلسطين, وتاجها القدس الشريف	with Jerusalem in its heart
3	وهذا الشعب المعطاء لا يعرف الفشل, لأن تاريخه محطات من التحدي والإنجاز	It's generous people who do not know failure. This nation's history is full of milestones of challenges and achievements
4	ولا يمكن أن نقبل أن تتحول قضيتنا الشرعية العادلة إلى بؤرة تشعل الصراع بين الأديان	. We cannot allow for our just and legitimate cause to be turned into a source of fomenting conflict between religions
5	لا تزال موجات اللاجئين تشكل مصدر قلق عاجلا في العديد من الأقاليم	Refugee flows remain an urgent, multi-region concern, seriously impacting the countries of the Mediterranean
6	لأردن، قصة الكفاح والعطاء المجبولة بالدم والعرق	Jordan's legacy of struggle and devotion is the journey of all Jordanians
7	لأردن، قصة الكفاح والعطاء المجبولة بالدم والعرق	Jordan's legacy of struggle and devotion is the journey of all Jordanians

The use of metaphor in different metaphors in translation may lead to distorting the accuracy and the intended meaning of the metaphor. Additionally, in these speeches, in some examples, the translator failed to convey the intended meaning by using this strategy. In contrast, in some speeches, the translator succeeded in conveying the rhetorical effect of metaphor in a different image, who used the different images in the target language to simplify the figurative language in the target language for better comprehension. This can be explained in the following examples:

1. (SL): وعهدي لهم أن لا نسمح بأغتيال أحلامهم في التحديث والتطوير

(TL): My promise to them is not to allow the stifling of their dreams of modernization and development

The metaphor in the source language is "اغتيال احلامهم" (assassination of their dreams), where "اغتيال" (assassination) serves as the image and "احلامهم" (their dreams) represents the object. The sense conveyed here is that dreams do not literally steal but can be abruptly ended or destroyed due to political, economic, or social conquering circumstances. This metaphor highlights the vulnerability of aspirations and hopes, suggesting that they can be suddenly and definitively cancelled if no efforts are made to pave a secure path toward

them. Furthermore, the term "path" is intended to symbolize the future that a person follows in pursuit of their dreams. The translator used a different metaphor, "بأغتيال أحلامهم" was translated to " stifling of their dreams "; the translator has chosen this image, which creates a strong rhetorical effect and is more suitable and common in TL culture. Therefore, the translator has succeeded in conveying the essential meaning of the metaphor that meant by King Abdullah II meant.

2. (SL): وتاجها القدس الشريف

(TL): with Jerusalem in its heart

The metaphor in the source language (SL) is " وتاجها القدس الشريف," in which the image is represented by the word "التاج" (the crown) and the object is "القدس الشريف" (the noble Jerusalem). The sense of metaphor suggests that Jerusalem possesses significant religious and political value, symbolically likening it to a crown—an emblem of greatness and strength. In this context, the crown represents honor and significance, reflecting the high status that Jerusalem holds. In example 2, the translator did not keep the original image of metaphor " تاجها ", but it has been replaced with a familiar image in the target language " heart ", which interprets the use

of a different image " heart ", which has a strong emotional in the target language that is commonly used in the English culture to express the significant places.

3. (SL): الأردن قصه الكفاح والعطاء

(TL): Jordan's legacy of struggle and devotion

In example 3, the translator changed the source image " الأردن " into a different image in the target language "قصه الكفاح والعطاء" " Jordan's legacy of struggle and devotion", which caused the intended meaning of the metaphor to be lost and a misunderstanding for the target reader.

4.4. Metaphor into 0 Metaphor

In Table 2, the data shows that the use of metaphor into 0 metaphor strategy was the fourth most frequent strategy used by the translator when translating metaphors into English, with a percentage of 7.9%. According to the data under analysis, the use of the metaphor in 0 metaphor strategies is prominently shown in ten speeches with a frequency of 6. The following table shows the cases of using this strategy and its occurrence in the ten Arabic political speeches.

Table 6: Metaphor into 0 metaphors used in the translation of the ten Arabic political speeches into English.

0	Source Language	Target Language
1	فأردن الخير والنور لا يخذل أهله	For the Jordan of good will does not let its family down
2	وأجهزته الأمنيه الساهره على أمن الوطن والمواطن وحمايه المنجزات	Security agencies, as they safeguard the homeland, the people and national achievement
3	على حدود هذا الوطن رجال يحرسون الأردن الغالي بعزيمة لا تلين وقلوب عامرة بالحب والوفاء لهذه الأرض وأهلها، هم أصحاب الرايات العالية والجباه المرفوعة دائما	On the frontiers of this homeland are men protecting our beloved Jordan with relentless resolve and hearts brimming with love and devotion to this land and its people
4	على حدود هذا الوطن رجال يحرسون الأردن الغالي بعزيمة لا تلين وقلوب عامرة بالحب والوفاء لهذه الأرض وأهلها، هم أصحاب الرايات العالية والجباه المرفوعة دائما	On the frontiers of this homeland are men protecting our beloved Jordan with relentless resolve and hearts brimming with love and devotion to this land and its people
5	هذه الدورة الأخيرة من عمر مجلسكم الكريم	This is the last session of your esteemed parliament
6	تاج قمتنا هذه يجب أن يكون خطوات عملية لدعم أشقائنا الفلسطينيين وتثبيتهم على أرضهم	The outcome of our summit must be practical steps to support our Palestinian brethren, support their steadfastness on their land

This leads to the production of ambiguous, incomprehensible, unintended, and incoherent metaphors, which in turn distort the rhetorical effect and the cohesion intended by providing this metaphor in the source language, as well as hinder the comprehensibility of the translated English metaphor in political speech. This can be explained in the following examples:

1. (SL): فأردن الخير والنور لا يخذل أهله

(TL): The Jordan of goodwill does not let its family down.

