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Pragmatic Loss and Cultural Implicature in the Translation of Arabic Political Satire into English: A Corpus-Assisted Discourse Analysis

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الفقد التداولي والتضمين الثقافي في ترجمة السخرية السياسية العربية إلى اللغة الإنكليزية : تحليل خطاب بمساعدة المدونة اللغوية

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Abstract
The unspoken cultural impacts and the occurrence of pragmatic loss are deeply investigated by this current research. Specifically in the translating of Arabic political mockeries into the English language , focusing in a selected collection of poetries written by the famous poet Ahmad Matar. Mockeries, allegories, and symbolic condensations are frequently utilized by Arabic political texts to reflect political point of views in an indirect manner. Such linguistic traits are considered very troublesome to translation purposes. Especially when the ironic substance is heavily rested on cultural associations and hidden pragmatic deductions, this makes the process very hard.A qualitative discourse analytical method and linguistic corpus theories are applied to frame this work, it is supported by a small customized corpus containing five ironic poems by Matar . The building of the mocking content in the original Arabic texts and how they are translated to English are intended to be explored here.It is uncovered by the evidences that the mocking materials of the source texts can be successfully transmitted . This happens by catching the conceptual metaphors and the symbolic frameworks embedded at the source text.Nevertheless, a specific degree of pragmatic losing is totally unavoidable, this is because the ironic contents rely deeply in the cultural echoes, rhetorical brevity and the stylistic economies that are very typical for the Arabic poetries.Therefore, it is strongly affirmed by this research that translating political irony texts demands much more than just linguistic equalities . Rather, a profound comprehension of the pragmatic and rhetorical tools which are used to construct the mocking content is strictly required by the translator**Keywords:** Arabic political mockeries ; pragmatic deductions; translation studies; Ahmad Matar; discourses analysis .

الملخص

يتناول هذا البحث بالدراسة والتحليل الآثار الثقافية غير المصرّح بها، وحدوث الفقد التداولي في ترجمة السخرية السياسية العربية إلى اللغة الإنكليزية، وذلك بالتركيز على مجموعة مختارة من القصائد الساخرة للشاعر المعروف أحمد مطر. فكثيراً ما توظّف النصوص السياسية العربية السخرية، والرمز، والتكثيف الدلالي للتعبير عن المواقف السياسية بطريقة غير مباشرة. وتُعد هذه الخصائص اللغوية من أكثر الجوانب إشكالية في عملية الترجمة، ولا سيما عندما يعتمد المحتوى الساخر اعتماداً كبيراً على الإحالات الثقافية والاستنتاجات التداولية الضمنية، مما يجعل عملية نقلها إلى لغة أخرى مهمة معقدة.يعتمد هذا البحث منهجاً نوعياً في تحليل الخطاب، مستنداً إلى مفاهيم المدونات اللغوية، ومدعوماً بمدونة صغيرة مخصصة تضم خمس قصائد ساخرة لأحمد مطر. ويهدف البحث إلى استكشاف طريقة بناء المحتوى الساخر في النصوص العربية الأصلية، وكيفية نقله إلى اللغة الإنكليزية.وتكشف نتائج البحث أن المادة الساخرة في النصوص المصدر يمكن نقلها بنجاح عندما يتمكّن المترجم من التقاط الاستعارات المفهومية والأطر الرمزية المضمّنة في النص الأصلي. ومع ذلك، فإن درجة معينة من الفقد التداولي تبدو أمراً لا يمكن تجنبه كلياً، وذلك لأن

