The Impact of Ideology on Rendering News Items among Arab Translators

أثر توظيف الأيديولوجيا في ترجمة الأخبار الصحفية لدى المترجمين العرب

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Authorization

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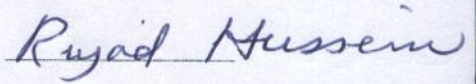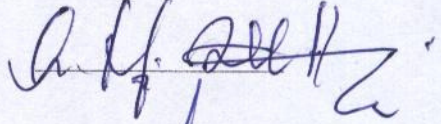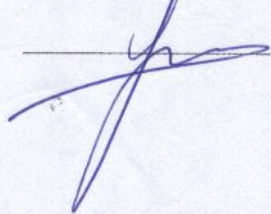
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This thesis titled "The Impact of Ideology on Rendering News Items among Arab Translators" was successfully defended and approved on 5/ 6/ 2013.

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Dedication

To the memory of my late sisters Elham and Asma' …

I still cherish their memories …

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The Impact of Ideology on Rendering News Items among Arab Translators

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the strategies that are employed by Arab translators in rendering news items with political content. It attempted to investigate whether the meaning of the news items are preserved when translated into Arabic or changed in order to cope with the translators' cultural and political affiliations.

For the purpose of the study, the researcher selected various sentences that contain controversial items and discussed how they were translated in various news agencies and daily newspapers in the Arab World, namely (BBC, AFP, Reuters, France 24, and Alrai Daily Newspaper). The researcher analyzed those news items in terms of content focusing on deletion, addition, semantic change, minimizing, and maximizing. Moreover, a twenty-five item test was administered to a

sample of M.A. students enrolled in the Department of English and translation at two private Jordanian universities, namely Middle East University (MEU) and Petra University (PU).

Results of the study showed that Arab translators adopt many strategies in rendering those texts such as: deletion, addition, semantic change, word-for-word translation, and sense-for-sense translation. The study also showed that inexperienced translators manipulated the text deliberately and consciously, as a result of their political and cultural affiliations. Finally, the researcher recommended that translators avoid the use of formal equivalence and not haphazardly use manipulative strategies in translation such as deletion and addition.

أثر توظيف الأيديولوجيا في ترجمة الأخبار الصحفية لدى المترجمين العرب

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الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة الى تبيان الاسلوب الذي يستخدمه المترجمون العرب في ترجمة الاخبار الصحافية التي تتضمن المصطلحات والعبارات السياسية التي تتعلق بقضايا تهم العالم العربي بشكل خاص مثل الصراع العربي الاسرائيلي . وركزت ايضا في مضمونها على ما اذا كان المترجمون ينقلون معاني العبارات كما قصدها الكاتب في النص الاصلي ام يعتمدون استبدال تلك المضامين باخرى تتناسب مع ثقافتهم وميولاتهم السياسية.

ولغايات تحقيق أهداف الدراسة، قام الباحث بانتقاء عدة جمل تتضمن بعض العبارات التي تعتبر حساسة وناقش كيفية ترجمتها في بعض الوكالات الاخبارية والصحف اليومية المختلفة في الوطن العربي وهي(بي بي سي , أ ف ب , رويترز, فرانس 24, والراي الاردنية) معتمدا على تحليل المحتوى من حيث عملية الحذف, والاضافة, والتحول الايديولوجي للمعنى . كما قام الباحث بتصميم اختبار يتألف من خمس وعشرين جملة تحتوي على خمسة وعشرين مصطلحا وعبارة تعتبر ذات طابع جدلي وقام بتقديمه الى عينة من طلبة الدراسات عليا متخصصون باللغة الانجليزية والترجمة في جامعتين اردنيتين خاصتين هما جامعة الشرق

الاوسط وجامعة البترا.وتألفت عينة الدراسة التي شاركت في الاختبار من خمسين طالبا وطالبة في هاتين الجامعتين.

واظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة ان المترجمين العرب يوظفون استراتيجيات متعددة في ترجمة هذه النصوص مثل الحذف والاضافة وابدال المعنى والترجمة الحرفية وترجمة المضمون العام . وبينت نتائج الدراسة ايضا ان المترجمين قليلي الخبرة تلاعبوا بالنص عن قصد نتيجة لانتماءاتهم السياسية والثقافية . واخيرا قدم الباحث عدة توصيات منها ان يتجنب المترجمون استخدام الترجمة الحرفية وعدم التوظيف العشوائي لبعض استراتيحيات الترجمة كالحذف والاضافة.

Chapter One

1.0. Introduction

This chapter starts with the background of the study then it sheds light on the statement of the problem, objectives, questions, significance, limitations and limits of the study, and it ends with the definitions of some terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

In the present day there has been a lot of effort to investigate a controversial issue in translation which is "ideology". Translation studies scholars' concern has been shifted from studying translation strategies and techniques to a more intricate issue, that is, ideology in translation. As part of discourse, translation is deemed a method practiced by translators to communicate with others through certain guidelines that are sometimes subject to their culture, beliefs, institution policy, and religion. It is true that translation is seen as a form of cross-cultural communication and for this reason it can be ideologically manipulated especially when translators encounter source texts (ST) that try to defame what they believe in. This act of manipulation encompasses various techniques and strategies which mirror the translator's attitude towards the subject he /she translates. To manipulate a ST, a translator may adopt specific strategies and techniques

such as deleting information that he\she deems biased and would be problematic in his /her socio-cultural atmosphere and changing the meaning of certain terms that the ST comprises in order to cope with his/her beliefs and ideas or ethnicity as well. On the other hand, ideology in translation can be reflected by translators by using a handful of syntactic structures which Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) attempted to show their functional role in shaping the meaning of the text. Among the syntactic structures used to manipulate a text are: foregrounding, postponing, and passive construction. The meaning of a text then is an integrated whole mixture of syntactic and semantic levels.

Thus, ideology in translation has been recently a mouthpiece of scholars from different fields of study for its significance which is introduced explicitly or implicitly to guide the readership towards certain goals in the minds of translators. It is believed that news is filled with controversial issues which are dealt with differently by various nations depending on those nations' cultural background and religious and political affiliation. A translator who is involved in rendering news items may come across news that is contrary to his beliefs and his views and inclinations. To this end, a translator could go through roundabout processes in order to make the text under translation in line with his own ideology. News translation is always filled with controversial issues and matters and

competent translators are able to destabilize the language devices of the ST so as to persuade the receptors.

Being a sole mediator between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) readership, a translator may be encountered with several news items that would in one way or another contradict his beliefs and his views. To this end, when a translator encounters such texts, he/ she may tend to manipulate the TT intentionally or unintentionally to make it in line with his ideas and beliefs.

As a weapon that affects the readers and directs the majority of them towards special agendas, intensive efforts to illustrate and study the role of ideology in translation have been exerted by researchers. In fact, scholars have recently tried to investigate the concept of ideology in translation and to study its influence as a means that may help change how the readers conceptualize the world.

Yet, it has been undoubtedly proven by many researchers that a translator, as a second text producer , tends to let his beliefs and ideas intervene while producing the (TT) and make hidden directives that will change the receivers' own viewpoints. In this respect, the ideology of the translator can pervade the text produced to express his own views leaving

the reader unaware of such intervention as if he, the reader, were reading an original TT.

Moreover, this act of intervention is either done consciously or subconsciously by the translators. Whether this intervention is made deliberately or not, the result is that the translators' assumptions, viewpoints, and their worldviews penetrate the texts produced so as to shape the recipients' own views.

One may notice how translators, in some cases, distort the message of the (ST) according to special criteria of their own that are in line with their agendas. The case of ideology in media and news translation is a special one as it is best manifested through the various reporting of the same item but carrying different messages. On the surface, some of the translated texts might have the same message intended by the writer but a critical analysis would sometimes show the opposite. For this reason and others, ideology and translation have become of interest to the researcher.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ideology and discourse are interrelated in terms of the way people speak, write or translate. Many translation theorists have studied non –linguistic elements of language such as ideology, power, control, bias, and distortion.

As a kind of discourse, the language of the news is subject to the ideology of the translators and this phenomenon must be investigated in depth because anything written or said about the world can be produced to serve certain ideological trends. Even though some argue that newspapers and media are not biased and tend to represent the truth as it is, others argue that they are not.

As a result of utilizing ideology in translation in general and in translating news items in particular, the messages the readerships receive might be distorted or manipulated to divert the readers' views towards private agendas.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The current study aimed to investigate how Arab translators translate news items from English into Arabic when such items are filled with sensitive points. Moreover, this study aimed to probe the impact of the translators' affiliation on the translation. In addition, this study sought to show how inexperienced Arab translators render controversial news items in comparison with different news agencies' translators. In specific, the researcher intended to unveil the impact of ideology on rendering news items among experienced and inexperienced translation.

1.4. Questions of the Study

This study attempted to answer the following questions:

1. What strategies do Arab translators use to translate news items with sensitive content from English into Arabic?

2. To what extent does the translators' affiliation in the Arab world influence news translation?

3. How do experienced and inexperienced Arab translators render controversial news items into Arabic?

1.5. Significance of the Study

The study of ideology in translation deserves to be investigated in depth because it is of concern for both translators and readers. This study will hopefully enrich the translators' knowledge of the utilization of ideology which occurs in the process of translating, namely from English into Arabic. It may also benefit other researchers and pave the way for future research in the area.

1.6. Limitations and Limits of the Study

The findings cannot be generalized to all the translators around the Arab world. It is only limited to the sample and instruments used in the study which will be conducted in Amman during the academic year 2012 \ 2013.

1.7. Definition of Terms

1. Ideology: ideas and beliefs stored in the minds that guide how people view the world.

"any kind of politics driven by theory. That is, a politics based on some vision of how society ought to be and pursuing policies designed to make the vision of reality" (Adams, 2001, p.2).

2. Translator's manipulation: is the process by which a translator tends to change and convert the original message so as to make it in line with his and his community's beliefs and inclinations.

3. Translation practitioners: those involved in translation.

4. Translators' affiliation: translators' twisting of news items due to the news agency views and policies he/she represents. For example, a term like " Syrian rebels" may be rendered differently according to the translator's commitment to the news agency that he/she works for. Some translators

may render it as"الثوار السوريون" whereas others may translate it as "المتمردون".

5. Sensitive news items: news items that deal with critical issues all over the world and which are dealt with differently by different nations. Such items may deal with the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the issue of Jerusalem sovereignty, US invasion of Iraq, and the Syrian conflict. These items may include such terms: Israeli Defence Forces, Palestinian militants, West Bank, Rebels….etc

6. Experienced translators: those translators who work at news agencies .

7. Inexperienced translators: the students who took part in attempting the translation test.

Chapter Two

Review of Related Literature

This chapter is divided into two parts, theoretical review of literature and empirical studies. There will be a preview of some studies that address ideology and translation around the world in general and those which address the problem of news in particular.

2.1. Review of Theoretical Literature

2.1.1. Review of Literature Dealing with Ideology and Its Definitions

Williams (1976) defines ideology as a "set of ideas which arise from a given set of material interests" (p, 156). In this respect, people who share the same interests, beliefs, and culture might have certain norms of thinking which serve them to achieve those interests and establish the bases of their worldviews. This holds true if one takes into account that the term "ideology" is attached to a great extent to man's ideas and thoughts. As people have different ways of thinking, each person, though sometimes has same notions in common with others, looks at and perceives things differently. In fact, this natural divergence among people can occasionally be subject to particular influences which may drive them straightforward

towards one single direction to form an autonomous group that shares same ideological tenets peculiar to that group. Accordingly, when this appears, a state of conflict or disagreement with other groups who have dissent ideas and inclinations may be present. As a result of this contention among those groups, the ideologies of each one can be seen as false doctrines and attitudes that are inherent in the minds of the other. According to Williams (1976), proponents of particular social systems such as the proletarians or the bourgeois have their own ideologies and their own systems of ideas appropriate to each class. As he explains, one ideology can be considered correct and progressive against another ideology and that the ideology of others, which represents the ideology of the other side; despite being true, expression of their interests, is, for the other party, false. Moreover, he elaborates that Marx and Engels in their critique of the thought of their German radical contemporaries, said that the ideas of the ruling of an era are " 'nothing more than the ideal expression   of   the dominant material relationships grasped as ideas '.Failure to realize this produced ideology: an upside-down version of reality." (p, 155).

Hodege (1979) defines ideology as" a systematic body of ideas, organized from a particular point of view (cited in Mason, 2007, p. 343).According to the definition of ideology above, ideology is systematic and purposeful which is controlled by virtue of mans' vigilance, mentality,

which finds certain tracks that determine how humans look at things, consider things, judge things, and draw their ambivalence attitudes in life. Consequently, people perceive and view things differently depending on the ideas stored in their minds which determine how they have to treat things. Thus, what is viewed in some social communities as good and acceptable may not be so in others and might be highly rejected if one takes into account the variations in culture, religion, and political stance. To sum up, the elusive and vague concept of ideology has been the centre of research and is still the focus of interest of researchers all over the world especially those who are interested in translation and discourse.

Irvine (1989) redefines ideology as "the cultural system of ideas about social and linguistics relationships, together with their loading of moral and political interests." (p.255). The above definition by Irvine has linked culture and ideology together pointing out that both are vital components of any community and their relationship is set in concrete. It is true that an individual's ideology is subject to the paramount power and the dominant culture of that community in which he lives. This power-culture based hegemony determines and affects people's standpoints and steers them towards specific and social interests. For every society and nation there are some specific tenets and rules that abide most of the individuals of that society and that a person who belongs to that society is profoundly loyal to

those principles. Although there are instances where the previous notion is not applicable for all members of a particular society, this holds true for the majority. An illustrative example of the above idea may be the status of the Arab world whose majority of people share, to some extent, same doctrines, religions, beliefs, and traditions that characterize its inhabitants. The majority of the Arabs have in their minds an instilled culture which may gear them to view things from a sole angle especially when it comes to the Arab –Israeli conflict. For example, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict might be seen by the majority of the people of the Arab world from one and only one angle that Israel is an apartheid state that usurped the land of Palestine. This state of culture-based ideology finds expression in the language of the Arabs as a whole. If one conducted a critical analysis of the newspapers of the Arab world , he might notice that there are certain cultural expressions which are used in common in most of the newspapers especially those articles that tackle the Palestinian-Israeli conflict regardless of those newspapers' political standpoints .For example, a word like "شهيد " "(Martyr) " is almost used in all the Arab newspapers to denote a Palestinian shot dead by the Israeli forces who are referred to in the same journals as "قوات الاحتلال الصهيوني " Lit. (the Zionist occupying forces) . This major word usage and managing it in writing may indicate certain ideologies in the minds of the Arabs, signal that these words and phrases

are part of that culture which boosts the Palestinians' right of having an independent state and rejects the existence of Israel. In sum, ideology is an integral part of cultures.

According to Eagleton (1991,p, 1) the word "ideology" is " a text, woven of a whole tissue of different conceptual strands"; therefore he lists the following definitions of ideology:

A. the process of production of meanings, signs and values in social life;

B. a body of ideas characteristic of a particular social group or class;

C. ideas which help to legitimate a dominant political power;

D. false ideas which help to legitimate a dominant political power;

Simpson (1993, p, 5) defines ideology as "assumptions, beliefs, value-systems which are shared collectively by social groups." This prolific definition by Simpson opens the eyes towards the concept of ideology as a milestone in any community or any social group. A close look at the above definition may make one believe that any person who belongs to any social group may share the same concepts and beliefs with others of the same society. This holds true to anyone if we take into account the similarities among people in terms of culture, religion, and the political affiliation.

