Translation Assessment of Transitivity in Libyan News Discourse

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Abstract

This paper discusses how the language used in news discourse reflects the ideologies and personal experiences of its writers and speakers, and how this impacts news reporting on Libya. The study uses M. Halliday's transmission system to analyze changes in translation and their effects on the focused thoughts and mental images of the source text. Data from news reports on Libya from a human rights organization's website was analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach.

The study found that changes in transition representations can impact the implied meaning and mental image of the text, and the translator needs to be precise in converting roles, participles, and adverbs from one language to another. Specific words and expressions can shape the reader's interpretation of the news, and the translator's accuracy is crucial in conveying the intended meaning. Overall, assessing the translation of the shift in Libyan news discourse is essential in understanding how the language used in news reports reflects the ideologies and personal experiences of its writers and speakers.

Key word: the ideologies, language, qualitative
الأهمية في نقل المعنى المقصود. بشكل عام، يعد تقييم ترجمة التحول في الخطاب الإخباري الليبي أمرًا ضروريًا لفهم كيف تعكس اللغة المستخدمة في التقارير الإخبارية الأيديولوجيات وتجارب الشخصية لكتابها ومحادثيها.

الكلمات الافتتاحية: الأيديولوجيات واللغة والصور النوعية الحاسمة والعقلية
1. Introduction

Assessing the translation of transformation in Libyan news discourse is a complex task that involves understanding the linguistic, cultural, and socio-political contexts of both the source and target languages[1]. Translation plays a crucial role in disseminating information and shaping public opinion, particularly in the field of news media. In Libya, a country that has undergone significant political and social changes in recent years, the accurate translation of key terms related to transformation is vital for conveying a nuanced understanding of the country's current situation. This includes terms such as "revolution," "democracy," and "reform," which carry different connotations and meanings depending on the audience and context[2]. Therefore, an effective assessment of the translation of transformation in Libyan news discourse requires a deep understanding of the language, culture, and politics of both Libya and the target audience.

According to Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), clause complex structures are modified by the context in which they are found. Through a vast range of lexical and grammatical options, the transitivity allows or permits the speaker or writer to choose any meaning or wording he/she desires and hides what he/she does not wish to convey. In order to identify the hidden intentions in the text, we must investigate the transitivity patterns of the text[3]. Paul Simpson argues that “transitivity is used in a much wider sense than that employed in traditional grammars. Here it refers generally to how meaning is represented in the clause. It shows how speakers encode in language their mental picture of reality and how they account for their experience of the world around them[4]. Halliday has solved the interrogation of how are meanings expressed in clauses through his definition of language as a "system of meanings, accompanied by forms through which the meanings can be realized"[5].

Language structures can be broken down into three distinct met functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. When used properly, met functions can help us better understand the structure of language and its meaning (White, 2000). According to Halliday, transitivity is “a system of the clause, affecting not only the verb serving as Process but also Participants and Circumstances[6].” Languages such as English and Arabic have benefited from this
When it comes to clause structure, transitivity looks at the relationship between three different types of elements: process, participants, and circumstances. The verbal structure of the process, the nominal structure of the participants, and the adverbs and prepositions that describe the circumstances can all be broken down further[7].

1.1 Research problem

The research problem in Translation Assessment of Transitivity in Libyan News Discourse is to understand how the ideologies and personal experiences of writers and speakers are reflected in the language of news reporting and how this is affected by translation. The study seeks to determine the impact of changes and modifications that occur during the translation process on the focused thoughts and mental images of the source text, particularly in relation to transitivity. The study aims to compare the differences between the source language and the target language and how they affect the meaning of the text. The research problem also addresses the need for accuracy in translating roles, participles, and adverbs from one language to another, as well as the importance of specific words and expressions in shaping readers' interpretation of the news. Ultimately, the study aims to provide insights into the role of translation in conveying the intended meaning of news reports and in reflecting the ideologies and personal experiences of writers and speakers.