المحتوى الساخر يعتمد بدرجة عميقة على الأصداء الثقافية، والإيجاز البلاغي، والاقتصاد الأسلوبي الذي يميّز الشعر العربي.وعليه، يؤكد هذا البحث أن ترجمة نصوص السخرية السياسية تتطلب أكثر من مجرد إيجاد مكافآت لغوية مباشرة؛ إذ تتطلب فهماً عميقاً للأدوات التداولية والبلاغية التي يُبنى من خلالها المحتوى الساخر، فضلاً عن قدرة المترجم على إدراك البعد الثقافي والرمزي الكامن في النص.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السخرية السياسية العربية؛ الفقد التداولي؛ التضمين الثقافي؛ دراسات الترجمة؛ أحمد مطر.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Social and political commentaries are effectively delivered by political mockeries. Instead of facing the powerful peoples with direct accusations and confrontations, satire, exaggerations, and symbolic changes are frequently relied upon by this art; in this way, it is seen as a communicative strategy where the power of the critiquing is based on the fact that the case is not literally stated. When the expressions of political views are limited or constrained, the use of mockeries become very noteworthy. The strength of this irony is seen in how dissent can be conveyed through funny and metaphorical forms , yet it is still powerful in the politics.The pragmatical circumstances are heavily relied on for interpreting the irony. It is pointed out by Simpson (2003) that discursive practices with many layers are used here, meaning is not always carried by literal statements.This is a big difficulty for the translation.More than the literal meanings must be given by the translator; the mechanisms of the satirical effects must be also understood by him, and the site where these effects are produced. The way how metaphors function inside the source culture is very important. Truly, these difficulties are very clear in translating Arabic political poetries. Especially since the criticisms are often couched in rich figures. Contemporary Arabic satirical literatures have evolved in a context of historical circumstances where such circumlocutions has a unique force. Meaning is often carried by allusions rather than the outright condemnations.Among the most famous writers in this tradition is the Iraqi poet, Ahmed Matar. His poetries are celebrated for the sharp commentaries and the ironic forces. Everyday situations like births, riddles, and animals are subverted by Matar into metaphorical structures to show the deep political truths. The power of Matar poems is not just in the explicit meaning, but in the deployment of meaning.The transition between explicit and metaphorical meanings is where the criticism emerges.Because of this, Matar's work is very relevant to the studies of translations. The poems' concisions and rhetorical powers make them an important case study for how meaning is conveyed in the practical levels. The challenge of translating a unique style of expression is faced by the translator here. He may succeed in capturing the explicit meaning , but the ironic force will be lost because he failed to capture the underlying implicit meanings.It is increasingly highlighted by the studies of translation that the linguistic forms alone are not enough for the meaning. This is argued by Baker (2018) that communicative aspects must be engaged by the translators to keep the deep meanings. Also, it is claimed by House (2015) that the communicative functions should be maintained, not just the linguistic form. These issues are very relevant to the political irony.All these issues are intended to be addressed by this research through discourse analyses. A small corpus of five poems by Matar is used here. Two main things are focused in: the pragmatic losing (the loss of implicit meaning) and the cultural implicits. How irony is encoded in Arabic texts is examined by this work , and how it is reflected in English. It is not just about the linguistic accuracies, but how much the rhetorical force is kept.A contribution is made by this research to the wide debates about transferring the implicit meanings between cultures. It adds to the very sparse researches about translating Arabic irony. Finally, it is demonstrated by this study that translating satire is not just about linguistic forms, but a rebuilding of the pragmatic and cultural effects is required.

2.RESEARCH PROBLEM:

A unique methodological problem is posed by the translating of political mockeries. This happens because the irony in such texts is often hidden inside the unspoken statements , not the explicit ones. When Arabic political poetries are being translated, this issue is made more complicated. Especially in the works which use metaphors , symbolic interweavings, and the embedded cultural references. This is clearly seen if we look to the poetries of Ahmad Matar. His works are known for the rhetorical richnesses and the big dependency on the inferential meanings. Therefore, more than just the faithful linguistic contents must be transferred by the translator. The pragmatic contents must also be moved into the English language.

The difficulty is not only about the literal forms.

Capturing the indirect ways of how the satirical content is conveyed is also required. When the symbolisms or the symbolic inversions are watered down during the process , a certain pragmatic losing will happen. The general theme might be kept , but the soul is gone.

Another difficulty is lied in the cultural contexts. The images used in the political mockeries are embedded at the source culture; they are shared because of the historical and cultural experiences. Even if these connotations are

still present in the translated text, they will become less impactful and less potent in the politics of the receiving culture.

This current research is aimed at addressing these issues. The negotiating of the satirical contents and the pragmatic losses in a selected corpus of Matar's works are examined here.

3.RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

a. How is political satire constructed in the selected poems of Ahmed Matar?
b. What pragmatic implications and cultural references constitute the satirical meaning of these poems?
c. How are these meanings conveyed in the English translation?
d. What are the most effective translation strategies for preserving the power of the satire?
e. Where is the pragmatic loss most evident in the translated texts?

4.LITERATURE REVIEW:

An increasing interest from the scholars of translation studies has been gained by the researches on translating mockeries. This is because the use of ironies is heavily depended on the implicit meanings and the cultural contexts. Unlike the other literary genres, a form of criticism is expressed by the satire through indirect ways. A layered system of meanings is created by this; where the literal meaning and the underlying evaluative meanings are existing side by side.

This creates a unique difficulty for the translator.

