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The Impact of Ideology in Translating Political Discourse.

Study case of some political speeches of the 20th century.

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Abbreviations

SL	Source Language
ST	Source Text
TL	Target Language
TT	Target Text
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis

Abstract

Ideology has become a powerful agent in translation studies. It is acultural based phenomenon which reflects both linguistics social and political aspect. Translation has been investigated from different perspectives, namely critical discourse analyses approach which attempt to uncoverthe role of ideology in translation, in this regard Norman Fairclough's assumption in critical discourse analysis is used claiming that "ideologies reside in texts" that "texts are open to diverse interpretation" [1]

This research is conducted to reveal the impact of ideology in translating political texts;furthermore it portrays translation ideological trend and judgement toward the source text. In regard to its ideological and political stand, in which an examination of cultural and political differences is dedicated between English and Arabic and vice versa.

The analysis conducted shows the adopted ideology role in manipulating the political text and news discourse.

key words: ideology, language, translation, CDA, politics

أصبحت الأيديولوجيا عاملا قويا في دراسات الترجمة. إنها ظاهرة قائمة على الثقافة تعكس كلا من الجانب اللغوي الاجتماعي والسياسي. تم التحقيق في الترجمة من وجهات نظر مختلفة ، وبالتحديد نهج تحليل الخطاب النقدي الذي يحاول الكشف عن دور الأيديولوجيا في الترجمة ، وفي هذا الصدد ، يتم استخدام افتراض نورمان فيركلاف في تحليل الخطاب النقدي زعمًا أن "الأيديولوجيات تكمن في النصوص" التي "النصوص مفتوحة لترجمة متنوعة ".

يهدف هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن تأثير الأيديولوجيا في ترجمة النصوص السياسية. علاوة على ذلك ، فإنه يصور الاتجاه الأيديولوجي للترجمة. فيما يتعلق بموقفها الأيديولوجي والسياسي الذي يكرس فيه فحص الاختلافات الثقافية والسياسية مخصصة بين اللغة الإنجليزية والعربية والعكس بالعكس.

التحاليل التي تم اجرائها تظهر اهمية دور الاديولوجيا المتبنية في التلاعب في ترجمة الخطابات السياسة و الخطابات الاخبارية.

Chapter one: introduction

1.1 Introduction

Translation studies have become crucial in the field of applied linguistics. It is considered as one of the most significant disciplines in communication among cultures and knowledge transfer. Translation plays an important role in an age that demands twenty-four hours of breaking news in an era that witnesses global rapid change and a magnificent rise of electronic media (New Mark 1988).

One of the most accurate definitions of translation is made by New Mark (1988:5) who defines translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the other intended the text"

This definition stands on the fact that translation studies not only reflect the original text syntactic and semantic structures, it rather conveys the attitude, ideas, and beliefs of the original text. That is to say, the translator task is not limited to the processing of the linguistic behavior of a given text. Hence, she/he would operate the cultural variations of both original and target language.

Schaffer (2004) claims that ideology and culture are two different notions. However, they overlap knowing that cultural features do interfere in shaping people's ideologies.

Ideology is one basic component of one's identity and culture. It is the combination of ideas, values, and ideals that distinguish individuals' and societies' views of the world. Nida (1969, p.12) defines translation "as an attempt to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtain on the readers of the original". So, the task of a translator would require the processing of both linguistic and cultural aspects of a text.

Fairclough(1989) argues that " language is the primary domain and the material form of ideology". Thus, ideology is manifested through language use, it can exert its influence on the language. Gradually, translation may be considered as a tool in which language is used as a form of social practice (Fairclough i4i.). It can reflect the transition on the imposition of a determined ideology, consciously or unconsciously. The translator may leave ideological traces during the translation process. Fairclough (1992 p,20) states that "ideologies

built into conventions may be more or less natural life and automatized. Moreover, ideologies in translated texts can be captured through syntactic textual and lexical structure analysis of discourse.

Discourse and ideology are two concepts that are widely discussed in social sciences. (E.g. Fairclough, 2010 Foucault, 1971) ideologies are described as shared beliefs systems that organized the way people understand the world, others, and the self (Van Dijk 2003).

Ideologies and discourse are two related notions. Hence, the former exerts its influence on discourse and the latter can be directed to serve and shape a certain ideology in the readers' minds. Lefevère (1992 b) states that "translation is a rewriting of an original text which reflect a certain ideology and poetics and as such manipulate literature to function in a given society in a given way.

Schaffner(*2003) further explains that "all translations are ideological since the choice of a source text and the use to which the subsequent target text is put are determined by the interest, aims, and objectives of social agent" (p.23)

According to Hatim and Munday (2004) translation can be ideologically determined to form perception and to underline target culture. For instance, when Arab Muslim translators describe the conflict between America and Iraq in 2003 they often write the following political phrase " American innovation of Iraq" however it might be described by western translators as following " Iraq war" the translators tend to modify the translated political phrase as a result to their religious, social, and cultural background.

Like any other type of discourse, political discourse is characterized by the analysis of the language used in a social context. A politician shall deliver her/his political use to the audience to reach certain social aims. Political concepts are related to the discourse of a cultural and political group and thus they are contestable (Schaffner, 2014).

Taking into consideration that language is a dynamic force and meaning are not restricted neither are they static. it is rather the case that: language conduct meaning in this case, translators' tasks as a text producer would be governed by the use of meaning in certain context and effect. Therefore translation can serve as a political tool for the implementation of a certain political agenda.

Translation and politics are strangely linked, each one has an impact on the other. This becomes increasingly obvious when media is involved as the latter is considered as one of the important means of mass communication, namely with the remarkable advancement of technology, Malkawi (2012) says:

> "Media text function as a window through which we can view the world and live the event as real it has the power to influence readers by all means since it is an effective mechanism for effecting individual perception of reality.
> By analyzing the media text ideologically, we can see the debate in society through the text". (p.22).

