



Yes Minister's Open Government:

Translation and Commentary

A THESIS IN TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETING

(ENGLISH/ARABIC/ENGLISH)

Presented to the faculty of the American University of Sharjah

College of Arts and Sciences

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

MASTER OF ARTS

By

SHAZA ABDULHAFEEZ MOHAMMAD RAHMA

B.A. 1990

Supervisor

Dr. Ahmed Ali

Sharjah, UAE

Summer 2011

© 2011

SHAZA ABDULHAFEEZ MOHAMMAD RAHMA

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

ABSTRACT

This thesis investigates the most appropriate translation strategies and approaches to use when translating political humor. To this end, a translation into Arabic of Chapter One, that is Open Government, of the well-known British comedy YES MINISTER! The Diaries of A Cabinet Minister, by The Right Hon, James Hacker MP, Edited by Jonathan Lynn and Antony Jay, is conducted. The chosen text is a typical example of political humor that is full of multi-layered cultural and subtle political references and innuendos, as well as wordplay.

The translation is followed by a step-by-step commentary explicating the decisions made to render the text under study within the framework of the various theoretical approaches dealt with in the thesis. The thesis also looks into how humor is conveyed through the translation. Where deviations from the norm occur in terms specific cultural as well as political references, word play, stylistic and linguistic manipulations, etc., various strategies have been found to be the most appropriate to adopt in order to bridge the cultural gap and bring the text a step closer to the target audience, namely, addition, paraphrasing, explication, and domestication.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	iii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
DIDICATION.....	vii
1.CHAPTER ONE - INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.CHAPTER TWO - <i>YES MINISTER</i> AND POLITICAL HUMOR.....	3
2.1 What’s humor	4
2.2 Definition of political satire	5
2.3 Translation of Humor	5
2.4 The complete <i>Yes, Minister</i> “open Government	7
3. CHAPTER THREE - REVIEW OF TRANSLATION MODELS.....	32
3.1 Reiss’ text type	33
3.2 Vermeer’s Skopo’s Theory	34
3.3 Nida’s formal and dynamic equivalence	36
3.3.1 Formal equivalence	37
3.3.2 Dynamic equivalence	38
3.4 Venuti’s domestication and foreignization	39
3.5 Vinay and Darbelnet’s translation strategies	41
3.5.1 Borrowing	41
3.5.2 Calque	42
3.5.3 Literal Translation	42
3.5.4 Transposition	43

3.5.5 Modulation	43
3.5.6 Equivalence	44
3.5.7 Adaptation	44
3.6 Summary	45
4. CHAPTER FOUR - ANNOTATED TRANSLATION.....	47
4.1 Commentary	69
4.2 Summary	88
5. CHAPTER FIVE - CONCLUSION.....	90
REFERENCES.....	92
VITA.....	94

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. SL: source language
2. ST: source text
3. TL: target language
4. TT: target text

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, last and always, my praise and thanks are dedicated to Almighty Allah for granting me my strength and health and for granting me the ability to complete this thesis. I am sincerely indebted to Dr. Ahmed Ali for his unflagging efforts in supervising and guiding me through this thesis; he has not only been a supportive and diligent instructor, but also a caring and compassionate mentor.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my AUS professors especially my committee members, Dr. Said Faiq and Dr. Sattar Izwaini, as well as the director of the CAS graduate program, Dr. Ibrahim Sadek. I am very grateful to each one of them for every ounce of knowledge they have empowered me with and I am glad to have had the chance to be their student.

In addition, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to all my friends wherever they are, who never stopped praying for and encouraging me to accomplish this work. my thanks and appreciation also go out to my colleagues in the MATI program whose generous sharing and synergy have moved me many levels beyond my own thinking.

My most sincere thanks and gratitude go to my parents. I am and will forever be indebted to them; without their steady and generous support and encouragement, I could not have achieved what I have achieved so far.

Finally, all my thanks go to my husband, siblings, and children whose loving support has made all the difference and who have been there for me through thick and thin.

DEDICATION

To my father,

His love and support

are my motivation and inspiration.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

The statement that humor never travels is frequently heard. It has many dimensions like language, culture and religion; it is sometimes based on breaking taboos. Because it uses cultural conventions, it can only be understood by those who share the same culture, background and of course language. This thesis investigates what happens to humor when it crosses cultural boundaries and comes up against the problem of changing language.

For the purpose of this research, chapter one of the famous satirical British comedy *Yes Minister*, written by Sir Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn, has been selected as a study case. It was first transmitted by BBC television and BBC radio between 1980 and 1984 and was successfully broadcast worldwide.

In addition to translating it into the Arabic language, an analysis is carried out by way of commentary on the translation decisions made. The analysis also includes detecting humor in the original text, looking at its translation and finding out whether the same impact can be retained in translation. Analyzing those references from a translational point of view is an attempt to determine if dynamic equivalence is at all possible. Other relevant issues as far as translation problems are concerned also form a significant part of the analysis.

This thesis is an attempt to shed some light on whether humor can transcend language and cultural barriers, and how certain cultural issues in relation to humor may be investigated in order to bring different cultures one step closer to one another.

The first chapter of the thesis introduces and gives a brief summary of the content.

In chapter two, a brief introduction to *Yes Minister* is given as well as definition of the term “humor” and political humor and the ideology of translating humor.

Chapter three considers general translation theories and approaches. It addresses Katharina Reiss’s (1971) theory of text type which focuses on the text as a translation unit rather than the word or the sentence. Her functional approach aims at systematizing the assessment of translation. It borrows Karl Buhler’s three way classification of the function of language. Reiss links the three functions to their corresponding language and to the text or communicative situation in which they are used.

Then the skopos theory of Vermeer (1989) is presented. Skopos is one of the most influential tendencies in translation studies in terms of functionalism. It was introduced by Vermeer as a technical term focusing above all on the purpose of the translation, which determines the translation methods and strategies that are to be employed in order to produce an acceptable result.

Chapter three concludes with reference to Vinay and Darbelnet's contribution to translation strategies, (1958 - 1995) and their seven translation strategies, which had a wide influence on systematic translation.

In chapter four, the first chapter of *Yes, Minister* is translated from English to Arabic. A combination of the above mentioned translation theories and approaches have been used to help in rendering the text into Arabic, then as complete as possible an analysis is conducted and commenting on the translation decisions made through annotated translation to investigate how humor moves from one language to another, in this case, from English to Arabic. It also discusses what translation strategies have been adopted to deliver the humor in the best way possible. The analysis also investigates whether the transferred humor reaches the target text reader and compels him or her to smile or laugh.

Chapter five concludes this thesis. The translation is discussed and transferability of humor is assessed. Whether the translation has been successful and to what extent it has or has not been so becomes an issue to ponder upon. Chapter five directions for further research are proposed in addition to future studies to be carried out in the field of humor translation.

CHAPTER TWO

Yes Minister and Political Humor

Yes Minister is a satirical British sitcom written by Sir Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn that aired on the BBC between 1980 and 1984. Paul Eddington played the part of the main character, James Hacker. The first episode “Open Government” is a personal diary, which illustrates Hacker’s first days as a Minister for Administrative Affairs and his first experience in government. Set principally in the private office of a British government cabinet minister in the (fictional) Department for Administrative Affairs.

In an attempt to make it sound realistic, the author’s of *Yes Minister* state:

James Hacker kept his diaries from the day on which he first entered the Cabinet. He dictated them into his cassette recorder, sometimes on a daily basis, more often on weekends when he was at his constituency home. His original plan had been simply to make notes for his memory, but he soon realized that there would be intrinsic interest in a diary which gave him a daily picture of the struggles of a Cabinet Minister (Lynn & Jay, 1988: 5).

The writers were inspired by many sources, including sources from inside government, published material and contemporary news stories. The writers also met several leading senior civil, which led to the development of some plot lines. Some situations were made up as mere fiction, but were later revealed to have counterparts in the real life. The diaries start in the aftermath of a general election in which the party to which Jim Hacker belongs has defeated the incumbents.

Nevertheless, these diaries constitute a unique contribution to our understanding of the way that Britain governed in the 1980s and because Hacker wrote them in the hope that the public would understand more rather than less of the political process. (Lynn & Jay, 1988: 6).

The series commences in the aftermath of a general election in which the incumbents have been defeated by the party to which Jim Hacker MP belongs-the party affiliation is never stated. The Prime Minister offers Hacker the position of Minister of Administrative Affairs, which he accepts. Hacker goes to his department and meets his Permanent Secretary, Sir Humphrey Appleby, and his Principal Private Secretary, Bernard Woolley. While Appleby is outwardly obsequious towards the new minister, he is prepared to defend the status quo at all costs.

Almost every episode ends with the line “Yes, Minister” said usually by Sir Humphrey as he realizes his victory over Hacker or acknowledges his defeat-and, more rarely to acknowledge a joint victory.

2.1 What is Humor?

Humans come across many experiences that can leave either a positive or a negative effect at a certain time. Humor is mostly seen as a positive experience or effect. The most obvious departure point would be to arrive at a working definition of what humor is. One definition of humor is:

Something that makes a person laugh or smile like all straightforward definitions, exceptions can be found. It is possible to claim that something is humorous, even though no one laughed at the time, and it can often happen that people laugh, but someone can claim, ‘that’s not funny’. Smiling and laughing can also be a sign of fear or embarrassment. Despite these objections, the response is an important factor in counting something as humorous. (Ross, 1998: 2)

Another definition for humor is “the quality that makes something laughable or amusing.” Having a sense of humor involves one’s “ability to perceive, enjoy or express what is amusing, comical, incongruous, or absurd” (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 1992). Humor has various effects whether these are intentional or not. It is simplistic to say that it is just for a laugh. It is possible to laugh and admit that, in a sense, it is not funny. Humor is something that is intended to be funny or amusing but does not necessarily make people laugh. What may seem funny for one person may not necessarily seem funny for another person. There may be a target audience for the humor such as a person, an institution or a set of beliefs, where the underlying purpose is a deadly serious one. Sometimes humor is meant to offend rather than amuse. Humor can occur in surprisingly serious contexts, such as sick jokes about death or political jokes that can cause big problems. Therefore, although laughter is not a necessary or sufficient condition of humor, from a commonsense point of view it is a useful starting point for a definition.

2.3 Definition of Political Satire

Humor can be racial, social, sexual, cultural or even financial. Political humor is a humor that relates to political settings or based on political settings.

Political satire is a significant part of satire that specializes in gaining entertainment from politics; it has also been used with subversive intent where political speech and dissent are forbidden by a regime, as a method of advancing political arguments where such arguments are expressly. (“Political Satire,” 2011).

That setting can be a political event or political personalities. Political humor is used generally by political rivals, and it can be divided into two parts: local and international. The local humor has to do with local political events and personalities. But nowadays there are many political local issues that become increasingly international due to the communication revelation and social media like Facebook and Twitter.

2.3 Translation of Humor

The translation of humor is a stimulating challenge. It requires the accurate decoding of a humorous speech in its original context, the transfer of that speech in a different and often disparate linguistic and cultural environment, and its reformulation in a new utterance which successfully recaptures the intention of the original humorous message and evokes in the target audience an equivalent pleasurable and playful response.

For translators, the challenge of translating a humorous text can be difficult, because humor comprehension and production are intuitive and talent-related, so the challenges posed on translators who confront a humorous text are tough and complicated. Regarding the reproduction of humor, the grasp of humor and understanding it, its humorous effect or intention require no theoretical underpinning. Investigating what happens to humor once it crosses cultural boundaries and comes up against the problem of changing language is not an easy task. Many boundaries exist even within the same culture, such as ethnicity, gender, religion and many others. Humor is difficult to translate not only because different people find different things funny, but also because of the fact that languages work in different ways.

Word play and humor add so much to a text that sometimes they are truly essential to the story. However, they can be incredibly difficult to translate well, according to Young (2006: 928) When it comes to translating humor, there are three main choices:

1. “A translator can leave a joke or word play out entirely, which then of course may affect the meaning of the word and/or cause other changes to have to be made to the text.
2. A translator can retain a joke but translate it literally, so the humor is lost but the words are retained. A footnote could possibly be added here to explain what the joke means in the source language, especially if the humor is important to the text and to the reader’s understanding of it.
3. Finally, a translator can adapt it to the target language, creating a somewhat similar atmosphere or sense.”

Obviously, a translator has to make such a decision on a case by case basis and there is no one simple rule for how to deal with translation challenges.

2.4 The Complete *Yes, Minister*

OPEN GOVERNMENT

October 22nd

Well, perhaps it's the early hours of Friday, the 23rd now. I am most excited. I have just been returned to Parliament by Birmingham East. And after years in opposition, the party has finally won a general election and was back in office.

After the result was announced I went to the celebration do at Alderman Spotteswoodes¹ and saw Robert McKenzie on the telly say: And so Jim Hackers back, with an increased majority in his marginal constituency. After many years as a Shadow Minister he seems almost certain to get a Cabinet post in the new government.

Robin Day seemed doubtful, though. I do hope Bob McKenzie's right.

October 23rd

I'm still hoping but I wonder if Robin Day knows something that I don't.

I've been sitting by the telephone since breakfast. No potential Cabinet Minister ever moves more than twenty feet from the telephone in the twenty-four hours following the appointment of a new Prime Minister. If you haven't heard within twenty-four hours, you're not going to be in the Cabinet.

Annie kept me supplied with constant cups of coffee all morning, and when I

¹ [*Hackers constituency party Chairman*]

returned to the armchair next to the phone after lunch she asked me to help do the Brussels sprouts for dinner if I didn't have anything else to do. I explained to her that I couldn't because I was waiting for the call.

Who from? Sometimes Annie really is a bit dense.

The phone rang. I grabbed it. It was Frank Weisel, my special political adviser, saying that he was on his way over. I told Annie, who wasn't pleased.

Why doesn't he just move in? She asked bitterly.

Sometimes I just don't understand her. I patiently explained to her that, as my political adviser, I depend on Frank more than anyone. Then why don't you marry *him*? She asked. I now pronounce you man and political adviser. Whom politics has joined let no wife put asunder.

It is awfully difficult for Annie, I know. Being a MP's wife is a pretty thankless task. But now that I may be a Minister, she'll at last reap the rewards!

The phone rang all day. Alderman Spotteswoode, the Gas Board, Frank, all sorts of useless people ringing up to congratulate me. On what? I said to Annie: Don't they realize I'm waiting for the call? She said, you sound as if you're about to enter the ministry. Yes, I said, but which ministry, that's the whole point.

Suddenly Annie screamed. I couldn't believe my ears. It was a *joke*! she shouted, and started to pull her hair out. I decided that she must be a bit tense.

Are you a bit tense? I asked. She screamed again, and threw herself onto the floor. I thought of calling an ambulance, but was worried about the adverse publicity affecting my career at this crucial juncture -- NEW MINISTERS WIFE TAKEN AWAY IN STRAIT-JACKET.

Are you a bit tense? I asked again. Carefully.

No, she shouted -- No, no, no, I'm not tense. I'm just a politician's wife. I'm not allowed to have feelings. I'm just a happy carefree politician's wife.

So I asked her why she was lying face downwards on the floor. I'm looking for a cigarette. I can't find any.

Try the cigarette box, I advised, trying to keep calm.

It's empty.

Take a Valium.

I can't find the Valium, that's why I'm looking for a cigarette. Jim, pop out and get me some.

I explained to Annie that I simply didn't dare leave the phone. Annie betrayed her usual total lack of understanding. Look, if the PM wants you to be in the bloody Cabinet, the PM will phone back if you're out. Or you can phone back.

Annie will never understand the finer points of politics.

[Hacker was very insecure about his Cabinet prospects because he had previously run Martin Walkers campaign against the new PM for the leadership of the party. The question was whether the PM would be strong enough to ignore Jim Hacker or whether, in the interests of party unity, the PM would be obliged to give him a good job Ed.]

By the end of today I've heard on the grapevine that Bills got Europe. Poor old Bill. Bill can't speak French or German. He hardly even speaks English, as a matter of fact. Martins got the Foreign Office, as expected. Jacks got Health and Fred's got Energy.

I told Annie of these appointments, and she asked me if anyone had got Brains. I suppose she means Education.

October 24th

At last I'm a Cabinet Minister.

And today I had my first encounter with the Civil Service, and I must say I am very impressed.

I got the call from Number Ten at about 9 a.m., after a sleepless night, and immediately Frank Weisel and I caught the London train. I got a taxi to Number Ten, where I was asked by the PM to take over the Department of Administrative Affairs.

This is an important post. In the Cabinet ranking, about eighth or ninth I should think. On the other hand, Martin reminded me (when he phoned to congratulate me) that the DAA is a political graveyard, a bit like the Home Office, and the PM may have over-promoted me -- a vengeful move. I am determined to get a grip on the DAA and prove to the PM that I'm not so easily taken care of.

I was expecting to be Minister of Agriculture, as I've shadowed Agriculture for seven years, and have many good ideas about it, but for some inexplicable reason the PM decided against this.

[We found a memo from Sir Andrew Donnelly, Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, to Sir Arnold Robinson, Secretary to the Cabinet, imploring Sir Arnold to make sure that Hacker did not get Agriculture as he was too genned up on in. Cabinet Papers show that Sir Arnold managed to convey to the PM that it would be better for Hacker not to go to Agriculture because he's been thinking about it rather too long and is perhaps in a bit of a rut Ed.]

An official car met me as I came out of Number Ten, and I was driven straight to the DAA. I was met on the front steps by Bernard Woolley, who is to be my Private Secretary, and his assistant. He seems a likeable enough chap.

To my surprise he knew instantly who Frank Weisel was, as we got out of the car, though he pronounced his name Weasel, which always infuriates Frank.

We walked down miles of corridors. When we got to my office Frank had disappeared with the Assistant Private Secretary. Bernard assured me that Frank was being taken care of. They really are awfully helpful and nice.

My office is large, with a big desk, a conference table with lots of chairs around it, and a few armchairs arranged around a coffee table to form a conversation area. Otherwise, rather characterless. Bernard immediately went to the drinks cupboard.

A drink, Minister?

I nodded. Jim, I said, as I want us to be on first-name terms.

Gin? he said, mishearing me.

No, I said, Jim. Call me Jim.

Bernard said: If it's all the same to you, I'd rather call you Minister, Minister.

Minister, Minister? It reminded me of Major Major in *Catch-22*. Then I realised what he meant. I asked him, does that mean I have to call you Private Secretary, Private Secretary?

Bernard said I was to call him Bernard. I'm sure that in the course of time I'll persuade him to call me Jim.

A moment later Sir Humphrey Appleby arrived. He is the Permanent Secretary of the DAA, the Civil Service Head of the Department. He is in his early fifties I should

think, but -- somehow -- ageless. He is charming and intelligent, a typical mandarin. He welcomed me to the Department.

I believe you've met before, Bernard remarked. I was struck for the second time how well-informed this young man is.

Sir Humphrey said, yes, we did cross swords when the Minister gave me a grilling over the Estimates in the Public Accounts Committee last year. He asked me all the questions I hoped nobody would ask.

This is splendid. Sir Humphrey clearly admires me. I tried to brush it off. Well, I said, Oppositions about asking awkward questions.

Yes, said Sir Humphrey, and government is about not answering them.

I was surprised. But you answered all my questions, didn't you, I commented.

I'm glad you thought so, Minister, said Sir Humphrey. I didn't quite know what he meant by that. I decided to ask him who else was in the Department.

Briefly, sir, I am the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, known as the Permanent Secretary. Woolley here is your Principal Private Secretary. I, too, have a Principal Private Secretary, and he is the Principal Private Secretary to the Permanent Secretary. Directly responsible to me are ten Deputy Secretaries, eighty-seven Under-Secretaries and two hundred and nineteen Assistant Secretaries. Directly responsible to the Principal Private Secretaries are plain Private Secretaries. The Prime Minister will be appointing two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and you will be appointing your own Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Can they all type? I joked.

None of us can type, Minister, replied Sir Humphrey smoothly. Mrs. McKay types --

she is your secretary.

I couldn't tell whether or not he was joking. What a pity, I said. We could have opened an agency.

Sir Humphrey and Bernard laughed. Very droll, sir, said Sir Humphrey. Most amusing, sir, said Bernard. Were they genuinely amused at my wit, or just being rather patronising. I suppose they all say that, do they? I ventured.

Sir Humphrey reassured me on that. Certainly not, Minister, he replied. Not quite all.

I decided to take charge at once. I sat behind my desk and to my dismay I found it had a swivel chair. I don't like swivel chairs. But Bernard immediately assured me that everything in the office can be changed at my command -- furniture, decor, paintings, and office routine. I am unquestionably the boss!

Bernard then told me that they have two types of chair in stock, to go with two kinds of Minister -- "One sort folds up instantly and the other sort goes round and round in circles. On second thoughts, perhaps that was another of Bernard's little jokes.