Thus, ideology is shared beliefs and doctrines among particular social groups and that sense of correspondence gives power to the ideology of those groups when they are the dominant powers in any society. This tacit concept drove Simpson (1993) to say "when an ideology is the ideology of a particularly powerful social group, it is said to be dominant."(p.5)

Hodge and Kress (1993) define the term" ideology" as" a systematic body of ideas, organized from a particular point of view." (p.6). The above-mentioned definition presupposes that people's ideology includes a construction of beliefs and ideas organized according to how people perceive and recognize things. Hodge and Kress believe in the role language plays in determining and reflecting man's ideology. They also argue that language is the vehicle of anyone through which an ideology can be expressed and that language "involves systematic distortion in the service of class interest" (Hodge & Kress, 1993, p, 6).

Abdalla (1994) refers to ideology as the propositions and assumptions that we have either consciously or unconsciously about ourselves, about others, and about the basic make –up of the world (p.3). Those assumptions indicated to by the definition need a vehicle to be disclosed and that vehicle is language. Thus, ideology is attached to beliefs stored in the minds of individuals that shape the bases of their worldviews. Accordingly, those ideologies are inseparable from language which plays a

major role in people's discourse to mirror their own ideologies. Language then has a good affinity with ideology since the speech act carries specific ideological components which are proved to be salient by the linguistic aspects of the language used. Hence, language is not only a means of communication, but also it is a means of expressing the person's rational and logical self –conceptualized worldviews and standpoints. The two - way connexion of language and ideology is remarkably distinguished as their bonds are inseparable. On the one hand, ideology is reflected by language. On the other hand, ideology imbues that language and finds its way through the utterances articulated either written or spoken. In other words, language and ideology form one entity that embeds and constructs itself within discursive framework.

Yet, another definition is put forward by Hatim and Mason (1997) who define ideology as" [A] body of assumptions which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals, a social institution, etc., and which ultimately finds expression in language"(P.218). This definition gives us insight that ideology is a vital tenet of any human being or entity that determines the pathways of dealing with others depending on it and this will be expressed to a great extent in language.

The term" ideology" has been associated recently with politics to a great extent. Many people have attributed this term to the political

standpoints and attitudes that others have and at the same time contradict their own. This state of contradiction has led to shaping a world that is divided into "they" and "us". This state of separation has prompted scholars worldwide to think and study this term. The term was first coined by a rationalist philosopher, Antoine Destutt de Tracy, in 1796 to denote "a science of ideas" (Van Dijk 1998, p. 6). Van Dijk widens the concept of ideology and explains that it comprises" the knowledge, beliefs and value systems of the individual and the society in which he or she operates". According to Van Dijk (1998, p. 2), the negative concept of ideology, which is attributed to Marx and Engels, is a "system" of wrong beliefs associated with social or political opponents. In accordance with the previous concept of ideology, the world encompasses two wings, each one propagates that its beliefs are right and the others' are wrong. According to Van Dijk (1998), there are four principles for ideology in the classical tradition which are:

> (a) ideologies are false beliefs; (b) ideologies conceal real social relations and serve to deceive others; (c) ideologies are beliefs others have; and(d) ideologies presuppose the socially or politically self-serving nature of the definition of truth and falsity.(p.2)

The first thing that rocks the minds when hearing the term "ideology" is the notion of power. Van Dijk (2000) refers to this image as he explains that ideology is closely related to power. He states that "if there is one

notion often related to ideology it is that of power"(p.36) and that "power is the control one group has over (the actions of the members of) another group" (p. 35). If ideology in this sense can be defined as the power that is imposed by a group on another group, then it should be used to legitimize the social practices of the dominant group. Van Dijk refers to this pivotal sense as he indicates "ideologies are the beginning and end, the source and the goal, of *group* practices, and thus geared towards the reproduction of the group and its power (or the challenge towards the power of other groups)." (p, 35).In other words, ideologies " are the basis of dominant group members' practices (say of discrimination). They provide the principles by which these forms of power abuse may be justified, legitimized, condoned or accepted." (p. 35)

Van Dijk (2006) tends to raise the issue of studying ideology from a discourse analytical approach perspective. Being a corner stone of speech and writing, Dijk maintains that ideologies are mostly depicted in either of those means. According to him, a discourse analytical approach is the most relevant approach to study this controversial matter and he explains that his study is a multidisciplinary approach that is critical to the traditional approaches to ideology. For him, if ideology is primarily 'ideas' and belief systems this definition lacks vital constituents. Thus, this fundamental notion implies that ideologies do not contain the ideological practices or

social structures which are based on them (p.116). The traditional approaches to ideology, according to Van Dijk, failed to theorize adequately the "sociocognitive nature and structures of ideologies and their discursive reproduction" (pp. 115-116). Moreover, he provides the framework of his study to the analysis of the relationships between ideology and discourse which is based on three dimensions that are: the traditional concept of ideology as belief systems do not include the social practices or ' societal structures ' that are based on them and this implies that the theory of ideology needs to have a 'cognitive component' that deals properly with it as being belief systems (p. 2). In addition, there are no private personal ideologies, as he explains, and that these belief systems are shared by the members of a social group. If this is the case, an individual might not have a private ideology for himself, but he may be involved within certain guidelines or thoughts that determine his ideology. According to him, it is not necessarily that every group has or need to have an ideology but this matter is relatively variant from one group to another. He added that even special communities such as the cultural and the national communities may not have a certain ideology. He indicates that " ideologies consist of social representations that define the social identity of a group" (p.116). The third dimension of his study is that ideologies are not only socially shared beliefs, but rather they are more fundamental and

'axiomatic' (p.2). Thus, relying on his theory, others ideologies may steer or guide others' social shared beliefs and may as well dominate them. In sum, he widens the concept of ideology from being only shared beliefs of a group to be, as he defines it "socially shared representations of groups"(p. 138). Accordingly, ideology is the foundation of people's attitudes and beliefs, it is the link between what people believe in and what they oppose and that what" controls the 'biased' personal mental models that underlie the production of ideological discourse."(p. 138)

Beaton (2007) seems to adhere to the notion that ideology is "a form of cognitive distortion, a false or illusionary representation of the real"(p. 271). Axiomatically, the definition denotes a negative connotation to the term –Marxism- which is largely inherited from the writings of Marx who gave the term this negative sense. Obviously, the two concepts of Marx and Beaton cast shadow over the term as being a false concept understood largely by people as having the two opposite sides of "they" and "Us". So, what we are loyal to is correct, whereas others believe in and stand up for is ideology. This chaotic state of division extends to reach all aspects of life of societies and makes the proponents of each political or societal trends engaged in a long term battle through which every side strives to impose its own values and beliefs on the society as a whole. In the democratic countries such as the European countries, separation is obviously noticed in

politics as having various political parties each of which has their own agendas that step out of line of other parties and are upon the quest to be achieved. For example, the agenda of the conservatives is different from that of the democratic and the leftists are against the rightists. Thus, in every society there are competing ideologies one is dominant that tries to affect and superimpose its notions and concepts upon the other so as to make the ideologies of particular institutions in line with the dominance ideology as Beaton argues" the question of dominance and the notion of dominant ideology are of particular interest in institutional settings" (p.273).To recap, the negative meaning of ideology envisaged in the minds led to shape the attitudes of people negatively as it formed the two wings "They and Us".

2.1.2. Ideology and Translation

The assertion of Fowler (1991, p. 10) that "anything that is said or written about the world is articulated from a particular ideological position" can be closely related to the field of ideology and translation. The concept of ideology in translation has always exasperated scholars in translation studies. They, the scholars, have so far studied the issue of ideology in terms of discourse.

The role of translation analysts comes to unearth any distortion or manipulation to the ST which might be unnoticed by other readers. Lefevere (1992) explains that:

> translation is the most obviously recognizable type of rewriting … It is potentially the most influential because it is able to project the image of an author and/or (a series of) work(s) in another culture, lifting that author and / or those works beyond the boundaries of their culture of origin (P.9)

This kind of rewriting transmits the writer's culture to a place where the beliefs and ideas of the people of the host culture may contradict particular concepts of that society. If the case is that, translators tend to make changes to the original text so as to make it in line with the culture of that society.

Mason (1992) points out that the intervention of the translator within the text is done intentionally or unintentionally and this process of intervention includes the translator's lexical choices, cohesive relations, and the syntactic organization. Whatever the cause of the ideological intervention, intentional or not, the result is that a problem occurs because of such act and thus divides translation scholars into two groups with regards to the attitude of the translators towards the ST's ideology.

Venuti (1992) argues that " the 'original' is a form of self- expression appropriate to the author , a copy true to his personality or intention, an image endowed with resemblance, whereas the translation can be no more

than a copy of a copy, derivative, simulacral , false, an image without resemblance " (p.3). These words of Venuti tackle the matter of ideology and translation directly. He maintains that STs and TTs can be far different from each other. He states that a ST is a reflection of the author's personality and intentions. Therefore, the original text author's beliefs and ideas are kept unchanged because he is the sole authority that is responsible for this writing. On the other hand, although TTs are deemed as copies of the original, they could have a message quite different from the original. Those words of Venuti indicate that a ST can be distorted, manipulated, and changed by translators because those translators do not reproduce their original writings but they reproduce others' writing; a process that cannot be secured from distortion or manipulation. To sum up, translation is considered a type of rewriting that can be subjective or objective depending on the translator's attitude towards the text he/ she translates and the identity of the readership who reads that text.

Farghal (1993) discusses managing in translation. In addition to managing, he points out to the notion of monitoring. According to Farghal, if the translator chooses to intervene in the message of the text, he/she will be managing, while if he /she renders the message as indeed in the ST, then he/she will be monitoring. Moreover, Farghal distinguishes two types of

managing which are inevitable in the process of translation. To him, managing is either intrinsic or extrinsic. He states that intrinsic managing is

> entailed by the numerous asymmetries existing between the SL and TL, thus aiming to bring about natural naturalations. Extrinsic management, on the other hand, is the translator's ideological superimposition on the SL text, thus steering it in a way as to meet his own goals. (p.257)

Furthermore, he indicates that those two types of managing operate on different levels that are syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, textual and cultural levels. Moreover, Farghal elaborates that intrinsic managing is related to alternations that are effected in the TT which result from the differences that exist between the two languages on the syntactic, semantic, textual, and cultural levels. On the other hand, extrinsic managing relates to the translator's intervention in the ST aiming to the TT's message towards the translator's own goals. According to Farghal, extrinsic managing proves itself through the syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and culture of the translator. With regard to the semantic level, lexis play a prominent role in expressing the ideological superimposition of the translator as Farghal states" lexis is another tempting area for extrinsic managing. The translator, armed with an ideology that may differ from that expounded in the SL text ,may fiddle with lexical items in the SL so as to offer world harmonious with his rather than the SL text producer's" (P.264)

Ideology and culture run hand in hand and cannot be separated at all. Fawcett (1998) assumes that when translators come across particular texts that may encompass themes which do not agree with the culture of the target language readers, they tend to let their ideologies interfere in the text so as to make it suitable for that culture. The example he suggested was the translation of Anne Franks's diary. He wonders if references to Anne Frank's sexuality were removed from a translation of the diary is ideologically motivated or it is only a matter of modesty (Fawcett, 1998, p.106). Accordingly, whether it is a matter of taste or ideology in translation the result is that translators tend to amend the ST in order to keep up with their readers' own culture.

Fawcett (1998,p.7) proceeds to explain that translation is subject to the ideology of translators and institutions . Referring to ideology as "a set of beliefs" which might have the sense of politics, he denotes that throughout the centuries, individuals and institutions have introduced their beliefs to the production of their translations. Moreover, he gives a significant example of ideology incursion in translation which is Voltaire's (1734) translation of Hamlet's soliloquy. According to him Voltaire's translation of "thus conscious doth make cowards of us all" is translated as (literally) "turns a warrior hero into a timid Christian" an act that made the meaning of the quotation be" a diatribe against religion" (p, 109). Thus, translators

tend to modify or alter the text they translate especially if that text contradicts their political, cultural, or religious viewpoints.

Tymoczko (2003) contends that ideology functions as an interactive aspect of translation and early translation scholars neglected this eminent feature. She argues that translation "introduces discourse shifts, destabilizes received meanings, creates alternate views of reality, establishes new representations, and makes possible new identities." (p.1) . This assertion by Tymoczko ascertains that translation is a widely used environment for ideology to exist. Translators may tend to shift the received message of the ST when it runs contrary to their ideologies which represent the translator's beliefs and ideas. To make the ideas of STs in line with the translators' worldviews and inclinations, translators sometimes ought to follow particular strategies such as deletion, omission, and addition. The above mentioned quotation refers to the significance of translation in shaping the worldviews of the receivers/readers of the TT as they receive distorted, manipulated, or managed meaning so as to affect their understanding of things and destabilize their viewpoints concerning certain issues of political or social interest. Tymoczko concludes that translation" acts as an 'alibi' for the introduction of difference"(p.1)

According to Gaber (2005) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the same way the writer intended the text. The

aim then is to communicate the ideas of the ST as intended by the author to readers who do not understand the language of the ST. Accordingly, the readers of the TT will read the text as if it were originally written in the target language (TL) feeling strongly that what this text contains is totally what the ST writer intended to express. Thus, readers of the TT will sometimes be subject to reading texts that are manipulated to serve certain objectives in the mind of the translators who are bound with their culture, institution policy, and religions. Gaber also indicates that the meaning of the text includes its subject, function, tone, format, style, and type .All these constituents can be part of the ideology of the text since they might be changed and guided through the translators' awareness of the meaning that he/she wants to convey and which can be weaved according to the objectives he/she wants to draw the readers' attention to.

Baker (2006) discussed the political narratives in translation and asserts that translators are put in conflict with the source texts they come across. Therefore, they use particular strategies to distance themselves from the ideologies existing in the ST. She maintains that " Translators and interpreters face a basic ethical choice with every assignment: to reproduce existing ideologies as encoded in the narratives elaborated in the text or utterance, or to dissociate themselves from those ideologies."(p.105). novice translators may be pro or against the ideology of a particular text so

they tend to strengthen or subvert the ideologies that STs include via following particular means that would achieve their objectives. According to Baker, translators might use some strategies such as selective appropriation, labeling, and repositioning of participants to "strengthen or undermine particular aspects of the narratives they mediate, explicitly or implicitly"(p.105). Thus, the process of translation embodies ideologically-based relationship between translators and the texts they render. Translation then is based on an ideological ground and that its practitioners may be in support or in opposition to the ST they encounter. Baker claims that the process of rendering the meaning could have distortion or alternations to renegotiate the ST's aspects so as to "produce politically charged narrative in the target context."(p.106). In her attempt to define the term" framing", Baker reached the conclusion that frames are" structures of anticipations, strategic moves that are consciously initiated in order to present a movement or a particular position within a certain perspective."(p.106). In other words, framing provides the ground for translators to emanate their ideology while carrying out their mission for the purpose of boosting or undermining specific stances.

Moreover, Baker points out that selective appropriation is a feature of framing. In this respect, omission, deletion, and addition may be a

apparently noticed in order to" suppress, accentuate or elaborate particular aspects of a narrative encoded in the source text […]"(p.114).