Mass media and translation are significantly important as they are both used to communicate the political message to the public.

"Media communicates through the discourse as its own communicative vehicle, its own view of social reality and thus reality, and, thus, influences the mind of others" (Malkawi, 2012, p.22).

1.2 Statement of problem

This research investigates the ideological traces in the translation process of political discourse in news media.
The ideological effect appeared naturally during the translation process and being aware of the reframing of news will afford a better understanding of such manipulation.
The present research sheds the light on the relationship between translation and politics by exploring some political samples of English and Arabic news from a various news networks.

1.2 Aimes of the Study

The current research is an attempt to fulfill the following aims:

01. To investigate the ideological modifications made during the process of media news translation to accommodate the target audience.
02. To examine the cultural and political variations between English and Arabic, as well as the lexical patterns that can lead to ideological manifestations in translated texts.

1.3 Research Questions

The following questions will be answered to achieve the research aims:

01. Does the translator's ideology affect the translation of political discourses?

02. What are the strategies adopted by translators to maintain ideologies in the translation of political discourse.

1.4Significant of the study:

The main interest of this research is to supply readers with an orientation on the impact ideology of news media translations of political discourse.

1.5Limitation of the study:

This study is concerned with the manipulation of political discourse caused by translators. It is crucial to uncover the ideological aims that news media carry in the political message.

1.6 Methodology

This section of the research describes the methodology employed in this study, It also outlines the data collection process. The analysis of the corpus data was based on Vinay and Darbelenet's (1995) model and CDA approach orientations regarding the collected samples to capture the ideological traces in the translated texts also to reveal the impact of ideology in translating political discourses. The selection of these two methods was important as they both illustrate how ideology affects the process of translating political discourses they both have been functional in the uncovering of the ideological stamps in the selected data thus the employment of these two methods was crucial as they both serve the aims of this research. It is worth mentioning that this analysis was on a semantic level only because this study mainly focuses on the transformation and reshaping of meaning in texts. The following section reveals descriptions of these methods it also outlines the corpus data for this research.

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1 What is Ideology?

Ideology plays an important role in our lives. It is a system of systematic ideas and concepts based on human life and culture. It was defined in various ways. As Thompson (1984) pointed out, ideology has a long and complex history and has defined two fundamentally different methods. On the one hand, in the process of maintaining an asymmetrical relationship between power and control.

Ideology, therefore, presents the way of thinking and setting ideas held by individuals, groups, or cultures. Literally, in the sense of investigative psychology, ideology is synonymous with culture. However, Schaffner (2004) says they overlap with each other because cultural aspects influence people's idealism, assuming that ideologies and cultures are two different concepts.

For example, the owl in Western culture represents wisdom, whereas in Arab culture it is a symbol of pessimism. So, the definition of ideology is debatable.

Almijrab (2006, p. 382) states that "behind all linguistic choices, culturally pre-established patterns of culture can control their status as unexamined, routinized, self-critical common-sense assumptions" Almijrab makes it clear that culture can be viewed as a cluster of ideologies that shape an individual's behavior. He speculates that (ibid, pp.382383) "ideology is simply another way of referencing the worldview of a particular culture".

Ideology is most commonly used to refer to someone other than ourselves. In this regard, Van Dijk of Munday (2007, p.196) argues that "few people in the West or elsewhere describe our belief systems and practices as ideologies". Thus, an ideology is a system of beliefs, values, and interests shared by members of a particular social attitude or knowledge.

Let these beliefs be social expressions. They have the same common cultural background that underlies all cognition within the same group. Members of that society set these values and norms in their philosophies. For example, the differences between Arab and Western cultures represent two completely different idealisms. Palestinians see Israelis as enemies trying to occupy their land, but Israelis are considered foreigners who are not eligible for Jerusalem. Mason (1994) asserted that

idealism is "a set of beliefs and values that inform the worldview of individuals and institutions and help interpret events, facts, etc." (p. 25). Ideology represents the thoughts of each individual, and it differs from one another, for instance, some ideas can be the ultimate truth for some people, and the opposite for others.

So it would be impossible to talk about ideology without social expression. People may not be aware that their ideology is influenced by their ideology because it is inherited in the unconscious part of the personality. An ideology embedded in convention might be naturalized automation to some extent “So it is the work of the unconscious. Recent translational studies reveal various variations of texts that will have certain ideological consequences. The translation is therefore expressed through the dominant ideology of a given society. The emergence of ideology has been an important issue in translation studies. Many translators, such as Heberman (1973), van Dijk (1991), and Fairclough (1995a), described the concept of idealism in the Cambridge Advanced Dictionary as "a set of beliefs and principles underpin political systems, political parties, and organizations. Thing". The ideology comes in cultural and political norms and/or people's values. In other words, it looks like an expression of force. It is a system that constitutes and controls power in society, and Eagleton (1991, p. 273) plays a role called "a series of speculative strategies to justify power." Thus, any discourse intends to give legitimacy to the authority that it lies underneath. Ideology plays an important role in translation since translators are affected by their ideologies

2.2.1The Structure of Ideologies

Another subject that is neglected in traditional ideological studies is the structure itself. We may specifically discuss the ideology of liberalism or socialism, but its analysis must require clarification of its 'content' and its internal organization. There is now no general theory of the cognitive organization of this ideology. However, analysis of their social functioning and ideological discourse as an expression of the goals and interests of social groups provides some suggestions for what an ideological schema is and that organizes ideological beliefs. These schemas can be considered to consist of the following basic categories (Van Dijk 1998):

• Identity: Who are we? Who belongs to us? Who is a member and who can join?