I decided that the time had come to be blunt and to tell them what's what. Frankly, I said, this Department has got to cut a great swathe through the whole of the stuffy Whitehall bureaucracy. We need a new broom. We are going to throw open the windows and let in a bit of fresh air. We are going to cut through the red tape and streamline this creaking old bureaucratic machine. We are going to have a clean sweep. There are far too many useless people just sitting behind desks.

I became aware that *I* was actually sitting behind a desk, but I'm sure that they realized that I was not referring to myself.

I explained that we had to start by getting rid of people who just make work for each other. Sir Humphrey was very helpful, and suggested that I meant redeploy them -- which, I suppose, is what I *do* mean. I certainly want to reduce overmanning, but I don't actually want to be responsible for putting people out of work.

But, by the clean sweep and the new broom, I mean that we must have more Open Government. We made election pledges about this, and I intend to keep them. We must take the nation into our confidence. I said all this to Humphrey and Bernard who, to my surprise, were wholeheartedly in favour of these ideas.

Humphrey referred to my speeches on this subject in the House last year. And he referred to my *Observer* article, *Daily Mail* interview, and the manifesto.

I am most impressed that he knows so much about me.

Humphrey then produced draft proposals, to implement my policy in a White Paper. I was flabbergasted. The efficiency of the Civil Service is quite astounding. They even plan, Sir Humphrey tells me, to call the White Paper Open Government.

All of these draft proposals are available to me within thirty-six hours of the new government being elected and within minutes of my arrival at my office. And on a weekend! Remarkable chaps. I asked Humphrey who had done all this.

The creaking old bureaucratic machine, he replied with a smile. No seriously, Minister, we are fully seized of the need for reform and we have taken it on board.

I told him I was slightly surprised.

I thought I'd have to fight you all the way, I said.

Sir Humphrey remarked that people have funny ideas about the Civil Service.

We are just here to help you formulate and implement your policies, he explained.

He seems most sincere.

The draft proposals, which I have brought home tonight to my London flat in a red box, include Proposals for Shortening Approval Procedures in Planning Appeals.

Excellent! Sir Humphrey was able to quote from Hansard the rather amusing question which I'd asked earlier this year in the House:

Quote:

Mr. James Hacker (Birmingham, East):

Is the Minister aware that planning procedures make building a bungalow in the Twentieth Century slower than building a cathedral in the Twelfth Century?

Opposition laughter and government cries of "shame".

[Actually they cried Bollocks Ed.]

As its Saturday, we have arranged to start things properly on Monday morning. But they've given me six red boxes for the weekend, four to be completed by tonight and two more tomorrow. Bernard tells me that the previous Minister got a bit slack about the paperwork, especially during the election campaign.

I'm certainly not going to be slack! I shall be a good Minister. I shall read everything they give me to read.

October 26th

I read all my boxes over the weekend. It took about nine hours. I caught the 7.15 a.m. train to Euston, the official car met me, and I was in the office by 9.20.

All the draft proposals for Open Government are superficially pretty impressive, but

I happen to know that the Civil Service is pretty good at delaying tactics. I mentioned this to Humphrey at a meeting today. I think he's getting to know who's boss around here.

But first things first. The day started with the diary. I found to my surprise that there were numerous appointments in it already. I asked how this was possible, since they didn't even know who would win the election.

Bernard said: We knew there'd be a Minister, Minister. I told him not to start *that* again.

Sir Humphrey explained, Her Majesty likes the business of government to continue, even when there are no politicians around.

Isn't that very difficult? I asked.

Yes and no, said Humphrey. I must say, I can't see how it's possible to govern without the politicians. I'm afraid that Humphrey might have delusions of grandeur ...

My diary was pretty frightening. Cabinet at 10 on Thursday. Nine Cabinet committees this week. A speech to the Law Institute tomorrow night, a deputation from the British Computer Association at 10.30 tomorrow morning, University Vice-Chancellors lunch on Wednesday (another speech), opening the national Conference of Public Employers on Thursday morning (another speech), and so on.

I noticed that everything in the diary is in pencil, so presumably much of it can be and will be changed. I pointed out to Bernard that I have various other commitments.

Bernard looked puzzled. Such as? he asked.

Well I'm on four policy committees of the party, for a start.

I'm sure you won't be wanting to put party before country, said Sir Humphrey. I had never looked at it in that light. Of course, he's absolutely right.

They were going to give me three more red boxes for tonight, by the way. When I jibbed at this a bit, Sir Humphrey explained that there are a lot of decisions to take and announcements to approve. He then tried something on, by saying: But we could, in fact, minimise the work so that you need only take the major policy decisions.

I saw through that ploy at once. I insisted that *I* would take *all* the decisions and read *all* the relevant documents.

They've given me five boxes for tonight.

October 27th

Today I found that we have a problem with Frank Weisel. It's Tuesday today, and I realised that I hadn't seen him since I arrived at the DAA last Saturday morning.

To be quite truthful, I didn't actually realise it till he barged into my office, shouting and carrying on, demanding to be let in.

It appears that he's been in the waiting room since Saturday. (I presume he went home on Sunday.) Bernard tried to tell him that he, Humphrey and I were in private conference, but I quickly sorted that out. I demanded that Frank, as my adviser, be given an office in the Department.

Sir Humphrey attempted to fudge the issue, saying that I had a whole Department to advise me now. Nonetheless I insisted.

Well, said Sir Humphrey, I believe we have some spare office space in Walthamstow, don't we Bernard?

Frank was appalled. Walthamstow?

Yes, it's surprising isn't it? Said Sir Humphrey agreeably. The government owns property all over London.

But I don't want to be in Walthamstow, explained Frank at the top of his voice.

It's in a very nice part of Walthamstow, put in Bernard.

And Walthamstow's a very nice place. So I gather, added Sir Humphrey.

Frank and I looked at each other. If they were not so charming and, well, gentlemanly, you might have thought they were trying to squeeze Frank right out.

I need an office *here*, in this building, said Frank, firmly and extremely loudly.

I added my agreement. Sir Humphrey capitulated at once, and told Bernard to find a suitable office right away. I then said, to make assurance doubly sure, that I expected Frank to have copies of all the papers that are given to me.

Bernard seemed surprised. All?

All, I said.

Sir Humphrey agreed immediately. It shall be done -- all the appropriate papers.

In my opinion, these civil servants are not nearly so hard to deal with as people say. They are mostly co-operative, and, even if not initially, always jump to it when spoken to firmly. I think I'm getting somewhere at last.

October 28th

After the last hectic four days, I have a little time to reflect -- for posterity -- on my first days in office.

First, I am impressed by the thorough grasp the officials at the DAA have of every situation. Second, how they are willing to co-operate fully, albeit under pressure, with Frank Weisel.

Thirdly, I am most struck by my dependence on these civil servants. I, like virtually all our new administration, know nothing of the workings of Whitehall except what I'd

learned second-hand. Because we have been so long in opposition, only three members of the government, including the PM, have ever held office before. I had never seen the inside of a red box, never met a Permanent Secretary, and had no idea how things were really done. *[This situation is similar to the one in which the Labour Government of 1964 found itself -- Harold Wilson, the PM, was the only member of Cabinet who had previously been a Cabinet Minister Ed.]* This makes us more dependent on our officials than most new governments. Thank goodness they are behaving honorably.

[The following Monday, Sir Humphrey Appleby met Sir Arnold Robinson, Secretary to the Cabinet, at the Reform Club in Pall Mall. Sir Humphrey made a note about the meeting in his private diary.]

[It is interesting to observe that senior civil servants, perhaps because they have spent thirty years writing notes in the margin of a memo or minute, only write in the margin even if there is nothing else on the page Ed.]

November 2 Monday

Arnold and I compared notes [on 2 November] about the new government. His new Cabinet is scarcely distinguishable from the last one. My new boy is learning the rules very quickly.

I sounded Arnold out about the American Ambassador -- rumour has it he has been spending a lot of time with the PM.

Arnold confirmed this. But was unwilling to say whether it was about defence or trade. He is anxious about a leak -- therefore it is imperative that the Cabinet doesn't hear about it yet.

I concluded, correctly, that it is defence *and* trade, i.e. the new aerospace systems

contract.

The aerospace contract would be a considerable coup for the PM, less than two weeks after the election. Of course, it's been in the pipeline for months, but the new PM will obviously take the credit.

It will mean four and a half billion dollars, and many new jobs in the Midlands and North-West. All in marginal seats, too -- what a coincidence!

This is valuable information. I gathered from Arnold that it would, therefore, be a grave embarrassment to the PM if a hypothetical Minister were to rock the Anglo-American boat. Man overboard. The end of a promising new Ministerial career, in fact.

Therefore, I have ensured that the Weasel [*Frank Weisel*] receives a copy of the invoice for the new American addressing machines. Naturally he has not received it, because it is sensitive. But I think that this is the right moment.

I instructed my secretary to ensure that the Weasel find the invoice near the bottom of a pile. Let the man feel he has achieved something.

[Bernard Woolley joined Sir Humphrey and Sir Arnold at the club, for an after-dinner coffee while they drank their after-dinner brandy Ed.]

I asked young Bernard what he makes of our new Minister. Bernard is happy. So am I. Hacker swallowed the whole diary in one gulp and apparently did his boxes like a lamb last Saturday and Sunday. He'll be houstrained in no time.

All we have to do is head him off this Open Government nonsense, I remarked to Bernard. Bernard said that he thought that we were in favour of Open Government. I hope I have not over-promoted young Bernard. He still has an awful lot to learn.

I explained that we are calling the White Paper *Open Government* because you

always dispose of the difficult bit in the title. It does less harm there than on the statute books.

It is the law of Inverse Relevance: the less you intend to do about something, the more you have to keep talking about it.

Bernard asked us, what's wrong with Open Government? I could hardly believe my ears. Arnold thought he was joking. Sometimes I wonder if Bernard really is a flyer, or whether we shouldn't just send him off to a career at the War Graves Commission.

Arnold pointed out, with great clarity, that Open Government is a contradiction in terms. You can be open -- or you can have government.

Bernard claims that the citizens of a democracy have a right to know. We explained that, in fact, they have a right to be ignorant. Knowledge only means complicity and guilt. Ignorance has a certain dignity.

Bernard then said: The Minister wants Open Government. Years of training seem to have had no effect on Bernard sometimes.

I remarked that one does not just give people what they want, if it's not good for them. One does not, for instance, give whisky to an alcoholic.

Arnold rightly added that if people do not know what you're doing, they don't know what you're doing *wrong*.

This is not just a defence mechanism for officials, of course. Bernard must understand that he would not be serving his Minister by helping him to make a fool of himself. Every Minister we have would have been a laughing-stock within his first three weeks in office if it had not been for the most rigid and impenetrable secrecy about what he was up to.

Bernard is a Private Secretary. I am a Permanent Under-Secretary of State. The very word Secretary means one who can keep a secret.

Bernard asked me what I proposed to do. Naturally I did not inform him of my plans for the Weasel to make a great discovery. This would be putting too great a strain on Bernard's loyalty to Hacker.

I asked Bernard if he could keep a secret. He said he could. I replied that *I* could, too.

[Appleby Papers 14/QLI/9a]

[Hacker was, of course, in complete ignorance of the meeting described above Ed.]

November 5th

Guy Fawkes Day. Fireworks inside the office too. A fitting day on which to enforce the supremacy of parliament and HMG *[Her Majesty's Government]*.

Frank Weisel came bursting into my office, waving a document, Have you seen this? he enquired at four thousand decibels.

I was delighted that the civil servants were giving him all the papers now. I said so.

They're not, he said derisively. Not the *real* papers.

Which real papers aren't you getting? I wanted to know.

How do I know, if I'm not getting them?

This is, of course, absolutely true. And I don't know what he can do about it. *[This, of course, is an example of what management consultants call the Light-in-the-Refrigerator Syndrome, i.e. is the light on when the door is shut? The only way to find out is to open the door -- in which case the door is not shut any more Ed.]*

But Frank did not want to discuss his problems in getting necessary information out

of the officials.

They think they're sending me the rubbish. But look what I've found -- oho, we've got them; we've got them by the short and curlies.

I still didn't know what he was talking about. Frank explained further.

We've got Sir Humphrey-Bloody-Appleby and Mr. Toffee-Nose-Private-Secretary-Snooty-Woolley just where we want them.

He brandished a sheaf of papers under my nose. I *still* didn't know what he was talking about, but I do think he has a wonderful line in invective -- perhaps I should let him write the draft of my conference speech next year.

I made Frank sit down, and explain calmly. He has found some ordinary office invoices that have tremendous political significance. The DAA has apparently brought one thousand computer video display terminals, at ten thousand pounds each. Ten million pounds of the taxpayer's money. And they are made in Pittsburgh!

This is shocking. Humphreys been keeping very quiet about this. And I'm not surprised. We make computer peripherals in my constituency, Birmingham East. And we have rising unemployment. It is a scandal that the Civil Service is not buying British.

I sent for Sir Humphrey. He was in meetings all day, but Frank and I will confront him with this tomorrow. I am deeply grateful to Frank. Sir Humphrey is going to be very surprised indeed that we have found out about this so fast.

November 6th

The meeting with Humphrey was a total success.

I showed him the invoices for the computer display terminals. He admitted that the DAA has purchased this brand for the whole of Whitehall.

But they're not British, I pointed out.

That is unfortunately true, he agreed, somewhat shamefaced.

We make these machines in Birmingham East.

Not of the same quality, he said.

This is very probably true, but naturally I can't admit it even if it is.

They are better quality, I said firmly. They come from my constituency. I told Humphrey to cancel the contract.

He responded that it was beyond his power to do so, and that it could only be cancelled by the Treasury. He said it would be a major change of policy for the Civil Service to cancel contracts freely entered into. Especially with overseas suppliers.

He suggested (a trifle impertinently, I thought) that I should take it up in Cabinet. Perhaps they would postpone the discussion on the Middle East, or nuclear disarmament, to talk about office equipment.

I could see that this was out of the question. I was faced with a dilemma. If it couldn't be cancelled, how was I to face my constituency party?

Why need they know? asked Sir Humphrey. Why need *anybody* know? We can see that it never gets out.

I was staggered. Couldn't Humphrey see that to keep it quiet was directly contrary to our new policy of Open Government, to which he was as firmly committed as I?

Frank spelled out the only alternative. If the order can't be cancelled, it must be published.

Humphrey asked why. For a moment I couldn't quite think of the answer. But Frank saw it at once. Two reasons, he explained. First, it's a manifesto commitment. Second,

it'll make the last Minister look like a traitor.

Two unanswerable reasons. I really am very grateful to Frank. And he is running rings around Sir Humphrey. Perhaps Sir Humphrey is not as clever as I first thought.

Humphrey seemed very anxious about the idea of publication. But surely, he said to Frank, you're not suggesting that the Minister should make a positive reference to this confidential transaction in a speech?

A speech! said Frank. Of course! That's the answer.

This is a superb idea of Franks. My speech to the Union of Office Employees will deal with this scandalous contract. And we will release it to the press in advance.

I said as much to Humphrey. Frank said, There. Who's running the country now? I felt his glee was a little juvenile, but quite understandable.

Sir Humphrey seemed even more worried. I asked him for his advice, which was totally predictable. I think it might be regrettable if we upset the Americans.

Predictable, and laughable. I pointed out to Humphrey, in no uncertain terms, that it is high time that someone jolted the Americans out of their commercial complacency. We should be thinking about the British poor, not the American rich!

Humphrey said, Minister, if that is your express wish the Department will back you. Up to the hilt. This was very loyal. One must give credit where it's due.

I said that indeed it was my express wish. Bernard then said he would circulate the speech, as soon as it was written, for clearance.

This is new to me. I've never heard of clearance. More bureaucracy and pointless paperwork. This matter has nothing to do with any other department. And if another department disagrees, they can say so publicly. That's what Open Government is all

about. Humphrey pleaded with me to circulate the speech, if only for information. At first I opposed this, but he argued -- quite convincingly, I thought -- that Open Government demands that we should inform our colleagues in government as well as our friends in Fleet Street.

My final word to Humphrey, as the meeting concluded, was to see that the speech went straight to the press.

Minister, he said, we shall obviously serve your best interests. A notable victory by Frank and me, in the cause of Open Government.

[A typescript of Hackers speech has been found in the files of the DAA. It is annotated with suggestions by Frank Weisel and Bernard Woolley, with comments from Hacker Ed.]

Department of Administrative Affairs

SPEECH TO THE UNION OF OFFICE EMPLOYEES

As you know, we have made a pledge to the people about Open Government. So let's begin as we mean to go on. The people have a right to know what I know. And I have discovered that only last month the previous government signed a contract to import ten million pounds worth of office equipment from American for use by the Service. *[Margin note: Civil Service bureaucracy. Frank. Yes. Good! J.H.]*

And yet an identical product -- a better product -- is made in Britain. By British workers. In British factories. So we are being fobbed off with second-rate American junk by high-pressure smart-alec salesmen from Pittsburgh while British factories stand idle and British workers queue up for the dole. *[Margin note: Unemployment benefit? B.W. Dole! J. H.]*

Well, if the Americans are going to take us for a ride, at least the British people have a right to know about it. And we will fight them on the beaches, we will fight them

November 9th

Today was disastrous. There have been some quite astounding turns of events.

My speech was completed. I was sitting in the office reading the press release when Bernard burst in with a minute from the PM's private office.

I have learned, by the way, that *minutes*, *memos* and *submissions* are all the same thing. Except that ministers send *minutes* to civil servants and to each other, whereas civil servants send *memos* and *minutes* to each other but *submissions* to ministers.

This is because a minute takes or orders action whereas a memo presents the background arguments, the pros and cons. Therefore, civil servants may send either to each other, as may politicians -- but as a civil servant may not tell a Minister what to do he sends a submission, the very word designed to express an attitude of humility and respect. Minutes may, of course, also be notes about official meetings, and this meaning gives rise to the well-known Civil Service axiom that meetings are where civil servants take minutes but politicians take hours Ed.]

Anyway, the minute made it clear that we were all to be very nice to the Yanks for the next few weeks. I realized that my speech, which had gone out to the press, could not have been timed worse.

I was appalled. Not only by my bad luck. But I find it incredible that I, as a member of the Cabinet, should have no knowledge of forthcoming defence agreements with the

Americans. Whatever has happened to the doctrine of collective responsibility that I learned about at the LSE?

10 Downing Street

November 7th

TO ALL DEPARTMENTS

To inform you that the Prime Minister is planning a visit to Washington next month, and is anxious that the visit will result in a valuable Anglo-American defence trade agreement. The importance of this agreement cannot be overestimated.

Sir Humphrey then hurried in to my office, looking slightly panicky.

Sorry to burst in, Minister, but all hells broken loose at Number Ten -- apparently they've just seen your speech. They are asking why we didn't obtain clearance.

What did you say? I asked.

I said that we believe in Open Government. But it seemed to make things worse. The PM wants to see you in the House, right away.

I realised that this could be the end for me. I asked Humphrey what was likely to happen. Humphrey shrugged.

The Prime Minister giveth -- and the Prime Minister taketh away.

I left the room feeling sick. As I started down the corridor I thought I heard Sir Humphrey add: Blessed be the name of the Prime Minister. But I think I must have imagined that.

Humphrey, Frank and I hurried down Whitehall past the Cenotaph (how very appropriate that seemed!). There was an icy wind blowing. We went straight to the

House. I was to meet the PM behind the Speakers chair.

[This does not mean, literally, behind the chair. It is the area of the House where the PM and the Leader of the Opposition, the two Chief Whips, the Leader of the House and others, meet on neutral ground to arrange the business of the House. The PMs office is to be found there too Ed.]

We were kept waiting for some minutes outside the PMs room. Then Vic Gould, our Chief Whip, emerged. He came straight over to me.

You're a real pain in the arse, aren't you? Vic really does pride himself on his dreadful manners. The PMs going up the wall. Hitting the roof. You can't go around making speeches like that.

Its Open Government, said Frank.

Shut up, Weasel, who asked you? retorted Vic. Rude bugger. Typical Chief Whip.

Weisel, said Frank with dignity.

I sprang to Franks defence. He's right, Vic. Its Open Government. It's in our manifesto. One of our main planks. The PM believes in Open Government too.

Open, yes, said Vic. But not gaping. Very witty, I don't think! In politics, Vic went on relentlessly, you've got to learn to say things with tact and finesse -- you berk!

I suppose he's got a point. I felt very sheepish, but partly because I didn't exactly enjoy being ignominiously ticked off in front of Humphrey and Frank.

How long have you been a Minister? Vic asked me. Bloody silly question. He knows perfectly well. He was just asking for effect.

A week and a half, I told him.

Then I think you may have earned yourself a place in the *Guinness Book of Records*,

he replied. I can see the headlines already -- CABINET SPLIT ON U.S. TRADE. HACKER LEADS REVOLT AGAINST PRIME MINISTER! That's what you wanted, is it?

And he walked away.