In example 1, the translator had enough in translating to mention the first image " الخير ", just without mentioning the second image in the target language. Although the translator did not create a big ambiguity of the intended meaning in the target language, it downplays the metaphor, which led to the loss of the metaphor's political effect.

2. (SL): هذه الدوره الأخيره من عمر مجلسكم الكريم

(TL): This is the last session of your esteemed parliamentary

In this metaphor, the image "عُمر" symbolizes the lifespan of the object "المجلس الكريم", which refers to "مجلس النواب" (the House of Representatives). The sense here compares the council to a human being, which has a defined and limited lifespan. The metaphor indicates that the House of Representatives is nearing the end of its four-year term and is in the final stages of its work, which will soon conclude. The translator conveyed the intended meaning and all the elements of the metaphor to the target reader except the image. The translator deleted the image " عمر " when translating to the target language, which made the intended meaning unclear metaphorically to the target reader due to missing important part in the metaphor, which is the image.

3. (SL): وأجهزته الأمنيه الساهره على أمن الوطن والمواطن وحمايه المنجزات

(TL): Security agencies, as they safeguard the homeland, the people and national achievement

In this example, the translator did not create the source image " وأجهزته الأمنيه الساهره " when translating to the target language; however, it does not lead to a big ambiguity in the target reader. In addition, the translator had enough to express the meaning without mentioning the metaphor, which weakened the rhetorical effect of the metaphor.

4.5. 0 Metaphor into metaphor

In Table 2, the data shows that the 0 metaphor into metaphor strategy was the least frequent method used by the translator when translating metaphors into English, with a percentage of 1.6%. According to the data under analysis, its least frequent appearance was in ten speeches with a frequency of 1. Furthermore, this strategy creates unwanted, unmentioned, and unrelated metaphors, which in turn alter the intended meanings and distort the rhetorical effect of the original political speeches. On the other hand, the translator may have used this strategy to clarify the complex meanings and enhance understanding. This can be shown in the following example:

Language (SL): وكنا جسدا واحد في أصعب الظروف

(TL): Together, **we celebrated our accomplishments**, and together, we stood in the darkest of times.

5. Conclusions

The study has found that the strategies used to translate metaphors in king Abdullah II are classified into five types: metaphor into 'same' metaphor, metaphor into 'different' metaphors, metaphor into non-metaphor, metaphor into 0 (i.e., complete omission, leaving no trace in the target text), and 0 into metaphor (i.e., addition, pure and simple, with no linguistic motivation in the source text). The data shows the recurrence rate and percentage of the translation strategies when translating the ten political Arabic speeches into English. Furthermore, the study finds that metaphor into the same metaphor was the most frequent strategy with a

percentage of 54%, followed by metaphor into non-metaphor with a percentage of 25.4%, metaphor into different metaphors with a percentage of 11.1%. metaphor into 0 metaphor with 7.9%, whereas the least frequent strategy was 0 Metaphor into metaphor with a percentage of 1.6%, while the translator wasn't using the strategy 0 metaphor into 0 metaphor during the translation of the metaphorical expression.

The study argues that the findings of using the first strategy, metaphor into the same metaphor (literal translation) by the translator, were sometimes convenient, as it helped convey and simplify the exact meaning of political metaphors to the English readers, but in some cases were unfitting, as they contributed to distorting the real meaning of metaphors in English. Moreover, the study argues that the use of metaphors in different languages (Adaptation) was a smart choice since it conveys the metaphors in a way that respects the reader's culture and makes the metaphors more familiar and comprehensible. Additionally, the study argues that the translator fails in preserving the significance of metaphors and downplays the rhetorical function of metaphors by employing the strategies of metaphor into non-metaphors and metaphor into 0 metaphors while translating the metaphors into atypical words for the English readers. Moreover, the study argues that the translator succeeded in using the strategy 0 metaphor into metaphors to clarify the complex meanings and enhance understanding for English readers.

Furthermore, the study has found that the familiarity of the translator with a nuance different cultures between languages plays an important role in producing an appropriate and desirable translation of political metaphors since political metaphors are distinguished from other types of translations by their content sensitivity and political specialized terminology that need to be taken into account while translating the metaphors in political speeches.

Finally, this study finds that the translation strategies proposed by Toury (1995) [27] are applicable and highly effective for analyzing the approaches used when translating metaphors in political speeches into English. Additionally, the study argues that Toury's model (1995) [27] is of considerable significance in translating Arabic political metaphors into English, as it facilitates the production of an adequate and contextually appropriate political translation while ensuring an accurate representation of the intended metaphorical meaning.

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