• Activities: What do we (have to) do? What is our role in society?

• Goals: What is the goal of our activities?

• Norms and values: What are the norms of our activities? What is good or bad for us?

• Group relations: Who are our friends and our enemies?

• Resources: What material or symbolic resources form the basis of our (lack of) power and our position in society?

Since this is a very general schema and lays out the basic beliefs of an ideological group, can also be considered as the structure of the group's overall self-image and its relationship to other groups. In general, but not always, such self-images of ideological groups are positive, while those of out-groups are negative. Thus, a typical polarization structure of an ideology with an organized representation such as Us versus Them. This is because the nature of the polarized ideology is striking between those ideologies in which the goals and interests of social groups are at stake, as in the case of neo-liberalism versus socialism, or between sexism and feminist ideologies, and the expert group (professors and journalists) As in the case of the ideology shared by others), the polarization of is small.

2.2 Language and ideology:

Language is essential for the expression of ideas. Luke argues that when influential people use it, language will gain power. There is a strong relationship between language and power. According to AlMijrab, culture can be considered a cluster of ideologies that formalize an individual's attitude.

Translation, like any other linguistic activity created by power relations, has always been for a specific purpose. Schaffer (2003) argues that all translations are ideological because "the choice of text and the use of a continuation text is determined by the interests, goals, and purposes of the social agent" (p. 23). . While he/she works on texts, many factors influence the translator mainly his/her ideology.

Schaffer also explains that the translator's ideology and the dominant ideology of the society in which he/she lives can contribute to the establishment of any final work. This can be presented both at the lexical level and at the grammatical level. For example, the choice or avoidance of certain words, i.e. positive self-expression, negative other expressions. At the grammatical level, as it is mentioned that translators are always dominated by their ideology, deviance occurs by using a passive structure rather than a positive structure that reflects the representation of the institution.

Ideology is presented in a variety of ways and ideology is said to have been made and acquired in society in various discourse structures, such as texts and talks, and discourse, Political discourse is one of these discourses aimed at providing specific beliefs and values. According to Macdonnell (1988 p.59), this continues to become important when the media interferes, as it plays an important role in the creation of the ideological vision of the world. Even political discourse is ideologically influenced.

Media documents often contain ideological elements to achieve a specific political purpose. Crateau and Hoynes (2003) observe that the news media reflects the ideas of institutions that provide their interests. That is, as a result of the translators running media institutions not being free from ideology and political constraints, translation products are dominated by political and ideological factors. This is explained in the next section.

2.2.1Discourse and Ideology

The social cognitive system mentioned above not only provides a partial theory of ideology, but also provides a clear basis for theories of generation and understanding of discourse and other social institutions. At present, stories and texts are first created and understood in terms of mental models that account for the subjective nature of individual of discourse and action. Planning or understanding discourse and other actions is interpreting the mental model. To do so as a member of a community or social group, these mental models each feature specific instances of socially shared beliefs such as knowledge and ideology. The ideological discourse reveals a structure that generally highlights the underlying attitudes and the polarized structures of ideologies. These polarizations, on the other hand, are discourses at all levels, from sound and visual structure to the superficial meaning of syntax and vocabulary, the basic meaning of action, the level for telephones, and the dimensions. May affect. On the one hand, it cuts off the other levels, as in the case of rhetoric of sound (e.g. dark) and meaning (like taxable words, euphemisms or metaphors). The rest of this chapter is to explain and further develop the theory of idealistic discourse.

Context Models:

However, to explain idealistic discourse, we first need another important level, that is, a subjective representation of the communication situation. Language users and social actors, in a general form, not only the subjective spiritual model of the event in which they think or speak but also the very behaviour and environment in which they are

currently participating. That is, you need to set up a subjective context model. The context model consists of spatiotemporal settings, participants 'current identities and roles, relationships with participants, current social behaviours and goals, and representations of participants' knowledge and idealism. (Van Dijk 2008a, 2009).

This contextual model is important to explain the production of interactions with socially relevant discourse. Thus, a newspaper editorial should not only represent the newspaper's ideology, but be appropriate as an editorial as opposed to a news article, letter to the editor, advertisement, or politics Speech.

For the explanation of ideological discourse, the context model is particularly relevant for describing how ideological discourse adapts to the context of communication. Adapt to her current identity or role and characterize the recipient's identity or role's current text and conversational goals, specifically the recipient's ideology. It is not trivial that much, but this feminist does not always speak or write as feminists. Then such discourse adapts to the audience.

This is context-dependent, and very basically the same discourse or discourse trait can be intended or understood as a racist (or sexist) in one communication context, as evidenced by a joke about the use of black and are doing Word's by the black youth himself, and when white horses were used. The other words have few per se racist discourse characteristics. They are not always racist to be used in specific communication situations but are characterized by, for example, the speaker's racist beliefs (Van Dijk 1984, 1987, 1991 1993).

This is an explanation of racist discourse, suggesting that we have something to say about the practices of racist (or anti-racist) rather than talking about racist people in general.

Racism to the ruling regime is defined as groups that share racist beliefs. However, this belief is expressed only in specific contexts, not consistently in all discourses and other social institutions of group members. Therefore, as well as other idealisms, contextual texts, conversations, and actions are the basis of the daily rebirth of racism.

As with all mental models, the context model can be ideological in its own right. For example, journalists can either be sexist in writing sexist or racist articles about women and blacks or interact directly with women and blacks in a racist way.