Because the meanings of the texts are often implicit and depend in the pragmatics.

It is viewed by Simpson (2003) that satire is a unique form of discourse, it is composed of evaluative contrasts and ironic framings. In other words, the tension between the literal and the hidden meanings is relied upon by the satire. Only by the reader this tension can be felt, and they are required to interpret the implicit meanings embedded at the text. This phenomenon is very relevant for the translation. Especially since the mechanisms for creating the source text may not work for the translating.

Similar to these things, the importance of using the pragmatics was emphasized by other researchers. For example, it is pointed out by Vandel (2010) that using humors and mockeries relies heavily in the embedded cultural references and the inferences. This inference is based on the shared cultural knowledges between the writer and the readers. When the text is translated, a decision must be made by the translator. Should he use the reference as it is, or modify it for the new cultural context? Or maybe use the context to infer the meanings.

Another side of the irony in translation is related to the pragmatics.

The pragmatic approach is based on the assumption that word meanings are not enough to understand a text. Rather, it is based in the inference, the speaker intentions, and the shared knowledges of both the speaker and the reader (Leach, 1983). From this point of view, it is clear that the implication is a key concept for understanding the ironies. The rules of the conversation are intended to be broken by the speakers, and this forces the readers to make inferences. This is how the satire is used for the criticism, often through the sarcasms or the hyperboles.

The role of the pragmatism is widely discussed in the studies of translations.

It is argued by Baker (2018) that the communicative contexts of the text should be taken into the account by the translators, rather than focusing on the linguistic forms. Similarly, it is stated by House (2015) that the success of the translation is based in preserving the communicative functions. Often, the pragmatic indicators are omitted during the translating, and as a result, the intended rhetorical effects are not conveyed , even if the text is linguistically correct.

The political discourses are another side of the irony, which is more complex. It is argued by Hatem and Mason (1997) that the political discourse is often based in the ideological orientations. Political mockeries, which are based on the metaphors and the symbolisms, are used frequently in the politics. Therefore, the ideological nature of the text should be taken into the account by the translators to preserve the communicative purposes.

Political irony is an important part of the modern Arabic literatures.

Since the early days of the twentieth century, the mockeries have been used by the Arabic writers to express their views on the politics and the social conditions. Different forms of the Arabic literatures, like the journalistic articles, the dramas, and the poetries, have used the satire. This is often done by relying on the indirect expressions to keep a specific level of the ambiguity.

Among the Arabic poets, Ahmed Matar is considered a very prominent poet , especially in the field of the political ironies. His poetries are highly appreciated for the concise languages, the rich imageries, and the direct political messages. His poems are usually short and very intense. One of the main characteristics of the Matar poetries is

that common images are used and then suddenly turned into political mockeries. Like a common riddle or a dialogue between two animals.

Despite the importance of the English translating of the poems of Ahmed Matar, very few studies have addressed this part of the Arabic literary translations. Most researches have concentrated on the classical poetries and the narrative proses. They did not pay enough attentions to the modern Arabic political mockeries.

This study is an attempt to contribute in this domain of the knowledge.

It focuses in the role of the implicit meanings and the cultural symbolisms in a number of the poetries written by Matar. This will help the readers to understand the mechanisms of how the political irony works. Also, how the losing of the implicit meanings is very prominent in the English translations of the Arabic poetries .

5.THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theories of pragmatics, discourse analysis, and translation theory are heavily utilized by this current research. A special focus is putted in the constructing of mockeries inside the Arabic political poetries and how they are developed during the translating into the English language.

This is very important.

Because the irony is a mode for critiquing which is often used by the way of indirection, not the directness , this means that the translating process of the satire needs a theory which is well-equipped for handling the issues of the implications, the cultural significances, and the discourse structures. As such, the interrelated notions of pragmatic implications, cultural implications, and the translation strategies are drawn upon by this research .

5.1 Pragmatic Implicature

The role of the mockery as a tool for meanings through the indirect communications is understood through the framework of "implications" which was proposed by the Grice (1975) . It is argued by Grice that any kind of the communicative interaction is subject for a principle of the cooperation. Four fundamental maxims of the dialogue are the basis for this principle: the quantity, quality, relation, and the manner. In any discourse , these maxims are frequently "violated" or "ignored" by the speakers to encode more meanings. In such cases, the intended meanings of the speaker must be inferred by the hearer or the reader. This inferred meaning is called "implication".

Satire relies on this device.