1.2 Research importance

The research to evaluate translation in the Libyan news discourse is important as it helps us understand how the ideologies and personal experiences of writers and speakers are reflected in the language of news reporting and how this is affected by translation. The study helps in determining the impact of changes and modifications that occur during the translation process on the focused thoughts and mental images of the source text, particularly in relation to transitivity. The research also highlights the need for accuracy in translating roles, participles, and adverbs from one language to another, as well as the importance of specific words and expressions in shaping readers' interpretation of the news. By evaluating the translation of the
shift in Libyan news discourse, we can better understand how the language used in news reports reflects the ideologies and personal experiences of its writers and speakers. The use of the transfer system helps us determine how changes in representations affect the meaning of a text, and the translator's accuracy is crucial in conveying the intended meaning. Overall, research to evaluate translation in the Libyan news discourse is important in providing insights into the role of translation in conveying the intended meaning of news reports and in reflecting the ideologies and personal experiences of Assessing the translation of transformation in Libyan news discourse is a complex.

1.3 The objectives of the research

The objectives of the research to evaluate translation in the Libyan news discourse are:

1. To examine how the shift in Libyan news discourse is translated and how the translation process affects the focused thoughts and mental images of the source text.
2. To identify the changes and modifications that occur during the translation process and how these changes affect the meaning of the text.
3. To determine how the use of specific words and expressions in the translation process can shape the reader's interpretation of the news.
4. To assess the accuracy of the translator in conveying the intended meaning of the news.
5. To understand how the language used in news reports reflects the ideologies and personal experiences of its writers and speakers.
6. To use the transmission system established by M. Halliday to analyze the differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) and how they affect the meaning of the text.
7. To provide recommendations for translators to be more precise in the process of converting roles, parts and adverbs from one language to another.
1.4 The method used in the research

The scientific approach used in this research to evaluate translation in the Libyan news discourse is a qualitative descriptive approach with an inductive perspective. This approach involves collecting and analyzing data from news reports on Libya from the website of a human rights organization. One sentence was extracted for each piece of news, and its translation and analysis were presented. The transmission system developed by M. Halliday was used to analyze the changes and modifications that occurred during the translation process, and how these changes affected the focused thoughts and mental images of the source text.

The use of a transfer system allowed for a comparison of the differences between the source language and the target language, and how they affected the meaning of the text. The results of the analysis were presented in a descriptive manner, with a focus on identifying the impact of changing transitional representations on the implied meaning and mental image of the text. The approach used in this research allows for a detailed examination of the translation process, and provides valuable insights into the importance of accuracy in conveying the intended meaning of news reports.

1.5 The reason for choosing the search

The reason for choosing the subject of translation evaluation in the Libyan news discourse is to understand how the ideologies and personal experiences of writers and speakers are reflected in the language of news reporting. The choice of Libya as a subject is particularly relevant given the significant political and social changes that have occurred in the country in recent years, making it an interesting case study for examining how these changes are reflected in news reporting. By evaluating the translation of news reports on Libya, this research aims to shed light on the role of translation in shaping public perception and understanding of events in the country, and to identify areas where translators can improve their accuracy in conveying the intended meaning.
2. Related Literature

2.1 Ideational Metafunction “Clause as a Representation”

The ideational metafunction uses particular lexico-grammatical options to consider the clause a representation of real-life experiences or processes, such as acts, events, and relationships. The "who does what to whom?” question can be answered by the ideational metafunction. Thus it is a system that realizes ideation whether experiential or logical. Experiences, thoughts, and situations are all described in the experiential metafunction. It encompasses everything that could possibly happen, everyone involved, and the surrounding environment. The Transitivity System, which will be examined in greater depth in the following section, includes the lexico-grammatical choices made in this metafunction. The Transitivity System, voice, and polarity all contribute to the realization of experiential metafunction, while the logical function establishes a logical connection between events and conveys their underlying meaning[8].