According to Leonardi (2007), some strategies of translation could influence and change the ideology of the ST's author either consciously which results due to professional incompetency of the translators, or misunderstanding of the massage of the ST, as a sequence of differences between the two cultural component of the two texts, or consciously in order to adapt the ST ideology to that of the target culture readership. Moreover, Leonardo adds that the deliberate change of the ST ideology is done in order not to be offensive to the TT readership community or to reject and oppose the TS culture and language namely when it comes to sensitive texts such as political, feminist, or religious texts. Yet, Leonardi pinpoints that language is not only a means of communication , but also it is a medium for expressing ideologies as it is a manipulative tool and an instrument that is linked to control and power. Thus, power, language and ideology have close affinities all together as their relationships are reciprocal in the sense that "power can undoubtedly be expressed through ideologies, and ideologies are clearly linked to language because its use is the commonest form of social behavior"(p.19). Moreover, Leonardi indicates that this deep-rooted relationship is closely related to translation

and illustrates why distortions of the original texts occur in some cases as translators tend to "display a clear ideological positioning" (p.19).

Being considered a reproduction of a ST, the TTs are deemed as an adequate environment for the intervention, manipulation, and distortion by the translator. Munday (2007) states that ideology is formed from the knowledge, beliefs and value systems of the translator. So, these three elements shape translators' ideology and must be represented in the translations via the texts and that is what drove Munday (2007) to denote "ideology is expressed textually in translation."(p. 195).

Analysts who attempted to decode the messages of translation from a linguistic perspective ignored a significant side which is content. Munday (2007) argues that critical discourse analysis and the tools of systemic-functional analysis may not always be the most appropriate to investigate and classify the shifts that take place. Therefore, translation studies came to study that marginalized part of translation which is the content and the processes and the factors that accompany the translator while carrying out his job.

Translation studies, over the past years, has linked ideology to the idea of manipulation and to distortion or rewriting. For this reason, when a translator intrudes into the text, he/ she may curl the original message of

the ST by means of ideological considerations. The impact of translation distortions and manipulation has been widely probed especially because readers deal with TTs as if they were original. Munday(2007) states that a TT " will almost commonly be read as if it were originally written in the target language" (pp.196-7).

To conclude, ideology in translation is not necessarily presented consciously by the translator. Critical linguists agree that ideology is expressed through the writers' lexico-grammatical choice (Munday 2007). When it comes to translation, a translator may tend to choose certain lexis and structures unconsciously because there are many factors that determine the translator's choice of words and structures such as language competency and knowledge of the topic he/she translates. Munday & Cunico (2007) maintain that" it is not possible to argue that the translator's choices are necessarily ideologically motivated since they may be due to other, conscious or unconscious, decisions."(p. 144)

2.2. Empirical Studies

Researchers tackled the concept of ideology in translation from different perspectives. Those scholars who were either linguists or translation practitioners have studied the issue according to the criteria of their fields

of interest. The following are some of the empirical studies which were conducted on the ideological representation in news around the world.

Almomani (2003) probed the political and social impacts that are imposed on translators involved in translating political texts in the media form English into Arabic and vice versa. The procedure he adopted for the analysis was comparing political texts published in newspapers in the Arab world which are the Jordan Times, a Tunisian newspaper, Ad Dustour,IPA, and AL Haqaeq with Foreign Newspapers which are the New York Times,the Washongton Times , and Haartez. Similarly, He compared Al-Manar and Jordan television English news broadcasts with Israeli television, Reuters, BBC and CNN television English news broadcast. The analysis of the data collected for this study was conducted on the basis of Fairclough's discourse analysis approach which includes the situational, the institutional, and the social dimensions. The findings of the study showed that the translation of those texts was distorted as a result of lack of knowledge of the SL concepts. Moreover, distortion was made due to political and social restrictions imposed upon the translators. Finally, most translators who render political texts convey opinions, desires and attitudes but not facts.

Puurtinen (2003) applied the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) principles to explore the potential effects of translation solutions on the

ideological component of texts in the light of a small-scale study on translation students. The researcher then studied the ideological manipulation of translation from a linguistic point of view which manifests itself in the structural choice of translators who either adopt those constructions intentionally or unintentionally. For Puurtinen a translator may unintentionally manipulate the text under translation because of insufficient language or lack of knowledge or intentionally following his own attitudes towards the ST subject or via adherence to the translation commission requirements. For the purpose of the study, the researcher administered a translation test that included English magazine articles presented for translation students. The results of the study showed that the ST manipulation was caused mainly by insufficient skills and knowledge rather than ideological motivation.

Fandi (2005) conducted a study which aimed to look into the linguistic devices and procedures used by the translators to distort the Arabic text translated into English. Moreover, he tried to develop a typology related to the use and misuse of ideology in translation practice, and what sense of ideology the translator should maintain while translating. To achieve his purpose, the researcher selected four texts (one source and three target) from leading news agencies that are: Al-Jazeera satellite channel, ABC, Associated Press, and Reuters. The source text was an

Arabic transcript of a videotaped statement by Osama Bin Laden (Al-Qaeda leader) who was accused of scheming the attacks of 11 September. The researcher examined ideology in terms of both: content and linguistic point of view. The conclusions he drew were significant and some of which are summarized below:

1. The study provided explanatory notes and illustrations of some manipulative linguistic structures which are quite often involved in the construction and deconstruction of "reality" and in signifying system beliefs and values.

2. Translation presents only a partial version of reality because translators may tend to manipulate or distort the text so the produced copy will be biased.

3. Translation can be used to legitimize, orientate, or justify the interests of a social group.

Kuo & Nakamura (2005) adopted Critical Discourse analysis (CDA) to analyze the news report related to Taiwan's first lady Wu-Shu chens' interview with the media which appeared in two ideologically opposed newspapers that are the pro-unification United Daily News (UDN) and the pro-independence Liberty Times. Carrying out the analysis of headlines, editorials, deletion and addition, syntactic and lexical variations, as well as

stylistic differences in paragraph /thematic combination, the researchers found that remarkable changes were made by the two translated Chinese versions. They argued that the differences and changes found in the two Chinese texts were not arbitrary, but rather ideologically motivated. They concluded that media discourse is biased and the ideological opinions held by the media institutions are very often implied, hidden, denied or taken for granted.

In a more recent study on the topic, Al-Mohannadi (2006) investigated the concept of ideology in translation and the role it plays in shaping the readers' worldviews. The cornerstone of her research was that the ideology of the translator can influence his\her style and choice of lexis which inevitably will "shape the receiver's worldviews." (P.529). Depending on the contrastive analysis of a speech delivered by Bin Laden on 7 October 2001 in the aftermath of September 11 and which was translated by two leading news agencies, BBC & CNN, the analysis assessed the probability of the translators' intervention and other linguistic problems.

The concluding remarks of Al-Mohannadi were as follows:

1. The BBC's version was to some extent better than the CNN's and achieved the objectives of Osama bin Laden's speech by being committed to the contents of the message in a communicative way.

2. The CNN's translation had many mistakes, omissions, additions and inconsistencies which might be due to carelessness or could be intentional.

3. Although the version of the CNN consisted of omissions, deficiencies, and linguistic mistakes that may be used to distort the message of Bin Laden, they were not caused due to the translator's ideological inclination. On the contrary, these mistakes were produced because of the linguistic incompetency of the CNN's translator and the pressures and speed needed to produce the translation.

One of the most influential studies conducted on the issue of ideology in the Arab world is that of Ali (2007) who explored how the Israeli media writers used manipulative strategies in reporting the Israeli raids on Gaza Strip in 2006. In addition, he investigated the way the translators come over sensitive content within the reports that are filled with ideological content. The researcher selected articles from three Israeli newspapers to be analyzed according to discourse analysis approaches (de Beaugrande and Dressler 1981, Brown and Yule1983, Hatim 1990, 1997). He also designed three content based questionnaires and circulated them as translation assignments to M.A students at Al-Najah University. The questionnaires included such sentences "In the course of nightly counter-terror operations carried out in the West Bank, IDF soldiers captured two Hamas fugitives in Hebron before dawn Sunday, the army said". The analysis showed that the

translators' use of lexis was variable and each one provided his own style. Some of the translators tended to give a neutral translation for the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) for example and some tended to convey the meaning precisely to that of the original, but only one student let his ideology interfere and translated the phrase as "Occupying Forces". However, the researcher claims that all the participants produced an Arabic text having the same effect of the original. The researcher extended his work by analyzing and studying various examples to make a comprehensible overview of their ideologies in translating. The examples of the assignment encompassed such terms as "a terrorist" which was translated by some students as "مقاوما فلسطينيا" this thing indicated manipulation of the original text. Moreover, the results showed that the mass media translation is different from other fields of translation in the sense that when a translator literally alters, mediates, or deletes without adhering to the original text, a different message will be produced. This kind of intervention and manipulation, according to Ali, resulted from the translators' ideology that may contradict the original message. Still, Ali adds that the objectivity and neutrality of the translator are questionable and" the subjectivity of the translators is due to political and ideological affiliations which often conflict with those of the author of the source language text." To recap, the researcher drew the following conclusion:

1. In translating sensitive political texts by Palestinian students on the Gaza incursion, the translators have adopted formal equivalence in two news reports in the sense that they preserved the ideologies manifested in the source text. By contrast, the same students adopted dynamic equivalence in transferring a political text into Arabic when the translation task has been defined (the instructions for translation have been provided to the students by the researcher).

2. The dynamic equivalence method of translation seems to be the most widely employed method in translating informative news texts saturated with ideology when the translation task is defined.

3. Translators modified, mediated and retranslated the components of the source text, but preserved report details like names, places and incidents.

Valdeon (2007) examined the impact of the textual and lexical processes that influenced the translations of news reports that carried strong political components. He chose two highly-filled political and social news items translated into Spanish and carried out the analysis for those translations. One of the news items chosen was part of the international news bulletins reporting on the so called the fight against Islamic terrorism, and particularly the Madrid terrorist attacks that took place in March 2004. On the other hand, the second text analyzed dealt with a different topic that

is the alleged rapes undertaken at the University of Colorado. Both texts were obtained from CNNenEspanol. Valdeon adopted the CDA approach for analyzing the samples of the study as suggested by Scholars such as Fairclough (1992) and Fowler (1991). The results he drew were significant and added new knowledge for examining the ideological implications of news translations. His study showed that although most of the original content was preserved, the texts underwent thorough transformations. Regarding the second texts which dealt with the rape case, the translators influenced the target texts by using strategies that allowed them to mirror sexist interpretation of the news event.

AlMarri (2009) investigated the role of ideology in translating legal treaties. He selected three translations of the General Treaty of Peace which was concluded in 1820 between the British Empire and the Arab tribes (UAE, Qatar, and Bahrain tribes). The study examined the differences of the discursive devices used in those translations to uncover the influences that caused divergence between those translations. In order to discover the influences that produced the differences in the various translations of the treaty, the researcher analyzed the differences in word choice and sentence structures. The analysis of the data showed, despite legal translation is deemed literal, that legal treaties might be translated differently depending on the context and the cause of translation. Moreover, a key concept to the

conclusion he drew was that major differences in the goals of the translation can result in significant differences in the type of discourses between the three translations.

Khajeh & Khanmohammad (2009) investigated the relationship between language and ideology in translation in general and attempted to unearth the underlying ideological presuppositions invisible in the ST and the TT. To achieve the objectives of the study, they adopted the CDA framework of Van Dijk. The sample of their study was the full text of two different Persian translations of Noam Chomsky's book *Media Control.* The findings of their paper proved that there were significant changes done by the translators that were reflected by their lexical and structural choices in comparison with the ST. Moreover, the results showed that many distortion to the original text took place and such distortion was not arbitrary but it was ideologically motivated that signals the translators' purposes and functions.

Daraghmeh, Herzallah, & Karim (2010) investigated translation in politically sensitive contexts. They probed the transference of staged expository narrative discourse from English into Arabic in the Palestinian context. The paper presented the degree of translators' intervention and the strategies used to neutralize the ideology residing in the original text. They selected news report from the Jerusalem Post on the Israeli incursion into

Gaza 2006. The news reports were given to fifteen Palestinian students enrolled in the MA Program of Applied Linguistics and Translation at Al-Najah University as a translation assignment with the intention that the translated report was to appear in Al-Quds newspaper. The results of the study showed that the majority of the students resorted to dynamic translation of the ST because of the highly sensitive political context which characterizes the reports. Moreover, the study proved that faithfulness, reality, and truth were often subverted in the translation. Finally, the results showed that formal equivalence and faithfulness are not feasible options when translating sensitive texts that show divergence and opposition in the ideologies of the ST writer and the translator.

Chung-ling (2010) investigated the strategies used in the translation of Western novels by Taiwanese translators before and after 2000. The researcher wanted to show how particular strategies used in the translation affect the texts produced ideologically. For the analysis, she collected a total of two hundred cultural references obtained from seven novels published before and after 2000 in Taiwan. The findings she drew were that the most frequently used strategy in translation before 2000 was adding notes whereas that previous to 2000 was substitution. From an ideological perspective, the researcher demonstrated that adding notes enhanced the cross-cultural differences between the two cultures through the readings of

those novels. In sum, Chung-ling's study proved that translators think and act under ideological norms in the society they translate for.

Al-Taqatqa (2011) investigated the linguistic features that mark the Arabic translation of English news reports and tried to evaluate the translations of those reports which are dealt with from different political perspectives which reflect underlying ideologies. He also attempted to present a general framework for translating news reports which are tackled from different political angles giving importance to some linguistic and lexical manipulation that aims to serve certain ideologies. To achieve his purposes, Al-Taqatqa chose randomly two professional translators from Petra News Agency and the Jordan Television and asked them to translate political news reports gained from three British newspapers that represent different political stances. The Newspapers were The Guardian, which represents the left wing that holds liberal views, the Daily Telegraph, which reflects the conservative views, and the Morning star which holds the communist views. The data consisted of three news items that were taken from the above mentioned newspapers. For construing the data, the researcher adopted the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach of Fairclough and Van Dijk. The results that Al-Taqatqa drew were significant and below are some of the results:

a. language manipulation is used in order to represent ideological stances and has a prominent role in affecting the readers.

b. There are linguistic differences in coverage and ideological attitude towards the same event or incident. Such differences are expressed through transitivity, lexical structures, transformational devices and modality.

c. The relationship between the translator's social and ideological status and the intended social and ideological status can affect the translated texts.

Yet, the works on ideology and translation are endless and researchers are still striving to find out approaches that elucidate this crucial phenomenon. The study of Ayyad (2012) is another prominent study on ideology and translation. In his study Ayyad investigated how ideology and political affiliations penetrate into the translation of the Roadmap Plan. His paper started by examining the textual profiles of the different Arabic and Hebrew versions, focusing on their functions on the audience. His study moved on to establish how ideological factors inform translational choices as well as the interpretation of translated texts by readers. By examining different translation versions of the plan that belong to various News agencies, he drew a conclusion that when translating negotiated texts such as the Roadmap plan, each institution provided a different interpretation so as to promote its political interest. In addition, peace proponents avoided, deliberately, foregrounding the negotiated obstacles that previously

hindered the peace process and put them off at the end of the negotiations. Moreover, issues like territorial claims, settlement policies, and sovereignty over Jerusalem can become more sensitive because of translation. Yet, most of the translating institutions tended to adopt translation strategies that support their interpretation of the present issues.