Then Sir Arnold Robinson, the Cabinet Secretary, came out of the PM's office. Sir Humphrey asked him what news there was.

Sir Arnold said the same things, only in Whitehall language. That speech is causing the Prime Minister some distress. Has it definitely been released to the press?

I explained that I gave express instructions for it to go out at twelve noon. Sir Arnold seemed angry with Sir Humphrey. I'm appalled at you, he said. I've never heard one civil servant express himself so strongly to another. How could you allow your Minister to put himself in this position without going through the proper channels?

Humphrey turned to me for help. The Minister and I, he began, believe in Open Government. We want to throw open the windows and let in a bit of fresh air. Isn't that right, Minister?

I nodded, but couldn't speak. For the first time, Sir Arnold addressed me directly.

Well, Minister, it's good party stuff but it places the PM in a very difficult position, personally. That, in Sir Arnold's language, is about the most threatening thing that has ever been said to me.

But what about our commitment to Open Government? I finally managed to ask.

This, replied Sir Arnold drily, seems to be the closed season for Open Government.

Then Sir Humphrey voiced my worst fears by murmuring quietly: Do you want to give thought to a draft letter of resignation? Just in case, of course.

I know that Humphrey was just trying to be helpful, but he really doesn't give that much moral support in a crisis.

I could see that there was only one possibility left. Can't we hush it up? I said suddenly.

Humphrey, to his credit, was completely baffled by this suggestion. He didn't even seem to understand what I meant. These civil servants really are rather nave.

Hush it up? he asked.

Yes, I said. Hush it up.

You mean, Humphrey was apparently getting the idea at last, suppress it?

I didn't exactly care for the word suppress, but I had to agree that that was exactly what I did mean.

Humphrey then said something like: I see. What you're suggesting is that, within the framework of the guidelines about Open Government which you have laid down, we should adopt a more flexible posture. Civil servants have an extraordinary genius for wrapping up a simple idea to make it sound extremely complicated.

On second thoughts, this is a real talent which I should learn to cultivate. His phrasing might help me look as though I am not changing my posture at all.

However, we were saved by the bell as the US Cavalry galloped over the horizon in the shape of Bernard Woolley hurrying into the ante-room.

About the press release, he began breathlessly. There appears to have been a development which could precipitate a reappraisal of our position.

At first I didn't quite grasp what that meant. But then he went on to say that the Department had failed to rescind the interdepartmental clearance procedure, which meant

that the supplementary stop-order came into effect, which meant that it was all *all right!*

In other words, my speech didn't go out to the press after all. By an amazing stroke of good luck, it had *only* been sent to the Prime Ministers Private Office. The Duty Office at the DDA had never received instructions to send it out *before* it was cleared with the PM and the FCO. Because of the American reference.

This wonderfully fortunate oversight seems to have saved my bacon. Of course, I didn't let Humphrey see my great sense of relief. In fact, he apologised.

The fault is entirely mine, Minister, he said. This procedure for holding up press releases dates back to before the era of Open Government. I unaccountably omitted to rescind it. I do hope you will forgive this lapse.

In the circumstances, I felt that the less said the better. I decided to be magnanimous. That's quite all right Humphrey, I said, after all, we all make mistakes.

Yes Minister, said Sir Humphrey.

CHAPTER THREE: REVIEW OF TRANSLATION MODELS

Translation is an art in the sense that there are many ways to translate an excerpt. The second half of the last century witnessed the birth of many translation theories. Although the field of translation studies is relatively a new academic area, it has rapidly flourished and expanded in recent years.

This chapter provides an account of some applicable translation theories in relation to formal and dynamic equivalence text types, skopos theory and Vinay and Darbelnet's translation models. The chapter reviews the theories' contributions in the translation process with the view of deciding on the most appropriate translation strategies that could be used in translating the text chosen for this thesis that is *Yes Minister*.

3.1 Reiss's Text Type

Kathrina Reiss' work (1970) focuses on the text as a translation unit rather than the literal meaning of the word or the sentence. Her functional approach aims at systematizing the assessment of translation. According to Reiss, the text type determines the general method of translating. Her work borrows Karl Buhler's three way classification of the function of language. The first function, according to Buhler, is informative. Informative texts include reports, lectures, reference works, operating instructions and tourist brochures. The second language function that Reiss addresses is the expressive function, which can be done in a poem, play, or biography. These forms of writing use aesthetic tools of language such as metaphors for instance, and are intended to express and/or induce emotions. The third language function is operative. Examples of

operative texts include advertisements, electoral speeches, official speeches and sermons. Reiss links the three functions to their corresponding language and to the text or communicative situation in which they are used.

Although there are texts that are a combination of two or more of the text functions explained earlier, Reiss as cited in Munday, suggests translation methods depending on the type of text. Her methods include:

1. The translation of an “informative” text should be in “plain prose” without redundancy and with the use of explication when required.
2. The translation of an “expressive” text should transmit the artistic form of the ST, and the translation should use the “identifying” method, with the translator adopting the standpoint of the ST author.
3. The translation of an “operative” text should employ the “adaptive” method, creating an equivalent effect among TT readers” (Munday: 72)

The dairies analyzed in this thesis can be classified as an “expressive text” because of its nature as an art work involving humor. Therefore, its translation should reflect the artistic language dimension. The translation method this text requires is adopting the perspective of the ST author so that humor is preserved in the TT as much as possible and as much as translation allows.

3.2 Vermeer’s Skopos Theory

One of the most important concepts in translation studies is functionalism. Skopos is the Greek word for aim or purpose, and was introduced by Hans J. Vermeer in the late 1970s as a technical term for the purpose of translation. Skopos theory is an approach to

translation which reflects a general shift from linguistic translation theories to a more functionally and socio-culturally oriented concept of translation. Unlike Reiss's theory which focuses on text type, skopos theory focuses above all on the purpose of the translation, which determines the translation methods and strategies that are to be employed in order to produce a functionally adequate and acceptable result. Therefore, in skopos theory knowing why a ST is to be translated and what is the function of the TT will be crucial for the translator (Munday, 2004: 80). Vermeer explains,

Any form of translational action, including therefore translation itself, may be conceived as an action, as the name implies. Any action has an aim, a purpose. The word skopos, then, is a technical term for the aim or purpose of a translation. The aim of any translational action, and the mode in which it is to be realized, are negotiated with the client who commissions the action. A precise specification of aim and mode is essential for the translator. This is of course analogously true of translation proper: skopos and mode of realization must be adequately defined if the text – translator is to fulfill his task successfully. (Vermeer, 2004: 222)

The notion of Skopos is rooted in pragmatics, the domain of intention and action.

Two assumptions are considered as Skopos rules are:

1. Interaction is subject to its purpose.
2. The text receiver determines the purpose of translation.

According to Munday, Reiss and Vermeer aim for a general translation theory for all texts, the basic underlying “rules” of the theory are:

1. A translation or (TT) is determined by its skopos.
2. A TT is an offer of information in a target culture and TL concerning an offer of information in a source culture and SL.

3. A TT does not initiate an offer of information in a clearly responsible way.
4. A TT must be internally coherent.
5. A TT must be coherent with the ST.
6. The five rules above stand in a hierarchical order, with the Skopos rule predominating. (Munday, 2004: 80)

As this thesis is about translation of humor, all the above rules should be taken into consideration while translating, and the important advantage about Skopos theory is that it allows the possibility of the same text being translated in different ways according to the purpose of the TT.

3.3 Nida's Formal and Dynamic Equivalence

In the past, translation had two extremes, the option to either translate word-for-word or to resort to free translation. The widely used form of translation was literal or word-for-word translation which was used for religious texts such as early translations of the Bible. Nida coined the terms "formal" and "dynamic" equivalences in translation.

Equivalence is a translation concept in which the translator tries their best to find the closest meaning using different terms, words, and phrases that are more natural in the target language.

"Equivalence is a term used by many writers to describe the nature and the extent of the relationship which exists between SL and TL or smaller linguistics units" (Shuttleworth, 1997: 49).

In some cases, it is important to keep the same impact of the meaning of the readership of the target language. This depends on many factors such as the historical background of the text, the readership and the message which should be delivered.

3.3.1 Formal Equivalence

Nida (1964) has explained the concepts of Formal correspondence and dynamic Equivalence in translation theory. Formal Equivalence refers to finding reasonably equivalent words and phrases in following the forms of the source language as closely as possible. It is also referred to as “literal translation.” In other words, it is an attempt to render the text word-for-word at the expense of natural expression in the target language.

Nida explains that Formal Equivalence focuses on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concerned with such the correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. Viewed from his formal orientation, one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language. This means, for example, that the message in the receptor culture is constantly compared with the message in the source culture to determine standards of accuracy and correctness (Nida, 2004: 129).

3.3.2 Dynamic Equivalence

The basic orientation here is the equivalence of effect on the reader of the target text. Nida uses this kind of translation in translating the Bible. According to Nida, Dynamic Equivalence implies substituting clearer language targets for less used source language

items, changing the linguistic implicit references in the source text to explicate the target text. It also reduces redundancy in order to facilitate comprehension. An example of Dynamic Equivalence is the translation of literary texts. Dynamic Equivalence is used when incompatibility exists between source text and target text. This incompatibility has no intention- e.g. the sole intention of the source text is only to communicate.

In contrast to this basic concept, Nida views a translation which attempts to produce a dynamic rather than a formal equivalence is based upon “the principles of equivalent effect.” In such a translation one is not so concerned with matching the receptor–language message with the source–language message, but with dynamic relationship, that the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message (Nida, 2004: 129).

Dynamic Equivalence has its own purposes of usage too, such as when the translator is after making the translation product in the target language is enjoyable and easy to understand rather than preserving every little detail from the ST. A dynamically equivalent translation must be natural in structure and meaningful in content as well, and easy to understand by those who read it. One of the best known examples of Dynamic Equivalence is the translation of the Biblical phrase “Lamb of God” into Eskimo’s language as “Seal of God” since lambs are unknown in popular regions (Shuttleworth, 1997: 47). This translation allows the Eskimos to relate to the animal they know and still get the intended meaning from the ST. Another good example is Shakespeare’s line “Shall I compare thee to a summer’s day?!” where the understood meaning is that the poet is comparing his love to a summer’s day, and summer in London where sunshine is rare and people celebrate and value it. But in the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, or

Kuwait for example, where it is agonizingly hot in summer, readers from these places may think it is awkward to use a summer's day as a personification of a beloved one since summer is linked to unbearable heat. Therefore, dynamic equivalence can sometimes provide a translation that is rich in contextual effects which Formal Equivalence translation would compromise.

In other words, the translator will read the text and try to understand the concepts in it as much as possible, trying to produce what he or she believes to be the intended meaning as a translation into the target language. For the translator, the forms of the source language are not important, because they are not the same as the forms of the target language. In fact we can note that dynamic translation produces a translation that is far from word-for-word but results in a translation that can be understood by the TT readers.

The choice of these two types depends on the translator's skill and the piece of information that should be transferred from one language to another.

“Formulating such a translation will entail such procedures as substituting TL items which are more culturally appropriate for obscure ST items, making linguistically implicit ST information explicit and building in a certain amount of redundancy, to aid comprehension” (Shuttleworth, 1997: 47).

3.4 Venuti's Domestication and Foreignization

Domestication and Foreignization are two terms used by Venuti (1995). Domestication is to describe the translation strategy in which a transparent, fluent style is adopted in order to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for TL readers (Shuttleworth, 1997:44). The term Domestication for Venuti has negative connotations as it is identified with a policy common in dominant cultures which are “aggressively monolingual unreceptive to

the foreign”, and which he describes as being “accustomed to fluent translations that invisibly foreign texts with [target language values and provides readers with narcissistic experience of recognizing their own culture in another culture”. Venuti argues that domestication is the predominant translation strategy in Anglo-American culture, and that this is consistent with the Asymmetrical literary relations which generally exist between this and other cultures. He further argues that, since domestication serves broader domestic agendas, it is necessary to challenge its domination by consciously adopting other translation strategies. (Shuttleworth, 1997:44)

Foreignization is a term used by Venuti (1995) to designate the type of translation in which a TT is produced which deliberately breaks target conventions by retaining something of the foreignness of the original.

Venuti concedes that foreignizing translations are “equal partial [as domesticating translations] in their interpretation of the foreign text”, yet points out that they “tend to flaunt their partiality instead of concealing it”. (Shuttleworth, 1997:59).

In Foreignization the translator are biased against the target culture and eager to show the cultural diversion which the source text implies. In Domestication the translators are biased against the source culture and are sensitive about the target reader’s level of interaction. It is assumed that foreignization and domestication are two diametrically opposed notions that deal with translating cultural specifics and source text representations.

3.5 Vinay and Darbelnet's Translation Strategies

Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/1995) carried out a comparative stylistic analysis of the French and the English languages. They looked at texts in each language, noting differences between the languages and identifying different translation strategies and procedures. The two general translation strategies identified by Vinay and Darbelnet are Direct translation and Oblique translation.

The two strategies comprise seven procedures, of which direct translation covers three. The seven procedures are arranged in order which each one correspond to a higher degree of complexity. In practice, they may be used either on their own or combined with one or more of the other procedures. The seven procedures are borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

3.5.1 Borrowing

In the process of borrowing, the SL word is transferred directly as it is to the TL without being modified in any way. The grouping covers words such as Russian “rouble”, or “perestroika” that are used in the English language and other languages to fill a semantic gap in the TL. Sometimes borrowing is employed to add local color or flavor.

“Some well-established older borrowings are so widely used to the extent that they are not considered no longer as borrowing and have just become a part of the respective TL lexicon. In English for example, such words as “menu,” “chic” and an expression like “Rendez – Vous” are no longer considered to be borrowings” (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2004: 85).

It must be remembered that many borrowings enter a language through translation. The decision to borrow a SL word or expression to introduce an element of local color is a matter of style and message.

3.5.2 Calque

This is a special kind of borrowing where the source language expression of structure is transferred into a literal translation, or in other words, when a language borrows an expression from another, but then translates literally each of its elements. Vinay & Darbelnet, 2004: 85). Examples include:

1. إعادة تدوير is calque for “recycling”
2. لا عنف is calque for “non-violence”
3. لعب دوراً is calque for “play a role”. (Dickins, *et al.*, 2002: 31)

3.5.3 Literal Translation

Literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate text in TL which the translators’ task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic structure of the TL.

This is word-for-word translation which Vinay and Darbelnet describe as a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. It is most common between languages of the same family and culture like the English and French. Literal translation is the author’s prescription for good translation. According to Shuttleworth, Literal translation can be defined in linguistic terms as a translation that is made on a level lower than is

sufficient to convey the content unchanged while observing target language norms.
(1997)

Literal translation can only be sacrificial because of structural and metalinguistic requirements and only after checking that the meaning is fully preserved. But literal translation will be unacceptable when it:

1. has a different meaning
2. has no meaning
3. is impossible for structural reasons
4. does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL
5. corresponds to something at a difficult level of language (Munday, 2004: 57)

3.5.4 Transposition

This method involves replacing the word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Besides being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within the same language. This strategy as viewed by Munday as a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense” (2004).

3.5.5 Modulation

Modulation is a procedure that is justified when a literal, or even transposed, translation results in grammatically correct sentences; it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. On the level of the message Modulation is subdivided

by Munday along the following lines: Abstract for concrete, Cause-effect, Part-whole, Part-another part, Negation of opposite, Active passive and vice versa (2004)

Therefore, this category covers a wide range of phenomena. Examples include: *It is not difficult to explain how this happened* – إن من اليسير توضيح كيف حدث الامر –. In this example, the modulation occurs in translating the negation “it is not difficult” is translated to إن من اليسير.

3.5.6 Equivalence

As per Shuttleworth, equivalence is a term used by many to describe the nature and extent of the relationships which exist between SL and TL texts or smaller linguistic units. Vinay and Darbelnet use this term to refer to cases where language describes the same situation by different stylistic or structural means. Equivalence is a useful strategy in translating idioms and proverbs (1997:49)

Examples include:

1. Any Tom, Dick and Harry – كل من هب ودب.
2. Like father like son - الولد سر أبيه -

3.5.7 Adaptation

This method is used in those cases where the type of the situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases, translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can, therefore be described as a special kind of equivalence. According to Shuttleworth, adaptation is a term traditionally used to refer to any TT in which a particularly free translation strategy

has been adapted to. The term usually implies that considerable changes have been made in order to make the text more suitable for a specific audience (e.g., children) or for the particular purpose behind the translation. (1997:3)

For Vinay and Darbelnet, adaptation means a strategy that does not rely on the existence of structural and conceptual parallels between SL and TL. For them it is a strategy that should be used when the situation referred to in the ST does not exist in the target culture, or does not have the same relevance or connotations as it does in the source context. So, it is a kind of “situational equivalence” as it works by replacing ST elements by TL items which in the same way serve the same function and are thus “equivalent.”

3.6 Summary

In this chapter, several relevant translation approaches have been surveyed and examined with a view to finding a suitable one or a combination of approaches that could be used to help in rendering the selected source text into Arabic. It seems to have emerged that the best way to approach our source text is to use an eclectic approach: a combination of translation strategies belonging to different approaches. In this chapter, it has been mentioned that functionalism is one of the most influential tendencies in translation studies. In addition, Skopos theory has been investigated to show that the function or the pragmatic purpose of translation determines the way a text is shaped at the end. The formal and dynamic equivalence are also surveyed as two styles of equivalence, therefore; it is important for us to comprehend the usage of each of them in order to use them in proper way. Those strategies play a vital role while converting from one

language to another, since world's languages have differences in their semantic, cultural, syntactic, linguistic and stylistic characteristics.

CHAPTER FOUR

Annotated Translation

(نعم، يا معالي الوزير)

الفصل الأول

حكومة منفتحة¹

الثاني والعشرون من أكتوبر

حسناً، لعل السبب هو أننا الآن في الساعات الأولى من يوم الجمعة 23 أكتوبر. وها أنا أشعر بالانفعال الشديد؛ حيث عدت لتوي إلى البرلمان بأصوات ناخبي برمنجهام الشرقية. وبعد سنوات قضائها الحزب في صفوف المعارضة استطاع أخيراً أن يفوز في الانتخابات العامة وها نحن قد عدنا لتولي المناصب الوزارية². ذهبت بعد إعلان النتيجة إلى احتفال في منزل الدرمان سبوتسوود³ ورأيت روبرت ماكنزي في التلفزيون⁴ يقول: "و⁵ هكذا يعود جيم هكر مرة أخرى، بأغلبية متزايدة في دائرته الانتخابية الهامشية⁶. وبعد عدة سنوات عمل فيها وزير ظل يبدو الآن واثقاً ثقة كبيرة من أنه سينال منصباً وزارياً في الحكومة الجديدة. " أتمنى بشدة أن يكون بوب ماكينزي على حق، خاصة أن روبين دي كان يبدو متشككاً في كلامه⁷ من حدوث هذا.

الثالث والعشرون من أكتوبر

ما زال يملؤني الأمل ولكن يا ترى⁸ هل يعرف "روبن دي" شيئاً لا أعرفه؟ مازلت جالساً منذ الإفطار بجانب الهاتف⁹؛ فلا يمكن لأي وزير يتوقع دخوله مجلس الوزراء أن يبتعد أكثر من ستة أمتار¹⁰ عن الهاتف في الأربع وعشرين ساعة التي تلي اختيار رئيس وزراء جديد، وإذا لم تتلق اتصالاً هاتفياً من رئيس الوزراء خلالها فلن تكون وزيراً في مجلس الوزراء. ظلت آني¹¹ تقدم لي أكواب القهوة طوال فترة الصباح¹²، وعندما عدت إلى المقعد ذي الذراعين بجانب الهاتف بعد تناول الغداء طلبت مني أن أساعدها في تحضير الكرنب المسلوقة¹³ للعشاء؛ كما لو لم يكن لدي ما أفعله غير ذلك. أوضحت لها إنه لا يمكنني ذلك؛ لأنني أنتظر تلك المكالمات¹⁴ المهمة. سألت: ممن؟ أحياناً تبدو آني ثقيلة الفهم.

ثم دق الهاتف فالتقطته مسرعاً. كان المتصل فرانك وايزل - مستشاري السياسي الخاص - وأخبرني أنه في الطريق إليّ. أخبرت آني فلم تسر بذلك، وقالت بمرارة: لماذا لا ينتقل للعيش معنا؟

في بعض الأحيان لا أفهم كيف تفكر! تمالكت نفسي¹⁵ وأوضحت لها أن فرانك - بصفته مستشاري السياسي - فإنني أعتمد عليه أكثر من أي شخص آخر .

قالت آني: "ولماذا لا تتزوجه إذن؟"¹⁶ . ثم أضافت على طريقة الكهنة في حفلات العرس¹⁷ "إنني أعلنكما رجلاً¹⁸ ومستشاره السياسي، ومن جمعتهما السياسة لا يمكن أن تفرقه زوجة" .