2.2 Transitivity

The human cognition of the world is reflected through the concept of transitivity in systemic functional linguistics. Halliday argued that fact involves Processes, focused on “verbs” that describe acts and states, “participants” which address the people who do those actions, mostly nouns and pronouns, and “circumstances” deal with the when, how, and where of actions, which are expressed by adverbs, prepositional phrases, and adverbial phrases. The lexico-grammatical of the Transitivity System suggests alternatives for creating a meaning based on Processes. It explains how a clause's meaning is conveyed from one part to the next. Transitivity is a system that is utilized to explain the entire clause rather than focusing on the verb and object. SFG’s Transitivity is a semantic category that does not operate at the verbal level but at the clause level. The role of transitivity in each clause is to examine the actors, their circumstances, as well as the processes involved which is the action[9]. Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) considers the clause as it is made of three elements, which are the “Process, Participants, and Circumstances”[10].
The most important element in the clause must be the process due to the fact that it is the element that relates participants with each other and with circumstances and can be represented by verbal groups. Whereas participants are represented by nominal groups, not to mention that there is a possibility of finding more than one participant in one single clause, they take on the role of entities that are intimately involved in the situation at hand. That is to say, they mirror the actions, behaviors, statements, and other expressions of the person to whom they are applied. And finally, in regard to the last element, which is Circumstances, the use of adverbial groups and prepositional phrases helps to provide the temporal and spatial context for the circumstances. When it comes to translation studies, linguistic theories have a great impact. Many scholars consider linguistics as a way to study translation, which is why it is a major subject of study in the translation department and translation fields. Linguistics is the toolkit for translation studies, while that translation is part of many linguistic phenomena. Several scholars used Systemic Function Grammar to study and discuss several topics regarding translation studies. Many concepts were adopted in the translation field.

2.2.1 Types of Process:

The transitivity system has six distinct sorts of processes to accommodate the wide range of speech goals, these are: “material process, mental process, behavioural process, verbal process, existential process, and relational process”. The material process is concerned with action and the performance of events. It provides an explanation for what one entity has done to another. The first participant in this process (the actor) is referred to as “the Doer”, while the second participant is referred to as “the Goal”. An active or passive clause can be used to express the idea of the action. By using an active voice, the Actor would appear at the beginning of the clause; however, a passive voice would display the Actor at the end of the clause. Our perception, awareness, and understanding are affected by the second process, known as Mental, which concerns sense and cognition and enables the flow of actions to appear in our minds.
Two participants are involved in this process, identified as Phenomenon and Senser. Cognitive processes, perception processes, and reaction processes are some of the more subdivided mental processes. Cognition processes are represented by verbs such as “think” and “understand”, perception processes are represented by verbs such as “hear”, “see”, and “worry”, and reaction processes are represented by verbs such as “hate”, “like”, and “enjoy”, among others. The third type of process is the “relational process”, which stands for both “being and having”. During this process, two additional modes, namely attributive and identifying, are identified and drawn. “The Attribute” is performed by the entity known as the carrier, and “the Identifying” has to identify another 5 entity known as the identified. In the case of definite nominal groups, those elements are considered as “Token” and “Value”, however, if the nominal groups are indefinite, they are still regarded as Carrier and Attribute, as previously stated.

The fourth type is known as the “Verbal process”, and it is concerned with the act of saying. Three participants are involved in this process, who is “the Sayer, the Receiver, and the Target”. Also, it serves a vital function linking between relational process and mental process. “Behavioral Process” is the fifth type, which is primarily concerned with psychological activities such as “smile, stare, and laugh”. It serves as a transitional stage between the material process and mental process. And finally, the last process is known as the “Existential process”, an entity's existence is involved in an existential process in which 'there', sometimes, serves as a subject of the clause.

2.3 News and Discourse Analysis

Organizations, political institutes, or other influential figures use news media, mostly print or online news, to push their agendas and goals on the public audiences, whether they are people from the public or decision-makers. Expert editors and writers of such organizations feed their ideologies into those readers cautiously. The role of Discourse analysis is to examine how humans use language, and it includes gender in both language work and language shape. Each type of writing and speech has its own distinct genre, which can be distinguished in the same way a social calculation aids in the interpretation. In order to perform a discourse
analysis on a piece of writing, it is necessary to look at how a subject is developed and how sentences are connected to one another. This paper tackles the written texts of news regarding the human rights violations in Libya published by the “Human rights” website both in Arabic and English versions. The samples will be analyzed to examine the transitivity system in both Arabic and English texts. Analyzing translation in the context of discourse analysis is the focus of this research. Using Halliday's Transitivity System, Systemic Functional Grammar will focus on the ideational meanings of the texts under consideration.