Through statements that are either humorous or exaggerated, messages are frequently encoded by the writers. In the case of the ironies , to express a statement or an idea that is the opposite of what is wanted to be communicated is very common. This device is frequently utilized in the political mockeries for criticizing a government or a ruling power without a direct criticism.

A vital role is played by the "practical implications" in the case of Ahmad Matar.

The poems of Ahmed Matar seem very straightforward and very simple. However, when the literal meanings of the narratives are inferred and interpreted from a political point of view , the rhetorical powers of the poetries become very evident. Therefore, the interpretation of the Matar poetries is based in the logical reasonings.

5.2 Cultural Implicature

The inferential side of the language is dealt with by the concept of implication in the practical terms. At the other hand, mockeries are frequently based in the symbolic contents. When the meanings are based in the cultural knowledges instead of the language structures, this is called the cultural implications. This could be based in the historical allusions , symbolic imageries , and the cultural metaphors.

Inside the political discourses of the Arabic culture and language, the figurative languages are used to deliver the connotative meanings.

These are easily accessed by the readers who share same backgrounds of the culture. Political ideas are commonly communicated by using the animal metaphors , symbolic objects , and the social interactions between peoples. Because these images share a common ground with the readers who have the same culture , they don't need any more explanations or elaborations.

For the translator who translates the political discourses from one language to another, the big question is whether he should keep the same imageries of the original writer or to change them into a common images for the other cultures. Or maybe he depends in the contextual clues to help the understandings. Each of these options will affect how the reader of the translated text will interpret the irony.

In the poetries of Ahmed Matar, the cultural implications and the pragmatic reasonings are interacting frequently. A political idea might be shown in a simple narrative form. For instance , like a riddle, an animal dialogue, or even a simple description for the common social interactions.

5.3 Discourse Analysis

Besides the pragmatic and the cultural concerns, discourse analysis is also used by this research as a method for investigating how the ironic meanings are built in a textual levels as a whole. Language is viewed as a form for social practice by the discourse analysis , rather than just being a grammatical system (Verclaw, 1995). In other words, meaning in the texts results from a complex interplays between the linguistic structures, the rhetorical organizations, and the socio-political contexts.

It is very complex.

It is argued by Hatem and Mason (1997) that the rhetorical nature of the original text must be taken into the account by a rhetorical approach to the translation. This is done so that the translation can achieve its intended communicative effects. Examining the contributions made by the rhetorical tools , like metaphors , mockeries , and inversions , is included here to see the evaluative nature of the text.

In the satirical poetries, these devices are always used in combinations with each others. A poem might start with a neutral narrative , but then the meanings are shifted when a symbolic element is introduced, this completely changes the whole meanings of the text. This type of the textual shifts is very typical for the style of Ahmed Matar. Specifically where the final lines of the poems can reinterpret the imageries used in all the text. This reveals the political implications.

Therefore, a significant methodology for understanding the manifestations of the ironic meanings in the selected poetries is represented by the discourse analysis.

5.4 Translation Strategies

Translation theory is heavily relied upon by this current research to investigate the ways by which satirical meanings are carried from the Arabic into the English language . Many choices for dealing with the culturally and rhetorically complex texts were provided by the translation studies. For example, semantic and communicative translations are identified by Newmark (1988). While the linguistic structures are kept by the semantic translation, the impact on the reader is aimed by the communicative one. Also, two main translation orientations are identified by Venuti (2018) : localization and the alienation. Localization tries to adapt the text for the cultural expectations of the reader, while the cultural aspects of the source text are maintained by the alienation, even if they are unfamiliar.

It is a very difficult balance.

The tension between the localization and the alienation is very crucial for the political mockeries. This is because too much localizations might remove the cultural contents from the irony , while too much alienation could make the contents far from the understandings of the reader. How translation can impact the maintenance of the figurative structures , the pragmatic contents , and the cultural symbolisms within the chosen poetries will be explored by this analysis.

Finally, a foundation for exploring how ironic meanings are built inside the Arabic political poetries is provided by this model. This is done through the synthesizing of the pragmatism, the discourse theories, and the translation theories. The ways how these meanings can be changed through the translating are also investigated here.

6.METHODOLOGY:

6.1 Research Design

A qualitative methodology in the discourse analysis and a linguistic corpus are utilized by this current work. To scrutinize the pragmatic losing and the cultural semantics during the translation of Arabic political mockeries into the English language, this was done. This specific framework is embraced because the interpreting of the hidden meanings in the ironic discourses is focused in by the researcher.