In that case, they have a representation of the recipient, based on the ideology of sexists and racists. For example, feeling that you are better than your opponent. That is not only a derogatory term for adults but also very subtle changes in voice tone,

intonation, volume, gestures, gaze, and other aspects of body language and subtle meanings of body language. On the other hand,We now point out the idealistic working people as a socially shared belief system, while the ideological attitudes and individual mental models are composed of socially positioned idealistic discourses. Has an overview of the general theory of idealistic discourse. On the other hand, other social practices. In the processing of others of idealism, the social, political, and institutional aspects of the context of ideological discourse (eg, parliament, political parties, journalists, media and textbooks and school teachers and professors, and many other ideologies. From among the practices and social sites of. These broader, macroscopic, and political explanations to the ideology can now be associated with micro-level discourse and other social practice details. It may also be related to the intellectual character of the working people of the idealism of individual application from the group's belief system and spirit. It is a model of individual group members. Therefore, we are general of the idealistic system. Collective personality and social ideals explain not only the role of groups but also how such systems are expressed, used, and reproduced by members in concrete contextual practices.

2.3Translation

Amateurs are usually unaware that they are reading translated text. If they are aware of that fact (unknown), it is often due to mistranslations or explicit mention of translation errors. In these cases, translation is, among other things, the process of replacing words and expressions in one language with corresponding words and expressions in another language. With activity, translation and interpretation have existed for centuries. There is a long thought tradition, and the vast majority of opinions on translation have been expressed over the centuries.

However, it is only after the mid-20th century that translation research itself has developed into an academic discipline. The theoretical principles underlying the teaching of explanation, observation, and translation were formulated. The translation is a socio-political activity as a cognitive process and as a product, and researchers approach the subject from various angles and it has0077 been studied by applying various methods and concepts with various purposes (translation studies, for example, Gentler 1993, See Contributions to Stolze 1994, Baker 1998, Munday 2001, Kittel et al 2004, SnellHornby 2006, Pym 2009, and Venuti 2004.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the study of translation (applied) linguistics was highly influenced, and the study of translation was considered a branch of linguistics. The translation is the process of conveying meaning through language transcoding

(Catford 1965 et al.), studied as a linguistic phenomenon. Since the 1970s, insights, and approaches from textual linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and communication studies have been adopted and used by translation studies.

Functionalist approaches define translation as a purposeful activity (Reiss and Vermeer 1991, Nord 1997) or as translatorial action (Holz-Mänttäri 1984) which is initiated by a translation commission, resulting in a target text which is appropriately structured for its specified purpose, and realized by a translator as an expert in text production for transcultural interaction.

Another great impetus was the study of technical translations inspired by comparative literature. Holmes outlined two main purposes in explaining the field of what he called "translational studies" (Holmes 1988, 71) to explain these phenomena and establish the general principles of predicting (Holmes 1988, 71). By comparing and explaining translations of the same text in a single language or different languages, we indicated how social and historical conditions influenced translation behavior in the predominantly receiving social culture. has been understood as the contextualized social behavior of being (Toury1995). Experience and historical perspectives of studied the position of translated literature in a culture at a specific time and its function for that culture (cf. Multisystem Theory, Even Zohar 1978), as well as the effects of economic and ideological factors on the production and acceptance of translations (see Sponsored Concepts, Lefevere 1992).

Since the early 1990s, the field of translation studies has been heavily inspired by cultural studies, anthropology, post-structuralism, postmodernism (Bassnett and Lefevere 1990, 12 refer to "cultural transformation" in translation. Research).

This approach carries out a variety of trends and challenges. Nevertheless, Arrojo (1998) shares:

[…] common ground a radical distrust of the possibility of any intrinsically stable meaning that could be fully present in texts [...] and, thus, supposedly recoverable and repeated elsewhere without the interference of the subjects, as well as the cultural, historical, ideological or political circumstances involved. (Arrojo 1998, 25)

Translation is defined as a form of regulation regulated as socio-political practice (Venuti 1995). Translation can therefore be a form of political action and participation to overcome asymmetric cultural exchanges (e.g., Tymoczko 1999, 2000, 1992, Baker 2006,

Bassnett and Trivedi 1999, Tymoczko and Gentzler)... As a result, the traditional notion of translation in postmodern theory has been replaced by the notion of visible interventionism as an invisible transmission of meaning. These views are highlighted by Timochzko and Gentzler in the following citation:

Translation thus is not simply an act of faithful reproduction but, rather, a deliberate and conscious act of selection, assemblage, structuration, and fabrication – and even, in some cases of falsification, refusal of information, counterfeiting, and the creation of secret codes. (Tymoczko and Gentzler 2002, xxi).

Translation is also defined as text production, shifts the text to the canter of attention, and the concepts of textually, context, culture, purpose of communication, function, text form, genre, convention of the genre, etc. Mason 1990, 1997, Neubert and Shreve 1992). In the 1970s towards the end of the traditional source text-centric approach was supplemented (and partially goal, purpose, goal, purpose).

In summary: Today's translation studies are no longer interested in investigating whether the translation was "faithful" to the original text. Instead, the focus is on society, culture, communication practices, the culture of translation and translation and the importance of the philosophy, the external politics of translation, the relationship between translation behavior and sociocultural factors. it is generally recognized the complexity of translation phenomena, increased concentration of social causality and human activity, internal structure, and more effectiveness. A recent sociological approach has been applied to translation studies and is primarily based on Bourdieu's work (see, for example, the contributions of Wolf and Fukari 2007). In this way, you can gain insight into each role and power relationship of the actual agents involved in institutional practices and complex translation processes (see, for example, contributions of Milton and Bandia 2009). These factors are also associated with translation research from the media and the ties of political institutions (e.g. governments, political parties, embassies).

