# Article information:

Metadiscourse Analysis of Translated Official Speeches-所有数据库  
<https://webvpn.bfsu.edu.cn/https/77726476706e69737468656265737421e7e056d230356a5f781b8aa59d5b20301c1db852/wos/alldb/full-record/KJD:ART002453377>

# Article summary:

1. Translating official speeches from Korean to English poses a unique challenge due to the high level of formality required.

2. Metadiscourse analysis can be used to identify differences in textual organization and use of markers between translated and original speeches, making translations less engaging for audiences.

3. The pedagogical application of metadiscourse analysis in translation classrooms can help improve the quality of translated official speeches.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Metadiscourse Analysis of Translated Official Speeches" discusses the challenges faced by translator trainers in translating official speeches written and delivered in Korean into English. The study aims to analyze the differences between English translations (TT) of official speeches and original English speeches (CT) within the framework of metadiscourse.

The article provides a detailed analysis of the textual organization and use of metadiscourse markers in TTs and CTs, highlighting noticeable differences that make TTs less audience-friendly and engaging than CTs. The paper concludes by discussing the feasibility of using metadiscourse analysis in translation classrooms.

Overall, the article presents a well-researched and informative analysis of the challenges faced by translators when translating official speeches. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider.

Firstly, the study only focuses on official speeches written and delivered in Korean, which limits its generalizability to other languages. Additionally, the study only analyzes a small sample size of translated texts, which may not be representative of all translated official speeches.

Furthermore, while the article acknowledges that there are differences between TTs and CTs in terms of textual organization and use of metadiscourse markers, it does not provide sufficient evidence to support its claims that these differences make TTs less audience-friendly or engaging than CTs. It also does not explore potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for these differences.

Additionally, while the article briefly discusses the feasibility of using metadiscourse analysis in translation classrooms, it does not provide concrete examples or recommendations for how this could be implemented effectively.

In terms of promotional content or partiality, there is no clear evidence to suggest that this article is biased towards any particular viewpoint or agenda. However, it is important to note that the authors are affiliated with a Korean association for translation studies, which may influence their perspectives on translation pedagogy.

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by translators when translating official speeches, it would benefit from further research and exploration into potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Differences between TTs and CTs in translation studies
* Metadiscourse analysis in translation pedagogy
* Challenges of translating official speeches from Korean to English
* Audience engagement in translated official speeches
* Textual organization in translated official speeches
* Cross-linguistic analysis of metadiscourse markers in official speeches

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/82305a922e42f2134c2042d7f1cf3c0a>