To recap, the reviewed literature showed that ideology in translation has been investigated in different parts of the world , among a variety of languages and with the use of different methodology. Consequently, most of the studies showed that translators' ideologies infiltrate in translation; taking this into account, the researcher benefited from the theory, methodology and procedures of these studies to enrich his scope of creativity in doing this research.

The current study differed from the reviewed studies in that it included a comparison and contrast of the rendered translation of the news items by five news agencies and daily newspapers. Also, it included a translation test administered to graduate students of English language and translation in order to investigate the extent to which Arab translators employ their ideologies when rendering such items.

Chapter Three

Method and Procedures

3.0. Introduction

This chapter deals with the method, which is the descriptive and analytical method, and the procedures used in this study. It describes the sample, the research instruments, their validity and reliability, research design, data analysis and finally statistical treatment.

3.1. Population and Sample of the Study

The population of the study was fifty graduate students majoring in English language and literature, especially translation students. These students were enrolled in the MA program in two universities; namely, Middle East University (MEU) and Petra Private University (PPU) in the academic year 2012 – 2013.

The researcher selected a sample of fifty graduate students on grounds of convenience. The sample of participants, who were asked to do the designed translation test, covered a variety of variables including gender, age, marital status, occupation and translation experience as shown in Table (1) below:

Table (1) Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Students

Variable	Option	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Age	23- 29	9	11	20
	30-39	10	12	22
	40-49	5	3	8
	50 and above	-------	--------	-------
	Total			50
Marital status	Single	9	9	18
	Married	13	15	28
	Others	2	2	4
	Total			50
Occupation	Education	12	19	31
	Translation	8	7	15
	Business	3	1	4
	Others	-----	-----	-------
	Total			50
Translation experience	1 or less	20	20	40
	2-5 years	3	3	6
	6-9 years	2	2	4
	10 and above	---------	--------	-------
	Total			50

3.2. Instruments of the Study

The researcher used a translation test that was administered to MA students majoring in English in two Jordanian private universities, namely; the Middle East University (MEU) and Petra Private University (PPU).

3.2.1. Corpus of the Study

For achieving the objectives of the study, the researcher relied on examining news reports translated from English into Arabic in five news agencies and daily newspapers, namely; the BBC, AFP, Reuters, France 24, and Alrai Jordanian Daily Newspaper.

The materials collected from the abovementioned news agencies were subjected to the analysis that was an attempt to investigate the ideological impact on rendering news items in the Arab world, and the factors that were involved in producing ideological features in translation. The analysis of the data focused on certain features that may be indicative to utilizing ideologies in translation. Such features encompass deletion, addition, semantic change, structure shift, and distortion. Below are some examples of the materials extracted from the news reports:

1. *Israeli security forces* and *the West bank*

   A) *Israeli security forces* have shot dead a Palestinian man in *the West Bank*. (BBC-English)

B) (BBC-Arabic) . قتلت القوات الإسرائيلية فلسطينيا في الضفة الغربية المحتلة.

2. *East Jerusalem*

A) But while the housing minister has said the government would soon invite bids from contractors to build 1,000 homes for Israelis in East Jerusalem and more than 1,000 in West Bank settlement blocs, the E1 plan is still in its planning stages. (Reuters-English)

رويترز ـ لكن برغم ان وزير الاسكان قال ان الحكومة ستطرح قريبا مناقصات لبناء 1000 منزل (B للاسرائيليين في القدس الشرقية و1000 أخرى في تكتلات استيطانية في الضفة الغربية فما زال المشروع الخاص بالمنطقة إي 1 في مرحلة التخطيط.

The researcher analyzed the news items gathered from the abovementioned news agencies and daily newspapers and described the way the items were rendered in the above mentioned news agencies and daily news papers. These items constituted of terms and phrases that are deemed controversial. The researcher examined the ideology of news translators in the Arab world in terms of content focusing on omission, neutralizing, magnifying, addition, mediation, and labeling. In addition, the researcher developed a twenty- five item test which was administered to graduate students enrolled in translation and English language programs at two Jordanian universities namely, MEU and Petra. The test aimed to investigate the role of ideology in rendering news items among novice translators.

3.3. Validity and Reliability of the Test

As soon as the test was prepared, it was introduced before a panel of experts to comment on the suitability of both the form and content of the designed test. They gave their feedback concerning modifications necessary to incorporate. For instance, one of them suggested replacing an item instead of another, and another professor added an item. The experts suggested replacing some sentences with others. For example they recommended to replace the following sentence: "A group of Palestinian graffiti artists is offering to spray-paint your personal message on Israel's towering security wall in the occupied West Bank" and told the researcher to select another one that has the term " the barrier" instead of " security wall".

The reliability of the test was determined by means of test-retest. The test was administered to ten students, out of the selected sample, who shared the same characteristics of the sample. They were asked to take the test. Two weeks later, they were asked to do the test again to find out the reliability of the test using Cronbach's alpha. The estimated result showed that the test was reliable as it scored 0.078.

3.4. Data Analysis

The researcher construed translated texts published in major news agencies and newspapers that are the BBC, Reuters, AFP, France 24, and ALrai daily newspaper. The news reports selected were dealing with sensitive issues all over the world in general and had hotly debated political issues in the Arab world in particular. Such issues included the Palestinian Cause, Syrian conflict, and other universal and regional topics.

The researcher conducted the analysis upon the twenty – five item test which was selected from various reports translated into Arabic and published by the above mentioned news agencies and newspapers. The selected examples were analyzed according to the following criteria: omission, addition, semantic change, errors, neutralizing, magnifying, and distortion. In addition, the researcher adopted the aforementioned strategies to analyze the data gained from the twenty – five item test which was distributed to 50 graduate Jordanian students majoring English. For the purpose of the test, the students were given 60 minutes to translate the items then the responses were gathered by the researcher and put under examination to be analyzed according to the above mentioned strategies. Yet, the results were discussed in the light of review of related literature and the limitations of the study. Finally, the study was wrapped up setting the conclusions and recommendations for further research.

3.5. Procedures of the Study

The researcher did the following to conduct his study:

1. Collecting theoretical and empirical studies that have to do with the topic.

2. Writing the questions of the study.

3. Preparing the instrument of the study , namely translation test .

4. Establishing the validity and reliability of the research instruments.

5. Distributing the test with a cover letter which explained the purpose of the study.

6. Collecting, analyzing and interpreting the data which were taken from the instruments of the study.

7. Presenting the results by using tables each of which was followed by describing the results and the most important findings.

8. Drawing the main findings and conclusions, discussing them and presenting recommendations for further research.

9. Writing references in alphabetical order and according to the APA style sheet and appending the appendices towards the end of the thesis.

Chapter Four

Results of the Study

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the questions of the study which aimed at discovering the impact of ideology on rendering news items among Arab translators. The questions of the study were as follows:

1. What strategies do Arab translators use to translate news items with sensitive content from English into Arabic?

2. To what extent does the translators' affiliation in the Arab world influence news translation?

3. How do experienced and inexperienced Arab translators render controversial news items into Arabic?

4.1. Answers Related to the First Question:

"What strategies do Arab translators use to translate news items with sensitive content from English into Arabic?"

There are various techniques and strategies used by news translators in rendering news items with sensitive content as shown in Tables Two, Three, and Four.

Table (2) Rendering of Sensitive News Content Items in the BBC, AFP, and Reuters

No.	Item	BBC Translation	AFP Translation	Reuters Translation
1	West Bank	الضفة الغربية المحتلة	الضفة الغربية المحتلة	الضفة الغربية
2	East Jerusalem	القدس	القدس الشرقية	القدس الشرقية
3	Settler homes	وحدة استيطانية	وحدة سكنية استيطانية	وحدة سكنية
4	Killing Palestinians by Israeli military	استشهد	قتل	قتلت
5	West Bank Barrier	الحاجز الفاصل	الجدار الفاصل	الجدار
6	Israeli Defence Forces (IDF)	الجيش الاسرائيلي	الجيش الاسرائيلي	قوات جيش الدفاع
7	Sucide bombing in Israel	هجوم بقنبلة	عملية تفجير	هجمات انتحارية
8	Israeli airstrike	هجوم صاروخي	غارة شنها الطيران الحربي الاسرائيلي	غارة جوية
9	Israeli security forces	القوات الاسرائيلية	قوات الامن الاسرائيلية	قوات الامن الاسرائيلية
10	Israeli invasion	عملية اسرائيلية	عملية اسرائيلية	غزو
11	Israeli-Palestinian conflict	النزاع الفلسطيني الاسرائيلي	الصراع الاسرائيلي الفلسطيني	الصراع الاسرائيلي الفلسطيني
12	Palestinian militants	مسلحون	ناشط	ناشط
13	"terrorist organizations"(Palestinian resistance facts	جماعات ارهابية	منظمات ارهابية	منظمات ارهابية
14	Islamists	متشددين	المتشددين الاسلاميين	اسلامي
15	Insurgents	متمردون	مسلحون	متمردون
16	Syrian Rebels	متمردون	مقاتلوا المعارضة	المنشقين
17	Assad's forces	القوات الحكومية	قوات الرئيس السوري بشار الاسد	قوات الرئيس بشار الاسد
18	A jihadist group " Al-Nosra Front"	جبهة النصرة	جبهة النصرة الاسلامية المتطرفة	جبهة النصرة
19	Syria(Pro-government forces)	القوات السورية	القوات الموالية للحكومية	القوات النظامية
20	Israeli operation	العملية الاسرائيلية	عملية اسرائيلية	عملية اسرائيلية

1. Item One (West Bank)

The Phrase "West Bank" was translated differently by the three news agencies. It was rendered similarly in two of the three agencies. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) translator and the AFP's (France Agence

Presse) translator added the word "المحتلة" literary (lit)" the occupied" which is not there in the original .It is apparent that the translators of the BBC and the AFP were aware that their work was going to be published for Arab readers, therefore they added the word "المحتلة"Lit. "occupied" in order to cope with their readership's point of view regarding that land. On the other hand, Reuter's translation of "West Bank" was different from those of the AFP and the BBC as the translator was loyal to the text itself. In the translation of Reuters, the translator rendered the phrase as intended in the original text a thing that may represent his/her commitment to the policy of the British agency which tends to express a neutral stance towards the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

2. Item Two (East Jerusalem)

East Jerusalem is a controversial territory that is highly negotiated among the Palestinian people and the Israelis. Both sides, the Israelis and the Palestinians, want to impose their full control upon this part of the city. The Palestinians believe strongly that this part of the city which was captured in 1967 is their own land. The International community has the same stance as the Palestinians whose right of the territory was proved by virtue of UN resolution No (476) which maintains that the Israeli occupation of the territory is null and void. But, the Israelis ignored that resolution and

insisted that they have the right to capture the whole city to be their own claimed capital city.

The translators of the AFP and Reuters translated the phrase as intended in its original text whereas the BBC translator deleted the word "East" Lit. "الشرق "from the original text. Thus, both agencies, AFP and Reuters, observed the situation without steering it to certain aims. This technique which was used by both agencies is called "monitoring" which means that the translator monitors the situation and reports what is going on only.

3. Item Three (settler homes)

The phrase " settler homes", as shown in Table (2), was translated into Arabic differently. The phrase "settler homes" refers to the Israeli construction of houses on the lands of West Bank. Whereas the BBC's translation to the phrase was "وحدة استيطانية"lit " settler unit", AFP translated it as "وحدة سكنية استيطانية" Lit. "housing settler unit". As noticed from the table above, there was a lexical item added by the translator of the AFP. Thus, the translator of AFP managed the text he/she rendered by changing the lexicon "homes" with "وحدة‟ Lit. "unit" . With regard to Reuters' translation, the translator rendered it as "وحدة سكنية‟ Lit. "housing units". Here the translator shifted the meaning completely as he/she changed the

meaning of the original which has the term "settler" lit "استيطاني" which shows a negative view concerning those housing projects as it indicates that such activities is condemned not only by the Arabs but also by the international community as a whole not only the Arabs. But, by introducing the word "وحدة" lit "units" instead of "homes" however there is a denial to such Israeli activities since the lexical item "homes" lit."منازل"was deleted as if the translator knew this term is not acceptable for the Arabic readership.

4. Item Four (killing Palestinian by Israeli military)

Killing Palestinians was rendered differently by the three news agencies. Whereas the BBC's translator rendered the word" kill" as"استشهد "Lit. "fall as a martyr", AFP's translator translated it as "قتل" Lit. "was killed" . On the other hand, Reuters' translator tended to translate the item as "قتل". Both translations of the AFP and Reuters conveyed the message of the ST as it is without any distortion or indication that they sympathize with the Palestinians. On the contrary, the BBC translator showed sympathy towards the Palestinians as he/she rendered the item as "استشهد" which is more acceptable to the Arab Muslims in describing this type of death. In other words, BBC's translator managed the text using a shift or semantic change in the meaning of the original item.

5. Item Five (West Bank Barrier)

Whereas the" West Bank Barrier" ,which is included in Table (2) above, is referred to by AFP as the Separation Barrier, both the BBC and Reuters tended to use a neutral term which is "barrier". Whatever names used to refer to this magnitude wall built by Israel, the term is used to refer to the barrier constructed by Israel along its borders with West Bank .Israel claims that such a wall will protect it from invaders who intend to attack it.

Concerning the translation of "West Bank barrier", Table (2) above indicates that the BBC's translator added the word "الفاصل" when he/she rendered that item .In addition, the translator of AFP monitored the ST as he/she rendered the phrase without any addition or deletion, On the other hand, Reuters' translator was loyal to the ST since he/she did not intervene in the text or add his/her own opinion. By doing so, the TT held similar message to the original since the meaning was kept in the TT as intended in the original.

6. Item Six (Israeli Defence Forces (IDF))

The two news agencies namely, the BBC and the AFP, did not translate the term as intended in the original text. As shown in Table (2), a vital lexical item that is "Defence" "الدفاع"was deleted from the phrase " Israeli Defence Forces" . Whereas the AFP and BBC's translators managed the text and

deleted a pivotal word, Reuters did not. Reuters' translator sought to translate the term as it is focusing on the formal equivalence.

7. Item Seven (Suicide bombing in Israel)

This term which was commonly used to describe a form of Palestinian attacks against Israel is dealt with differently by news agencies . Whereas some news agencies render this term as "هجوما انتحاريا, عملية انتحارية", others tended to avoid the literal translation of this term.

Concerning the translation of the term "suicide bombing", Table (2) above shows that the BBC translator did not render the term literally, as he/she tended to delete the word "suicide" which means "انتحار" when he/she rendered it into Arabic. This deletion might be serving certain goals in the translator's mind which reflect specific standpoint regarding such attacks. The translator may be an advocate of such attacks and believe it is one and the only one way for the Palestinians to restore their rights.

With regard to Reuters' rendition, the translator rendered the word "suicide" as "انتحارية". The translator rendered that phrase literally as he/she did not omit that sensitive word and chose to keep its meaning in Arabic. In such a case, the phrase would have a negative effect on the readership that shows sympathy with the Palestinians. To conclude, the translator's of Reuter's rendition was faithful in general which is a thing that might be

attributed to his/her own point of view regarding this kind of attacks or because he/she is committed to the guidelines and policy of his/ her news agency.