أدرك تماماً إن تقبل هذا الأمر صعب جداً عليها؛ فبحكم أنها زوجة نائب برلماني فهذا لا يعود عليها بأي نوع من أنواع التقدير أو الشكر، أما الآن وأنا على وشك أن أصبح وزيراً فعندها تستطيع أن تجني ثمرة انتظارها وبقائها في الظل فترة طويلة .

ظل الهاتف يرن طوال اليوم. كان المتصل مرة ألدرمان سبوتسوود، ومرة أخرى كان شركة الغاز، ثم فرانك. كل أنواع البشر غير ذوي الفائدة وأمثالهم ممن لا نفع منهم ظلوا يتصلون لتهنئتي . قلت لآني : علام يهنئوني ؟ ألا يدركون أنني لازلت أنتظر المكالمة؟ فقالت آني: تبدو كما لو كنت على وشك دخول الوزارة. أعادتني عبارتها هذه إلى الواقع¹⁹ . أجبته: نعم، ولكن أي وزارة؟ هذه هي النقطة المهمة.

فجأة صرخت آني لم أصدق أذناي عندما سمعتها تصبح قائلة (إنني أمزح) ، ثم بدأت تجذب شعرها. عندها تأكد لي أنها حتماً متوترة بعض الشيء.

فسألتها: هل تشعرين ببعض التوتر ؟ فصرخت ثانية وألقت بنفسها على الأرض، حتى أنني فكرت في طلب الإسعاف، ولكنني خشيت من الدعاية المناوئة التي يمكن أن تؤثر على مسيرتي العملية في هذا المنعطف الحرج من حياتي، وتخليلت عناوين الصحف²⁰: (زوجة وزير جديد تؤخذ إلى مستشفى المجانين)²¹ فسألتها مرة أخرى بحذر: هل تشعرين بتوتر ؟

أجابت صائحة: لا لا، لا، لا، لست متوترة، فأنا مجرد زوجة رجل سياسي؛ ولا يسمح لي بالتعبير عن مشاعري. أنا زوجة سياسي سعيدة تخلو حياتها من القلق.

فسألتها: ولماذا ترقدين هكذا ووجهك ملتصق بالأرض؟ فقالت: إنني أبحث عن سيجارة ولا يمكنني العثور على أيّ . نصحتها وأنا أحاول أن أبدو هادئاً: فتشي في علبة السجائر.

فقلت: إنها خالية.

فقلت: خذي حبة فالיום²².

فقلت: لا يمكنني العثور على الفاليوم، ولهذا السبب أبحث عن سيجارة. جيم لماذا لا تخرج بسرعة وتحضر لي بعض السجائر؟

فشرحت لها أنني لا أجد على الابتعاد عن الهاتف بهذه البساطة. إلا إنها لم تلبث أن أظهرت ماهي عليه عادةً من عدم فهم تام للأمور حين قالت: انظر، إذا كان رئيس الوزراء يريدك في مجلس الوزراء اللعين ذاك، فسيعاود الاتصال بك إذا لم يجده، أو بإمكانك أنت الاتصال به عندما ترجع. لن تفهم أي أبداً النقاط الدقيقة في السياسة.

[لم يكن هكر يشعر بالأمان تجاه احتمالات حصوله على منصب في مجلس الوزراء؛ لأنه كان في

السابق قد قاد الحملة الانتخابية لمارتن ووكر ضد رئيس الوزراء الجديد على قيادة الحزب .

السؤال الآن: هل يستطيع رئيس الوزراء الجديد أن يكون قوياً بحيث يتجاهل جيم هكر أو سيكون

رئيس الوزراء مضطراً أن يعطيه وظيفة جيدة من أجل مصلحة وحدة الحزب؟] المحرر .

في نهاية هذا اليوم سمعت من مصدر لا يمكن الإفصاح عنه أن بيل قد حصل على أوروبا . لا بد أن هذا من سوء حظ أوروبا²³. إن بيل لا يستطيع أن يتحدث الفرنسية ولا الألمانية، فهو في واقع الأمر يتحدث الإنجليزية بالكاد. وحصل مارتن على وزارة الخارجية كما كان متوقفاً²⁴. أما جاك فأصبح لديه وزارة الصحة وفريد أصبح لديه وزارة الطاقة. أخبرت أني بهذه التعيينات، فسألتني إن كان أي أحد قد أصبح لديه "عقل". أفترض أنها تقصد وزارة التعليم .

الرابع والعشرون من أكتوبر

أخيراً أصبحت وزيرا في مجلس الوزراء.

وكان اليوم أول لقاء لي مع موظفي وزارة الخدمة المدنية. ولا بد أن أقول إنني قد أعجبت بهم إعجابا كبيرا. جاءتني المكالمات التي كنت انتظرها من رئيس الوزراء²⁵ في حوالي الساعة التاسعة صباحاً، بعد ليلة لم يغمض لي فيها جفن، وبعدها مباشرة استقلت وفرانك وايزل القطار إلى لندن، ثم ركبت سيارة أجرة إلى البناية رقم 10 حيث مقر رئيس الوزراء، وهناك طلب مني أن أتسلم مهام وزارة الشؤون الإدارية.

وهذه وظيفة مهمة، تأتي في المرتبة الثامنة أو التاسعة في الأهمية في ترتيب وزارات المجلس حسبما أظن. من ناحية أخرى ذكرني مارتن (عندما هاتفني ليهنئني)، أن وزارة الشؤون الإدارية هي مقبرة سياسية، تشبه وزارة الداخلية إلى حد ما، ويحتمل أن رئيس الوزراء قد أعطاني منصباً يفوق قدراتي كنوع من الانتقام. وأنا عازم على أداء عملي²⁶ في هذه الوزارة كأفضل ما يكون لأثبت لرئيس الوزراء أنني لست رجلاً لين العريكة²⁷. لقد كنت أتوقع أن أكون وزيراً للزراعة؛ لأنني كنت وزير ظل لوزارة الزراعة مدة سبع سنوات، ولدي أفكار كثيرة جيدة بشأنها، ولكن لأسباب غير معروفة²⁸ قرر رئيس الوزراء خلاف ذلك .

[وجدنا مذكرة من السير اندرو دونللي السكرتير الدائم لوزارة الزراعة بعث بها إلى السير أرنولد روبنسون السكرتير لمجلس الوزراء يتوسل فيها للسير أرنولد أن يتأكد من عدم حصول هكر على وزارة الزراعة لأنه مهووس بها²⁹. وتوضح مستندات مجلس الوزراء أن السير أرنولد تمكن من اقناع³⁰ رئيس الوزراء أن من الأفضل لهكر ألا يكون في وزارة الزراعة، بحجة أنه كان يفكر فيها منذ أمد بعيد وربما يكون قد وصل إلى مرحلة تجعل من عمله فيها أمراً روتينياً لا يتحقق معه أي إنجاز³¹.] المحرر .

عندما خرجت من مكتب رئيس الوزراء كانت هناك سيارة تنتظرنى أخذتني مباشرة إلى وزارة الشؤون الإدارية، وعند مدخلها قابلني برنارد ووللي- الذي سوف يكون سكرتيري الخاص – ومساعد. يبدو أنه إنسان³² ودود³³. ولدهشتي فقد عرف فرانك ويزل منذ اللحظة الأولى عندما ترجلنا من السيارة على الرغم من أنه نطق الاسم ويزيل³⁴ وهو ماثير حفيظة³⁵ فرانك دائماً.

سرنا في ممرات طويلة وكثيرة³⁶. وعندما وصلنا إلى مكنتي كان فرانك قد اختفى مع مساعد السكرتير الخاص وأكد لي برنارد أن فرانك في " أيدٍ أمينة"³⁷. إنهما في غاية اللطف والعون.

غرفة مكنتي واسعة، وبها طاولة مكتب ضخمة، وطاولة اجتماعات حولها مقاعد كثيرة، وكذا فهناك مقاعد قليلة ذات ذراعين تنتظم حول طاولة صغيرة للمشروبات³⁸ وخلافه هي بمثابة منطقة لتبادل الحديث. أما ما سوى ذلك فيبدو المكتب عادياً، ليس به ما يميزه³⁹. ذهب برنارد مباشرة إلى خزانة الشراب .

و قال: هل ترغب في شراب يا معالي الوزير؟

أومأت براسي موافقاً و أجبتة قائلاً: جيم. فقد أردت أن يخاطب⁴⁰ أحدنا الآخر بالاسم الأول .

قال: كأس من الجن؟ إذ يبدو أنه لم يسمعي جيداً .

فقلت له: لا. جيم خاطبني بجيم

قال برنارد: إذا كان الاسم لا يمثل لديك فرقاً فأفضل أن أخاطبك بمعالي الوزير، يا معالي الوزير.

فقلت: معالي الوزير، يا معالي الوزير؟

لقد ذكرني بشخصية الرائد رائد⁴¹ في رواية " القاعدة 22 "42

ثم أدركت مقصده، فسألته: هل يعني هذا أن أخاطبك بالسكرتير الخاص، أيها السكرتير الخاص؟

فطلب أن أخاطبه باسمه برنارد.

إنني متأكد أنني سأتمكن بمرور الوقت من إقناعه بان يخاطبني بجيم فقط.

بعد برهة⁴³ وصل السير⁴⁴ همفري أبلبي وهو السكرتير الدائم لوزارة الشؤون الإدارية ورئيس الخدمة المدنية في

الوزارة. ويغلب الظن عندي إنه في أوائل الخمسينات من العمر ولكن يصعب بطريقة ما تحديد سنه⁴⁵. وهو ذكي

وله طريقة ساحرة في الحديث، مثله في ذلك مثل جميع كبار موظفي الحكومة.⁴⁶ وجاء همفري ليرحب بي في

الوزارة.

قال برنارد معلقاً: أعتقد أنكما قد تقابلتما من قبل .

دهشت للمرة الثانية من دقة المعلومات التي يعرفها هذا الرجل الشاب.

أجاب السير همفري نعم، لقد دار بيننا نقاش حام بشأن تقييمات لجنة الحسابات العامة السنة الماضية، حين لم يترك

شاردة ولا واردة⁴⁷ إلا وأمطرني بوابل من الأسئلة عنها. فقد طرح عليّ كل الأسئلة التي كنت أتمنى ألا يطرحها عليّ

أحد. هذا شيء رائع ، فمن الواضح أن السير همفري معجب بي . ولذا حاولت أن أجعل الأمر يبدو كما لو لم يكن

مهماً. فقلت: حسناً، إن الغرض من المعارضة هو طرح أسئلة محرجة. رد السير همفري قائلاً: نعم، صحيح،

والغرض من الحكومة ألا تجيب عليها.

فأدهشني قوله وقلت له معلقاً : ولكنك أجبت على كل أسئلتي، أليس كذلك؟ أجاب السيد همفري : يسعدني أنك ظننت

ذلك يا معالي الوزير. لم أع جيداً ما كان يرمي إليه. وقررت أن أسأله عن بقية موظفي الوزارة.

فقال: " باختصار ، يا سيدي ، فأنا الوكيل الدائم لوزير الدولة⁴⁸، المعروف بالسكرتير الدائم. أما وولي⁴⁹ هذا فهو

سكرتيرك الرئيسي الخاص. ولدي أيضاً سكرتير رئيسي خاص و هو السكرتير الرئيسي الخاص للسكرتير الدائم.

وتحت مسؤوليتي المباشرة عشرة يعمل كل منهم نائب سكرتير⁵⁰، وسبعة و ثمانون وكيلاً و مائتين و تسعة عشر

مساعد سكرتير⁵¹. وتحت المسؤولية المباشرة لكل سكرتير رئيسي خاص هناك سكرتير خاص عادي . وسيعين رئيس الوزراء وكيلين برلمانيين وستعين أنت سكرتيرك البرلماني الخاص . فقلت مازحاً: هل يستطيعون جميعاً استعمال الآلة الكاتبة ؟

أجابني السير همفري بسلاسة قائلاً: لا أحد منا يجيد استعمال الآلة الكاتبة يا معالي الوزير. إن الذي يكتب على الآلة الكاتبة هو السيدة ماكاي ، فهي سكرتيرتك⁵² . لم أستطع أن أتبين إن كان يمزح أم لا. فقلت: يا للأسف؛ كان يمكن لنا أن نفتح وكالة.

ضحك السير همفري وبرنارد. قال همفري: هذا مضحك جداً يا سيدي. أردف برنارد: إنك في غاية الفكاهة يا سيدي. فهل يا ترى أعجبتهم فطنتي حقاً أم كانوا يجاملونني فحسب. فقلت مجازفاً: أفترض أن جميع الوزراء⁵³ يقولون هذا؟ فطمأنني السير همفري بقوله: بكل تأكيد لا، يا معالي الوزير، ليس جميعهم .

قررت أن أتولى المسؤولية فوراً، فجلست خلف مكثبي وضايقتني أن الكرسي كان كرسياً دوّاراً؛ فأنا لا أحب هذا النوع من الكراسي . ولكن سرعان ما أكد لي برنارد أنه يمكن تغيير أي شيء في المكتب بإشارة مني سواء كان ذلك الأثاث أو الديكور أو اللوحات أو جدول العمل.

فأنا الرئيس بلا منازع .

ثم أخبرني برنارد أن لديهم نوعين من الكراسي في المخازن، تتماشى مع نوعين من الوزراء، أحدهما ينكفي في الحال والثاني يدور ويدور حول نفسه . من ناحية أخرى⁵⁴ ربما تكون هذه نكتة أخرى من نكات برنارد . ثم قررت أن الوقت قد حان لكي أسمى الأشياء بمسمياتها⁵⁵ وأخبرهم كيف يجب أن تسير الأمور.

فقلت: "بصراحة، على هذه الوزارة أن تحدث تغييراً كبيراً⁵⁶ في قلب البيروقراطية الحكومية⁵⁷ الخانقة. إننا نحتاج إلى عملية تطهير⁵⁸ شاملة، وسنفتح النوافذ على مصاريعها كي يدخل بعض الهواء النقي⁵⁹، وسوف نشق طريقنا وسط الروتين، ونصلح آلة البيروقراطية القديمة البالية⁶⁰، وسوف نصلح كل شيء⁶¹؛ فهناك أعداد كبيرة من الأشخاص أكثر من اللازم لا يفعلون سوى الجلوس خلف مكاتبهم بلا داع ."

تنبهت إلى أنني كنت جالساً بالفعل خلف مكتب إلا أنني متأكد أنهما أدركا أنني لم أكن أشير إلى نفسي. أوضحت لهما أننا يجب أن نبدأ بالتخلص ممن يختلفون أعمالاً لبعضهم بعضاً. كان السير همفري متعاوناً للغاية فقال إنني قصدت نقلهم إلى أماكن أخرى، وأظن أن هذا هو ما كنت أعنيه بالفعل؛ فما أريده بكل تأكيد هو تخفيض عدد الموظفين، إلا

أنني في حقيقة الأمر لا أريد أن أكون مسئولاً عن فقد أي واحد لعمله؛ فما أقصده من عمليتي التطهير الشامل والإصلاح هو أنه يجب أن تكون لدينا حكومة منفتحة. لقد تعهدنا بذلك في الانتخابات، وأعتزم أن أفي بما وعدت به. يجب أن نكون محط ثقة الشعب. قلت كل هذا لهمفري وبرنارد ووجدتهما يساندان هذه الأفكار قلباً وقالباً⁶²، وهو ما أثار دهشتي الشديدة .

أشار همفري إلى ما ألقينته من خطاب في هذا الموضوع في مجلس العموم⁶³ السنة الماضية ، وأشار إلى مقالتي في صحيفة "الأوبزيرفر" واللقاء الذي أجرته معي صحيفة "الديلي ميل" وأشار أيضاً إلى البيان الرسمي⁶⁴ للحزب (المانفستو) .

وقد أثار إعجابي الشديد معرفته للكثير عني.

ثم قدم همفري مسودة لمقترحات - على شكل تقرير⁶⁵ - تفضي إلى تطبيق سياستي . أذهلني هذا ذهولاً شديداً، فكفاءة موظفي الخدمة المدنية مدهشة بحق ، بل إنهم كما أخبرني السير همفري يخططون لتسمية هذا التقرير "الحكومة المنفتحة".

كل مسودات هذه الاقتراحات موجودة تحت يدي خلال ستة وثلاثين ساعة من انتخاب الحكومة الجديدة وخلال دقائق من وصولي إلى مكنتي، بل حدث هذا خلال عطلة نهاية الأسبوع! يا لهما من رائعين! فسألت همفري من الذي قام بكل هذا ؟

فأجابني بابتسامة: إنها الآلة البيروقراطية القديمة البالية. ثم أردف قائلاً: لكن بكل جدية يا معالي الوزير، إننا على وعي تام بالحاجة للإصلاح، وقد أخذنا هذا الأمر بعين الاعتبار. فقلت له: أنني مندهش بعض الشيء" فقد ظننت أنني سأضطر إلى التصارع معكم حتى النهاية". فعلق السير همفري قائلاً إن لدى الناس أفكاراً عن الخدمة المدنية تثير الضحك. ثم شرح كلامه قائلاً: إن دورنا هنا لا يتعدى تقديم المساعدة لك لصياغة سياساتك وتنفيذها. وكان يبدو من كلامه أنه شديد الإخلاص . مسودة المقترحات التي أحضرتها معي الليلة إلى شقتي في لندن في صندوق أحمر " مقترحات لتقصير إجراءات الموافقة في الطعون الخاصة بتصاريح البناء⁶⁶. ممتاز. وكان السير همفري قادراً على أن يقتبس من محضر⁶⁷ جلسات مجلس العموم⁶⁸ ذلك السؤال الساخر⁶⁹ الذي طرحته في وقت مبكر من هذه السنة في البرلمان:

السيد جيم س هكر (برمنجهام الشرقية): هل الوزير على علم بان إجراءات بناء بيت صغير من طابق واحد في القرن العشرين أبطأ من بناء كاتدرائية في القرن الثاني عشر؟ تلا ذلك أن تعالت ضحكات المعارضة وصاحت الحكومة كلام فارغ.

[في الحقيقة لقد صاحوا قائلين كلام فارغ⁷⁰ .] المحرر.

ولأن اليوم يوم السبت فقد اتفقنا على أن نبدأ العمل بصورة صحيحة صباح الاثنين، ولكنهم أعطوني ستة صناديق حمراء لقراءتها في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع، وعلي أن أنتهي من قراءة أربعة منها الليلة، واثنين آخرين غداً . وأخبرني برنارد أن الوزير السابق أصابته حالة من البطء في التعامل مع الأعمال الكتابية و خاصة أثناء الحملة الانتخابية.

أما أنا فبكل تأكيد لن أتعامل مع هذه الأمور ببطء؛ سأكون وزيراً جيداً، وسأقرأ كل ما يعطونني لقراءته.

السادس والعشرون من أكتوبر

قرأت محتويات⁷¹ كل الصناديق خلال عطلة نهاية الأسبوع وإستغرقتني قراءتها تسع ساعات. استقلت قطار الساعة السابعة والرابع صباحاً إلى "يوستون"، ثم جاءت السيارة الرسمية لنقلني إلى المكتب⁷² حيث وصلت في الساعة التاسعة وعشرين دقيقة.

تبدو كل مسودات المقترحات عن الحكومة المنفتحة مثيرة للإعجاب في ظاهرها، ولكنني أعلم براعة موظفي الخدمة المدنية في خلق طرق التأخير، وقد ذكرت هذا لهمفري في اجتماع اليوم. أظن أنه بدأ يعرف من هو الرئيس هنا. ولكن الأهم فالمهم. بدأ اليوم بالنظر في⁷³ دفتر المواعيد، ولدهشتي وجدت عدداً ضخماً من المواعيد مسجل بالفعل فسألت كيف حدث هذا ولم يكن لهم أن يعرفوا من سيفوز في الانتخابات.

فأجابني برنارد: كنا نعرف أنه يجب أن يكون هناك وزير، يا معالي الوزير. فقلت له: لا تبدأ هذا من جديد.

أوضح سير همفري قائلاً إن جلالة الملكة تحب أن يستمر عمل الحكومة، حتى ولو لم يكن هناك سياسيون موجودون.

فسألته: أليس ذلك صعباً للغاية؟

أجاب همفري: بلى... ونعم⁷⁴. يجب أن أقول، إنه لا يمكن لي أن أفهم كيف يمكن أن نحكم بدون سياسيين. أخشى أن

يكون همفري مصاباً بداء أوهام العظمة.