2.3.1Meaning and translation

The first aim in the translation process is to afford an equivalent meaning of a text into the target language a text is constructed through the combination of units of meaning that is to say a translator has to tack into consideration the closest natural equivalent that can be found in defining translation New Mark says " rendering the meaning of a text into another language in a way that the author intended the text" Nida and Taber() further explain that translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language text Nida and Taber has categorized meaning into two types ,referential

meaning and connotative one Zaky () mentions that referential meaning is also known as meaning of reference it refers to objects process and abstract relation it is the "lexical" or "denotative meaning " the way in which a translator depict this types of meaning lies in his her ability to capture certain markers such as syntactic and semantic marking ,for instance in the syntactic marking and grammatical structure controls the meaning of word:

A	B
They look like angels	You Will like him
He has bad acts	She acts the role perfectly

In Colum a the Word like acts are nouns which are translated أفعال مثل,but in column the same words are considered as verbs like:acts with different meaning and translated as يمثل ,يعجبthe grammatical form of the Word mentioned above refers to the intended meaning depending on the semantic marking refers to the meaning of words which can be obtained through their relationship with other elements in the sentence the meaning is determined according to the context and the segmental relation of these elements

C	D
The boy runs fast	His handis small
The water runs through its path	All hands down

The same words used in column c,d, however each noun and verbs stand for different meaning, thus the same grammatical structure may convey various meaning,depending on the other grammatical forms in the sentence. on the other hand, the connotative meaning reflects the sender emotional and personal state.

the meaning of a word is not merely determined by its concrete transcription, but it also involves the words producer emotional and psychological characteristics. it goes beyond the denotative meaning of the texts, it also affects the way readers perceive meanings depending on how a word has been used over time or the context, in which it occurs terms may have positive negative or neutral connotation, it depends on the individuals using it that is to say socio-cultural and personal implications (ideological and emotional) may determine the real meaning in this respect. Alejandra Patricia has stated "we are not dealing with words in certain time-space, sociopolitical situation, most importantly it is the cultural aspect of the text that we should take into account.

The process of transferring i.e., recoding across cultures should consequently allocate corresponding attributes Via _ a via the target cultures, to ensure credibility in the eyes of the target reader meaning of a word in the translation process is determine through its denotative meaning as well as it is a socio-cultural implication in certain implication ".

2.3.2Ideology and Translation

The enforcement of ideology in the translation is old like translation history (Karoubi, 2005). The translation is the continuation of communication with other language products to create a congenial image of the original text.

Political defence is one of the language facilities (expressing genres) working for communication organizations in a particular social context to interpret documents for certain recipients by the language of the political discourse. Schaffner (2014) shows the "research object in translation research is not a traditional language, human activity in another cultural context" (p.136). It has become important that there is a change of language structures on cultural barriers and understanding between languages. In addition to the functional approach, which was handed over by some recent scholars, there are some postmodern trends in the English-speaking community of translation scholars, a descriptive analysis focused on the external translation of the factors, such as B. Censorship of power relations, consciousness advantages of translation, according to FawCett (1998), "Over the centuries, individuals, individuals, and organizations have applied their specific beliefs to the production of certain effects in the translation". He explained that "a conscious approach to translations in some of the earliest examples of the United States translation" (FAWCETT, 1998, page 106107). Lefevere (1992B) says that "translation of a root document is rewritten, a certain ideology reflects, and a certain moral and thus literary operations to work on a certain way to a specific path "(Lefevere, 1992b, P. VII). For Hatif and Mason ideology (1997) including "assumptions, beliefs, and values shared by social groups". They create a distinction between the "ideology of translation" and "translation of ideology". In the past, the primary orientation has been mentioned in the past that the translator was operated in connection with the social and cultural context, and then mentioned the mediation level, which was sensibly provided by a translator of the student documents. "Mediation" is defined as "Levels that translators affect the

transfer process, indicating their own knowledge and beliefs on Word processing" (Hatim and Mason, 1997, as mentioned in Hatim and Matnag, 2004, p.102103). Therefore, it can be said that there is a close relationship between ideology and translation.

. As a result, it can be said that there is a close relationship between ideology and translation. Hence, all translations are conducted to achieve certain purposes, through rearrangement of political muse

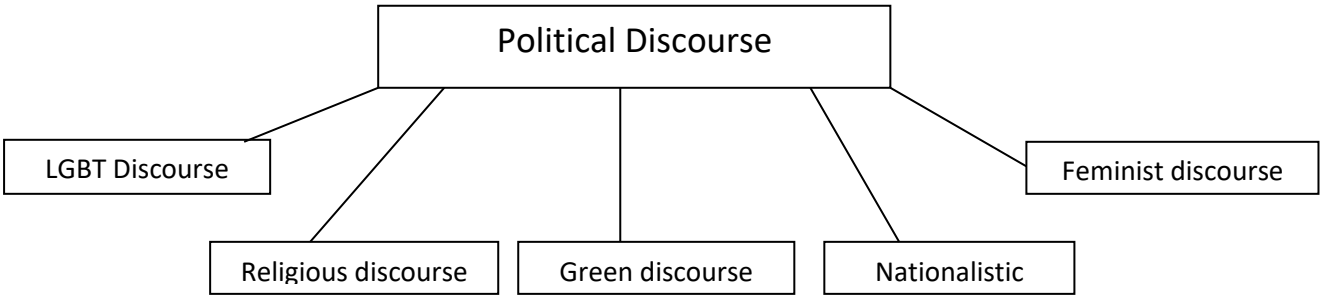
2.4Political discourse:

Crystal (2006) defines discourse as "a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than a sentence, a series of utterances that constitute a recognizable speech event' (p.148). A discourse is a socially determined entity, a specific principle of an audio system in which reality is differentiated and expressed over a specific period of time. According to Foucault (1972), it is a practice that is a substance historically given by the exercise of power relations. It is a communication realized by ‘practice’ which is a discourse. The term 'discourse' refers to a formal way of thinking expressed through and by language. It also represents a certain type of social boundary that determines what to say about a particular issue. There are many kinds of discourses in a particular society. The opposing discourses are struggling to dominate each other. Finally, certain discourses are taking a dominant position. This phenomenon is called Discursive Dominance (Sharma, 2011).