2.4 Research importance

Translation evaluation is an important tool for assessing the quality and accuracy of translations, and can be particularly useful in the context of the shift in Libyan news discourse. There are several reasons why translation evaluation is important in this context:

1. Ensuring accuracy: As news discourse in Libya shifts and evolves, accurate and reliable translation is essential to ensure that information is conveyed correctly to audiences who may not be fluent in the original language. Translation evaluation can help identify errors or inaccuracies in translations, which can be corrected to ensure that the intended message is conveyed accurately.

2. Maintaining credibility: Inaccurate or poor-quality translations can damage the credibility of news organizations and undermine public trust in the media. By evaluating translations and ensuring their quality, news organizations can maintain their credibility and demonstrate their commitment to providing accurate and reliable information to their audiences.

3. Facilitating cross-cultural communication: As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, effective communication between people from different cultures and backgrounds becomes more important than ever. Translation evaluation can help bridge linguistic and cultural barriers, allowing people from different parts of the world to understand and engage with each other more effectively.

4. Supporting language learning: Translation evaluation can also be a valuable tool for language learners, providing them with feedback on their translations and helping
them to improve their language skills. This can be particularly important in the context of Libya, where language learning is an essential component of building a more inclusive and interconnected society.

Translation evaluation is an important tool for ensuring accuracy, maintaining credibility, facilitating cross-cultural communication, and supporting language learning. As news discourse in Libya continues to shift and evolve, the importance of accurate and reliable translation will only continue to grow.

3. Research Methodology

News items and their translations were examined in this study using Halliday’s notion of transitivity as the basis for a qualitative study. It was decided to adopt qualitative analysis due to the fact that it focuses on the deepest aspects of the small chosen samples. The study employs the Transitivity System to analyze the translations of news stories chosen randomly from the Human Rights organization website, both in Arabic and English languages[14]. The researcher adopted an inductive approach this approach constructs meaning within the chosen data, and the researcher adopted this approach in order to discover the changes that occurred in process of translating the news based on the transitivity system[15]. This paper went through the following procedures:

- The data and samples were taken and collected from the Arabic and English websites of the Human Rights” organization.
- The Arabic and English texts were divided into clauses, as the transitivity system investigates the clause as a representation.
- The clauses understudy will be analyzed according to types of the processes, participants, and circumstances, for them as being the components of the transitivity system.
- The source texts (Arabic texts) will be compared to their English translation.
- The target text (English) will be analyzed according to the Process type, the related Participants, and Circumstance
3.1 Data Analysis and Discussion

The data and samples described in the preceding section will be analyzed in this section, which is the practical part of the current study. “The Process, Participants, and Circumstances” will all be considered in the analysis. The translations from Arabic to English will be examined as part of the analysis.

*News Text no. 1*

**ST:**

An officer holding the rank of captain working in the anti-drugs forces in the capital, Tripoli, of his position by giving misleading information to the security forces about his father-in-law, claiming that he was a drug dealer, and harbors in his house a number of terrorists, due to family disputes. “The security forces tried to arrest him at his home in the north of the capital, but there was an exchange of gunfire.” The security forces sent large amounts of reinforcements including various types of medium and heavy weapons that were used to storm the house and kill 5 people, including 2 children. Later on, it turned out that the head of the family was not wanted by the authorities; the Libyan authorities arrested a number of officers and security personnel after the massacre. The Supreme Judicial Council announced

**TT:**

"أدلّ ضابط بِرتعة نقيب، يعمل في قوات مكافحة المخدرات في العاصمة طرابلس، مستغلًا منصبه، بعلومات مضللة عن والد زوجته بسبب خلافات أسرية مدفعيًا أنه تاجر مخدرات وياوي في منزله، الواقع في ناحية شمال العاصمة طرابلس، عددًا من الإرهابيين، حاولت القوة الأمنية اعتقاله وحصل تبادل لإطلاق النار ووصلت بعدها تعزيزات كبيرة تُحكم مخاوف أنواع الأسلحة المتوسطة والثقيلة التي استخدمت في اقتحام الدار مما أدى إلى مقتل جميع الأسرة الذين كانوا داخل منزلهم، وبلغ عددهم 5 أشخاص من بينهم طفلين."