كان دفتر مواعيدي يبدو مخيفاً جداً؛ فعندي اجتماع في مجلس الوزراء الساعة العاشرة يوم الخميس ، وهذا الأسبوع عندي تسعة لجان وزارية ، وعليّ أن ألقى خطاباً في معهد القانون غداً مساءً، ولدي تمثيل وزارتي في جمعية الحاسوب البريطانية في الساعة العاشرة والنصف غداً صباحاً ، و غداء مع نواب مديري الجامعات يوم الأربعاء (خطاب آخر) ، وافتتاح المؤتمر القومي لأصحاب الأعمال العموميين يوم الخميس (خطاب آخر) وهكذا دواليك. لاحظت أن كل شيء في دفتر المواعيد مكتوب بالقلم الرصاص، ولذلك فقد يمكن تغيير الكثير من هذه المواعيد وهذا ما سيحدث. فذكرت لبرنارد أن لدي التزامات أخرى متعددة . بدت الحيرة على وجه برنارد وقال: التزامات أخرى⁷⁵ مثل ماذا؟ حسناً ... أولاً أنا عضو⁷⁶ في أربعة لجان لوضع السياسات في الحزب ، فقال السير همفري : أنا واثق من أنك لا تريد أن تقدم مصلحة⁷⁷ الحزب على مصلحة البلد.

إنني لم أنظر للأمر من هذا المنطلق. بالطبع. إنه محق تماماً. و بالمناسبة فقد كانوا سيعطونني ثلاثة صناديق حمراء أخرى الليلة، عندما أظهرت بعض الاستياء من هذا أوضح السير همفري أن هناك الكثير من القرارات يجب اتخاذها وإعلانات تجب الموافقة عليها. ثم حاول أن يتلاعب بي بقوله: ولكن يمكن لنا في حقيقة الأمر أن نقلل حجم العمل حيث لا تحتاج إلا إلى اتخاذ القرارات السياسية الكبرى . ففهمت خدعته في الحال و أصررت على أخذ كل القرارات وقراءة جميع الوثائق ذات الصلة بنفسى⁷⁸ . أعطوني خمسة صناديق لقراءتها الليلة.

السابع والعشرون من أكتوبر

اليوم لاحظت أننا لدينا مشكلة مع فرانك وايزل. فالיום الثلاثاء وأدركت أنني لم أراه منذ أن وصلت إلى وزارة الشؤون الإدارية صباح السبت الماضي. ولكي أكون صادقاً إنني في الحقيقة لم أنتبه لغيابه إلى أن جاء مندفعاً إلى مكنتي وهو يصيح ويصرخ ويطلب أن يدعوه يدخل. ويبدو أنه كان في غرفة الانتظار منذ يوم السبت (وأفترض أنه ذهب إلى بيته يوم الأحد). وقد حاول برنارد أن يخبره إنني⁷⁹ في اجتماع خاص معه ومع همفري . ولكن سرعان ماصححت هذا الوضع فطالبت أن يعطى فرانك - بصفته مستشاراً لي - مكتباً في الوزارة . حاول السير همفري أن يتجنب هذا الموضوع قائلاً إن لدي وزارة كاملة الآن تقدم لي الاستشارات ، إلا أنني أصررت على موقفي⁸⁰ .

قال السير همفري:

حسناً، أعقد أن لدينا مكتباً خال في " والتهامستو " وليس كذلك يا برنارد؟

صاح فرانك في هلع: " والتهامستو "؟

فرد السير همفري موافقاً : نعم ، إنه أمر مثير للدهشة ، أليس كذلك ؟ فالحكومة تمتلك عقارات في جميع أنحاء لندن .
صاح فرانك بأعلى صوته : ولكنني لا أريد أن أكون في والتهامستو .

فقال برنارد : إن ذلك المكتب في موقع رائع للغاية في والتهامستو . وأضاف السير همفري قائلاً : وحسب ما أعلم فإن
والتهامستو مكان لطيف جداً . نظرت وفرانك إلى بعضنا بعضاً في دهشة⁸¹ . ولو لم يكونا في غاية اللطف و الكياسة
لظننت أنهما يحاولان التخلص من فرانك . قال فرانك بحزم وبصوت جهوري : إنني أريد مكتباً هنا ، هنا⁸² في هذا
المبنى . أبديت موافقتي على كلام فرانك⁸³ ؛ فاستسلم السير همفري على الفور ، وأخبر برنارد أن يجد مكتباً مناسباً في
الحال . ثم قلت زيادة في التأكيد⁸⁴ إنني أريد⁸⁵ أن يحصل فرانك على نسخ من كل الأوراق التي تعطى لي .
فبدا برنارد مندحشاً وقال : كل الأوراق ؟ فأجبت : نعم⁸⁶ كلها . فوافق السير همفري على الفور وقال : سننفذ ما تطلبه -
كل الأوراق . . . الملائمة .

في رأيي فإن موظفي الخدمة المدنية هؤلاء ليسوا على تلك الدرجة من صعوبة المراس في التعامل كما يشاع عنهم⁸⁷ ؛
فهم في أغلب الوقت متعاونون جداً ، وحتى حين لا يكونون كذلك في بداية الأمر فهم دائماً ما يستجيبون بسرعة⁸⁸
عندما يتحدث المرء إليهم بحزم . أظن إنني سأصل معهم إلى نتيجة في النهاية .

الثامن والعشرون من أكتوبر

بعد الأيام الأربعة الأخيرة المرهقة لدي بعض الوقت للتمعن في أولى أيامي في مناصبي الوزاري - خدمة للأجيال
القادمة⁸⁹ .

أولاً ، إنني في غاية الإعجاب بالتحكم التام الذي يبديه الموظفون في وزارة الشؤون الإدارية في كل موقف يواجهونه .
ثانياً ، أنا معجب باستعدادهم التام للتعاون ولو تحت الضغط (كما في حالة فرانك وايزل)

ثالثاً ، أنا في غاية الاندهاش من مدى اعتمادي على هؤلاء الموظفين .

فأنا لا أعرف شيئاً - مثلي في ذلك مثل جميع أفراد الإدارة الجديدة - عن طرق تسيير العمل في الحكومة
البريطانية⁹⁰ باستثناء ما سمعته من آخرين⁹¹ . ولأننا قضينا وقتاً طويلاً جداً في صفوف المعارضة فلم يكن من بيننا إلا
ثلاثة أعضاء في الحكومة تولوا مناصب وزارية⁹² من قبل بما في ذلك رئيس الوزراء . فلم أكن قد رأيت من قبل ما
بداخل صندوق أحمر ، ولا قابلت سكرتيراً دائماً البتة ، ولم يكن لدي علم عن كيفية أداء الأعمال في الواقع .

[يشبه هذا الموقف ذلك الذي وجدت حكومة حزب العمال نفسها فيه عام 1964 حين كان رئيس الوزراء هارولد ويلسون هو العضو الوحيد في مجلس الوزراء الذي شغل منصب وزير من قبل.] المحرر .

و يجعلنا هذا أكثر اعتماداً على موظفينا من معظم الحكومات الجديدة، فالحمد لله⁹³ أنهم يتعاملون بنزاهة وشرف⁹⁴ .

[في يوم الاثنين الذي تلى ذلك التقى السير همفري ايبلي والسير ارنولد روبنسون سكرتير مجلس الوزراء في " نادي الإصلاح " في "بال مول"⁹⁵. وكتب السير همفري ملاحظة عن هذا اللقاء في مذكراته الخاصة.] المحرر .

[من اللافت للنظر أن كبار الموظفين - لا يكتبون إلا في الهامش حتى حين لا يكون هناك شيئاً آخر في الصفحة - ولعل السبب هو قضاؤهم ثلاثين سنة يكتبون الملاحظات على هامش المذكرات أو محاضر الاجتماعات.] المحرر.

الاثنين الثاني من نوفمبر

قارنت ملاحظاتي بملاحظات ارنولد عن الحكومة الجديدة يوم 2 نوفمبر، لا يختلف مجلس الوزراء الحالي كثيراً عن الذي سبقه. أما الوزير الجديد الذي تحت يدي فيتعلم القواعد بسرعة شديدة. اتصلت بارنولد لسؤاله عن السفير الأمريكي؛ حيث تشير الإشاعات إلى إنه يقضي وقتاً طويلاً مع رئيس الوزراء. فأكد ارنولد هذا، إلا أنه لم يكن راغباً في الإفصاح عما إذا كانت تلك اللقاءات بخصوص الدفاع أم التجارة وكان قلقاً من أن يحدث تسرب للمعلومات. ومن المهم للغاية ألا تصل أي معلومات عن تلك اللقاءات إلى أذن مجلس الوزراء.

قارنت ملاحظاتي بملاحظات ارنولد عن الحكومة الجديدة يوم 2 نوفمبر، لا يختلف مجلس الوزراء الحالي كثيراً عن الذي سبقه. أما الوزير الجديد⁹⁶ الذي تحت يدي فيتعلم القواعد بسرعة شديدة.

اتصلت بأرنولد لسؤاله عن السفير الأمريكي؛ حيث تشير الإشاعات إلى إنه يقضي وقتاً طويلاً مع رئيس الوزراء. فأكد أرنولد هذا، إلا أنه لم يكن راغباً في الإفصاح عما إذا كانت تلك اللقاءات بخصوص الدفاع أم التجارة وكان قلقاً من أن يحدث تسرب للمعلومات. ومن المهم للغاية ألا تصل أي معلومات عن تلك اللقاءات إلى أذن مجلس الوزراء . توصلت إلى نتيجة صحيحة مفادها أنهما يتباحثان في شؤون الدفاع و⁹⁷ التجارة ، بمعنى إنهما يتناولان عقد الأنظمة الجوية الجديد. وسيكون هذا العقد الجوي بمثابة انقلاب كبير بالنسبة لرئيس الوزراء، وخاصة أنه يأتي بعد الانتخابات بأقل من أسبوعين، وبالرغم من⁹⁸ أن هذا الأمر كان في طور الإعداد لأشهر خلت إلا أن من الواضح أن هذا الانجاز سيضاف إلى رصيد رئيس الوزراء الجديد. ويعني هذا استثمار أربعة مليارات ونصف من الدولارات، وخلق الكثير من الوظائف الجديدة في منطقة وسط إنجلترا والشمال الشرقي منها. وكل هذه تصب في مصلحة دوائر انتخابية ذات مقاعد هامشية⁹⁹. يالمحاسن الصدف!

هذه معلومات قيمة. وحسبما فهمت من أرنولد فبناءً على ذلك سيكون في الأمر حرج كبير إذا قام وزير مفترض بالتدخل في الشؤون الإنجليزية – الأمريكية¹⁰⁰ ويعني هذا نهاية أكيدة¹⁰¹ لوظيفة وزارية جديدة واعدة . أصدرت تعليماتي المؤكدة بان يتلقى بن عرس¹⁰² نسخة من الفاتورة الخاصة بأجهزة الحاسب¹⁰³ الأمريكية الجديدة . ومن الطبيعي ألا يكون قد تلقاها بعد لأنها تحتوي على معلومات حساسة. إلا أنني أظن إن اللحظة المناسبة قد حانت. أصدرت تعليماتي إلى سكرتيري أن يتأكد من عثور ابن عرس¹⁰⁴ على الفاتورة قريباً من قاع أسفل كومة الأوراق . فلندع الرجل يشعر أنه قد أنجز شيئاً.

[انضم برنارد وولي إلى السير همفري والسير أرنولد في النادي لتناول القهوة معهما بعد العشاء

وهما يتناولان شراب البر اندي بعد عشاءهما.] المحرر.

فسألت برنارد¹⁰⁵ عن رأيه في الوزير الجديد. برنارد سعيد به وأنا كذلك، فقد قبل هكر بكل ما جاء في دفتر اليوميات قبولا تاما، ويبدو جلياً أنه قرأ كالحمل الوديع¹⁰⁶ كل ما اشتملت عليه الصناديق من وثائق يومي السبت والأحد الماضيين. سنروضه ليصبح كالحيوان الأليف في زمن قياسي . قلت لبرنارد كل ما علينا أن نفعله هو أن نسايره حتى يتخلى عن هذا الهراء المسمى بالحكومة المنفتحة. فقال برنارد إنه كان يظن أننا نساند وجود حكومة منفتحة. أتمنى ألا أكون قد رقيت برنارد¹⁰⁷ إلى مرتبة تفوق قدراته، فما يزال أمامه الكثير جداً ليتعلمه .

أوضحت له أننا نطلق اسم الورقة البيضاء على ما نسميه حكومة منفتحة؛ وذلك لأن المرء يتخلص دائماً من الجزء الصعب في العنوان. وهكذا يكون الخطر في أقل درجاته مقارنة بوجوده داخل كتب التشريعات. إنه قانون الصلة المعكوسة وفحواه: كلما كان ما تعترم فعله بشأن أمر ما أقل مما ينبغي وجب عليك أن تتحدث عنه أكثر وأكثر. فسألنا برنارد وما العيب في الحكومة المنفتحة؟ كدت لا أصدق أذناي، أما أرنولد فظن أن برنارد يمزح. أحياناً أساءل نفسي عما إذا كان برنارد يسير معنا على نفس الخط، أو ينبغي علينا أن نتخلص منه بإرساله للعمل في لجنة المقابر الحربية. أشار أرنولد بوضوح شديد إلى أن تعبير الحكومة المنفتحة هو تعبير يتناقض مع نفسه: فإما أن تكون منفتحة أو أن تكون لديك حكومة! ويزعم برنارد أن المعرفة حق للمواطنين في الأنظمة الديمقراطية؛ فأوضحنا له - في الواقع- إن للمواطنين الحق في البقاء على جهلهم؛ لأن المعرفة لا تعني سوي المشاركة في الجرم وتولد الشعور بالذنب. أما الجهل فيحفظ للمرء كرامة من نوع خاص¹⁰⁸. فقال برنارد معلقاً: إن الوزير الجديد يريد حكومة منفتحة، ويبدو أحياناً أن سنوات التدريب لم تؤثر في برنارد البتة. فقلت معلقاً ان المرء لا يعطي الناس ما يريدونه إذا لم يكن هذا في مصلحتهم؛ فعلي سبيل المثال لا يقدم المرء الويسكي لمدمن خمر. و أضاف أرنولد: إذا لم يعرف الناس ما تفعله فلن يعرفوا ما تقع فيه من أخطاء. وقد صدق في هذا¹⁰⁹.

ولا تعد هذه أن تكون آلية دفاع يتبعها الموظفون. ويجب على برنارد أن يدرك أنه لن يكون مؤدياً لعمله حق الأداء إذا أعان وزيره على أن يبدو أحمقاً؛ إذ من الممكن لكل وزير يجد¹¹⁰ علينا أن يجعل من نفسه أضحوكة في الأسابيع الثلاثة الأولى من تسلمه لمهام منصبه لولا إحاطة ما يقوم به من عمل بسياج من السرية الصارمة لا يمكن اختراقه. وعمل برنارد يتمثل في إنه أمين سر خاص¹¹¹، أما أنا فالنائب الدائم لوزير الدولة. وكلمة أمين سر نفسها تشير إلى من يمكنه حفظ السر.

وسألني برنارد عما أعتزم فعله. ومن الطبيعي إنني لم أخبره بما لدي من خطط بشأن تحقيق بن عرس¹¹² لاكتشافه الكبير¹¹³؛ إذ أن ذلك سيكون بمثابة وضع عبء كبير على برنارد بحيث يؤثر على ولائه لهكر. فسألني برنارد عما إذا كان يمكنه أن يحتفظ بسر. فقال إنه يستطيع ذلك. فأجبتته وأنا أيضاً أستطيع ذلك! [يوميات أبلبي / 14 / QLI / 9a]

[وبالطبع لم يكن هكر على علم¹¹⁴ إطلاقاً بالاجتماع المذكور عاليه .] المحرر .

الخامس من نوفمبر

اليوم هو يوم الاحتفال بذكرى تفجير البرلمان¹¹⁵ وهناك ألعاب نارية في المكتب أيضاً¹¹⁶ . يوم مناسب لتأكيد سيادة البرلمان وحكومة جلالة ملكة بريطانيا¹¹⁷ .

هرع فرانك وايزل إلى مكنتي وهو يلوح بمستند، ويصرخ بأعلى صوته¹¹⁸ قائلاً " هل رأيت هذا ؟ " فقلت له إنني مسرور أن الموظفين يعطونه كل الأوراق الآن . فقال بسخرية: " إنهم لا يعطونني شيئاً ، لا يعطونني¹¹⁹ الأوراق الحقيقية " أردت أن أعرف عما يتحدث، فسألته: " ماهي الأوراق الحقيقية التي لا يعطونك إياها ؟ " " وكيف لي أن أعرف إذا لم أكن أتحصل عليها؟ " هذا بالطبع، صحيح تماماً، ولا أعرف ما الذي يمكنه فعله في هذا الشأن.

[هذا هو بالطبع ما يسميه مستشارو الإدارة بمتلازمة الضوء داخل الثلاجة أي: هل يكون

الضوء داخل الثلاجة مشتعلًا وبابها مغلق؟ . ذلك أن الطريقة لمعرفة هذا هي أن نفتح الباب

وفي هذه الحالة لا يكون الباب مغلقاً .] المحرر .

ولكن فرانك لم يكن يريد أن يناقش مشكلاته في الحصول على المعلومات اللازمة من المسؤولين. وأردف قائلاً: " إنهم يظنون أنهم يرسلون لي الأوراق غير المهمة¹²⁰، ولكن انظر إلى ما وجدته. أوه ، لقد أمسكنا بهم متلبسين بالجرم¹²¹ . كنت ما أزال لا أدري عما كان يتحدث؛ فأوضح فرانك قائلاً: " لقد أمسكنا بالسير همفري ابيلبي اللعين و السيد وولي السكرتير الخاص المتعالي¹²² الذي يظن نفسه أفضل من غيره . ثم لوح بحزمة من الأوراق تحت أنفي. مازلت لا أدري عما كان يتحدث. ولكنني أظن أن لديه طريقة مدهشة في الذم، وربما ينبغي علي أن أدعه يكتب لي مسودتي لخطاب المؤتمر العام المقبل.

جعلت فرانك يجلس ويشرح لي الأمر بهدوء؛ فقد وجد بعض فواتير شراء عادية خاصة بالمكتب، ولكنها ذات أهمية سياسية كبرى؛ حيث من الواضح أن وزارة الشؤون الإدارية كانت قد اشترت ألف محطة عرض فيديو تعمل بالحاسوب بسعر عشرة آلاف جنيه لكل محطة ، أي بعشرة ملايين جنيه من جيوب دافعي الضرائب، وهذه الأجهزة مصنوعة في "بتسبيرغ" !

هذا أمر مفزع! لأن همفري لم يذكر شيئاً البتة بهذا الخصوص. ولا يدهشني هذا. فنحن نصنع مستلزمات الحواسيب¹²³ في دائرتي الانتخابية أي " برمنجهام الشرقية " ولدينا نسبة بطالة متزايدة. وهذه فضيحة أن إدارة الخدمة المدنية لا تشتري منتجات بريطانية. أرسلت في طلب همفري، ولكن كانت لديه اجتماعات طوال اليوم. لكنني وفرانك سوف نواجهه بكل هذا غداً. كم أنا ممتن لفرانك! وسيصاب السير همفري ببالغ الدهشة¹²⁴ عندما يكتشف أننا وجدنا هذا المستند بهذه السرعة.

السادس من نوفمبر

كان الاجتماع مع همفري ناجحاً جداً ، فقد أريته فواتير شراء محطات عرض الفيديو التي تعمل بالحواسوب¹²⁵. حيث أقر بأن وزارة الشؤون الإدارية قد اشترت هذه الماركة لكل أجهزة الحكومة البريطانية¹²⁶.

فقلت: ولكنها ليست بريطانية الصنع !

وافقتني قائلاً - وقد بدت عليه ملامح الشعور بالحزي - للأسف فهذا صحيح.

فقلت: إننا نصنع هذه الأجهزة في برمنجهام الشرقية !

فقال: ولكن ليس بالموصفات¹²⁷ نفسها.

يحتمل أن هذا صحيح ولكن من الطبيعي ألا أقر به حتى ولو كان الأمر كذلك.

فقلت بحزم: " إنها ذات جودة أفضل، فهي تصنع¹²⁸ في دائرتي الانتخابية " . ثم قلت لهمفري أن يلغي العقد ؛ فأجاب إن هذا يتعدى حدود صلاحياته - ولا يمكن إلا لوزارة المالية إلغاء العقد ، وقال إن إلغاء عقود دخلت فيها وزارة الخدمة المدنية طرفاً بمحض إرادتها سيعتد تغييراً كبيراً في سياستها ، خاصة تلك العقود التي مع موردين دوليين¹²⁹.