Dominant Discourse (Gee, 1989) is a discourse type that is superior to other discourses and reduces the meaning and selectivity of the so-called dependent minor discourse approach. Dominant Discourse is a discourse of people who occupy a dominant position in the social, political, and hierarchical hierarchy. Dominant Discourse is a way to provide ideas and types of actions for a particular problem. It is the sum of the specific types of sounds and their behavioural patterns that are most commonly propagated and contained in a particular society. These types of discourse reflect the idealism of a group of people who have relatively more power than others. The dominant group forces other members of society to accept their own determined behaviours and language patterns as a standard. Whereas dominant discourse has the ability to turn words into actions, minor (opposite) discourse is less likely to turn words into actions and is forced to oppose the dominant discourse. The political discourse can be defined as a participant in a communication act that actually gives a particular meaning and influences or persuades others. In other words, political

discourse can be defined as an operational language strategy to achieve a concrete (idealistic) goal. The political discourse can include both formal discussions, speeches, and hearings and informal dialogues for politics with families (Liebes& Ribak, 1991).

Discourse (General) Categories Assuming that it can be divided into various subcategories (or subgenres), the schema of political discourse can be formulated as:



As it can be seen from the above-given schema, each type of discourse at the same time represents a discourse of a particular segment/group of society. Hence, each segment (based on professional, class (socio-economic), gender divisions) produces discourses that are typical to them. Discourses produced by those segments are the reflections of their ideological stances. Therefore, a specific link between ideology (worldview) and discourses can be established from this point, "for people acquire, express and reproduce their ideologies largely by text or talk, a discourse analytical study of ideology is most relevant" (Van Dijk, 2006). As for the notion of political discourse, it can be identified as an intentional act which in every individual case is meant to reach certain objectives and those objectives, as a rule, are of a material character; in other words: production of a particular (political) discourse serves a purpose of articulating, protecting/preserving, challenging/deconstructing certain interests. Hence, the link: ideology, expressed in discourse(s) serves material goals. To make the statement clear, for example, LGBT (or Feminist) discourse articulates (their) lack of rights while trying to challenge (or in some cases – deconstruct) the status quo which is a manifestation of interests of those segments which the former ones are trying to challenge (in this case, discourses, which LGBT and Feminist segments and discourses produced by them try to challenge, would be: religious and/or nationalistic discourses, just like the Green/environmentalist discourse challenges the discourse of established capitalist system).

Description of Political Discourse

Confining political discourse to institutionally constrained texts and political stories, the next task is to systematically describe the genres belonging to the domain. There is no simple enterprise that rivals the building of other genres. Consider, for example, a debate in Parliament. What specific and unique discourse characteristics define such discourse (see Van Dijk 2000 for an introduction to characteristics of general discourse)? What is their subject? It is unlikely, but because discussions in Congress can be about almost any topic in society that you think politics has fun and relevance. Perhaps the only (ambiguous) restrictions that can come to mind are those for the exercise of public rights in general, especially those that require collective decision-making, policies, regulations, or laws.

Perhaps their style, such as their choice of vocabulary? As with other kinds of institutional discourse, there are often, but few, general formal constraints. Few words are used only by politicians, but others may also share jargon with bureaucrats (ministers). There are also some consciousness formulas for addressing, speaking, and addressing other MPs, but of course, this alone does not define a genre. The overall form of the discussion? It would be surprising if politicians follow the categories and rules of discussion with their own interactions. Therefore, the parliamentary debate is not much different from other debates, such as the annual shareholders' meeting of a large corporation. As with other institutional and organizational meetings, there are tight schedules and turn allocations by the chairman of an established capitalist regime).

A contextual description

It is clear that the type of political discourse is based on the ("linguistic") attributes of text and conversation, although there may be fairly typical suggestions, stylistic, and mutual constraints in parliamentary debate. To conclude no good evidence can be found. Similar to other board meetings, programs, or campaigns the same applies to government meetings, this program, or election campaign. Then, recalling that the definition of the genre of political discourse was defined from the perspective of professional politicians and political institutions, it can be concluded that the explanation of the genre of political discourse should not occur so much at the next level. I can do it. Rather at the context level. So, first of all, the parliamentary debate is largely (almost slightly) defined by the fact that the participants are members, and (a) it is occurring in the parliamentary body. Second, what is achieved by such

discussions is, above all, the political acts of legislation and policymaking. Third, the outcome of the debate is defined in certain institutional terms such as political decision-making legislation, policy-making, and elections. Many other characteristics of political discourse are defined in the following syntactic (not "text") categories:

(a) Global domain: Politics (b) Implemented global actions: legislation, policy mailing lists, etc. (c) Global environment (lower house, parliament, etc.) (d) Political actions in regions that have achieved (d): Consent heading, Opposition "action" etc.

2.4.1Politics and political discourse

Aristotle famously characterized human beings as ‘political animals’ (politico zoon) who live in a polis (Greek polis, meaning ‘state'). Any human community is determined by interaction and relationships, including power relationships. Studies of politics have therefore often explained politics in relation to power. Chilton (2004) speaks of two broad strands as follows:

On the one hand, politics is viewed as a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it. […] On the other hand, politics is viewed as cooperation, as the practices and institutions that society has for resolving clashes of interest over money, influence, liberty, and the like. (Chilton 2004, 3).

Whether in struggle or cooperation, "politics cannot be carried out without language" (Chilton and Schäffner 1997, 206). Human interactions are largely linguistic, and linguistic interactions are determined by being included in sociocultural, historical, ideological, and institutional conditions. In relation to politics, we find that certain political situations and processes (discourse practices such as parliamentary debate, politics, media briefing) have different discourse types (or genres) of discourse organizations and texts. It can be said that it determines the structure. Political discourse is realized as a complex form of human activity.