" لقد تبين فيما بعد أن رب الأسرة غير مطلوب للسلطات وقد قامت السلطات الليبية باعتقال عدد من الضباط وعناصر الأمن عقب المجزرة وتاريخ 03 يناير 2012، أعلن مجلس القضاء الأعلى أن قاضي التحقيق المختص صدق اقوال ثالثة عشر متهمًا من بينهم تسعة ضباط وثلاثة منتمين، اضافة إلى المخبر الذي أدلّ بالمعلومات غير الصحيحة."
on 03 January 2012, that the statements of thirteen defendants, including nine officers and three affiliates and informant of the incorrect information were believed by the investigative judge.”

**Analysis:**

1. “أدلّ ضابط برتبة نقيب، يعمل في قوات مكافحة المخدرات في العاصمة طرابلس، مستغال منصبه، أنه تاجر مخدرات وياوي في منزله، بمعلومات مضللة عن والد زوجته بسبب خلافات أسرية مدعيّة تاجر مخدرات وياوي في منزله، الواقع في ناحية شمال العاصمة طرابلس، عددًا من الإرهابيين ،

-The main process of the source clause is the Material process “by giving”, then translator made the main process in the target text another Material one which is “took advantage- مستغال”, although changing the clause structure is common translation strategy to overcome the differences between SL and TL, the translator did not reflect the processes 8 which changed the focus of the clause and its main action, from the ‘informing’ into the ‘advantage taking’.

- The participants of the source clause are the actor “officer-الضابط”, and the acted upon “father-in-law”, whereas the target clause has another participant which is the “security forces”, the translator had added the “recipient” in order to give a full understanding of the process though it was an unnecessary addition.

- The circumstance of the source clause،العاصمة شمال ناحية في الواقع، was transferred in the target text to the following clause, which left the first process uncompleted.

2. “حاولت القوة الأمنية اعتقاله وحصل تبادل إطلاق النار”

2. “The security forces tried to arrest him at his home in the north of the capital, but there was an exchange of gunfire.”

- Here, the circumstance of the previous clause appeared in the translation, the translator has totally failed in this shifting in the given information, as the source text has not mentioned where the arrest has taken place.
- The second process is a Material process "حصل “was rendered into Existential process “there was”, which may make the situation a little foggy as the gunfire time became unclear.

- Participants are the actor “الامنية الفرقة الأمنية”-security forces” and the goal” him – and pronoun (e.g. هـ.”

3- “وصلت بعدها تعزيزات كبيرة تحمل مختلف أنواع الأسلحة المتوسطة والثقيلة التي استخدمت في اقتحام الدار مما أدى إلى مقتل جميع الأسرة الذين كانوا داخل منزلهم، ويبلغ عددهم 5 أشخاص من بينهم طفلين”

3- “The security forces sent large amounts of reinforcements including various types of medium and heavy weapons that were used to storm the house and kill 5 people, including 2 children.”

The translator in this clause has translated the circumstance “مقتل الى” a Circumstance of Result into a process of Material “Kill”, the Process was not reflected accurately, however, a similar mental image was successfully produced, a reason for such a shift may be to maintain the focus of the action.

- Again, the translator has added another participant in the target clause changing the actor of the process, in the source the actor is “تعزيزات”-while the actor in the target is “security forces” which 9 changed the Process also, however, both are a Material Process “sent”-وصلت-،this addition caused to emphasize the security forces rather than the reinforcements, which did not appear in the source text.

- The translator opted to omit the Circumstance in the source clause “منزلهم داخل” which caused a confusing image about the place in which the people were killed.

-Later on, it turned out that the head of the family was not wanted by the authorities; the Libyan authorities arrested a number of officers and security personnel after the massacre
The translator has shifted Circumstance “باعتقال” into the Material Process “arrested” while maintaining the same meaning and the same image.

- The participants of the clause, which are the Actor “Libyan authorities” and the acted upon “number of officers”, were translated accurately.

4- "The Supreme Judicial Council announced on 03 January 2012, that the statements of thirteen defendants, including nine officers and three affiliates and informant of the incorrect information were believed by the investigative judge."