ثم اقترح - فيما اعتبرته ينطوي على شيء من الوقاحة - أنه ينبغي أن أناقش هذا الأمر في مجلس الوزراء ، قائلاً " فربما يؤجلون النقاش عن الشرق الأوسط أو نزع الأسلحة النووية ليتحدثوا عن الآلات المكتبية". أستطيع أن أرى أن هذا غير وارد الحدوث، وأنا الآن في مأزق. فإذا لم يكن من الممكن إلغاء هذا العقد فكيف لي أن أواجه الحزب في منطقتي الانتخابية؟ فرد السير همفري متسائلاً " ولماذا ينبغي أن يعرفوا؟ " " لماذا ينبغي أن يعرف أحد ، أي أحد¹³⁰ ؟ يمكننا أن نتدبر الأمر بحيث لا تتسرب أي أخبار بشأنه ". صدمني كلامه أيما صدمة! ألا يمكن لهمفري أن يرى إن إبقاء الأمر في طي الكتمان يتعارض تعارضاً مباشراً مع سياستنا الجديدة الخاصة بانفتاح الحكومة، وهو ما يؤيده هو نفسه تأييداً تاماً مثلي تماماً . فطرح فرانك البديل الوحيد بوضوح قائلاً " إذا لم يكن من الممكن إلغاء العقد

فيجب أن ينشر على الملأ". فسأل همفري ولماذا؟ " ولبرهة من الوقت لم أستطع أن أفكر في إجابة لسؤاله، إلا أن فرانك وجد الإجابة على الفور¹³¹.

فقال: " لسببين؛ أولهما أنه التزام منصوص عليه في البيان الرسمي¹³² للحزب. والثاني أنه سوف يجعل الوزير السابق يبدو وكأنه خائن" إنهما سببان لا رادَ لهما. ولذلك فأنا شديد الامتنان لفرانك بحق؛ لأنه لا يدع لهمفري منفذاً للهروب¹³³. وقد لا يكون السير همفري بالمهارة التي كنت أظنه عليها في بادئ الأمر. بدت على همفري علامات القلق من فكرة النشر، فقال لفرانك: أنت بكل تأكيد لا تقصد أن يشير الوزير إشارة إيجابية إلى الصفقة السرية في خطاب وزارتي؟

فقال فرانك: خطاب وزارتي؟ بالطبع! هذا هو الحل¹³⁴. كانت هذه فكرة رائعة من فرانك. سأتناول في خطابي إلى اتحاد موظفي الأعمال المكتبية موضوع هذا العقد الشائن. وسوف نخبر به الصحافة مقدماً. قلت هذا لهمفري فعلق فرانك قائلاً: نعم. من الذي يدير البلد الآن؟ أحسست بان فرحة فرانك كانت طفولية بعض الشيء، ولكن لها ما يبررها تماماً. بدأ السيد همفري أكثر قلقاً. فسألته النصيحة فجاءت إجابته كما توقعت تماماً، فقال: أظن أننا قد نندم إذا أغضبنا الأمريكيان. نصيحة متوقعة و مضحكة. فقلت لهمفري بعبارات لا لبس فيها: لقد حان الوقت لأن يوجه أحدهم صفة للأمريكان تبدد لديهم أو هام التفوق التجاري¹³⁵. إن علينا أن نفكر في فقراء بريطانيا وليس في أغنياء أمريكا!

فقال همفري: إذا كانت هذه رغبتك الصريحة يا معالي الوزير فإن الوزارة ستؤازرك تماماً حتى آخر رمق¹³⁶. لقد كان هذا موقفاً يتسم بالوفاء، وعلى المرء أن يثني على الآخرين حين يستحقون الثناء¹³⁷.

فقلت أن هذه بالفعل هي رغبتى الصريحة. فقال برنارد إنه سوف يرسل¹³⁸ الخطاب حالما يكتب إلى جميع الجهات المعنية للحصول على تصريح بالنشر¹³⁹. كانت هذه معلومة جديدة بالنسبة لي. فلم أكن قد سمعت قط عن تصريح النشر. فهذا مزيد من البيروقراطية والأعمال الكتابية التي لا فائدة ترجى منها؛ إذ لا علاقة لهذا الأمر بأي وزارة أخرى، وإذا كان لأي وزارة أخرى اعتراض فيمكن لهم أن يقولوا ذلك علناً، فهذا هو المقصود بالحكومة المنفتحة.

فحثني همفري بشدة على إرسال الخطاب إلى الوزارات المعنية ولو على سبيل العلم بالشيء. فاعترضت أول الأمر ولكنه جادلني بصورة مقنعة جداً. حسبما ظننت. أن الحكومة المنفتحة تتطلب منا أن نخبر زملائنا في الحكومة و أصدقاءنا في الصحف القومية¹⁴⁰. وكان كلمتي الأخيرة لهمفري عند نهاية الاجتماع أن يتأكد من ذهاب الخطاب مباشرة إلى الصحافة.

فقال: "إننا يا معالي الوزير بكل تأكيد سنعمل على ما يحقق أكبر مصلحة لك." كان هذا نصراً مؤزراً لي ولفرانك في قضية الحكومة المنفتحة.

[وجدت نسخة مطبوعة من خطاب هكر في ملفات وزارة الشؤون الإدارية وبها مقترحات على الحواشي كتبها فرانك وايزل وبرانارد وولي مع تعليقات لهكر.] المحرر.



وزارة الشؤون الإدارية خطاب إلى اتحاد موظفي الأعمال المكتبية

كما تعرفون فقد قدمنا تعهداً للشعب بأن نحكم بشفافية، فدعوني أبدأ الكلام في هذا الموضوع. إن للشعب الحق في أن يعرف ما أعرفه. وقد اكتشفت أن الحكومة السابقة كانت قد وقعت الشهر الماضي عقداً لاستيراد أدوات مكتبية من أمريكا بقيمة عشرة ملايين جنيه وذلك لاستعمالها في وزارة الخدمة. هذا رغم وجود منتج مماثل تماماً – بل منتج أفضل – يصنع هنا¹⁴¹ في بريطانيا، وبأيدي عمال بريطانيين وفي مصانع بريطانية. ومن ثم فقد خدعنا مندوبو مبيعات محتالون من ذوي النفوذ¹⁴² من "بتسبيرغ"، بأن باعونا خردة¹⁴³ أمريكية. بينما تبقى المصانع البريطانية بلا عمل، ويقف العمال البريطانيون يتسولون صدقات الدولة¹⁴⁴ في طوابير البطالة. حسناً، إذا كان الأمريكان سيحتالون علينا فمن حق البريطانيين على أدنى تقدير أن يكونوا على علم بذلك. وسوف نقاتلهم على الشواطئ¹⁴⁵، سوف نقاتلهم/ انتهى.

التاسع من نوفمبر

كان هذا اليوم يوماً كارثياً، فقد شهدت الأحداث تحولات مذهلة؛ كنت قد انتهيت من كتابة خطابي و جلست في المكتب أقرأ " التصريح الصحفي " حين هرع برنارد إلى المكتب ومعه إشعار¹⁴⁶ من المكتب الخاص لرئيس الوزراء . وبالمناسبة فقد عرفت أن "الإشعارات" و "المذكرات" و "تسليم المقترحات" كلها تعني الشيء نفسه، والفرق بينها أن الوزراء يرسلون "إشعارات" إلى الموظفين وإلى بعضهم بعضاً. في حين يتبادل الموظفون "مذكرات" و "إشعارات"، أما الوزراء فيتبادلون "تسليم المقترحات"¹⁴⁷.

[يرجع السبب في هذا إلى أن " الإشعار " يفيد القيام بعمل ما أو يأمر به ، بينما تشتمل " المذكرة " على عرض لخلفية الآراء وكذا الايجابيات والسلبيات . ولذلك يمكن للموظفين إرسال أي منها لبعضهم بعضاً، وهو ما يجوز للسياسيين أيضاً. ولأنه لا يمكن لموظف أن يملي على وزير ما يفعله فإنه يرسل إليه آراءه على شكل ما يعرف "بتسليم مقترحات". وقد صيغ هذا التعبير ليعكس نوعاً من¹⁴⁸ التواضع والاحترام لمن يقدم له " تسليم المقترحات ".] المحرر.

[وبالطبع فإن كلمة "إشعارات" تعني أيضاً ملاحظات تكتب في الاجتماعات الرسمية أي إنها محاضر اجتماعات وهذا المعنى هو الذي أدى إلى ظهور التعبير الشائع في وزارة الخدمة المدنية من أن الاجتماعات هي الأماكن التي يُدون فيها الموظفون في دقائق معدودة ما يقضي الوزراء في مناقشته ساعات لا محدودة¹⁴⁹] المحرر.



مقرر رئيس الوزراء

السابع من نوفمبر

إلى جميع الوزارات

نحيطكم علماً أن رئيس الوزراء يخطط لزيارة " واشنطن " الشهر القادم ، ويحرص أن تؤدي الزيارة إلى عقد اتفاق تجاري ضخم¹⁵⁰ في مجال الدفاع بين البلدين¹⁵¹. ولا يمكن المبالغة في التأكيد على أهمية هذا الاتفاق .

وعلى أية حال فقد أوضح الإشعار أن علينا جميعاً أن نحسن التصرف مع الأمريكان¹⁵² في الأسابيع القليلة المقبلة. فأدركت أن خطابي الذي أرسل بالفعل للصحافة لم يكن ليأتي في توقيت أسوأ من هذا . أصابني الفزع ولم يكن السبب سؤ حظي فقط ، بل لأنني أدركت أيضاً أن مما لا يصدق عقل أن أكون عضواً في مجلس الوزراء ولا علم لي باتفاقيات الدفاع الوشيكة مع الأمريكان. فما الذي حدث لمبدأ المسؤولية الجماعية التي تعلمتها في مدرسة لندن للاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية¹⁵³.

هرع السير همفري إلى مكنتبي و قد بدأ مذعوراً بعض الشيء : معذرة لدخولي بهذه الطريقة يا معالي الوزير، ولكن الجحيم قد انفتحت أبوابها في مقر رئيس الوزراء، يبدو أنهم قد اطلعوا الآن على خطابك، ويسألون لماذا لم نحصل على تصريح بالنشر.

فسألته: وماذا قلت لهم ؟ " لقد قلت لهم إننا نؤمن بالحكومة المنفتحة ، ولكن يبدو أن ردي هذا قد زاد الطين بلة؛ فرئيس الوزراء يريد أن يراك الآن في مجلس العموم¹⁵⁴ . أدركت أن هذه قد تكون النهاية بالنسبة لي، فسألته همفري عما قد يحدث. هز همفري كتفيه وهو يقول " رئيس الوزراء يعطي ، رئيس الوزراء يأخذ "¹⁵⁵ . تركت الغرفة وقد اعتراني شعور بالغثيان وعندما بدأت السير في الممر بدا لي وكأنني سمعت السير همفري يضيف قائلاً "مبارك اسم رئيس الوزراء، إلا أنني أظن أنني توهمت ذلك .

هرولت برفقة همفري و فرانك في شارع " وايت هول " حيث مقر الحكومة¹⁵⁶ مروراً بالقبر التذكاري¹⁵⁷ (بدا ذلك مناسباً جداً مع الطرف الحالي !) كانت الريح تهب باردة فذهبنا إلى المجلس¹⁵⁸ مباشرة . كان علي أن أقابل رئيس الوزراء خلف كرسي رئيس المجلس.

[المقصود هنا ليس المعنى الحرفي لقولنا خلف الكرسي ، إنما المقصود هو ذلك الجزء من المجلس الذي يلتقي فيه رئيس الوزراء وزعيم المعارضة مع أميني¹⁵⁹ مجلس العموم والمسئول الأول¹⁶⁰ عن أعمال المجلس وغيرهم لترتيب أعمال المجلس ويوجد هناك مكتب رئيس الوزراء أيضاً .] المحرر .

اضطررنا للانتظار بضع دقائق خارج مكتب رئيس الوزراء . ثم خرج علينا فيك قاولد أمين المجلس ، فاتجه صوبي مباشرة قائلاً : " أنت سبب الألم الحقيقي في الأمر . أليس كذلك؟" إن فيك يفخر بسلطة لسانه¹⁶¹ . ثم أردف قائلاً " أن رئيس الوزراء غاضب جداً وفي حالة غليان، فلا يمكنك أن تلقي خطابات كهذه هنا وهناك " .

فقال فرانك: " ولكن¹⁶² حكومتنا حكومة منفتحة!"

فرد عليه فيك رداً لاذعاً وقال: أخرس يابن عرس¹⁶³ ، من الذي سألك ؟

فيا له من وعد وفتح¹⁶⁴ وهكذا شاكلة كل أمناء المجلس . فقال فرانك باعتزاز: "إن اسمي وايزل وليس ابن عرس". فانبريت للدفاع عن فرانك، وقلت "إنه على حق يا فيك، هي حكومة شفافة، فهذا مقرر في بياننا الرسمي¹⁶⁵ وهو أحد مرتكزاتنا¹⁶⁶ الرئيسة ، ورئيس الوزراء يؤمن بشفافية الحكم أيضاً .

فقال فيك: "شفافة نعم ولكنها ليست مفتوحة على مصراعها "

كان هذا تعليقاً ذكياً سخيفاً . ثم واصل فيك حديثه غير آبه وقال " في السياسة عليك أن تتعلم أن تقول الأشياء بلباقة وخذق أيها الأحمق¹⁶⁷ !

أظن أن معه حق . وشعرت بالحرص الشديد . كان السبب يرجع إلى حد ما إلى أنني لم أسر تماماً بان ينالني كل هذا التوبيخ الشائن أمام همفري و فرانك . ثم سألتني فيك: كم مضى عليك في الوزارة ؟ فياله من سؤال سخيف للغاية. فهو على علم تام بإجابته، وإنما كان يسعى لزيادة النيل مني. قلت " أسبوعاً ونصف " فأجاب: إذن من المحتمل فيما أراه أنك قد عثرت لنفسك على مكان في موسوعة¹⁶⁸ غينيس للأرقام القياسية . بل ويمكنني رؤية العناوين الرئيسية في الجرائد تقول " انقسام في مجلس الوزراء بشأن التجارة مع الولايات المتحدة ، هكر يقود تمرداً على رئيس الوزراء "أليس هذا هو ما تريده؟ أليس كذلك؟ قال ذلك ثم انصرف مبتعداً . ثم خرج السير آرنولد روبنسون، سكرتير مجلس الوزراء من مكتب رئيس الوزراء ، فسأله همفري عن الأخبار . فقال السير آرنولد الأشياء نفسها ولكن بلغة الحكومة¹⁶⁹: " إن ذاك الخطاب يسبب بعض الضيق لرئيس الوزراء ، فهل من المؤكد أنه ذهب للصحافة؟ فأوضحت له أنني قد أعطيت تعليمات صريحة بان يخرج في الساعة الثانية عشرة ظهراً. فبدأ السير آرنولد غاضباً من السير همفري وقال له: " إنني في غاية الذهول من تصرفك " . لم أسمع من قبل مطلقاً موظفاً يخاطب زميلاً له بهذه الشدة. " كيف سمحت لوزيرك بأن يضع نفسه في هذا الموقف بدون أن يسير الأمر عبر القنوات الرسمية؟ " فالتفت همفري إلي طلباً للمساعدة ثم بدأ حديثه قائلاً: " إنني و معالي الوزير نؤمن بالشفافية في الحكم ، وما نريده هو أن نفتح النوافذ ونسمح بدخول بعض الهواء النقي . أليس كذلك يا معالي الوزير ؟

فهزرت رأسي موافقاً ولكن دون أن أنبس ببنت شفة. وللمرة الأولى وجدت السير آرنولد يخاطبني مباشرة " حسناً يا معالي الوزير، هذه أمور جيدة للحزب ولكنها تضع رئيس الوزراء في موقف صعب للغاية على المستوى الشخصي " وهذا بلغة السير آرنولد يعد أقصى ما قيل لي بصيغة تهديديه ، ثم تمكنت آخر الأمر من سؤاله " ولكن . . . ماذا عن

التزامنا بشفافية الحكم ؟ " فأجاب السير آرنولد بجفاء: " يبدو أن هذا هو الموسم المعتم للحكومة الشفافة " ثم نطق بأسوأ مخاوفي حين تتم قائلًا " هل تريد أن تفكر في كتابة مسودة لخطاب استقالة ؟ تحسباً للأمر فقط ، بالطبع " أعلم أن همفري كان يحاول تقديم العون ولكنه بكل تأكيد لا يقدم أي نوع من الدعم المعنوي خلال الأزمة . كان يمكن لي أن أرى إنه لم يبق سوى طريق واحد¹⁷⁰ أسلكه . فقلت فجأة: " ألا يمكننا أن نخفي هذا الأمر ؟ " و يحسب لهمفري أنه قد استبد به العجب من هذا الاقتراح بل بدأ عليه أنه لم يعيى ما قصدته . إن موظفي الخدمة المدنية هؤلاء سذج بالفعل . فقال سائلاً: " نخفي الأمر ؟ " قلت: " نعم ، نخفيه " ثم بدأ على همفري أنه بدأ يفهم الأمر أخيراً . فقال: " تقصد نمنع نشره ؟ " لم يعجبني تماماً استعماله لكلمة "نمنع" ولكن وجب علي أن أقر¹⁷¹ أن هذا هو ما قصدته تماماً . ثم قال همفري ما معناه " فهمت، ما تقترحه هو أننا في إطار تطبيقنا للإرشادات الخاصة بشفافية الحكم التي أرسيت قواعدها ينبغي علينا أن نتبنى موقفاً أكثر مرونة " . إن لموظفي الخدمة المدنية عبقرية غير عادية في تغليف فكرة بسيطة بحيث تبدو بالغة التعقيد . على أية حال فقد نجونا في الوقت الحرج حين أتى برنارد وولي مندفعاً إلى الغرفة الملحقة وكأنه الخيالة الأمريكية تلوح في الأفق وقال بأنفس متلاحقة: " بخصوص التصريح الصحفي فيبدو أن هناك تطورات من شأنها أن تعجل بإعادة تقييم موقفنا "¹⁷²

وفي البداية لم أستوعب تماماً ما كان يرمي إليه إلا أنه مضى قائلًا أن الوزارة قد فشلت في إلغاء إجراءات تصريح النشر داخلياً بين الوزارات وهو ما يعني سريان أمر التوقيف التكميلي على مسألة النشر أي أن كل شيء أصبح على ما يرام .

وبعبارة أخرى فلم يصل إلى الصحافة أصلاً وبضربة حظ عجيبة فقد أرسل التصريح إلى المكتب الخاص لرئيس الوزراء دون سواه. ذلك أن " مكتب المهام " في وزارة الشؤون الإدارية لم يكن قد تلقى تعليمات بإرساله إلى الصحافة قبل سماح رئيس الوزراء ووزارة الخارجية¹⁷³ بذلك، وذلك بسبب الإشارة إلى أمريكا في التصريح . ويبدو أن هذا الخطأ الرائع غير المقصود هو الذي أنقذني من تلك الورطة. وبالطبع لم أدع همفري يرى ما كنت أشعر به من ارتياح شديد ، بل إنه في واقع الأمر قد اعتذر قائلًا: " إن الخطأ كله خطأي يا معالي الوزير ، فالإجراء الخاص بوقف التصريحات الصحفية يعود إلى فترة ما قبل الحكومة الشفافة ، ونسيت عن غير قصد أن ألغيه وآمل أن تغفر لي هذه الهفوة "

وفي ظل هذه الظروف شعرت أن من الأفضل ألا أتحدث كثيراً وقررت أن أكون شهماً فقلت له: " لا عليك يا

همفري، فكلنا يقع في الخطأ¹⁷⁴."

فرد السير همفري قائلاً: " نعم، يا معالي الوزير."

4.1 COMMENTARY

¹ In the source text, the title is “Open Government.” The word “open” in the English language means “not closed or fastened,” or “a person who is open, honest and not secretive” (Procter, 2001).

“Open Government” could as well be translated as حكومة شفافة. However, the subtitle difference in terms of politics is better maintained in the translation to allow for the intended manipulation of meaning.

² In the source text the sentence is “the party has finally won a general election and we’re back in office.” The literal translation for “office” does not convey the meaning, so it has been explicated into المناصب الوزارية .

³ Hacker’s constituency party chairman.

⁴ The word in the source text is “telly” which is an informal word for “television.” “Telly” has been translated as تلفزيون and not تلفاز. This is “exotic translation,” which is defined as “the lowest degree of cultural transposition.” Linguistic and cultural features of ST are taken over into TT with little or no adaptation, so that TT has an obvious “foreign” appearance (Shuttleworth, 1997: 54).

⁵ The source text starts with the word “and,” so the translation starts with the same word “و”. There is no need for any further explanation because it is a continuation from what the announcer has been saying.

⁶ The source text says “marginal.” The word “marginal” means “very small in amount or effect” (Procter, 2001), and in the Arabic language الهامش هو حاشية الكتاب (لسان العرب، مادة همش). so the word marginal rendered as هامشية which means not so big or important constituency.

⁷ A shift has been made here where the place of the two sentences changed, because the comment “I do hope Bob McKenzie’s right” fits nicely with the previous quotation that Hacker heard from the telly, and the negative comment goes at the end. The word “خاصة” is used instead of the word “although” to compensate for the shift.