8. Item Eight (Israeli airstrike)

The phrase "Israeli airstrike" was rendered differently in the news agencies. Although each of the three translators used different words to render this item, all seemed to have been neutral as they showed no signal to of a negative attitude towards such raids. But, on the semantic level, the strike which was rendered by the BBC as "هجوم" lit "attack" gave lighter effect to the Israeli attack. So, here a new technique used by one of the news agencies above that is the BBC. This technique can be referred to as " minimizing" which means to lessen the effect of a word or a phrase by replacing it with another lexical item that may have the same meaning but different impact as if the translator wanted to mitigate its impact which could be out of an ideological stance that reflect the agency's own attitude.

9. Item Nine (Israeli security forces)

Whereas AFP and Reuters' translators tended to preserve the meaning of the item under investigation as they depended on word-for-word translation, the BBC translator did not. By deleting the word "security" which means "امن" in Arabic, the meaning was changed. Instead of showing

that the Israeli security forces have the responsibility to reserve security from riots for instance, the translation labeled it with the ability to attack instead. By so doing, the major function of the security forces was shifted into a negative meaning which is always attributed to the Israel forces which have the capacity to attack but not to respond. In such manipulation which was marked by deletion, the translator may be representing a negative attitude towards the Israelis in general or he/she manages the text in order to make it appeal to his/her readership culture and ideology.

10. Item Ten (Israeli invasion)

Whereas the BBC and AFP, provided similar translation to the item "invasion as "عملية" Lit."operation", Reuters rendered it differently. According to Crowther, J. Kavanagh, K. & Ashby, M. (1995), invasion means "the action or Hostile" or "armed forces entering a country or territory"(p.628). On the other hand, "operation" means "a movement of ships, troops, etc in war or during training" (Crowther et al, 1995, p. 813). Thus, both terms in English indicate different meanings and so is the case in Arabic. In Arabic, the word " invasion" means "غزو" whereas "operation" means "عملية". In Arabic, the lexical item "غزو" means the use of force to conquer other people's lands whereas "عملية" gives a less forceful meaning which is not necessarily aimed to use of force for that

aim. Accordingly, by translating this term into "عملية", the translators neutralized the impact of the invasion as if they were to give the action legitimacy as a normal activity. Regarding the third model translation, the translator of Reuters rendered the term as it was intended in the ST .

11. Item Eleven (Israeli-Palestinian conflict)

Reuters and AFP translators adapted formal equivalence (word-for-word) translation to the term Israeli-Palestinian conflict. They reserved word order of the original phrase as they rendered it as "الصراع الاسرائيلي الفلسطيني". Considering the BBC Arabic version, one may notice how the word order changed where the word Palestinian preceded the word Israeli. It was obvious that the BBC translator did not adopt literal translation as he/she rendered the phrase as "النزاع الفلسطيني الاسرائيلي" lit." Palestinian-Israeli conflict".

12. Item Twelve (Palestinian militants)

This term occurs frequently in news reports that deal with the Palestinian cause. The term is used to describe the Palestinian fighters who take part in battling Israel in different parts of Palestine.

The BBC's translator rendered the term as "مسلحون" Lit. "gunmen" . This translation conveyed the meaning of the term exactly as intended in

the original text (monitoring). Concerning Reuters' and the AFP translation, a shift in the meaning was noticed. Despite "militant" is repeatedly used to describe the Palestinian fighters, the rendition of Reuters and AFP did not convey the meaning precisely. As shown in Table (2) above, Reuters and AFP's translators transferred the term as "ناشط" lit." activist" which denotes a different meaning to the term and mitigates the role of the Palestinian fighters. The word "ناشط" is normally used to describe any person who undertakes peaceful activities such as social or humanitarian. By this rendition of the term the meaning was changed completely.

13. Item Thirteen (Terrorist organizations" Palestinian resistance facts")

The term "terrorism" has no short cut accepted definition by the international community. But, it is used generally to describe the act of wanton killing of innocent people. In this case, describing Palestinian fighters or groups by this term may imply that Israel fights against those terrorists who had no right to fight for their land. So, this term is critical when a translator comes across this term.

"Terrorist organizations" is always used to describe to the Palestinian groups who are engaged fighting against Israel. As shown in Table (2) above, the AFP and Reuters tended to convey the meaning exactly as

intended in the Source Language. By applying literal translation to the term, both AFP and Reuters' translators showed their faithfulness to the ST. On the other hand, BBC's translator did not render the meaning literally as he/she reversed the meaning of "organizations" into "الجماعات"lit" groups". But he/she preserved the meaning of "terrorist" as it was rendered as" "ارهابيية".

14. Item Fourteen (Islamists)

Islamists is usually used to describe fundamentalist Muslims. As noticed in Table (2) above, each news agency provided different translation to the term. Whereas BBC rendered the term as "متشددين" Lit. "extremists", AFP translated it as "متشددين اسلاميين" Lit. "extremist Muslims". On the other hand, Reuters preserved the term meaning as it rendered it as "اسلامي". The three model translations represented different styles in translating the term. The BBC translator missed translating the term as he/she tended to change the meaning by the word "متشددين" which means "extremists". With regard to AFP translation, Table (2) above shows that the translation of AFP added the word "extremists" to the TT. In fact, "extremists" is usually used to describe militant Muslims who are mostly accused by the international community of scheming terrorist attacks. By adding a word like "متشددين" Lit. "extremists" to the TT where it was not included to the ST, the rendition viewed the Islamists as chaotic and their ideology is highly

rejected. On the other hand, one may notice from the Table (2) above that Reuters' translator was loyal to the text he/she dealt with since he/she conveyed the meaning of the term verbatim.

15. Item Fifteen (insurgents)

Following are the translation of the term "insurgents" as rendered by the three news agencies. Whereas BBC and Reuters referred to "insurgents" as "متمردين ,متمردون" Lit. "insurgents", AFP referred to it as "مسلحون" lit "gunmen". The word "متمرد"means in Arabic a person who is not lawful to the dominant power of his country and he may revolt against that power. Thus, the translations of the BBC and Reuters gave the meaning of the term safely without changing or introducing any other phrases that would be biased. The AFP translator did not convey the meaning of the item accurately as he/she referred to it as "مسلحون" lit "gunmen". So, there was a change in the meaning of the ST item which is a means of managing that is used by the translator.

16. Item Sixteen (Syrian rebels)

The Syrian conflict is seen by people from different points of views. There are people who support the Syrian government and so they have an opposing stance from that revolution. On the contrary, many people oppose

the Syrian government and look at the uprising as a legitimate means to the Syrians to lift oppression.

The term "rebels" was thus translated differently when by the three news agencies included within it. The BBC translator rendered the term as "المتمردين". On the other hand, AFP's translator referred to those rebels as "مقاتلو المعارضة" Lit. "opposition fighters". On the other hand, Reuters' translator rendered the term as "المنشقين" Lit. "dissidents". In fact, via such rendition the meaning of the term was noticeably changed.

17. Item Seventeen (Assad's forces)

The phrase 'Assad's forces' refers to the Syrian President's forces which fight the Syrian rebels. Whereas the item "Assad's forces" does not refer to those forces as governmental forces, the BBC translation does. The BBC's translation of the phrase "Assad's forces" was "القوات" الحكومية" Lit. "the governmental forces". This rendition did not convey the meaning of the original item correctly as there was no indication in the ST that those forces were governmental. As a result, the translator manipulated the translation by changing the meaning which is a type of managing that is called "Extrinsic Managing" in translation. On the other hand, both AFP and Reuters' translators managed the phrase by introducing the word "الرئيس" lit " the president". By so doing, the meaning of the TT may carry a different

stand point from the original ST since both agencies rendered it as "قوات الرئيس السوري". This kind of translation techniques is widely used in translation and may be used to serve a translator's point of view.

18. Item Eighteen (A jihadist group AL-Nosra Front)

Al-Nosra Front is one of the opposition groups whose fighters are not mainly Syrians but battle the Syrian regime. This group is allegedly thought to have a strong bond with AL-Qaeda in Iraq. The US and other UN members have blacklisted this group as a terrorist group. The discussion below explains how each of the above news agencies dealt with this group in translation.

As shown in Table (2) above, the BBC and Reuters' translators deleted the term "Jihadist group" lit "مجموعة جهادية" and "Islamist rebel" Lit. "الثوار الاسلامييون" respectively. By deleting those essential items from the examples above the role of AL-Nosra Front was minimized and changed from being radicals or terrorists, as the US and other countries view them, into a legal group who fights against the Syrian regime. On the other hand, AFP's translation was quite different and reflected certain or viewpoints attitudes in the mind of the translator. Table 2 above shows that the TT of AFP did not convey the intended meaning of the ST since the translator distorted the message completely by adding and deleting main lexical item

that is (Rebel Jihadist) and added the word "المتطرف " lit "the extremist" to the TT.

19. Item Nineteen (Syria: pro-government forces)

The item" pro-government forces" was rendered differently in the three news agencies .Whereas the BBC's translator deleted an essential lexical item from the term that is "pro" , AFP's translator reserved it. The lexical item which was deleted by the BBC's translator means in Arabic "مؤيد". The translator affiliated with AFP rendered the term literary and gave the meaning correctly as intended in the ST. Regarding Reuters' translation, the interpreter of Reuters conveyed the meaning of the term as "القوات النظامية" Lit. "regime forces" and dropped out the prefix "pro" which holds a negative connotation that those forces may belong to guerilla troops or foreign groups. In this regard, the translator may want to reflect his position from the Syrian government and its role in defending the country from the opposition groups who are deemed by the regime as terrorists.

20. Item Twenty (Israeli operation)

The three news agencies'(BBC, AFP, Reuters,) translators rendered the term as "عملية" which conveyed the meaning adequately. So, those agencies did not manipulate, reverse, or add another sense to the term as all reserved

the meaning of the ST. This text meaning preserving proved that the translators were monitoring the action not managing it.

Table (3) Rendering of Sensitive News Content Items in the France 24 and ALrai Daily Newspaper

No.	Item	Translation	Agency
1	AlQaeda –linked militants	تنظيم القاعدة	France 24
2	Ahmad Yaseen Hamas spiritual leader who was assassinated	القائد الروحي لحركة حماس \اغتالته	France 24
3	Genocide	مجازر	Alrai
4	Palestinian prisoner's death/Abu Hamdeyah	استشهد ابو حمدية	ALrai
5	Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas	عباس	Alrai

1. Item One (AL-Qaeda-linked militants)

Table (3) includes a term that is repeatedly used in the news. The term is used to point out to the forces that are fighting in various places in the world and which are allegedly accused of having ties with AL-Qaeda that is viewed by the West and some Eastern countries as a terrorist organization.

In Table (3) above the term "Al-Qaeda- linked militants" was rendered by France 24 as "تنظيم القاعدة" lit " AL-Qaeda Organization". In fact, such translation did not give the meaning correctly in the target language. Whereas the term can be rendered as "مسلحون مرتبطون بتنظيم القاعدة",

the translation indicated that the group was totally Al-Qaeda led and guided.

2. Item Two (Ahmad Yasin Hamas founder and spiritual leader)

As shown in Table (4) above, the translator of France 24 rendered the terms included within the table literally. So, he/she conveys the meaning precisely since he/she did not intrude in the TT to add something that is unwelcomed by the target readership such as using "قتل" Lit. "to kill" which minimizes the act of killing and gives it lighter effect since "assassinate" is linked with killing a prominent figure especially a diplomat

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3. Item Three (genocide)

Table (2) shows that the term genocide was rendered as "مجازر" Lit. "carnages / massacres". The literal meaning of "genocide" as indicated by Crowther et al. (1995) is "the deliberate killing of a nation or race of people" (p.492) whereas " Massacre means" the killing of a large number of people" (p.720). Although both items indicate the summary killing of people, both are different since the first item is prescribed to the mass killing of an ethnic group.

Concerning the translation of "genocide", Table (3) indicates that the translator rendered it as "مجازر" Lit. "massacres" which is far different in

the meaning from the original text meaning. Accordingly, the meaning of the term was not preserved or conveyed precisely as its rendition minimized the action and made it of lesser importance which is a thing that could be caused by the lack of knowledge of the translator regarding the meaning of the term itself or his/her attitude from that kind of killing.

4. Item Four (Palestinian prisoner's death/ Abu Hamdeya)

Table (4) above illustrates that the word "death" was rendered as "استشهد ". There is a big difference between the two lexical items. Whereas "death" means "موت", the word "استشهد" means "fall as a martyr". Accordingly, there was a change in the meaning done to the TT by the translator who seemed to blame Israel for the death of that Palestinian.

5. Item Five (Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas)

Labeling, " any discursive process that involves using a lexical item ,term or phrase to identify a person, place, group ,event, or any other key element in a narrative" (Baker,2006,p.122), plays a great role in expressing ideological stance in speech. For example, when newspapers keep the title of an Israeli Prime Minister and mention his full name and delete the title or call a Palestinian Prime Minister with his first name this could be indicative of an attitude that resides in the mind of the text writer. Although

deletion of titles sometimes is done through stylistics needs, it could be indicative to translators' point of view regarding dignitaries or officials.

Table (3) includes the title and the name of the Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas who is a prominent figure in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. As shown in Table (3) above the translation of France 24 tended to delete the title of the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, and mentioned only his first name the thing that could minimize and discredit the role of this President. In such a case, this deletion might reflect a certain objective in the mind of the translator as refusing to call this figure a president of Palestine.

4.2. Answers Related to the Second Question

To what extent does the translators' affiliation in the Arab world influence news translation?

The examples below indicate that although news agencies have certain guidelines and policies that govern news translation in the Arab World, translators at those agencies sometimes do not commit themselves to the text they come across and let their views and attitudes infiltrate while translating news items to the Arab readership. Moreover, it has been proven that such intervention is produced due to translators' awareness that their

work will be published to Arab readership and therefore the texts produced should be in line with their cultural and ideological views.

Example 1:

The example below shows how the phrase "West Bank" was translated by the three news agencies in various news reports.

BBC: Israeli security forces have shot dead a Palestinian man in the West Bank.

قتلت القوات الإسرائيلية فلسطينيا في الضفة الغربية المحتلة.

AFP: Israeli forces on Tuesday razed four temporary structures in two West Bank settler outposts

اخلت الشرطة والجيش الاسرائيلي اربعة مبان في بؤرتين استيطانيتين عشوائيتين في الضفة الغربية المحتلة

Reuters: Israeli soldiers shot dead a 21-year-old Palestinian woman near the West Bank

الخليل (الضفة الغربية) (رويترز) ـ قالت مصادر طبية فلسطينية يوم الاربعاء ان جنودا اسرائيليين قتلوا امرأة تبلغ من العمر 21 عاما قرب مدينة الخليل في الضفة الغربية وأصابوا شابا آخر.

Comparing the above example indicates that two news agencies', namely, the BBC and AFP, translators added a word that was not there in the ST. It is believed that translators depend sometimes on certain

strategies such as "addition" to reflect specific goals in their minds. According to the examples above, it seems that the translators of the BBC and the AFP were aware that their work targeted the Arab readers; therefore they added the word "المحتلة"lit "occupied" in order to cope with their readership's point of view regarding that land. Although the AFP represents a major French news agency and the BBC represents a major British news agency, it seems that the translators' affiliation to the Palestinian issue was dominant over the policy of those news agencies which try to be neutral to a great extent. On the other hand, the translation of Reuters showed no such intervention into the text as the translator rendered the meaning of the ST without intruding in the TT.