Instead of just counting the repetitions of the linguistic features.

Political derision is a social commentary. It often uses the indirect ways for the critiques. These ways are hidden inside the metaphors, the ironies, the allegories, and also the inversions. Therefore, a qualitative method which takes the pragmatic considerations and the cultures into the account can be utilized as an analytical framework for the examining of how the mocking meanings are built in the source text and also in the translating process .

This research is classified as a corpus-supported research.

Because a set of texts that make a specialized corpus of the satirical poetries is embraced here. Even though the study uses a small number of the texts , this smallness is seen as a benefit for examining the rhetorical traits in the dataset. Truly, these specific features might be missing in the larger datasets.

6.2 Corpus Description

A set of five concise satirical poems written by the famous Arab writer of irony, Ahmed Matar , who is considered by many as one of the most important writers in his generation , is comprised by the corpus of this research. His

poetries are very well known . They are famous because of the shortness , the figurative languages , and the political critiques. Different rhetorical styles of the political mockery are covered by the poems which were selected in this work , including the figurative, the symbolic, and the narrative inversion rhetorics . The shortness of the poetries allows for an in-depth analysis for the discourse and the pragmatics . This is done without disrupting the structural stabilities of the text .

Table 1: Corpus Composition

Text ID	Poem Title	Satirical Form	Key Symbolic Device
T1	Istirāḥa (Rest / Pause)	Ironical satire	Medical metaphor
T2	The Ram and the Shepherd	Allegorical satire	Animal symbolism
T3	Ḥayra (Dilemma)	Paradoxical satire	Predator–prey metaphor
T4	The Riddle	Symbolic satire	Cultural metaphor
T5	At the Moment of Birth	Inversion satire	World-upside-down metaphor

6.3 Criteria for Text Selection

The poems included in this collection were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

a.Presence of political satire: Each poem included should have an implicit or symbolic content related to political satire.

b.Use of figurative language: Each poem included should use metaphor, symbol, satire, and an allegorical narrative to express the satirical content.

c.Pragmatic density: Each poem included should have an implicit meaning that requires inferential interpretation.

d.Translatability: Each poem included should have rhetorical features that may cause translation difficulties.

These criteria guarantee a collection of poems appropriate for the investigation of pragmatic loss and cultural influence.

6.4 Analytical Procedure

Four distinct stages were followed during the executing of this analysis . In the first step , the ironic substances of every poem were deeply analyzed at its original Arabic version ; this was done for understanding the various rhetorical tools utilized to build the mocking messages .

The translation came next.

Secondly , the poetries were translated from the Arabic into the English while the focus was putted in the maintaining of the conceptual metaphors and the rhetorical instruments . Then , a comparison between the original Arabic poetries and the translated English versions was made to make sure if the translation affected in the mocking messages or not .

Lastly , the pragmatical and cultural symbolic meanings were deeply scrutinized . This was important for confirming if the meanings were kept , changed , or losing from the original Arabic poems into the translated English poetries .

Table 2: Analytical Framework

Analytical Dimension	Description
Pragmatic Implicature	Implicit meaning inferred through contextual reasoning
Cultural Implicature	Meaning derived from culturally embedded symbolism
Metaphorical Structure	Conceptual metaphor shaping the satirical message
Translation Strategy	Method used to render meaning into English
Pragmatic Loss	Reduction or modification of implicit meaning in translation

6.5 Analytical Categories

For ensuring the systematicness of the analysis , four primary categorizations that are recurring frequently inside the political mockeries are focused in by this research . It is a very organized approach . These groupings help in the understandings of how the implicit meanings and the cultural symbolisms are working together at the poetries of Ahmad Matar .

Table 3: Satirical Mechanisms in the Corpus

Category	Description	Example from Corpus
Metaphorical Satire	Political criticism expressed through metaphor	Political anesthesia
Allegorical Satire	Political relationships represented through symbolic characters	Shepherd and herd
Paradoxical Satire	Contradictory images used to reveal injustice	Cat vs. mouse
Symbolic Satire	Cultural imagery used as political metaphor	Date fruit metaphor

These analytical categories allow the study to examine how satirical meaning is structured in the original Arabic texts and how it is transferred in translation.

7.DATA ANALYSIS:

A discursive pragmatic analysis for the five selected poetries from the collection is included at this current section . Every poem is intended to be scrutinized through three various analytical dimensions : the ironic tools utilized in the source Arabic texts , the pragmatic and cultural contents of the poetries , and also the strategies which are followed during the translating of these meanings to the English versions.