⁸ The word “يا ترى” is a compensation for the phrase “I wonder” to reflect the sense of bewilderment that is manifested in the hesitation in Hacker’s mind.

⁹ The Arabic word “هاتف” is common, so there is no need for foreignisation as done previously with تلفزيون. Domestication fits nicely here in spite of the fact that مهاتف is more linguistically accurate.

¹⁰ The source text says “twenty feet” which literally means عشرون قدماً. The phrase “twenty feet” has been converted to meters because in the Arab world the metric system is more commonly used. Another way to reflect this is to translate it literally as “feet” hoping that the Arabic reader will understand that the word “feet” means steps.

¹¹ Hacker’s wife.

¹² In the source text the word “constant” is taken out from the translation because the use of the two Arabic words ظلت and طوال indicates that there is a constant happening. This is translation by omission. Where a compensation strategy is also adopted. According to Dickins, Hervey, and Higgins (2002), “The most obvious form of translation loss is when something which occurs in the ST is simply omitted from the TT. Such omission occurs frequently in Arabic/English translation. Quite often omission reflects the different ways in which Arabic and English link bits together. Another occasion for omission is when the information conveyed is not particularly important and adding it would unnecessarily complicate the structure of the TT” (p. 23).

¹³ The name of the food in the source text is “Brussels sprouts” which is a very bland and tasteless kind of vegetable that does not require much effort to cook. “Brussels sprouts” has been translated as الكرنب المسلوق and not براعم بروكسل, so as not to alienate the Arabic reader.

¹⁴ The source text says “I’m waiting for the call” is an English expression used when a person is waiting for something very big and serious, as if God is going to call him. There’s double meaning intended which cannot be rendered easily owing to the cultural and linguistic differences between Arabic and English, Therefore, this expression is translated as المكالمة المهمة .

¹⁵ The best rendering for the word “patiently” seems to be تمالكت نفسي, because if translated literally as بصبر it will sound too bland for the intended meaning.

¹⁶ According to Sibawaih إنَّ is the correct form; while إذا is wrong. (Dr. Ahmed Ali personal communication).

¹⁷ The strategy used here is “addition” since على طريقة الكهنة في حفلات العرس is not in the ST. However, this is understood from the context, and to bring the ST a step closer to the target audience what’s implicit in the ST is made explicit in the TT.

¹⁸ The source text says “I now pronounce you a man and a political adviser.” This is a socio- cultural reference. priests announce the marriage of a couple saying, “and now I pronounce you man and wife”-- not husband and wife. Anne is playing with the word “man” because it has the two meaning, i.e., husband and a male adult.

¹⁹ The phrase أعادتني عبارتها هذه إلى الواقع is translation by addition. According to Dickins, Hervey, and Higgins (2002), “Translation by addition is translation in which something

is added to the TT which is not present in the ST. Like omission, addition is a common feature of Arabic/English translation and is therefore worth specifically identifying. Examples of translation by addition frequently occur where either general considerations of English usage or specific contexts require something to be added” (p. 24). It is meant for explication and easing the T reader into the intended meaning and reaction of Hacker.

²⁰ The Arabic sentence *وتخيلت عناوين الأخبار* has been added. In the source text, capital letters are used, which is not possible in the Arabic language. Therefore, the above phrase is added to compensate for the intended capitalization being a news paper headline.

²¹ The source text says “NEW MINISTER’S WIFE TAKEN AWAY IN STRAIT JACKET.” If this were translated as *زوجة وزير جديد تلبس سترة (المجانين)*, it would not precisely reflect the intended English meaning. Rendering it as *زوجة وزير جديد تؤخذ إلى مستشفى المجانين* seems to work better here. Another option could be *زوجة وزير تؤخذ للسراية* where *السراية الصفراء* is the Egyptian coined term for the insane asylum.

²² The word “Valium” could be translated as *حبة مهدئة* or simply “فالسيوم” since it is a well-known drug. Here, the second option is chosen.

²³ The source text says “poor old Europe,” which could be translated as *يا لأوروبا العجوز المسكينة*. This translation however would not reflect the same sense of bewilderment, so instead it has been rendered as *لا بد أن هذا من سوء حظ أوروبا* as a snide comment.

²⁴ The source text says, “Bill’s got Europe, Martin’s got the foreign office, Jack’s got health, Fred’s got energy” which fits nicely with Anne’s joke “got brain.” Therefore, the first two “got”s have been translated as *حصل على* and the other two have been translated as *أصبح لديه*. This fits well with the joke that Hacker missed altogether.

²⁶ The source text says “get a grip.” As a verb “Grip” means “to hold very tightly,” as in “The baby gripped my finger with her tiny hand” and “Worn tyres don’t grip (= stay on the surface of the road) in the rain very well” (Procter, 2001). However, in this context it is understood as “to fully grasp and understand what the work of the ministry is and prove this to the Prime Minister.” Therefore, an explication strategy *أنا عازم على أداء عملي في هذه الوزارة كأفضل ما يكون* seems to serve the intended meaning.

²⁷ The source text says, “I am not so easily taken care of.” It is used ironically here, as it does not literally mean to take care of, but rather that it is not easy to fool him. Therefore, it has been translated *لين العريكة*. According to Lisan Al –Arab *يقال: لانت عريكته إذا انكسرت نخوته، العريكة: الطبيعة، يقال: فلان لين العريكة إذا كان سلساً مطواعاً متقاداً قليل الخلاف والنفور. (لسان العرب، مادة ع ر ك).*

²⁸ The source text says “inexplicable,” that is “something that cannot be explained.” However, it is only Hacker who cannot explain it. Therefore *غير معروفة* is a better translation than *يصعب شرحها*, which is the literal meaning.

²⁹ The source text says, “he was too ginned up on it” which means “hyper about it or very much into it.” This has been translated as مهووس بها.

³⁰ The source text says, “convey” which means “to express (esp. thoughts, feelings and ideas) so that they are understood by other people” (Procter, 2001). It has being translated as يقنع and not as ينقل. The reason for moving away from the literal meaning of the word “convey” is that the Prime Minister gave Hacker “a different ministry than agriculture, which means he approved it. Therefore, the word يقنع fits better than ينقل.

³¹ The source text says “and is perhaps in a bit of a rut.” There are two meanings for the word “rut.” The first one is “a deep narrow mark made in soft ground esp. by a wheel,” as in “The farmer's tractors had made/worn deep ruts in the road.” The other meaning is if a person, organization, etc. is in a rut, they have become fixed in one particular type of job, activity, or method (Procter, 2001). The word play indicates that Hacker has been doing his job for too long and the work will become routine to him and consequently he will not do a good job. Therefore, the expression has been translated as وصل إلى مرحلة تجعل من عمله وفيها أمراً روتينياً لا يتحقق معه أي إنجاز by way of paraphrasing.

³² The source text says, “Chap,” an informal word that means a man or a boy or a fellow. Here Hacker uses it informally to show endearment as he liked Bernard. Translating “chap” as رجل أو شاب will result in a loss of meaning. The nearest translation is إنسان, which reflects the likeable, friendly connotations of “chap”, with a humane/ nice characteristic.

³³ The source text says “likeable enough” which is a very common expression in English as in “good enough or bad enough.” This is not common, however, in Arabic, and there is no equivalence for it. Therefore, it has been translated as ودود by way of compensation. At the same time the endearment in the word “chap” is shifted here.

³⁴ The source text says “weasel” which has two meanings: “a small mammal with reddish brown fur and a long body which can kill other small animals such as mice and birds for food” (Procter, 2001). This animal in Arabic is known as ابن عُرس. The other meaning of “weasel” is “a person regarded as sneaky or treacherous.” There is a word play here and in either meaning, the word “weasel” has a bad or pejorative connotation. This is “reflected meaning,” which is “the meaning given to an expression over and above the denotative meaning which it has in that context by the fact that it also calls to mind another meaning of the same word or phrase” (Dickins, Hervey, & Higgins, 2002:72). The T audience won't be able to tell why Frank would be upset since the humor is based on word play.

³⁵ The English source text says, “which always infuriates Frank” which means, “to make (someone) extremely angry” (Procter, 2001). This has been translated as يثير حفيظة فرانك. The word حفيظة is (لسان العرب) الحمية، والغضب and therefore fits nicely as translation.

³⁶ The source text says “we walked down miles of corridors”, translated as *سُرنا في ممرات وطويلة و كثيرة*, as the literal meaning is not intended.

³⁷ The source text says, “Frank was being taken care of.” Here, the surface meaning is nice, but the deep meaning is sinister. Here to indicate the double meaning, it has been translated as *أيدٍ أمينة*. The phrase itself is nice but the quotation marks draw the attention of the reader to the negative meaning behind the expression.

³⁸ The source text says “coffee table.” According to Cambridge International Dictionary of English, “A coffee table is a small, low table on which coffee is served or books and magazines are arranged” (Procter, 2001). Since a coffee table is indeed a small multi-purpose table, the specific designation (coffee) is dropped in the Arabic and compensated for by *المشروبات*, while *وخلافه* is meant to cover other items as per the previous dictionary explanation.

³⁹ The source text says “rather characterless.” The word *عادي* on its own does not reflect the other aspects of “characterless,” so to accommodate as much of the intended meaning as possible and minimize loss *ليس به ما يميزه* is added.

⁴⁰ The source text says, “as I want us to be on first-name terms.” This has been rendered as *ياخاطب بالاسم الأول* to reflect the general sense of meaning.

⁴¹ The source text says “Major Major” which is a character in *The Catch 22*. The first “Major” is the title for that man, and the second “Major” is his name. There are three options for dealing with this. The first option is to leave it as is and translate it as *ميجور ميجور*. The second option is to translate the title and leave the name “الرائد ميجور”, and the third option which the one that is opted for here is translating both the title and the name *الرائد رائد*. Although it is not a normal practice to translate names, keeping this kind of confusion is important in the translation. Therefore, the name has been translated especially that *رائد* is an Arabic name. This is allusive meaning, which is “an intertextual feature. It occurs when an expression evokes an associated saying or quotation in such a way that the meaning of that saying or quotation becomes part of the overall meaning of the expression” (Dickins, Hervey, & Higgins, 2002:70).

⁴² The source text says, “Catch 22.” *Catch 22* is a satirical historical novel by the American author Joseph Heller, first published in 1961. Resulting from its specific use in the book, the phrase “catch 22” is a well-known idiom meaning a “no-win situation” or a “double bind” of any type. (*Catch-22*, wikipedia.org). In order to translate the concept of the name, it is rendered as “القاعدة 22”, as anyone familiar with this fictional work would see the logic. However, it is understood that since this is a specific cultural reference, the implications of the *Catch 22* phrase may be totally lost. The title of the novel is still However, maintained. Other options such as literal translation or transliteration would certainly lead to more loss, hence, avoided.

⁴³ The source text says “a moment later,” which could be rendered as *بعد لحظة*. However *بعد برهة* seems to sound more natural.

⁴⁴The source text says “Sir,” which is “used as a title of a knight” (Procter, 2001). It has been transliterated because it is a British title. It is an exotic word but domesticating it will not help in this situation; therefore, foreignisation is the best strategy to use.

⁴⁵ The source text says “ageless,” which is a quality of a person where one cannot tell how old he/ she is. The translation is rendered as *ما تحديد سنه يصعب بطريقة* seems to convey the intended meaning better.

⁴⁶ The source text says “a typical mandarin.” The word “mandarin” means “a person who has a very important job in the government, and who is sometimes considered to be too powerful. It often seems that true power lies with the Civil Service mandarins, rather than MPs and cabinet ministers” (Procter, 2001). “Mandarin” is rendered as *مثله في ذلك مثل جميع كبار موظفي الحكومة* in order to convey this meaning completely.

⁴⁷ The source text says, “gave me a grilling over.” The word “grilling” means “to cook (something) by direct heat, esp. under a very hot surface in a cooker” (Procter, 2001). This expression has been rendered as *لم يترك شاردة ولا واردة إلا وأمطرنني بوابل من الأسئلة عنها*, which conveys the concept of the hard time he had while answering the tough questions.

⁴⁸ The source text says “Under-Secretary” which means “a person who works for and has a slightly lower rank than the secretary (= person in charge) of a government department (Procter, 2001). This term has been rendered as *الوكيل*.

⁴⁹ In the source text, the sentence says “Woolley.” Sir Humphrey is introducing Bernard Woolley to the new minister Hacker, but he uses the second name of Bernard.

⁵⁰ The source text says “Deputy Secretaries,” which has been rendered as *نائب سكرتير*.

⁵¹ The source text says “Assistant Secretaries” which has been rendered as *مساعد سكرتير*. There is a loss of meaning here, but this is due to the complicated parliamentary system in Britain and also to the paragraph itself, which was meant to be very complicated and funny with the overuse of the word secretary.

⁵² In the source text, the sentence says, “she is your secretary” with a small “s” while all other instances of “secretary” were written with a capital “S” This cannot be rendered in the translation since Arabic does not have capital and small letters. The word “secretary” with a small “s” refers to the fact that Mrs. McKay is not a senior employee but a simple office manager assistant.

⁵³ The source text says, “I suppose they all say that, do they?” It was rendered as *جميع الوزراء*. In the source text it is not specified who “they” is referring to, but it is implied that he means all the ministers in the similar situation and is asking who is working under them. Here, the implicit is made explicit.

⁵⁴ The source text says “on second thought.” Which indicates a change of mind, hence, من ناحية أخرى which sounds more natural.

⁵⁵ The source text says, “to be blunt” which means, “saying what you think without trying to be polite or caring about other people’s feelings (Procter, 2001). Here Hacker decided to speak honestly and directly to his new staff, in other words, “to call a spade a spade.” This is rendered as كي أسمى الأشياء بمسمياتها which nicely conveys the meaning.

⁵⁶ The source text says, “to cut a great swathe through.” The word “swathe” means, “to wrap round or cover with cloth,” as in “He came out of the hospital swathed in bandages” (Procter, 2001). This phrase is rendered as تغييراً كبيراً as if there is a wound covered with a swathe and we have to remove this swathe and expose the wound to fresh air.

⁵⁷ The source text says “Whitehall,” which is a road in London, England. In this context, it means the British government. The domestication strategy has been used and Whitehall has been rendered as الحكومية. Whitehall here does not mean the physical place but is used in the same sense as the White House or Number Ten.

⁵⁸ The source text says “new broom.” The word “broom” means “a brush with a long handle, used for cleaning the floor” (Procter, 2001). It is rendered as عملية تطهير شاملة, which reflects the meaning nicely since the literal translation may lead to a bigger translation loss.

⁵⁹ The source text says “fresh air” rendered as هواء نقي for better collocation.

⁶⁰ The source text says, “creaking” which means “to make a noise by moving two things against each other or by standing on something which is not fixed” (Procter, 2001). Hacker wants to say it is old. “Creaking has been rendered as بالية since one of the associations of the old machines is wear and tear, which may result in “creaking”.

⁶¹ The source text says, “we are going to have a clean sweep.” Here, Hacker is repeating the same idea and he is exaggerating. The sentence just before this was rendered as عملية سوف نصلح كل تطهير شاملة. “We are going to have a clean sweep has thus been rendered as سوف نصلح كل شيء in order to fit with the preceding sentence and concept. Another rendering is سوف نصلح آلة البيروقراطية القديمة, yet is more natural with سوف نزيل كل المشكلات

⁶² The source text says “wholeheartedly,” which has been rendered as قلباً وقلباً because it collocates in Arabic and at the same time conveys the intended meaning.

⁶³ The source text says “in the HOUSE,” where the word house in capitals letters refers to the House of Commons. This has been rendered as أي مجلس العموم by way of explication.

⁶⁴ The word “manifesto” means “a written statement of the beliefs, aims and policies (= a set of ideas or plans) of a group of people, esp. a political party” (Procter, 2011). It has

been rendered as البيان الرسمي and also the word مانفستو has been added because in some Arabic countries the transliteration مانفستو is used.

⁶⁵ The source text says, “to implement my policy in a WHITE PAPER.” The expression “white paper” refers to “a government report on particular subject giving information and details of future planned laws” (Procter, 2001). In Arabic, “white paper” is nothing more than a blank sheet of paper so the literal translation with an obvious, but unavoidable, degree of meaning loss will not help. Since it is a report of some kind, this phrase has been rendered as تقرير.

⁶⁶ The “planning permission” is the permission required in the United Kingdom in order to be allowed to build on land, or change the use of land or buildings (Planning Permission, wikipedia.org). It is rendered as تصاريح البناء , in spite of the fact that البناء is not in the text. Yet, this is indeed the implied meaning.

⁶⁷ The source text says “Hansard,” which means “the official record of what is said and done in parliament, esp. the British, Australian and Canadian parliaments (Procter, 2001). Its Arabic equivalent would be محضر جلسات البرلمان.

⁶⁸ The source text says “in the HOUSE”, see note number 63, page 75.

⁶⁹ The source text says “amusing,” which means “to entertain (someone), esp. by humorous speech or action or by making someone laugh or smile” as well as “to keep (someone) happy, esp. for a short time” (Procter, 2001). It has been rendered as ساخر , which, although not the literal meaning, it is the translation suggested by the context.

⁷⁰ The source text says “Bollocks” which is a vulgar term and had to be euphemized in respect for the T culture.

⁷¹ The source text says, “I read all my boxes.” The word محتويات has been added. This technique is known as translation by addition. According to Dickins, Hervey, and Higgens (2002), “Translation by addition is translation in which something is added to the TT which is not present in the ST. Like omission, addition is a common feature of Arabic/English translation and is therefore worth specifically identifying. Examples of translation by addition frequently occur where either general considerations of English usage or specific contexts require something to be added” (p. 24).

⁷² The English sentence says, “the official car met me, and I was in the office by 9:20.” In the translation, the word office was shifted to the end of the first phrase, rendering the translation as ثم جاءت السيارة الرسمية لتقلني إلى المكتب.

⁷³ The source text says “The day started with the diary.” In the translation the word بالنظر has been added, which is again translation by addition, for explication purposes.

⁷⁴ The source text is “isn’t that very difficult?” The translation was rendered as بلى و نعم because the Arabic question is negative. The word بلى indicates affirmation and the word نعم indicates negation.

⁷⁵ The source text is “such as?” In the target text, the words التزامات أخرى has been added, for emphasis.

⁷⁶ The words عضو and لوضع are added to the translation for explication. The sentence in the source text only says, “I’m on four policy committees of the party.

⁷⁷ The sentence in the source text does not contain the word مصلحة. It says, “I’m sure you won’t be wanting to put party before country” but the word is added two times to explain the meaning and make it easier to understand.

⁷⁸ The sentence in the source text is “I insisted that *I* would make *all* the decisions and read *all* the relevant documents.” The words “I” and “all” are italicized which in English means that the author wanted to stress those words for one reason or another. Since this feature does not exist in Arabic, the emphasis is conveyed through the addition of the importance of these words is بنفسي.

⁷⁹ The source text says “he, Humphrey and I.” The English structure puts “I” at the end, but it seems more natural in the Arabic to move “I” to beginning especially that Frank had came to see Hacker not Bernard and Humphrey in the first place.

⁸⁰ The source text says, “I insisted,” which has been rendered as إلا أنني أصررت على موقفي. The phrase على موقفي has been added, for explication purposes.

⁸¹ The source text says, “Frank and I looked at each other.” This has been rendered as ثم نظرت وفرانك إلى بعضنا بعضاً في دهشة. The addition of في دهشة explicates the situation.

⁸² The source text says, “I need an office *here*.” The word “here” has been italicized in the source text for emphasis. Since this feature does not exist in Arabic, the translation repeated the word هنا. In Arabic, argumentation uses repetition for emphasis. “An arguer presents truths by making them present in the discourse: by repeating them, paraphrasing them, doubling them, calling attention to them with external particles” (Johnstone, 1991: 117)

⁸³ The source text says, “I added my agreement,” which has been rendered to أبيت موافقتي على كلام فرانك. This addition explicates the situation.

⁸⁴ The source text says “to make assurance doubly sure.” This is rendered as ثم قلت زيادة في التأكيد. In the Arabic language the phrase, زيادة في التأكيد is what people say in a situation like this to make something doubly sure. This idea is conveyed by using the idiomatic expression / cliché. However, the word play and comic effect is lost.

⁸⁵ The source text says, “I expected.” The word “expect” here means “I want to” and is not a matter of expectation only, hence the shift to the Arabic أريد.

⁸⁶ The source text says “ALL?” in capital letters for emphasis. In spoken language, this would show in the tone of the speaker. In the translation, نعم كلها is used to convey this emphasis, through the added affirmation of نعم.

⁸⁷ The source text says, “as people say.” This is rendered as كما يشاع عنهم and not كما يقول كما as it means literally, because the phrase كما يشاع عنهم is better in this context and agrees with Hacker’s naive assumptions and easily manipulated personality.