Example 2:

BBC: Israel says it will not give in to international pressure to halt plans for 3,000 new settler homes

قال مسؤول في مكتب رئيس الحكومة الاسرائيلية بنيامين نتنياهو إن اسرائيل لن تتراجع عن الخطة التي اعلنتها لبناء 3000 وحدة استيطانية جديدة

AFP: Israel gave the green light Monday to a plan denounced by Washington to build 1,500 settler homes

أ ف ب: اعطت اسرائيل الاثنين الضوء الاخضر للمضي في خطة مثيرة للجدل لبناء 1500 وحدة سكنية استيطانية

Reuters: Israel said it would build 3,000 additional settler homes

قالت إسرائيل انها ستبني 3000 وحدة سكنية اخرى

The examples above show that the three agencies' translators did not refer to "settler homes" lit "منازل استيطانية " ,but they indicated to it as " وحدة استطانية" Lit. "settler units". Replacing the word " homes" with "وحدات" may gives a denial to call such buildings as homes which might hold legitimacy to the Israelis to have houses in the West Bank.

Example 3:

BBC: Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, spiritual head of Palestinian militant group Hamas, has been killed in an Israeli air strike.

Two bodyguards and one of Sheikh Yassin's sons were reported to be among those killed.

وقد استشهد اثنين من مساعدي ياسين في الهجوم.

As part of their religious background, Arab Muslims believe that whoever is killed by their enemies, such as Israel, is a martyr and therefore he deserves to be awarded to live in Paradise. In Islam, Martyr Lit. "شهيد" , is used to refer to those people who sacrifice themselves to protect their countries and faith. Accordingly, when a Palestinian is killed by Israelis the majority of Muslims tend to use this word to talk about the Palestinians

who die because of Israeli troops. In fact, when a news report encompasses any sentence that deals with killing Palestinians by Israelis, it will cause a problem to the translators who render such report into Arabic as the majority of their readership are Muslims and strongly believe that Israel has occupied their land and anyone is killed by Israeli troops is viewed as a martyr.

The examples above show that the translators intervened in the text and introduced an item that is commonly used by muslims to refer to the Palestinians killed by Israeli troops or by any Israeli actions that causes death to the Palestinian. This word meaning modification used by the BBC translator might show the translator's sympathy towards the Palestinian-Israeli Cause as he/she rendered the word literally and uses a word that appeals to the readership.

Example 4:

The upsurge in unrest was triggered on Tuesday by the death of Maysara abu Hamadeya, a 64- year old prisoner serving a life term in an Israeli jail and sufferning from cancer.

واستشهد ابو حمدية(64) المعتقل منذ عام 2002 والمحكوم عليه بالسجن المؤبد والمصاب بالسرطان, صباح الثلاثاء في مستشفى اسرائيلي .

The example above consists of the word "death" Lit. "موت" " which is translated into Arabic as "استشهد " Lit. "fall as a martyr". Indeed, there is a

big difference between the two lexical items. Whereas the word "death" may refer to the death of the subject of the sentence (Abu Hamadya) as being accidental, replacing it with the word "استشهد" Lit. "fall as a martyr" makes it seen as deliberate. Comparing the two lexical items meaning shows that the translator manages the text which he/ she translates so as to express certain standpoint that copes with his/her target readership's views and culture.

Example 5:

(Reuters) - Israeli troops at the Gaza border shot dead a Palestinian man and wounded 15 more on Friday, health officials said, in the first fatality since a ceasefire between the territory's Islamist rulers Hamas and <u>Israel</u>.

غزة (رويترز) ـ قال مسعفون إن فلسطينيا قتل بنيران إسرائيلية عبر حدود غزة يوم الجمعة وأصيب آخرون بجروح بعد يومين من بدء سريان وقف لإطلاق النار بين حركة المقاومة الإسلامية (حماس) واسرائيل

AFP: : An Israeli airstrike on the Gaza Strip killed a Hamas militant and wounded another early Sunday, after they fired mortar shells at Israeli tanks on an incursion near the southern town of Khan Younes, Palestinian medics and eyewitnesses told AFP

افادت مصادر طبية وشهود عيان ان مقاتلا فلسطينيا قتل وجرح آخر فجر الاحد في غزة في غارة شنها الطيران الحربي الاسرائيلي بعدما اطلقا قذائف هاون على دبابات اسرائيلية توغلت في جنوب القطاع.

In the two examples above taken from Reuters and AFP, it is obvious that the translators did not make any lexical change to the target sentence as both rendered the items "shot dead, killed" as "قتل". As a result, the meaning of the ST's items was preserved and thus conveyed the meaning correctly without any shift or change.

Example 6:

Below are the examples where the " IDF" occurred in three different news reports in the above mentioned news agencies.

BBC: The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and Palestinian Islamist group Hamas have opened a new front in the propaganda war, via Twitter.

فتح الجيش الإسرائيلي وحركة حماس الفلسطينية جبهة جديدة للصراع في الشرق الأوسط على موقع تويتر للتواصل الاجتماعي.

AFP: A senior official in Netanyahu's office said the two leaders spoke and "agreed to return normalisation between the countries including returning ambassadors, and cancelling legal procedures against IDF (army) soldiers," referring to the high-profile

وقال بيان صادر عن مكتب نتانياهو "تحدث نتانياهو مع رئيس الوزراء اردوغان واتفق الاثنان على اعادة التطبيع بين البلدين وهذا يشمل اعادة السفراء، والغاء الاجراءات القانونية ضد جنود الجيش الاسرائيلي".

Reuters: The regional brigade commander was ordered to open an investigation," Israeli Defense Forces spokeswoman Avital Leibovich said in an email.

وقالت أفيتال ليبوفيتش المتحدثة باسم قوات الدفاع الإسرائيلية في رسالة بالبريد الإلكتروني "تلقى قائد اللواء الإقليمي أمرا بفتح تحقيق." واضافت أنه لن يتم الكشف عن مزيد من المعلومات إلى حين اكتمال التحقيق

The expression "Israeli Defence Forces (IDF)" which is included in the examples above is quite controversial in the News. When translators come across a report that is intended to Arab readers they usually tend to replace the term with another to be in line with their readers political and ideological orientation. What follows is a description of how each news agency's translator dealt with the abbreviation (IDF).

In the examples above, the deletion of such essential item" Defence" strips the meaning of the original phrase. So, this managing which was enhanced by deleting that item could be ideologically motivated in order to make the rendition appeal to the readers' cultural and ideological background. In other words, the AFP and BBC's versions were in line with the ideology of the target readership. On the other hand, Reuter's attitude was significantly different from that of the other two agencies. It was clear

from the example of Reuters that the translator just monitored the situation as he/she was committed with what the ST expresses.

Example 7:

BBC: Both sides also emphasised the need for a "just solution" to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Vatican said.

واوضحت مصادر الفاتيكان ان الملك عبد الله والبابا بحثا ايضا قضايا الشرق الاوسط، وخصوصا الحاجة إلى "ايجاد حل عادل للنزاعات في المنطقة، وعلى الاخص النزاع الفلسطيني الاسرائيلي".

AFP: "The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is an expression of the conflict between Western and Islamic civilisations. It is not just a problem for the two tiny nations living here but for the entire world," he once told AFP in an interview.

وقال في السابق "الصراع الاسرائيلي الفلسطيني انعكاس لذلك الموجود بين الغرب والاسلام. هذه ليست مجرد مشكلة تمزق شعبين صغيرين بل العالم ودورنا ان نكون الجسر."

Reuters: Arab American groups said in a joint statement. "The United States, through sustained, balanced, constructive engagement, can facilitate a peaceful, lasting resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict - a resolution that is essential to long-term security in the Middle East."

وقال زعماء الأمريكيين العرب الذي التقى بهم أوباما في بيان مشترك "يمكن للولايات المتحدة من

خلال مشاركة مستمرة ومتوازنة وبناءة أن تسهل التوصل لحل سلمي ودائم للصراع الاسرائيلي-

الفلسطيني.. وهو حل ضروري للامن في الشرق الاوسط على المدى الطويل".

Word order plays a major role in reflecting the ideologies of translators and original text producer. Choices that are made by the translators can be indicative of their own or institutions views concerning a particular subject such as the Palestinian conflict. The sentences above include an item that is repeatedly used in the reports dealing with the Palestinian-

Israeli conflict.

As the examples above show, Reuters and AFP translators adopted literal translation of the item. They reserved word order of the original phrase as they render it as "الصراع الاسرائيلي الفلسطيني". Considering the BBC Arabic version, one may notice how word order was changed. It was obvious that the BBC translator did not adopt literal translation as he/she rendered the phrase as "النزاع الفلسطيني الاسرائيلي". This kind of word order change may indicate the ideological stance of the translator. In fact, word order can be used sometimes to give prominence to one party over the other. As shown in the example above the translator attempted to give political importance to the Palestinians by reversing word order and this could be interpreted as what attitude he /she has according to that conflict.

Example 8:

BBC: But the Salafists have denied being involved in the rampage.

<div dir="rtl">

ولكن السلفيين من جانبهم ينفون مشاركتهم في اعمال الشغب

</div>

AFP: CAIRO — Several hundred Salafist Muslims demonstrated in the capital on Friday to demand a stronger reference to Islamic law or sharia in Egypt's new constitution..

<div dir="rtl">

القاهرة (ا ف ب) ـ تظاهر مئات السلفيين في ميدان التحرير في وسط القاهرة الجمعة للمطالبة بالاحتكام للشريعة الاسلامية في كل ما يتعلق بسن القوانين في الدستور الجديد .

</div>

Reuters : *Tunisian Salafists storm female student hostel to stop dancing*

<div dir="rtl">

متشددون اسلاميون يهاجمون مبيتا للطالبات بتونس بسبب حفل رقص

</div>

As shown in the examples above, preserving the meaning of "Salafists" in the translation of AFP and the BBC, the translators concealed that fact that those Muslims are viewed as extremists by the West. As a result, there was no indication that those Muslims are referred to as" Ultra-conservatives" or " fundamentalists" a thing that could be illustrated as having a neutral position towards those Sunni Muslims. On the other hand, the translation of Reuters provided a different point of view concerning the Salafists. It was obvious that the translator introduced a word that was not available in the ST that is "متشددون" Lit. "extremists". In addition,

translating of "Salafists" as "اسلاميين" Lit. "Islamists" did not convey the meaning of the term precisely as "Islamist" may be used to other Muslims who might not be radicals. This rendition by Reuters distorted the meaning of the term itself and attributed a negative quality for those Muslims. This type of addition and mistranslating of the term may be indicative to the translator's own view towards those Muslims or it could be indicative of the way how his/her institution views those Muslims.

Example 9:

Reuters:The Observatory said rebels had damaged or destroyed 17 military vehicles in Idlib since Sunday while in the southern province of Deraa violence continued on Wednesday.

وقال المرصد ان المنشقين أتلفوا أو دمروا 17 مركبة عسكرية في ادلب منذ يوم الاحد في حين استمر العنف في محافظة درعا في جنوب البلاد يوم الاربعاء.

Beirut, March 19,2013(AFP)- Syrian rebels on Tuesday seized a guard post near the Jordanian border and a tank brigade headquarters in the south of the country , after regime forces withdrew, a watchdog reported.

بيروت 19-3-2013 (ا ف ب)- استولى مقاتلو المعارضة السورية فجر اليوم الثلاثاء على مركز للهجانة قريب من الحدود لاردنية على مركز كتيبة دبابات في ريف درعا في دنوب البلاد بعد انسحاب القوات النظامية منهما , بحسب ما ذكر المرصد السوري لحقوق الانسان.

وتستخدم قوات الجيش السوري الآن الطائرات العسكرية المقاتلة، والمروحيات العسكرية، والمدفعية في قصف مواقع المتمردين في المدينة.

BBC: Fighter jets, helicopters and artillery have pounded rebel positions ahead of a feared full-scale assault within days.

In Damascus, another vital battleground in the war, army sources said rebels had been pushed from a last stronghold.

وفي العاصمة دمشق، قال الجيش السوري إنه استعاد السيطرة على آخر مواقع المتمردين القوية.

According to the news items above, the term "rebels" was translated differently into Arabic by the three news agencies included in the analysis. As shown in the example taken from the BBC translator rendered the term as "المتمردين". Indeed, the Arabic lexical item used by this agency's translator reflected to a great extent his stance from the Syrian revolution. It seems that the translator is against the rebellious movement in Syria and this was proved by using "متمردين" Lit. "insurgents" which in Arabic denotes that this revolt is not legitimate and illegal. On the other hand, AFP's translator referred to those rebels as "مقاتلو المعارضة" Lit. "opposition fighters". This word managing in translation which was done by the AFP's translator might be indicative to his/her own political stance or his/ her agencies' stance towards this uprising. Moreover, by doing so, the translator could be seeking to have a neutral position to this conflict by rendering the term the way he/she did taking into consideration that this translation would not legitimize the role of the rebels in Syria and it would not condemn them either. Furthermore, Reuters' rendition was totally far from

the original since the translator rendered the term "rebels" as "منشقين" Lit. "dissidents" which conveyed a different meaning from the original. The translator of Reuters provided a quite different translation to the term" rebels" which reflected his/her biased attitude from those rebels as the term was interpreted into Arabic as "منشقين" lit "dissidents".

Example 10:

ويعاني مسلحو المعارضة من ضعف في التسليح، في وقت تستخدم فيه القوات الحكومية ضدهم دبابات وصواريخ وطائرات حربية.

AFP: AFP: Most were shot by sniper fire or in clashes, the Observatory said, highlighting a temporary drop in intensity of the civil war in which Assad's forces have been conducting daily airstrikes and heavy artillery raids in most cities.

وقال المرصد إن معظم القتلى سقطوا بنيران القناصة أو في اشتباكات مسلطا الضوء على تراجع مؤقت في حدة القتال الذي تقوم خلاله قوات الرئيس السوري بشار الأسد بغارات جوية يومية وقصف عنيف بالمدفعية على معظم المدن.

Reuters: (Reuters) - Syrian President Bashar al-Assad's forces seized a village southeast of the city of Aleppo on Friday, reopening a supply line to the country's biggest city where they have been battling rebels for eight months, a monitoring group said.

بيروت (رويترز) - قال المرصد السوري لحقوق الانسان إن قوات الرئيس بشار الاسد سيطرت على قرية جنوب شرقي مدينة حلب يوم الجمعة وأعادت فتح خط امداد الى أكبر مدن سوريا حيث تقاتل قوات المعارضة منذ ثمانية اشهر.

The examples above include a phrase that refers to the Syrian government forces fighting the Syrian rebels. Whereas the item "Assad's forces" does not refer to those forces as governmental forces, the BBC translation does. The BBC's translation to the phrase "Assad's forces" was "القوات الحكومية" Lit. "the governmental forces". This rendition does not hold the same sense of the original item as there is no indication in the ST that those forces were governmental. As a result, the translator manipulated the translation by changing the meaning which is a type of managing that is called "Extrinsic Managing" in translation. So, the translator insists that those forces are legal although they might be foreign-backed . According to this, the translation of the BBC may reflect the standpoint of the translator from the Syrian conflict as it is believed that he/she is pro- Syrian regime and against the rebels. Regarding AFP and Reuters' versions, it was obvious that the translators kept the meaning of the original but introduced a word that was not there in the original that is "الرئيس" Lit. " the president". Introducing such an item may be reflective to the translator's affiliation to the Syrian President as it could denote the translator's acceptance of the Syrian regime .In fact, the item "Assad's forces" denotes

that those forces do not belong to the Syrian army only, but they could be backed by other militias. Accordingly, Assad can be viewed as a person who leads a group of militants whose presence is not welcomed and so are his forces. Thus, referring to the Syrian forces as forces that are led by President Bashar Al-Assad and stripping them their Syrian identity make their existence on the land of Syria illegal. As this meaning could be observed by the translators of the BBC and AFP, both translators conveyed the meaning in Arabic precisely.