It is a detailed work.

A special focus is putted in the cases where the rhetorical structures of the poems are kept by the translators , and also the cases where the pragmatic losing happens . Through this way, the researcher aims to show the difficulties of the translating political mockeries .

7.1 Poem One: Istirāḥa (Rest)

Arabic Text

مُنع التخدير في المستشفيات
عند إجراء الجراحة
زعموا أن مريضًا
ساعة التخدير مات
بصراحة
ينبغي أن يعلن الشعب ارتياحه
فمن الممكن أن تفنى الحياة
بين تخدير الأطباء
وتخدير الولاة

English Translation

Anesthesia was banned in hospitals
during surgery;
They claimed that a patient
died during anesthesia
Frankly,
the people should express their relief
For life can be lost
between the anesthesia of doctors
and the anesthesia of governors

Analytical Interpretation:

Through a progressive shifting from the direct meanings into the political metaphors , a mocking message is expressed by this poem . The initial verses seem to describe a medical case related with the anesthesia and the hospital environments .

It starts like a medical report .
However , a metaphorical meaning which transforms all the poetry into a piece of the political irony is expressed by the final line .
The metaphor of "anesthetizing the governors" is considered a crucial part for the meaning of the poetry . The existence of a political atmosphere where a specific state of social numbness is kept by the powers is revealed by the poem . By this shifting from the medical meanings into the political metaphors , a political environment where the citizens are not feeling the injustice is revealed by the poet .
The ironic utilizing of the medical terms related with the political realities is what the mocking character of the poetry depends in .
When the political domination is described as a kind of the anesthesia , the reader is forced by the poem to interpret all the lines as a metaphor for the political numbness . Inside the English translation , the metaphorical framework is kept by repeating the word "anesthetizing" . This helps the survival of the metaphor at the translation for the peoples who speak English .
However , the impacts of the cultural metaphors might be lessened .
This is because the political connotations are more deeply embedded inside the Arab political discourses , so the English reader might not feel the same power .

Table 4: Analytical Summary – Poem One

Analytical Dimension	Observation
Satirical Mechanism	Ironical metaphor
Pragmatic Implicature	Political sedation of society
Cultural Implicature	Political passivity imposed by authority
Translation Strategy	Metaphorical preservation
Pragmatic Loss	Minimal

7.2 Poem Two: The Ram and the Shepherd

Arabic Text

الكبش تظلّم للراعي

ما دمت تفكر في بيعي

فلماذا ترفض إشباعي

قال له الراعي: ما الداعي

كل رعاة بلادي مثلي

احسب نفسك ضمن قطيع عربي

وأنا الإقطاعي

English Translation

The ram complained to the shepherd:
Since you're thinking of selling me,
Why do you refuse to feed me?
The shepherd replied: What's the point?
All the shepherds in my land are like me.
Consider yourself part of an Arab flock,
And I am the feudal lord!

Analytical Interpretation:

Allegory is utilized as the principal mocking instrument by this poetry . The talking between the ram and the shepherd is considered a metaphor for the relations between the authority and the peoples . Here , the ordinary citizen is represented by the ram , while the political elites are represented by the shepherd . Through the normalization of the victimizations , the satirical theme is delivered .
It presents the abuse as a universal thing .
Since it is said by the poem that "all shepherds are same" , it suggests that the exploitation became ingrained in the system . Using the animal symbolisms is a very strong rhetorical tool . To represent the actors of the power ,

the symbolism is used by the poet while he avoids any direct references to it . Understandable by everyone is the symbolism of the ram and the shepherd . Therefore , the symbolic framework is kept by this translation . The ironic theme of this poetry is easily understood , especially for the peoples who speak English .

Table 5: Analytical Summary – Poem Two

Analytical Dimension	Observation
Satirical Mechanism	Political allegory
Pragmatic Implicature	Institutionalized exploitation
Cultural Implicature	Authority–population hierarchy
Translation Strategy	Literal allegorical transfer
Pragmatic Loss	Low

7.3 Poem Three: Ḥayra (Dilemma)

Arabic Text

ما أصعب القرار

لو شئت أن أختار

بين حياة القط

وبين حياة الفار

فلا أنا مؤهل

لأن أقود دولة

ولا أنا لي رغبة

في دور مستشار

English Translation

What a difficult decision!
If I had to choose
Between the life of a cat;
And the life of a mouse
I am neither qualified.
To lead a country
Nor do I have the desire
To be an advisor!