⁸⁸ The source text says, “jump to it,” which is taken from the English expression “you say jump, he says how high,” referring to a person who is very obedient. Taking this background information into consideration, متعاونون جداً seems to fit nicely here.

⁸⁹ The source text says, “for posterity.” The word “posterity” means “the people who will exist in the future” (Procter, 2001). The translation خدمة للأجيال القادمة aims to reflect the sense rather than the letter.

⁹⁰ The source text says, “Whitehall.” See note number 57 on page75.

⁹¹ The source text says, “what I had learned second hand.” The word “second hand” has a connotative meaning over and above its denotative meaning, That is “not new and having been used in the past by someone else” (Procter, 2001). Here it is rendered as من آخرين because this captures the intended meaning which is “somebody else told me.”

⁹² The source text says, “ever held office before”, rendered as مناصب وزارية. The word وزارية has been added because contextual needs this. The other option is to render it as وظائف حكومية, but the word حكومة has just been used so, To avoid monotony, the first option is preferred.

⁹³ The source text says, “Thank goodness.” The best strategy to use here seems to be domestication, hence, so الحمد لله .

⁹⁴ The source text says, “honorably” The translator opts to render it as بنزاهة وشرف , because they collocates nicely in the Arabic language and adequately conveys the meaning

⁹⁵ The source text says, “The Reform Club in Pall Mall.” According to www.reformclub.com, “The Reform Club was founded in 1836, in Pall Mall, in the centre of what is often called London’s Clubland. The founders commissioned a leading architect of the day, Charles Barry, to build an imposing and palatial clubhouse. It is as splendid today as when it opened in 1841. Membership was restricted to those who pledged support for the Great Reform Act of 1832, and the many MPs and Whig peers among the early members developed the Club as the political headquarters of the Liberal Party.” The translation domesticates the name of the club to نادي الإصلاح in order to reflect the irony within the name.

⁹⁶ The source text says, “My new boy, Sir “Humphrey” referring to Hacker, just to reflect that he can control him. This is rendered as الوزير الجديد الذي تحت يدي as rendering boy literally is bound to distort the meaning in the Arabic version.

⁹⁷ In the source text, the sentence is “defense *and* trade,” where the word “and” is italicized. This cannot be rendered into Arabic because emphasis in Arabic uses different linguistic tools.

⁹⁸ In the source text, the sentence is “it’s been in the pipeline for months, but...” The use of “it’s been” and “but” mean there is a contrast between the two parts of the sentence. To reflect this contrast, the sentence has been rendered as إلا أن بالرغم من followed by.

⁹⁹ The source text says “marginal seats.” Here Hacker refers to the marginal constituencies that he represents. An exegetical translation has been adopted for explication purposes, hence دوائر انتخابية ذات مقاعد هامشية.

¹⁰⁰ The source text says, “Anglo-American boat,” which is a metaphor. This “boat” reference is difficult to preserve in the translation. Therefore, the strategy used is to spell it out and explain the meaning. Thus, it is rendered as الشؤون الانجليزية – الأمريكية.

¹⁰¹ The source text says, “man overboard,” which is a common expression and a cultural reference used by sailors and train conductors. It means everybody should be on board because the train or boat is leaving. There is no Arabic equivalent to this expression; therefore, the strategy again is to explain the meaning. Here the meaning is if he does this he will lose his ministerial as he continues to explain. Man overboard is dropped altogether.

¹⁰² The source text says “the Weasel,” although the right spelling is actually “Weisel”. Although it is not the normal practice to translate names, it is important here to do so because Humphrey seems to reflect his attitude towards Frank. This translation helps create the same impact and reflects the way they make fun of Hacker’s political advisor Frank Weisel.

¹⁰³ The source text says, “addressing machines.” This is rendered as أجهزة الحاسب, as it sounds awkward in Arabic to translate it as الأجهزة التي تقوم بكتابة العناوين or أجهزة المخاطبة, especially when the text to come identifies those machines are computers. Hence, the implicit turning explicit.

¹⁰⁴ The source text says, “the Weasel.” See note number 102, above.

¹⁰⁵ The source text says, “young Bernard.” The word “young” is omitted as there is no need for it. Here young means inexperienced.

¹⁰⁶ The source text says, “like a lamb,” which has been rendered as الحمل الوديع as the implied meaning of وديع seems to be the reason “lamb” is used.

¹⁰⁷ The source text says, “young Bernard” again. Although “young” is omitted the meaning of it is implied in فما يزال أمامه الكثير جداً ليتعلمه.

¹⁰⁸ The source text says, “a certain dignity,” which has been rendered as كرامة من نوع خاص. This translation preserves the word “dignity” and and compensate for “certain” using نوع خاص . The expression refers to people who have dignity because they are not partner to something wrong.

¹⁰⁹ The sentence in the source text is “Arnold rightly added.” The word “rightly” is an adverb modifying “add.” In the translation, this word is shifted from the beginning of the sentence to the end, so صدق في هذا is a compensation for rightly but not in place.

¹¹⁰ The source text says, “we have.” This has been rendered as نجد علينا which preserves the “we have” and reflects the reality of the situation.

¹¹¹ The source text is playing with the words “Secretary,” “Under-Secretary,” and “secret.” This word play is maintained in the translation by using حفظ السر and أمين سر . However, the word play was not preserved with Under-Secretary, since the translation adopted is نائب .

¹¹² The source text says, “the Weasel.” See note number102, page 79.

¹¹³ The source text says “a great discovery.” This has been rendered as اكتشافه الكبير by way of spelling out whose discovery it was.

¹¹⁴ The source text says, “in complete ignorance.” The word “ignorance” has been compensated for using the adverse reference لم يكن على علم إطلاقاً, as this sounds more natural here than كان على جهل تام .

¹¹⁵ The source text says, “GUY FAWKES DAY,” which is the night of November 5th celebrated in memory of Guy Fawkes' failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London in 1605 (Procter, 2001). Rather than translating it literally, “Guy Fawkes Day has been rendered as اليوم هو يوم الاحتفال بذكرى محاولة تفجير البرلمان so that the target reader is not alienated.

¹¹⁶ The source text says, “Fireworks inside office too,” where Hacker is referring to the usual celebration of Guy Fawkes Day with fireworks in open areas, backyards of houses, etc., hence his use of the word “too” rendered simply as أيضاً .

¹¹⁷ The source text says, “to enforce the supremacy of parliament and HMG.” “HMG” stands for “Her Majesty’s Government.” It has been rendered as حكومة جلالة ملكة بريطانيا for two reasons: first, acronyms are not commonly used in Arabic; secondly, the word بريطانيا is added in order to avoid ambiguity.

¹¹⁸ The source text says, “he enquired at four thousand decibels.” “Decibel” is “a unit for measuring the loudness of sound” (Procter, 2001). It is rendered simply as يصرخ بأعلى

فيديو تعمل بالحاسوب. Here the same translation is used for consistency. A shorter version could be محطات عرض حاسوبية.

¹²⁶ The source text says, “Whitehall.” See note number 57, page 75.

¹²⁷ The source text says “not of the same quality.” In the translation the word “but” has been added to indicate contrast because in the conversation there is an objection manifested in the tone. In Arabic the word “but” has been added to compensate for the tone and contrast.

¹²⁸ The source text says, “they come,” which has been rendered as تصنع because it fits nicely in Arabic in spite of the fact that the come and تصنع are not denotatively the same.

¹²⁹ The source text says “overseas,” which has been rendered as دوليين . Other words like خارجيين and أجنب also fit well.

¹³⁰ The source text is, “why need *anybody* know?” The word “*anybody*” is italicized for emphasis. In Arabic, the word أحد has been repeated to reflect this emphasis.

¹³¹ Another alternative could be ولكن الأمر تكشَّف لفرائك على الفور for the ST “But Frank saw it at once”.

¹³² The word in the source text is, “manifesto.” See note number 64, page 75.

¹³³ The source text says, “running rings around Sir Humphrey” which means not giving him any chance to escape or run away. The translation لا يدع لهمفري منفذاً للهرب seems to reflect the level of idiomaticity used and required by the situation.

¹³⁴ The source text says, “That’s the answer.” The word “answer” is rendered as الحل because is better suited in this context.

¹³⁵ The source text says, “someone jolted the Americans out of their commercial complacency.” The word “jolt” means “to (cause something or someone to) move suddenly and violently,” and the word “complacency” means, “a feeling of calm satisfaction with your own abilities or situation that prevents you from trying harder” (Procter, 2001). The general idea of this sentence is that someone needs to tell the Americans that they are not the only ones who can manufacture good products. The rendering into لقد حان الوقت لان يوجه أحدهم صفة للامريكان تبدد لديهم أو هام التفوق التجاري seems to reflect this intended meaning while maintaining a similar level of language use as the ST.

¹³⁶ The source text says, “up to the hilt.” The word “hilt” means the handle of a sharp pointed weapon such as a sword (Procter, 2001). This sentence is meant to say, “we are with you till the end” and is meant to be an exaggeration mimicking war rhetoric. Therefore, it has been rendered as آخر رمق .

¹³⁷ The source text says, “one must give credit where it’s due.” It has been rendered as على المرء أن يثني على الآخرين حين يستحقون الثناء. It could also be rendered idiomatically as المرء أن ينسب الفضل لأهل الفضل.

¹³⁸ The source text says, “circulate,” which means “to send the speech to the different departments or agencies” and although the text does not explicitly state where they will have to send the speech, this meaning is implied. Thus, the phrase الجهات المعنية has been added to cater for this by way of turning what is implicit into explicit.

¹³⁹ The source text says, “clearance,” which indicates that permission is to be given for the speech to be published, hence the rendering تصريح بالنشر.

¹⁴⁰ The source text says, “Fleet Street,” which is “the road in London where most of Britain's national newspapers were produced in the past often used to refer to British national newspapers in general” (Procter, 2001). If this were translated as شارع فليت, the association with the press in the Target text may be totally lost. To avoid alienating the target audience explication is preferred here, hence, الصحف القومية. This is not necessarily the best strategy all the time since rendering/translating Buckingham Palace, Les Champs Champs Élysées, White House, and the like are more familiar to the Target audience.

¹⁴¹ The source text says, “is made in Britain.” The word هنا has been added because the source text is very emphatic, so by adding the word هنا, the translator tries to replicate the intended effect.

¹⁴² The source text says, “high-pressure, smart-alec salesmen.” The word smart-alec means “someone who annoys other people by trying to appear to be cleverer and more knowledgeable than them” (Procter, 2001). The translation rendered the word “smart-alec” as محتالون, and the word “high-pressure” as ذوي النفوذ. If it had been rendered as الذين يمارسون ضغطاً كبيراً على الحكومة, the sentence would be too long and clumsy.

¹⁴³ The source text says, “the second-rate American junk.” It has been rendered as خردة أمريكية which does away the word “second-rate” since ‘junk’ by default indicates something of a very low value. In other words, “second-rate” has been omitted because the meaning is implied in the word خردة.

¹⁴⁴ The source text says, “dole,” which refers to “the money that the government gives to people who are unemployed” (Procter, 2001). It has been rendered as صدقات الدولة and not إعانة للعاطلين عن العمل or للمحتاجين أو الفقراء. Hacker insists on using the word “dole” and not “unemployment benefit” which is euphemistic for “dole.” To reflect his intentions صدقات is favored to إعانة which is down-toned.

¹⁴⁵ The source text says, “we will fight them on the beaches.” This is a cultural reference and allusion to the famous speech of Winston Churchill. “We Shall Fight on the Beaches” is a common title given to the speech which was delivered to the House of

Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom on June 4, 1940 (We Shall Fight on the Beaches, 2011).

According to Dickins, Hervey, and Higgens (2002:70), “Allusive meaning is an intertextual feature. It occurs when an expression evokes an associated saying or quotation in such a way that the meaning of that saying or quotation becomes part of the overall meaning of that expression”.

Hacker here refers to the speech of Winston Churchill. The best rendering for this cultural reference is to translate it literally as سوف نقاتلهم على الشواطئ to reflect the type of rhetoric uses at times of war accompanied by the required enthusiasm/patriotism.

¹⁴⁶ The source text says, “Bernard burst in with a minute.” A minute here is “an official message from one person to another in an organization, giving permission for or suggesting a particular action; a memo (Procter, 2001). إشعار seems to be better than a long explanation.

¹⁴⁷ The source text says “submissions”, which refers to “the state in which someone has complete control over you” (Procter, 2001). It has been rendered as تسليم مقترحات . Another option is عرض مقترحات . However, تسليم مقترحات seems to reflect the meaning of the meaning better by virtue of the connotation of تسليم which is intended in this context as Hacker goes on to explain the logic in its use.

¹⁴⁸ The source text says, “express,” which means يعبر عن . However, it has been rendered as يعكس نوعاً من , as the denotative meaning of “express” does not seem to fit in this context.

¹⁴⁹ The source text says, “and this meaning gives rise to the well-known Civil Service axiom that meetings are where civil servants take minutes but politician take hours.” This has been rendered as وهذا المعنى هو الذي أدى إلى ظهور التعبير الشائع في وزارة الخدمة المدنية من أن الاجتماعات هي الأماكن التي يدون فيها الموظفون في دقائق محدودة ما يقضي الوزراء في مناقشته ساعات لا محدودة . The English text utilizes the concept of double meaning in terms of “minute” and contrasts it denotative meaning with the word “hour.” The Arabic translation is meant to reflect the same concept, contrasting minutes with hours. The translation has catered for two things: the first, the rhyming expression, and second, contrasting the words “minutes” and “hours.” The English text is playing on the double meaning of the word “minute” which has been translated earlier in this text as إشعار. Still, this aspect of the meaning has been compensated for by using the word يدون.

¹⁵⁰ The source text says, “valuable,” which refers to the financial worth of the agreement, hence ضخم and not كبير القيمة المادية or the like.

¹⁵¹ The source text says, “Anglo-American” which has been rendered as بين البلدين because it is more idiomatic in Arabic in such contexts.

¹⁵² The source text says, “Yanks.” The word “Yank” refers to a person from the United States (Procter, 2001). It has been rendered as الأمريكيان that is a neutral word while the word “Yanks” has a connotative meaning which is disparaging or derisive. Although there is a loss here, it is mediated by the fact that one of the meanings is “inhabitant of the United States.” However, the other part of it which is being disparaging has not been reflected. Perhaps one way of dealing with this could be the addition of a sarcastic tone or description such as “أسيادنا الأمريكيان” or “الأمريكان محدثي النعمة” or colloquially “الأمريكان اللي “لسه مولودين امبارح”.

¹⁵³ The source text says, “learned about at the LSE?” As acronyms are not very commonly used in Arabic, LSE is spelled out as مدرسة لندن للاقتصاد والعلوم السياسية.

¹⁵⁴ The source text says, “The PM wants to see you in the House.” See note number 63, page 75.

¹⁵⁵ The source text says, “The Prime Minister giveth - and the Prime Minister taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Prime Minister.” This is an allusive reference to a Biblical verse from the book of Job 1:21 (RSV, where it states “And said, Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither: the LORD gave, and the LORD hath taken away ; blessed be the name of the LORD.” (<http://www.biblestudytools.com/kjv/job/1-21.html>). Here, Humphrey is referring to this ironically, as if something fateful that cannot be stopped. This allusive meaning is not clear in Arabic. Another alternative could be رئيس الوزراء يعطي، ورئيس الوزراء يأخذ كما الرب يأخذ يعطي ويأخذ with the addition of كما الرب يعطي ويأخذ. Colloquially, it may be said “الله جاب، الله خد، الله عليه العوض”.

¹⁵⁶ The source text says, “hurried down Whitehall.” See note number 63, page 75. The phrase حيث مقر الحكومة has been added by way of elaboration and explication.

¹⁵⁷ The source text says, “past the cenotaph.” “The Cenotaph (a tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person or group of persons whose remains are elsewhere) is very close to 10 Downing Street, in the centre of the road of Whitehall” (About London, 2010). The phrase has been rendered as القبر التذكاري/المقبرة التذكارية owing to the cultural similarity of the concept in Arabic, for النصب التذكاري للجندي المجهول. However, the word قبر, grave or tomb, is favored here over نُصْبُ owing to the former's immediate reminder of death and burial, which suits the requirement of the situation and Hacker's comment on The Cenotaph (بدا ذلك مناسباً جداً مع الظرف الحالي!).

¹⁵⁸ The source text says, “we went straight to the House.” See note number 63, page 75.

¹⁵⁹ The source text says, “chief Whips.” The word “Whip” refers to “(in many elected political systems) a member of a political party in parliament or in the legislature whose job is to make certain that other party members are present at voting time and also to make certain that they vote in a particular way” (Procter, 2001), hence the rendering as أمين المجلس العموم to reflect the job of أمين المجلس العموم.

¹⁶⁰ The source text says, “Leader of the House.” According to Wikipedia, “The Leader of the House of Commons is a member of the Cabinet of the United Kingdom who is responsible for arranging government business in the House of Commons. If translated literally (Leader), a great loss in meaning is bound to incur, thus the rendering to *المسؤول الأول عن أعمال المجلس* is meant to alleviate that loss in spite of the fact that specifying a designation for this type of post would have been ideal. However, this seems to be lacking in Arabic culture.

¹⁶¹ The source text says, “dreadful manners.” The word “manner” refers to “the way in which something is done” (Procter, 2001). Nevertheless, in this context it is more to do with the language that has been used than the way that Vic acted, and that is why *سلطة لسانه* seems to be a better rendering.

¹⁶² The source text says, “It’s Open Government.” In this context, Frank is interrupting Vic, emphasizing the fact that it is indeed supposed to be an *Open Government* whose business should not be shrouded in secrecy. To reflect this contrast, the word *لكن* is added.

¹⁶³ The source text says “Weasel.” It is the meaning and characteristics of the weasel that are intended here, in addition to the intention to hurt and be aggressive and derogatory to Frank. As this is not a matter of lip-twisting (weasel for Wiesel), the Arabic aims to reflect this, hence *ابن عرس*. see note number 34, page 72.

¹⁶⁴ The source text says, “Rude bugger.” The word “rude” means “not polite; offensive or embarrassing” and the word “bugger” means “a person who is annoying, silly or who you feel sympathy for, or a thing that is annoying or difficult to do” (Procter, 2001). However, it is indeed a vulgar term, meaning “sodomite” as per the American Heritage Dictionary. Rendering it while keeping it at that level of vulgarity would go against acceptable cultural norms in the general Muslim and Arab society. As a result, the word is down-toned to one of its other connotations namely, a disreputable or contemptible person, *وغد*.

¹⁶⁵ The source text says, “Manifesto.” See note number 64, page 75.

¹⁶⁶ The source text says, “main planks.” The word “plank” means, “a long narrow flat piece of esp. wood, of the type used for making floors” (Procter, 2001). Here, Hacker means it is one of the foundations and grounds that the word “open” is built on. So *مركز اتنا الرئيسية* seems to be a suitable rendering.

¹⁶⁷ The source text says, “berk,” a British slang meaning “a stupid person; a person for whom you feel dislike and lack of respect” (Procter, 2001). It has been rendered as *أحمق* since a berk is a bit more than an idiot, and in Arabic, it is said that *الحماقة أعيت من يداويها*. Other alternatives could also be *يا معتوه* or simply *يا غبي* or *يا أبله* or *يا أهبل* to reflect the register.

¹⁶⁸ The source text says, “Guinness Book of Records”, موسوعة غينيس للأرقام القياسية. In spite of its being an English book, it is well-known world-wide.

¹⁶⁹ The source text says, “Whitehall.” See note number 57, page 75.

¹⁷⁰ The source text says, “only one possibility”, which means literally احتمالية واحدة فقط. The rendering into سوى طريق واحد أسلكه is meant to utilize collocates better in Arabic and convey the intended meaning at the same time.

¹⁷¹ The source text says, “agree,” which means “to have the same opinion, or to accept (a suggestion or idea) (Procter, 2001), but in this context it means Hacker has to *agree* with what Humphrey is saying, that is, admitting Humphrey is right, hence أقر and not أوافق.

¹⁷² The source text says, “development which could precipitate a reappraisal of our position.” This sentence is meant to sound pompous and illusive. Therefore, the translation uses words like تطورات ، تعجل ، إعادة تقييم to reflect this aspect of the ST.

¹⁷³ The source text says, “FCO,” which stands for “Foreign and Commonwealth Office” which is the UK foreign Ministry. It has been rendered as وزارة الخارجية and not وزارة الشؤون الخارجية والكمونولث, as this latter rendering does not add much to the meaning, and the omission of Commonwealth should have no negative impact. Its omission also takes away any unnecessary feeling of exoticism/foreignization/alienation that may result if used.

¹⁷⁴ The source text says, “we all make mistakes,” rendered as فكلنا يقع في الخطأ. Another good rendering may also be من لا يخطئ/يسهو جَلَّ in spite of its original religious connotation which is obviously not present in the source text.