Burkhardt (1996) suggests various differences between what conveys about politics (for examples, what bar people, in general, are talking about election results) and political discourse in the mass media., and political communication (i.e., Discourse that began with the political system). More specifically, discourses that began with the political system are created and delivered by politicians because they are a tool for policymaking, and the genres (e.g., party declarations) and political communication, explanations, and justification can be subdivided into justifying genres. Decisions made by politicians and generally distributed (e.g., campaign speeches, New Year's

speeches by the head of state). Politics as a form of action (see also Palonen 1993) integrally includes discourse practices that create and eliminate opportunities for action. This means that the availability of the discourse space inaction itself is the subject of debate. Especially in a dictatorship, the publication of the text may be restricted if it does not meet the official principles of the governing party. The media plays an important role in propagating politics.

2.4.2 Manipulation in political texts

Manipulation of political text translation has also evolved into many research areas. Williams (2007) describes the German national competition in English in the 19th century and compares the electrical details of Wordsworth with his German translation Freiligrath to show the textual realization of such competition. Freiligrath`s selection procedure and modern German to select When Williams was politically charged by Wordsworth for translation, apart from text analysis of Freiligrath`s translation practices (e.g., translation when including meters, images, etc.) Investigate the influence of the people of. There was competition and hostility for the Germans to accept Wordsworth`s poems. We conclude that the interpretation is possible only in the modern historical and cultural context.

Baker (2006) provides an integrated and fully developed framework for political discourse analysis. Since this method is complex, this framework will be discussed in more detail next. This model serves as a resource for describing features of texts that may not appear in translated political texts. Actually, Baker limits her approach to stories and doesn`t rely too heavily on the discovery of textual language.

Baker`s approach is interdisciplinary in nature and is based on some theories. Its starting point is the premise that in today`s globalized world, the resolution of disputes, such as political disputes, in principle spreads across national borders, and thus inevitably follows translation and interpretation activities. According to Baker, power exists only in situations where one or more parties are compelled to act against their will and interests. Confrontation, Baker (2006:1) asserts that evolution then occurs when opposing interest parties intend to "weak each other with opposing goals, conflicting interests, or fundamentally different values."

I think I would like to demonstrate that Baker translation itself can function either by integrating the theory of the types of stories, the theory of evaluating the effectiveness of such stories, and the theory of the translator`s attitude toward agreeing or rejecting

the reproduction of the ideological content of the text, There are tools in the hands of the political elite that create one (and consequently one-sided) truth and reality, and thus can enforce certain social and political orders on citizens or vice versa, translation is a tool to combat such things.

Baker provides a framework for navigating translations through text production. It contributes to the generation and publicity of politically imposed stories, the dissemination of such stories, and the resistance to the production and dissemination of these stories. Baker (2006: 3) is a human Fisher (1987) before linguistically realizing a continuous example of the everyday story in which we live, adopting the perspective assumed in the theory of communication with society.) Defined in the resurrection. Communication is a narrative in nature and extends the definition to integrate virtually all types of discourse. This broad definition allows you to search for discourses of different genres in different media.

Regarding the possibility of manipulating westerns in the course of translation, Baker describes four techniques that may influence large reception according to Somers and Gibson (1994). Temporary T-shirts, relationships, causality, and optional usefulness are factors influencing the acceptance of stories. One such example is common in mediated communications and translations sent by the mass media. Here are 4 more methods established by Baker.

While not necessarily depicting an actual sequence of events, a temporary tee is a unique, subjective, and personal interpretation and sequence of the sequence of events included in the story. Such stories are generated through an individual's perception of the events contained in a given story. A temporary tee in a story allows the translator to interpret the text data and the logical meaning contained in the text. For example, if you change the order of events as a result of a translation, text in the target language may have a different meaning than what appears in the source text.

Relation refers to the interrelationships of thinking in the story. A case should constitute one story (if the narration is involved, it should constitute one story logically and thematically). In addition, the interpretation of all occasions of a particular grandeur is exclusively possible in light of all other designated splendid events. Translation is very important because, for example, selecting a specific lexical item from a text in the target language will likely trigger an association of a particular story that is different from the association of a story in the source language community. This feature can be easily used for political reasons (as war propaganda)

when using handpicked revises to bring up references to public documents established on the political agenda.

In addition, the causal expression that conveys the ethical meaning is related to the importance of the story case, the story is related to the story by pondering and describing the facts of the case rather than simply listing it (Baker). 2006: 67). Event weights can be modified through event translation, motif analysis, and evaluation to generate intentionally modified causal expression patterns in the target language text. The last element of Pan Theory is the narrative. The option monopoly contains certain events, while other events are consciously or generate stories, these events are excluded from the final version of the story. Without knowing it, it represents a process. This has expanded in terms of large-scale translations. Choose when to translate the source culture story (i.e., when). These options can easily encourage politicians and journalists as political actors to create false images and, worse, to create an enemy culture through deliberate monopoly. You can easily contribute. Intentionally choosing specific idealistic or political goals and events (see option mapping above) the 5aker method is based on multidisciplinary interrelation theory, power studies 1, ideology, and political translation. It is a model of how to show what you have to do.

In addition, regarding the reception of the story, Baker identified behaviors that include possible changes in the characteristics of the translated text. The purpose of changing certain characteristics of the target text is to renegotiate the characteristics of a certain story. Generate a politically imposed story in the context of the goal. "(Baker 2006: 105). This is a modification of the receiver by "consciously initiating a social, political or other movement or strategic movement to present a specific position within a specific perspective." It can be used as a means of being influenced and establishing reality (Baker 2006: 106). Baker mentioned the framework for this approach.