Example 11:

BBC: Pro-government forces have hit back after rebels seized parts of Syria's economic capital, Aleppo, and tried to move into its historic old city.

شنت القوات السورية هجوما على مدينة حلب الشمالية بعد ان سيطرت المعارضة المسلحة على اجزاء من المدينة التي تعتبر العاصمة الاقتصادية للبلاد.

AFP: Also near Turkey, Kurds backed by militia took control of three northeastern towns in two days after urging pro-government forces to leave, said the Observatory.

في محافظة الحسكة (شمال شرق)، سيطر مقاتلون اكراد السبت على مدينة عامودا بعد انسحاب القوات النظامية منها بضغط من الاهالي، وذلك بعد ساعات من انسحابها من مدينتين اخريين في المنطقة نفسها، بحسب ما ذكر المرصد السوري.

Reuters: The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said pro-government forces regained the district, left largely uninhabitable by fierce campaigns of rocket fire and air raids, after more than two weeks of fighting off a surprise push by rebels to retake their former bastion.

وقال المرصد السوري لحقوق الإنسان إن القوات الموالية للحكومة استعادت السيطرة على الحي بعد تصديها على مدى أكثر من أسبوعين لزحف مفاجيء من جانب مقاتلي المعارضة الراغبين في استعادة معقلهم السابق.

The item" pro-government forces" , was rendered differently in the three news agencies ;while BBC's translator tended to delete an essential lexical item from the term that is "pro" , AFP's translator reserved it. The lexical item which was deleted by the BBC's translator means in Arabic "مؤيد ". The meaning of the original version of BBC indicates that there are forces that back the Syrian government which might not be of Syrian nationals. Conversely, deleting such a prefix and replacing it by "القوات السورية" Lit. " the Syrian forces" could be referring to the translator's standpoints of the Syrian unrest as it might be indicative of the translator's support to the Syrian regime since the translation denoted that those forces belong to the Syrian army. Concerning AFP, the translator rendered the term literary and gave the meaning correctly as it was intended in the ST. This rendition by AFP could also be indicative to the translator's own

stance concerning the Syrian turmoil if one took into account that the translator reserved the meaning which holds a negative connotation to those forces. With regard to Reuters' translation, the translator seemed to have a supportive stance to the Syrian regime since he changed the meaning of the original text totally. Whereas the original text has no indication that those forces are originally part of the Syrian army, the translator maintains that they are so. The interpreter of Reuters conveyed the meaning of the term as "القوات النظامية" Lit. "the regime forces" and dropped the prefix "pro" which holds a negative connotation that those forces may belong to guerilla troops or foreign groups. In this regard, the translator may want to reflect his position from the Syrian government and its role in defending the country against the opposition groups who are viewed by the regime as terrorists.

4.3. Answers Related to the Third Question

"How do experienced and inexperienced Arab translators render controversial news items into Arabic?

Results of analyzing the data concerning the test, administered to the students, showed that the majority of the inexperienced translators managed the texts that have controversial items, especially those related to the Palestinian issues, by making semantic changes to certain items, adding

their own words that reflect their attitudes. Table (4) below shows the percentage of how each item was rendered by the participants.

Table (4) Rendering of Sensitive News Content Items by the Participants

No.	Item	Alternative 1		Alternative 2		Alternative 3		Total
		Translation	%	Translation	%	Translation	%	100%
1	West Bank	الضفة الغربية المحتلة	80%	الضفة الغربية المحتلة	20%	----------		100%
2	East Jerusalem	القدس الشرقية المحتلة	80%	القدس الشرقية	20%	----------		100%
3	Settler homes	وحدات استيطانية	25%	منازل استيطانية	50%	منازل	25%	100%
4	Killing Palestinian by Israeli military	استشهد	90%	قتل	10%	-------	----	100%
								100%
5	West Bank Barrier	الجدار العازل	60%	جدار الفصل العنصري	30%	الجدار الفاصل	10%	100%
6	Israel Defence Forces	جيش الاحتلال	30%	جيش الاحتلال الاسرائيلي	40%	قوات الدفاع الاسرائيلي	30%	100%
7	Suicide bombing in Israel	عملية استشهادية	45%	عملية تفجير	20%	عملية انتحارية	35%	100%
8	Israeli airstrike	غارة للعدو الصهيوني	60%	غارة للعدو الاسرائيلي	30%	هجوم جوي اسرائيلي	10%	100%
9	Israeli security forces	قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلي	35%	قوات امن الاحتلال	25%	القوات الاسرائيلية	40%	100%
10	Israeli invasion	العدوان الغاشم	50%	الغزو الاسرائيلي	30%	الغزو الصهيوني	10%	100%
11	Israeli-Palestinian conflict	الصراع الفلسطيني الاسرائيلي	50%	الصراع الاسرائيلي الفلسطيني	50%	--------	-----	100%
12	Palestinian militants	مقاوما فلسطينيا	40%	مجاهدا	20%	مسلحا فلسطينيا	40%	100%
13	" terrorist organizations"	حركات المقاومة	30%	منظمات جهادية	30%	مجموعات ارهابية	40%	100%

14	Hamas founder and spiritual leader sheikh Ahmad Yasin\assassinated by Israel	مؤسس حركة حماس وقائدها الروحي الشهيد احمد ياسين	60%	المؤسس والقائد الروحي لحركة حماس الشيخ احمد ياسين	20%	مؤسس حركة حماس وقائدها الشيخ احمد ياسين	20%	100%
15	Death of Palestinian prisoner	استشهد	60%	وفاة	40%	--------	-----	100%
								100%
16	Islamists	اسلاميين	70%	اسلاميين متشددين	10%	مسلمين متدينين	20%	100%
17	Insurgents	مقاتلون	40%	متمردون	20%	ثوار	40%	100%
18	Syrian rebels	الثوار السوريون	60%	المتمردون السوريون	20%	مقاتلون	20%	100%
19	Assad's forces	قوات المجرم بشار الاسد	40%	قوات الرئيس	40%	قوات النظام	20%	100%
20	A jihadist rebel group" Al-Nosra Front"	جبهة النصرة الجهادية	70%	منظمة النصرة الجهادية	20%	جبهة النصرة المتشددة	10%	100%
21	Syria" pro-government forces"	القوات الموالية للحكومة	50%	قوات حكومية	40%	الجيش المؤيد للحكومة	10%	100%
22	Israeli operations	عمليات العدوان الصهيوني	30%	عمليات اسرائيلية	40%	عمليات جيش الاحتلال	30%	100%
23	Al-Qaeda linked militants	محاربون تابعون للقاعدة	50%	مسلحين من القاعدة	40%	مقاتلوا تنظيم القاعدة	10%	100%
24	Genocide	قتل جماعي	20%	ابادة جماعية	70%	جنوسيد	10%	100%
25	Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas	محمود عباس	30%	رئيس السلطة الفلسطينية محمود عباس	30%	الرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس	40%	100%

1. Item One the (West Bank)

Table (4) shows that the majority of the participants rendered " West Bank" as "الضفة الغربية المحتلة " Lit. "the occupied West Bank" , 25% of them rendered it literally as "الضفة الغربية ". Thus, the majority managed the item via adding a phrase that is "المحتلة" lit " the occupied" which is not included in the ST.

In Table (4) above there is an indication that 80% of participants added the word "المحتلة " to the end of the phrase " West Bank" and only 20% of them tended to keep it as it is in the ST. As a result, adding words that reflect certain attitudes in the mind of the inexperienced translators was widely used as shown in Table 4.

2. Item Two (East Jerusalem)

Eighty percent of the participants rendered " East Jerusalem" as " القدس الشرقية المحتلة" Lit. " the occupied East Jerusalem" and only 20 % of them rendered it as "القدس الشرقية ". It was obvious from the table above that the majority tended to add the word "المحتلة " lit " the occupied" to the TT.

3. Item Three (settler homes)

Fifty percent of the participants translated the term literary as "منازل استيطانية" and only 25 % of the them rendered the term " settler homes" as

"وحدات استيطانية" Lit. "settler units" . .On the other hand, Table (4) shows that 25 % of the participants deleted the word "settler" Lit. "استيطاني" when they rendered the term into Arabic.

4. Item Four (killing Palestinians by Israeli military)

As indicated in Table (4) above, killing a Palestinian by Israeli military as "استشهد" Lit. "fall as a martyr" was dominant over the second rendition as it scored 90% whereas "قتل" lit "was killed" got only 10%.

5. Item Five (West Bank Barrier)

Sixty percent of the participants rendered it as "جدار الفصل العنصري" Lit. "the discriminatory separating wall" while 30 % of the participants rendered the term included within the table as "الجدار العازل". On the other hand, only 10 % translated it as "الجدار الفاصل" lit " the separation wall". So, as indicated in Table (4) above, the majority of the participants distorted the meaning totally and introduced their own words.

6. Item Six (Israeli Defence Forces "IDF")

Whereas 40% of the participants rendered the expression as " جيش الاحتلال الاسرائيلي" Lit. "the Israeli occupying army", 30% of them translated the item literally as "قوات الدفاع الاسرائيلي" . According to Table (4) above, 30 % of the participants rendered the item " Israeli Defence Forces (IDF) as "جيش

"الاجتلال الصهيوني" Lit. " the Zionist occupying Military" .As shown in Table (4) above, there were three strategies used by the inexperienced participants in rendering this item which are : deletion, addition, and word-for-word translation .

7. Item Seven (suicide bombing in Israel)

Forty five percent of the participants rendered the item included within this item as "عملية استشهادية " Lit. " a martyr operation , 35 % of them translated it literally as "عملية انتحارية "   and 20 % rendered it as "عملية تفجير". Accordingly, the table above shows that deletion, semantic change and literal translation were involved in the translation of the participants.

8. Item Eight (Israeli airstrike)

Whereas sixty percent of the participants rendered the item " Israeli airstrike" as "غارة للعدو الصهيوني " lit" A Zionist enemy airstrike" , 30 % of them rendered it as "غارة للعدو الاسرائيلي " Lit. "an airstrike for the Israeli enemy" and only 10 % of the Participants translated the item as هجوم جوي لاسرائيل" Lit. " an aerial Israeli attack". Thus, the major strategies involved in translating the item above were: deletion and minimizing.

9. Item Nine (Israeli security force)

Forty percent of the participants rendered the item "Israeli security forces" as "القوات الاسرائيلية" Lit. Israeli forces", 35% rendered it as قوات الاحتلال "Lit. " the Israeli occupying forces", and 25% translated it as قوات الاسرائيلي" Lit. " Israeli occupation security forces",. The meaning was therefore managed by deleting the word "security" and adding the word "الاحتلال" Lit. "the occupation".

10. Item Ten (Israel invasion)

Fifty percent of the participants rendered the term " Israeli invasion" as " العدوان الاسرائيلي الغاشم" Lit. "the wanton Israeli hostility", 30% rendered it literally as "الغزو الاسرائيلي " and finally 10% translated it as "الغزو الصهيوني" lit " the Zionist invasion". Thus, the translators depended on deletion, semantic change, and literal translation to do the translation.

11. Item Eleven (Israeli-Palestinian conflict)

Fifty percent of the respondents rendered this item as الصراع الفلسطيني " الاسرائيلي" Lit. " Palestinian-Israeli conflict" whereas the rest translated it literally keeping word order of the original.

12. Item Twelve (Palestinian militants)

Whereas 40% of the participants rendered the item "Palestinian militant" as"مقاوما فلسطينيا" (Palestinian fighter",40 % translated the item as " مسلح فلسطيني" lit. "armed Palestinian" and 20 % rendered it as "مجاهدا فلسطينيا" Lit. "combatant". As a result, semantic change by inserting cultural equivalence that is "مجاهد, مقاوما ", " was used by some of the participants and meaning change by introducing the word "مسلح" Lit. " armed man" was also incorporated .

13. Item Thirteen (terrorist organizations "Palestinian resistance facts")

Forty percent of the participants rendered it as "مجموعات ارهابية" Lit. "terrorist groups", 30% of them rendered the item as "حركات المقاومة" Lit. "resistance movements" whereas 30% translated it literally as منظمات " جهادية" Lit. " Jihadist movements". Thus, the item underwent a semantic change by replacing "terrorist organizations" with"حركات المقاومة" and "منظمات جهادية". According to the table above, the participants tended to replace and change the meaning of some words that may not appeal to their culture with a cultural equivalent.

14. Item Fourteen (Ahmad Yasin Hamas founder and spiritual leader)

Sixty percent of the participants rendered the item "Hamas founder and spiritual leader" as "مؤسس حركة حماس وقائدها الروحي " and introduced a cultural item to the sentence that was "شهيد" Lit. " fall as a martyr" whereas 20 % " المؤسس والقائد الروحي لحركة المقاومة الاسلامية حماس احمد ياسين" while 20% rendered it as "مؤسس حركة حماس وقائدها احمد ياسين " . It is obvious that some participants tended to introduce cultural words such as الشهيد, " المقاومة الاسلامية" to their translation whereas others just monitored the situation.

15. Item Fifteen (death of Palestinian prisoner)

Sixty percent of the participants rendered the item as "استشهد" Lit. "fall as a martyr" and 40% translated it as"وفاة ". As shown in the table, the majority replaced the word" death" with a cultural term that is "استشهد " while the rest conveyed the meaning literally.

16. Item Sixteen (Islamists)

Seventy percent of the Participants rendered the item " Islamists" as " اسلاميين " whereas 20% rendered it as"مسلميين متدينيين " Lit. " fundamintalist Muslims" and only 10 % rendered it as"اسلاميين متشددين " Lit. " extremists Muslims". As shown in the table above, the majority rendered the item without making changes while addition is noticed by the translation of only

10% of the participants. Finally, 20 % changed the meaning completely by their translation.

17. Item Seventeen (insurgents)

Forty percent of the participants rendered the" insurgents" as "مقاتلون " Lit. "Fighters", 40 % of them translated it as "مسلحون" , and 20% rendered it as "متمردون" Lit. " rebellious" and . One may notice how the term was differently translated as each group used different lexical items to convey the meaning. Here it is obvious that semantic change was included within the translation of the participants.

18. Item Eighteen (Syrian rebels)

Sixty percent of the participants rendered the item included within the table literally as "الثوار السوريون" and 20% translated it as "المتمردين السوريون" . On the other hand, 20% rendered it as "مقاتلون سوريون معارضون " lit " Syrian opposition fighters". As shown in the Table (5) above, there were three translations rendered by the participants.

19. Item Nineteen (Assad's forces)

Forty percent of the participants rendered this item as "قوات المجرم بشار الاسد " Lit. " the forces of the criminal Assad" , 40% rendered it as "قوات الاسد" and only 20% translated it as "قوات النظام" Lit. " regime forces".

20. Item Twenty (A jihadist group AL-Nosra Front)

Seventy percent of the participants rendered the item literally as "جبهة النصرة"
while 20% rendered it as "منظمة النصرة الجهادية" Lit. " the Jihadist الجهادية"
Al-Nosra organization". Moreover, Table (4) above indicates that only 10%
managed the item by adding the word "متشددة" Lit. " the extremist".