Analytical Interpretation:

The ironies inside this work are achieved through the using of a paradoxical political riddles . A symbolic conflict between the cat and the mouse is utilized by the poet to represent the disbalance which is very common in the political systems that have both the domination and the followings of orders .

It is a hard choice .

Because the rejection for both roles is showing that any politics system requires the exercising of the power or to be enslaved to it , a comment about the nature of the political systems which force the persons into the moral dilemmas is made by this poetry . These symbolic images are easily understood by every cultures because the predator-prey relationship between the cats and the mice is very common ; therefore , any practical meanings of the allegory is not lost by the translation .

Table 6: Analytical Summary – Poem Three

Analytical Dimension	Observation
Satirical Mechanism	Paradoxical metaphor
Pragmatic Implicature	Political power imbalance
Cultural Implicature	Predator–prey hierarchy

Analytical Dimension	Observation
Translation Strategy	Functional equivalence
Pragmatic Loss	Very low

7.4 Poem Four: The Riddle

Arabic Text

قالت أمي مرة:
يا أولادي عندي لغز
تابوت قشرته حلوى
قالت أختي: التمرة
لكني قلت:
بل تلك بلادي

English Translation

My mother once said:
My children, I have a riddle:
a coffin with a sweet shell.
My sister said: A date.
But I said: No, that's my country!

Analytical Interpretation:

The symbolic meanings of the words are heavily depended upon by this poetry . A date fruit is initially referred to by the metaphor and the riddle , but a political meaning is given to it by the last line of the poetry .
It is a sudden change .
The appearance of the nation which is decaying from inside to outside can be interpreted through the contrasting between the sweetness and the death . Because it represents the traditional and the prosperous sides of the culture , the metaphor of the date fruits has a very significant meanings in the Arab cultures .
The stagnation of the nation is presented by the poet through the connecting between the date fruit and the coffin . However , the cultural meanings of the metaphor are not reflected by the translation of the poem . This happens because the symbolic meaning of the date fruit is not very much significant inside the English cultures .

Table 7: Analytical Summary – Poem Four

Analytical Dimension	Observation
Satirical Mechanism	Symbolic metaphor
Pragmatic Implicature	National stagnation
Cultural Implicature	Cultural symbol of the date
Translation Strategy	Symbolic preservation
Pragmatic Loss	Moderate

7.5 Poem Five: At the Moment of Birth

Arabic Text

في ساعة الولادة
أمسكني الطبيب بالمقلوب
لكنني صرخت
رفضت أن أجيء للحياة بالمقلوب
قال: تقبلي العزاء يا سيدتي
هذا فتى موهوب
مصيره في صمته مكتوب

English Translation

At the hour of birth,

the doctor held me upside down,
but I cried out,
refusing to come into the world backwards.
He said: Accept my condolences, madam,
This is a gifted boy;
his destiny is written in his silence!

Analytical Interpretation:

The mockery inside this poetry is depicted metaphorically through the notion of a flipped world . Because of the infant's refusal for entering the life in an "upside down" manner, it is suggested by the poem that an inverted world exists where the justice, the truth, and the authority are totally reversed .
It is a very strange birth .
The idea of the systemic injustice which leads into the isolation or the silence is strengthened by the medical doctor response , because the sympathies were offered by him instead of the congratulations .
Even when the translating is done , a big importance is held by this metaphor of the flipped world . This happens because the concept for an "upside-down world" is very common inside the many cultures , so any practical meanings are not lost for the reader .

Table 8: Analytical Summary – Poem Five

Analytical Dimension	Observation
Satirical Mechanism	Metaphorical inversion
Pragmatic Implicature	Moral and political disorder
Cultural Implicature	Inverted social order
Translation Strategy	Metaphorical preservation
Pragmatic Loss	Minimal

