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**ABSTRACT**  
Some translators do not pay sufficient attention to the figures of speech, particularly metaphor and simile while translating political speeches. Failing to achieve equivalence while translating political speeches, the reader will surely lose control over the universe of discourse, i.e., s/he will lose the key meaning of not just sentences but also discourse. This study would shed light on figures of speech (simile and metaphor) in King Abdullah II political speeches. This study also addresses the nature figures of speeches in the translation of King Abdullah II political speeches which can be considered a special kind of discourse that produce and reproduce beliefs, opinions, and ideologies.  
**Keywords:** figures, speech, translation, king, Abdullah.

**1. Introduction**  
One of the myriad major problems encountered by translators is that translating figures of speech (simile and metaphor). The duty of the translator in this case is multifold: s/he needs to read and comprehend the SL text and produce a meaningful, effective target text. Understanding the text in full gives the translator a thorough overview and the possibility of translating metaphor and simile in order to meet the demands of the target text.  
It is also our conviction that simile and metaphor pose a particular challenge to the translators of political speeches. Failing to translate simile and metaphor will always result in a breakdown in communication but is perhaps even more vital in this functional variety of text, which is one of the most interesting and attractive to readers. Furthermore, achieving equivalence in translation is not an easy task, particularly, when it comes to the translation of simile and metaphor in political speeches.

**2. Objectives of the study**  
The primary area of concern in this study is to investigate the metaphor and simile in King Abdullah political speeches and to argue for the persuasive effect they have on the audience and, therefore, the importance of how they are integrated into the target texts.

**3. Methodological procedure and Data Collection**  
3.1 Methodological procedure  
Our method in dealing with the selected examples consists of two independent, though related, methods; a descriptive method and a comparative method. The comparative method is for comparing the original speeches with their translations in order to identify metaphor and simile used in both, the source text and the target text. The descriptive method is adopted for the explanation of the metaphor and simile in both, the source text and the target text. The analysis of data will mainly depend on two figures of speech: simile, metaphor. It should be noted that we relied on Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) theory of conceptual metaphor in analyzing metaphor. Lakoff and Johnson (1980) sees metaphors as a means of understanding something in terms of something else.

3.2 Data Collection  
The examples in this study were selected from four written political speeches delivered by His Majesty King Abdullah II in the period between 2011 and 2014 and translated by the Royal Court. The researcher collected the



**Sample Research Proposal Outline**

Writing a proposal in a manner which clearly defines a clinical problem, research questions, hypotheses, and expected benefits of the research is critical to the success of a project. The burden of proposal writing rests primarily with the principal investigator.

A principal investigator should roughly develop his or her proposal to the point where personnel, equipment, facility space, and other support requirement can be estimated. The investigator should then discuss these plans with his or her department chief in order to assure consistency with departmental mission and objectives.

The content and style of a proposal must match an external funding source's requirements. A general proposal is offered here. This outline can be used for generic proposal development and is suitable for all internally-funded proposals at St. Luke's Hospital and Health Network.

1. **IRB Application Form**
2. **Title page**
  - o Unless a specific format is supplied by a funding source, a suggested title page includes:
    - o the name of the agency to which the proposal is being submitted (if externally funded)
    - o the name of the department and of St. Luke's Hospital and Health Network
    - o the title of the proposed project,
    - o the name of the principal investigator, co-investigators, and other members of the multidisciplinary research team
    - o a place for the principal investigator's signature
    - o a place for the signature of the department chief
    - o the date of submission to the REC
    - o the proposed project period
3. **Abstract**  
The abstract should be a condensed version of the proposal, usually no more than 200 to 250 words. State concisely the purpose and significance of your research, the methodology, and the time span of the project. Bear in mind that you may be writing for a well-informed layperson and not an expert in your field. Remember also that the abstract is extremely important in creating a favorable first impression of your proposal.
4. **Table of Contents**  
(Optional)
5. **List of Tables**  
(Optional)
6. **List of Figures**  
(Optional)
7. **Introduction**  
In the introduction, the proposal should be set within a background of previous and related research. Indicate here the purpose and clinical significance of your project. The relationship of the project to the interests of the funding agency may be stressed tactfully.
8. **Research Questions and Hypotheses**  
In this section, state your research questions and hypotheses. A research question must be free of ambiguity, express a relationship among variables, and imply an empirical investigation which can be tested with null and alternative hypotheses. A research question must be clinically significant, that is, it must pass the "So what?" test.

## CAMPAIGN SPEECH LAW WITH A TWIST: WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS THE SPEAKER, NOT THE REGULATOR

*Helen Norton\**

### ABSTRACT

*Although government entities frequently engage in issue-related campaign speech on a variety of contested ballot and legislative measures, this fact has been entirely overlooked in contemporary First Amendment debates over campaign speech law specifically and government speech more generally. The Supreme Court's "campaign speech" and "government speech" dockets have focused to date on claims by private parties that the government has restricted or silenced their speech in violation of the First Amendment. In contrast, disputes over what this Article calls "governmental campaign speech" involve Free Speech Clause and other challenges by private parties who seek instead to silence the government's speech on matters subject to vote by members of the public or their elected representatives.*

*This Article thus explores when, if ever, governmental campaign speech on contested ballot and legislative measures is sufficiently dangerous to justify a departure from the general rule that the government's own speech is insulated from Free Speech Clause review. This inquiry invites important and challenging questions about both the nature of government and the nature of speech, valuably forcing us to think about how government does, and should, work—as well as how speech does, and should, work. To this end, this Article reexamines the constitutionality of governmental campaign speech by incorporating perspectives offered by the emerging—but so far entirely*

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**Sample CPC Campaign Event Speech**

**Research to determine content and the nature of your organization.**  
Check the organization's website for their mission and goals.

**Good morning, My name is Gretchen Davis, Community Relations Director for St. Luke's Hospital. Our hospital is a not-for-profit organization that has been serving the community of Denver for over 100 years. We are committed to providing the highest quality of care to our patients and to the community. We are also committed to being a good neighbor and to supporting the local economy.**

**Community organizations represent an important part of the healthcare landscape and we are pleased to have you here today.**

**Back in the Fall of 2014, I had the opportunity to meet with a group of you at the hospital. It was a great meeting and we were able to discuss the hospital's mission and goals and how we can work together to improve the community. We have since held several meetings and we are pleased to have you here today. We are committed to providing the highest quality of care to our patients and to the community. We are also committed to being a good neighbor and to supporting the local economy.**

**We are pleased to have you here today and we are committed to providing the highest quality of care to our patients and to the community. We are also committed to being a good neighbor and to supporting the local economy.**

**We are pleased to have you here today and we are committed to providing the highest quality of care to our patients and to the community. We are also committed to being a good neighbor and to supporting the local economy.**