21. Item Twenty One (Syria: pro-government forces)

Fifty percent of the participants translated the item included within the
table as literary as "القوات الموالية للحكومة" , 40% rendered it as "قوات الحكومة "
Lit. " government forces" and only 10% rendered it as الجيش المؤيد
"للحكومة.Thus, deletion, and lexical change as well as word-for-word
translation were used in the translation.

22. Item Twenty Two (Israeli operations)

Forty percent of the participants rendered the item "Israeli operations"
literally, 30% of the participants rendered the item "Israeli operation" as "
"عمليات العدو الصهيوني Lit. " Zionist hostility operations " and the rest, which
is 30%, translated it as "عمليات جيش الاحتلال" Lit. " occupying military
operations". Thus, semantic change and formal equivalence were used in
the participants' translation.

23. Item Twenty Three (Al-Qaeda linked militants)

Fifty percent of the participants rendered the item included within the table as "محاربون تابعون للقاعدة" , 40% rendered it "مسلحين من القاعدة" Lit. " AL-Qaeda armed men" ,and only 10% rendered it as "مقاتلو تنظيم القاعدة الاسلامي" Lit. " fighters of the Islamic Qaeda organization". Thus, formal equivalence translation and semantic change were used in the translation of the item Israeli operations.

24. Item Twenty Four (Genocide)

Seventy percent of the participants rendered "genocide" as "ابادة جماعية" , 20% of the participants rendered it as "قتل جماعي" ,and only 10% rendered it as "جنوسايد" . Thus, the majority translate the term without adding a new sense to the term while the rest , mistakenly, borrowed the term into Arabic.

25. Item Twenty Five (Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas)

Forty percent of the participants rendered this item as "الرئيس الفلسطيني محمود عباس" , 30% of the participants rendered the item as "محمود عباس" and the rest, which is 30%, rendered it as"رئيس السلطة الفلسطينية محمود عباس" Lit. " Palestinian authority president Mahmoud Abbas". Accordingly, deletion, semantic change, and word-for-word translation were used within the translation.

Chapter Five

Discussion, Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Introduction

The study investigated the impact of ideology on rendering news items among Arab translators. It focused on underlining the strategies that are employed by experienced and inexperienced translators in rendering controversial news items from English into Arabic. Moreover, the study investigated the influence of translators' affiliation on translating news items that include sensitive issues. This chapter provides a summary and a short discussion of the results of the three questions. It also attempts to explain the findings in light of the literature review. This chapter concludes with recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2. Discussion Related to the Findings of the First Question

"What strategies do Arab translators use to translate news items with sensitive content from English into Arabic?"

Results of the study showed that the translators in the Arab world adopted mostly "Monitoring" in translating news items with sensitive content. On the other hand, "Managing" was applied less frequently by news agencies translators. The results also indicated that managing was marked with deletion, addition, and mediation (distortion). On the other

hand, the results illustrated that sense-for-sense translation (dynamic equivalence), and word –for- word translation (formal equivalence) were also used by the students and news agencies' translators. Those strategies were referred to in the review of literature by Baker (2006) and Ali (2007). In addition, it was proven that when dynamic equivalence, deletion and addition are employed by translators, different messages will be produced as indicated by Ali (2007). Concerning the news agencies involved in the study, the results showed that there were variations in the way each news agency adopted in rendering such news. Whereas the BBC, AFP, France 24, and Alrai translators tended sometimes to manage the texts they translate depending on extrinsic managing referred to by Farghal (1993) , Reuters' translators monitored mostly those texts and depended on formal equivalence (word-for- word translation) . Moreover, the study showed that adopting certain strategies in translation was not strictly enhanced in some of those news agencies, namely the BBC, AFP, and France24, and those translators usually have freedom in deciding on the strategy that they feel can cope with their target readers' culture and worldviews. These results disagree with AL-Momani (2003) who states that "translators are not free to monitor or manage because of the constraints imposed on them" (p. 20). Conversely, Al-Momani's assertion could be highly applicable to Reuters since its translation was featured with" Monitoring", which holds

the same view of the ST. In short, translation in news agencies is not always based on the institutional requirements, but individuals play a major role as well. Furthermore, the study indicated that deletion and addition characterize translator's interference in the TTs. Finally, the results showed that word-for-word translation of certain terms that hold various meanings could be arbitrarily used by the translators.

5.3. Discussion Related to the Findings of the Second Question

"To what extent does the translators' affiliation in the Arab world influence news translation?"

The results showed that although news agencies have their own policies and guidelines that attempt to govern the process of translation, translators' views and attitudes still infiltrate the text they translate. This kind of intervention is dependent on the translator's view points, his/her socio-cultural background compared to the audience, and the policy of the institution for which he/she works. To illustrate this, comparing the BBC, AFP and Reuters, it was noticeable that BBC and AFP translators did not always render some items as intended in the ST but they manipulated, distorted and added new sense to them in most cases. Table (2) illustrated that the item "West Bank" was translated as"الضفة الغربية المحتلة " Lit. " the occupied West Bank". On the other hand, Reuter's translation was more

faithful than the other two agencies since in most cases the meaning of the ST was almost preserved. In addition, variation in lexical choice made by the translators was produced due to translator's awareness that there was a need to modify, change, and add new sense to the items in order to make them appeal either to their own point of views or to the target readerships' own perspectives. This agrees with Fawcett (1998) who believes that when translators render a text with ideology which contradicts the ideology of the target culture, translators tend to intervene in order to make it in line with that culture. Yet, the study showed that translators' manipulation was done due to ideological affiliation that contradicts the ideology of the ST. Moreover, the study suggested that ideology in translation was expressed by voluntarily responding to some of the translators as well as the policy of the institution as Fawcett (1998, p. 7) indicates" translation is subject to the institutions and translators' ideologies". However, the results showed that Reuters' word-for word translation was not done voluntarily, but rather guided by the institutions' own requirements.

With regard to the students' affiliation, the study indicated that students' let their emotions, point of views, and their cultural background intervene when they rendered news items with controversial items. This ideological intervention was demonstrated through manipulating most of the news items congruent with their own cultures and attitudes. In addition, the study

indicated that students depended on manipulating charged words that are deemed offensive so as to make them appeal to their affiliations. Moreover, the study proved that this manipulation was produced consciously by the students and expressed their political and cultural affiliations. This agrees with Leonardi (2007) who contends that when it comes to translating sensitive texts such as political, feminist, or religious texts, deliberate change is carried out in order not to be offensive to the target readership community or to reject the ST language and culture.

5.4. Discussion Related to the Findings of the Third Question

"How do experienced and inexperienced Arab translators render controversial news items into Arabic?"

The results showed that inexperienced translators adopted translation strategies that are similar to those used by experts but within highly emotive and ideological tendencies since they were not bound by any restrictions that could prevent them intrude into the texts they work on. Such strategies involved deletion, addition, and to a limited extent the formal equivalence (word-for-word translation). Moreover, the study indicated that the students' attempted to adopt formal equivalence in their translation but this was mixed with adding their opinions which were expressed by introducing some lexis that reflects their own religious and

cultural attitudes. On the other hand, experienced translators' use of those strategies was variable as it is sometimes bound with their institutions" guidelines and policies whereas sometimes translators tend to depend on their own understanding and views and neglect the rules of those institutions. Furthermore, the study showed that bias and neutrality in translating controversial news items were bound with major factors that are translators and readerships' cultural and political status and the news agencies' policies whereas students' translation was closely related to their emotions ,cultural, and political background. This agrees with Ali (2007) who indicates that subjectivity of the translator is due to political and ideological affiliations that usually contradict those of the original text writer.

5.5. Conclusions

This study addressed a topic in translation that has recently preoccupied translators and translation scholars all over the world. Since mass media play a major role in shaping individuals' stances and point of views, translators who hold the job of translating news items find it a painstaking task if such news contains items and terms that may subvert culture, beliefs, and viewpoints of both the readership and the translators. For this reason, news items may be characterized by managing the ST via using various strategies such as deletion, addition, and dynamic equivalence

which are embedded in translation so as to make the ideology of the ST in line with the ideology of the translators and the target readers. The matter of objectivity and subjectivity is subject to the political and ideological dimensions of translators who work in the field of translating journalistic texts.

The study investigated the impact of ideology on rendering journalistic texts through identifying the strategies used by both experienced, who are news agencies' translators, and inexperienced translators(the students) in translating news texts ,from English into Arabic, that encompass sensitive items. Furthermore, this thesis attempted to show how translators' affiliations could influence news translation among Arab translators whose translations were compared through the study. The study pinpointed that there are some manipulative strategies used by Arab translators when they come across news items which are controversial. Examples of these strategies are: omission, addition, and mediation (semantic change) dynamic equivalence. Moreover, it was found that the use of these strategies varies between experienced and inexperienced translators since experienced translators are sometimes bound by the policy of the news agencies they work for whereas the inexperienced are not bound by any restrictions. Yet, the study indicated that whereas novice translators' translation was highly affected by their

political and cultural affiliations, the translation produced by the experienced translators was less affected by those factors as the translators in news agencies are guided by the requirements and guidelines of their institutions. Finally, the thesis indicated that ideology of the inexperienced translators was embedded with the TT deliberately and not for lack of knowledge or incompetency.

5.6. Recommendations

The researcher set forth the following recommendations, which it is hoped would be fruitful for other researchers who are involved in studying the ideological impact on rendering or translating news items.

1. In translating news reports that contain sensitive items, translators should avoid using the formal equivalence (word-for-word translation) since this may contradict the culture of the target readers in the Arab world.

2. Translators should be aware of certain manipulative strategies in order to make translated texts in line with the ideology and culture of the readership.

3. Using manipulative strategies should not be haphazardly used, but translators must know when to manipulate and when to reserve the meaning since if some items changed they would reject the culture of the

target readership especially when those items tackle Arab-oriented issues such as the Syrian crisis or the Palestinian Cause.

4. Students should enrich their knowledge about the terms and phrases that are used in the media as every single day new jargons may be produced and mistranslating them could be offensive to target readers' cultures as well as to the translators' own attitudes and worldviews.

5. Institutions that are involved in translation training should focus on ideology and translation during the courses in order to make the topic more explicit for students of translation.

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Appendices

Appendix (A)

The Test

Dear participants,

I am, Ismail Ashubbak, an MA student in the Department of English Language and Literature at Middle East University doing a thesis on **The Impact of Ideology on Rendering News Items among Arab Translators**. You are kindly requested to take part in attempting the attached test. I would like to thank you in advance for your participating in the test.

The test includes 25 sentences that encompass various terms and phrases which are deemed controversial. The sentences were selected from major news agencies and newspapers in the Arab world namely Reuters, AFP, BBC, The JordanTimes, and the Alrai (a daily Jordanian newspaper).

Best Regards,

The researcher

اعزائي المشاركين،

انا الباحث اسماعيل الشباك أحد طلاب الدراسات العليا في جامعة الشرق الاوسط،عمان – الاردن.

اقوم باعداد رسالة ماجستير بعنوان **أثر توظيف الايديولوجيا في ترجمة الأخبار الصحفية لدى المترجمين العرب**.في البداية اود التعبير مسبقا عن جزيل شكري لمشاركتكم في هذا الاختبار.

يتالف هذا الاختبار من خمس وعشرين جملة تحتوي على مصطلحات وعبارات ينظر اليها من زوايا سياسية مختلفة كانت قد جمعت من بعض وكالات الانباء والوكالات الاخبارية والصحف في الوطن العربي وهي(رويترز , أ ف ب , بي بي سي , فرانس 24 , جوردان تايمز ,الرأي الاردنية.) وعليه أغدو ممتنا لو تكرمتم بترجمة الجمل التالية من الانجليزية الى العربية.

أشكركم مرة اخرى على حسن تعاونكم .

واقبلو فائق الاحترام

الباحث

1. Israeli forces on Tuesday razed four temporary structures in two West Bank settler outposts

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2. Israel on Wednesday approved plans for a large tourism complex in the heart of Arab east Jerusalem and another 130 homes for Jews elsewhere in the Holy City's annexed eastern sector, an official said.

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3. Israel says it will not give in to international pressure to halt plans for 3,000 new settler homes

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4. Hamas founder and spiritual leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, who was assassinated by Israel in March 2004.

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5. Two bodyguards and one of Sheikh Yassin's sons were reported to be among those killed.

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6. Odai Darawish, 21, was shot dead by Israeli troops while trying to cross the barrier separating Israel from the West Bank, his family said.

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7. Fifteen Palestinians have been killed in Israeli operations

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8.The Gaza Strip, a coastal territory crowded with more than 1.5 million people, many of them refugees, is controlled by Hamas Islamists who reject Israel's right to exist. It is also the base for a number of other Islamic militant groups.

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9. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and Palestinian Islamist group Hamas have opened a new front in the propaganda war, via Twitter.

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10. According to Israel's ministry of foreign affairs, the last bomb attack in Tel Aviv was in April 2006, when a suicide bombing on a restaurant killed 11.

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11. The Observatory said rebels had damaged or destroyed 17 military vehicles in Idlib since Sunday while in the southern province of Deraa violence continued on Wednesday.

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12. Idlib, a northwestern province bordering Turkey, has been a hotbed of protest during the revolt, inspired by uprisings across the Arab world this year, and has also seen increasing attacks by armed insurgents against his forces.

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13. Several hundred Salafist Muslims demonstrated in the capital on Friday to demand a stronger reference to Islamic law or sharia in Egypt's new constitution.

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14. (Reuters) - Palestinian fighters retaliated by firing rockets into southern Israel and an Israeli air strike targeted a rocket crew, killing a Palestinian *militant*, the Israeli army said.

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15. Israeli security forces have shot dead a Palestinian man in the West Bank.

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16. The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said pro-government forces regained the district, left largely uninhabitable by fierce campaigns of rocket fire and air raids.

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17. Most were shot by sniper fire or in clashes, the Observatory said, highlighting a temporary drop in intensity of the civil war in which Assad's forces have been conducting daily airstrikes and heavy artillery raids in most cities.

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18. The rebel jihadist group AL-Nosra Front, which has claimed responsibility for deadly car bombings in the past, had refused to sign up to the ceasefire.

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19. Israel's three-week-long invasion of the Gaza Strip, launched in 2008 with the declared aim of curbing rocket launches, drew international criticism over a heavy Palestinian casualty toll.

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20. "Today we relayed a clear message to the Hamas organization and other terrorist organizations," Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said.

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21. Both sides also emphasised the need for a "just solution" to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Vatican said.

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22- The upsurge in unrest was triggered on Tuesday by the death of Maysara abu Hamadeya, a 64- year old prisoner serving a life term in an Israeli jail and suffering from cancer.

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23. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas said Israel's use of lethal force showed that it wanted to "provoke chaos" in the Palestinian territories.

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24. The Yemeni army has retaken the southern town of Jaar from al Qaeda-linked militants after heavy fighting that killed at least 24 people, the Defence Ministry and residents said on Tuesday.

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25. Turkey on Tuesday slammed as discriminatory and racist a bill passed by the French senate making denial of the Armenian genocide

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Appendix (B)

Panel of Experts

Prof. Riyad Hussein	Middle East University
Dr.Fatimah Ja'far	Middle East University
Dr. Esam AL-Kayed	Isra University
Dr. Wafa Abu Hatab	Zarqa Private University
Dima Attal	Middle East University
Shereen Abu Hait	Modern American Schools
Ghassan Hazza	Islamic Educational College