8.DISCUSSION

It is revealed by the analyzing of some poetries that the political ironies in Matar's works are mostly achieved through the figurative condensations , the symbolic displacements , and the pragmatic implications . It is very apparent that the critical effects of the poems are achieved by the rhetorical instruments which encourage the reader for making indirect inferences , rather than using the direct political accusations . This gives more supports to the idea that the mockery is a form of the discourse where the evaluation is done by the contrast between the literal and the figurative meanings (Simpson, 2003).
From the pragmatic side , the way how the discourse of the ironies achieves meanings through the Gricean implicatures is revealed by the poems.
In many cases , the literal story is neutral or even funny . However , the political message becomes very clear once the connections are made by the reader between the imageries and the big socio-political contexts . For example , medical terms are used by the poem "Respite" for expressing the message before the political importance is revealed through the metaphor of "numbing the governors. "
A challenge to the expectations of the dialogue is seen here.
This is what Grice (1975) proposed , where the connections between the literal and the figurative meanings are made by the reader because of the apparent contradictions.
Similarly , symbolic animal imageries are used by the narrative of "The Ram and the Shepherd" to show the nature of the political power . A critique for the hierarchical power structures is made by the dialogue between the ram and the shepherd . These symbolic structures allow the irony for revealing the inequality of the politics . This is seen as an evidence for the way how the mockery uses the narrative reframing to create the meanings , as it was suggested by Verclaw. (١٩٩٥)
The role of the cultural contexts is also highlighted by the analysis.
The metaphors inside the text are grounded in the culturally-based imageries and the associated meanings inside the Arab political discourses . In the story of "The Riddle" , a powerful contrast between the sweetness and the rotting is served by the symbolic meaning of the date fruits . Even if the metaphor is understood in the translated text , the cultural relevances might not be easy for the readers who don't know the symbolic role of the date fruits at the Arab culture.
The "pragmatic losing" is demonstrated by these findings.
Pragmatic losing does not always mean a deficiency in the translation , but it is a reduction of the inferential clues or the cultural associations which make the original discourse very strong (House, 2015) . This losing is

most clear when the building of the ironic meanings depends in the imageries which are unique for a culture or the stylistic conciseness of the Arabic poetries.
Also , it is demonstrated by the findings that some metaphorical constructions can cross the language boundaries very easily . The metaphors of the predator and the prey , or the world which is upside-down , are examples of the metaphors that keep a high level of the accessibility.
They are grounded in the universal human experiences.
Finally , the impact of the translation strategies in the maintaining of the ironic meanings is another key finding . In most cases , a metaphor-preservation strategy is followed by the translators , which keeps the main symbolic image . This strategy is very effective for keeping the conceptual structures of the mockeries . Too much adaptations can result in the dilution of the symbolic structures by replacing the cultural images with the universal ones.
In the conclusion , it is indicated by the findings that a delicate balance between the linguistic and the pragmatic strategies is required by the translation of the political irony . The identifying of the rhetorical strategy is the key for the translator . In the poetries of Ahmed Matar , the maintaining of the metaphorical frameworks is the secret for keeping the ironic effects .

9.CONCLUSION:

The pragmatic losing and the hidden cultural impacts in the translating of the Arabic political mockeries into English are aimed to be investigated by this current study . To examine five poetries written by the famous poet Ahmed Matar , a discourse analytical method which is supported by a corpus is utilized here . By focusing in the rhetorical tools which are used to produce the mocking meanings in the source texts , this research is intended to explore how the metaphors , the symbolisms , and their inversions are functioning as the tools of the political irony . How these tools are realized inside the translations is also explored.
The research reveals a big satirical potential in the Matar's poetries.
Instead of saying the political arguments and the ideas in a direct way , these poems use the metaphors to make the mocking ideas more intense . To function, these rhetorical tools of the irony use the allusions . This shows the big importance of the pragmatical analysis for understanding how the mockeries are working.
Symbolism is an important factor.
It is revealed by the research that understanding how these poetries communicate is based in the symbolisms . Most of the metaphors which are used in these poems have the cultural connections with the Arabic discourses . To the satirical potential of these poetries , these metaphors are contributing much . However , when these metaphors are translated into the English , their cultural connections might be lost.
As it was demonstrated by the analysis , the essential mocking framework of the Matar's poetries can be kept in the translating.
This is possible as long as the underlying conceptual metaphors are maintained by the translator . At the same time , the need for taking into the account the pragmatical aspects of the translating the political irony is pointed out by the research . The translator should not be concerned only by the meanings of the words , but also he must care about the mechanisms of the inference which are usually involved in the translating of the mockeries . The losing of the rhetorical effects in the translation might be a result for the diminished role of these mechanisms.
Therefore , the translator must care for both the meanings and the inferences.
Through the analysis for the translating of the Arabic political mockeries from the discourse and the pragmatical points of view , a contribution is made by the current research to the general discussions about the translating of the implicit meanings . These issues are widely discussed inside the field of the translation studies.
Finally , it is suggested by the researcher that this work should be continued . Analyzing more translations for the Arabic satirical literatures is needed . Also , analyzing the translations of the same text by different translators is suggested , this is for examining the reception of the political irony inside different linguistic and cultural environments .

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