The first process of the source clause is the verbal process “أعلن” which was rendered accurately into another verbal Process in the target clause “announced”, whereas the second process in the sub clause which is also a Mental Process “قّصد” was not reflected accurately, as the translator changed the active voice into passive voice and that led to change the participants between the source and target text, in the source, the Actor is “التحقيق قاضي” and the acted upon is “اقوال” while the Actor in the target clause is “the statements”, this shifting in places of actors done by the translator caused to lessening the burden of responsibility from the judge in believing the misleading statements, as the writer was very direct in the source text.

4- Result and decision

The findings of the Translation Assessment of Transitivity in Libyan News Discourse suggest that there are several significant changes that occur during the translation process from Arabic into English. The paper analyzes the translation process by investigating how it reflects on the transitivity system between the two languages and how it can affect the hidden meaning between the lines. One of the significant changes observed in the translation process is the modification of the operation type, which sometimes results in the transformation of participants to another class or to a new class. Additionally, changes are made to the
circumstances, resulting in the process being turned into an envelope and vice versa. Sometimes whole clauses are removed and moved to select different addresses.

The linguistic differences between Arabic and English were found to be one of the primary factors contributing to these changes. The grammatical and structural differences in the two languages can sometimes force the translator to make significant structural changes to conform to the linguistic and grammatical systems of both languages. Another factor observed is the changes made during the translation process due to misunderstanding and misinterpretation of focused ideas and subtle mental images in the source text, leading to changes in defining the roles of participants and conditions in the process. These changes can significantly impact how much focus is on the message, how it is presented, and how it is naturalized in the target language.

Overall, the findings suggest that the translation process from Arabic into English requires significant attention to ensure that the intended message is accurately conveyed. The findings also highlight the importance of understanding the linguistic and cultural differences between the two languages to ensure that the translations are accurate and reliable.

5- Implications and recommendations

The Translation Assessment of Transitivity in Libyan News Discourse has several implications and recommendations for translation practice.

- Firstly, it is essential to acknowledge the linguistic and cultural differences between the source and target languages. This requires a deep understanding of the syntax, grammar, and vocabulary of both languages to ensure that the translation accurately conveys the intended message. Translators should be aware of the differences in the transitivity system between Arabic and English to minimize the changes made during translation.

- Secondly, it is recommended that translators use a collaborative approach to translation, involving experts in both the source and target languages. This can help to minimize misunderstandings and ensure that the translation is accurate and reliable.
Thirdly, it is essential to conduct a thorough review and revision of the translated text to ensure that the intended meaning is conveyed. This should include checking for grammatical accuracy, coherence, and consistency. Translators should also pay attention to the subtle mental images and focused ideas in the source text to ensure that they are correctly translated.

Lastly, it is recommended that translators develop a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter they are translating. This can help to ensure that the translation accurately conveys the intended message and that the terminology used is appropriate for the target audience.

The Translation Assessment of Transitivity in Libyan News Discourse highlights the importance of acknowledging the linguistic and cultural differences between source and target languages, using a collaborative approach to translation, conducting thorough review and revision, and developing a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. By implementing these recommendations, translators can improve the accuracy and reliability of their translations.

6. Conclusion

This paper adopted the Transitivity System created by M.A.K. Halliday in order to assess some news stories and their translations published on the website of the Human Rights. The purpose of this paper was to analyze the translation process from Arabic into the English language by investigating how the Transitivity System is reflected between the two languages and how can it affect the meaning hidden between the lines. Several changes have been made, as shown in the analysis section. When a Process is translated into another type, it is said to have been "modified" by the translator. Also, some Participant has been translated into another, or into a new category, in addition to changes done to Circumstances, when a Process was rendered into a Circumstance and vice versa, and sometimes entire Clauses were eliminated and relocated to define various headings.
There were a variety of factors that led to these changes. The language distinctions between Arabic (SL) and English (TL) are a factor obligated the translator sometimes to make some structural changes in order to fit the linguistic and grammatical systems of both languages. Another factor for the changes made during translation may be due to the misunderstanding and miscomprehending of the focused ideas and the accurate mental images in the source text, which led to changes in assigning the roles of participants and circumstances in the process. Changes made to processes, participants, or circumstances during translation can have a significant impact on how much emphasis is placed on the message, how it is presented, and how it is naturalized in the target language.
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