Baker examined four alternative framework schemes, the available methods are almost infinite, and the translation describes the potential uses of these methods. The first framework method, called Spatio-temporal planning, does not include modifying the translated text itself, but rather carefully selecting the appropriate translated texts to represent these texts. This effect is achieved by emphasizing the story and inserting it into the temporal and spatial context that fosters containment, and now establishes a connection with the story (Baker 2006: 112). Even if the case in the original story is set in a completely different time and space environment, it can also exert political influence.

A particularly common framework scheme related to the translation of literary works is that it selectively occupies text data, which may also have political implications. In this case, the original text is lost or added to suppress, emphasize, or improve some or more important aspects of the story encoded in the original text or publication. Built-in" (Baker 2006: 114). From the perspective of translation, this behavior can occur consciously or unconsciously and can serve political purposes. In this case, the label "shows the use of vocabulary elements, terms, and phrases to identify people, places, groups, events, and other key elements of the story (Baker 2006: 122). Because the name achieves a specific perspective, Belief, the fourth method of wording is called participant repositioning, which is part of the participant's speech and sociolinguistic characteristics. It means repositioning the magnificent person and the magnificent recipient's hierarchical position by changing the goal. Other characteristics are used in part to identify the language and characteristics of participants. It also creates a space for political manipulation through translation.

In summary, Baker's theoretical framework can be summarized in the discussion of various contexts and characteristics between texts. Some examples and methods of (possible) political manipulation. However, it does not theoretically depend on the exact textual implementation of examples of such operations. Instead, Baker described textual phenomena in their social, cultural, and political context. We believe that the analysis of the political manipulation of translated text for the sake of objectivity should include precise and objective instructions for the elements of the text that can be manipulated rather than provided. The only background is the social, cultural, and political background of these texts.

In the context of international translation practice, Schäffner (2001) took international politics as an example and used a very different method to explore how to generate mixed text through the translation process. Mixed texts are the result of conscious and thoughtful translation decisions. The text achieves its intended purpose in the context of its existence, and at the same time demonstrates the uniqueness and singularity of the text in the target culture. The strange reason for the translation is that the original genre does not exist in the target culture. There is no model text to guide the translator. Regarding political discourse, Schaffner said that one of the possible reasons for mixed texts is that internationalization can promote the diffusion of the source genre (possibly unknown) in the target language and culture. Therefore, it is called globalization. When using comparative text type analysis, mixed text will generally conclude that the displayed text conflicts with the existing specifications in the target language. This can allow the introduction of socially unacceptable/unacceptable

concepts into the target culture, so it can play a role in power plays and political persuasion. Based on previous research, we can conclude that translation can be deliberately used for political manipulation. With this in mind, the analysis of the translation should lead to contemporary social, cultural, political, and ideological characteristics, as well as the contextual realization and interpretation of the text of these characteristics.

2.5Media

The state and the people, as well as the media, belong to the main actors of political communication. The actual media called it "the fourth volume". The media can reach a large audience, and the speed at which a message reaches a large audience is one of the main values that govern the practice of journalism. If breaking news is installed and expected today around the clock, speed is even more important.

Recently, research in the mass media has grown significantly. First, it was the print media that provided the basis for critical analysis. Some studies have examined the language of news agencies by highlighting specific vocabulary, syntax, and stylistic features (e.g., Liger 1995, Montgomery 2007). Comparative studies reveal differences in the language of high-quality papers compared to large ones, linking these differences to specific reader expectations (e.g Kress and Trew1978). In this regard, aspects such as the truth of reporting and the ethics of journalists were dealt with. Another area of interest is the analysis of ideologies reflected in media and text structures. For example, van Dijk (1985,1988,1991) and Fairclough (1995a, 1995b) can elucidate ideologies by examining how the ideology of the ruling elite is represented in the media and features of the language used in texts (passive sentences, etc.) showed you can. It was explained regarding racism in the British press (van Dijk 1991, Hodge and Kress 1993). In analysis for text processing in news production, van Dijk (1988, 114ff) performed five core operations: selection, playback, summarization, local conversion (addition, deletion, replacement, and substitution), stylistic and rhetorical formulation. Display a list. These steps are similar. Reconstruction strategies identified by Blackledge (2005) can be used in the same way to describe news production across language boundaries for additions, deletions, rearrangements, and alternatives:

Print media analysis is complemented by research on acoustic media such as radio and television, how linguistic and non-verbal messages combine to send messages and affect speaker voice, seating arrangements. You can perform specific functions that

are all meaningful, such as interviews and talk shows. Recently, "new media" has been particularly interested in the Internet. The analysis here also has a structural character, and the amount of information and the position of information are investigated in the combination of linguistic and non-verbal elements in multiple modal discourses (Kress and van Leeuwen 2001). Other aspects are related to information accessibility on the Internet, language use and / or control, and legal aspects. Bednarek (2006, 11f) presents eight major analytical approaches to the language of news discourse: the critical approach is the narrative / practical / style-theoretic approach, the corpus approach is the pragmatic approach, The diachronic approach, the social and linguistic approach, the cognitive approach, the interactive approach. Fetzer and Lauerbach's book (2007) includes a cross-linguistic comparative analysis focused on the realization of specific discourse features of a language. However, the role of translation was not covered in detail in all studies and was often not mentioned at all.

2.5.1News as discourse:

Hartley (1982:46) said that "news are made of stories", whereas Kress (1989:66) defines discourse as "a systematically organized set of statements that express the meaning and value of an institution". From this point of view, a discourse sets the rules for how it will be described for the organ that speaks it. It can be assumed that what characterizes discourse goes beyond the emergence of texts to personal and social characteristics, their beliefs, values, and world knowledge. That is, when examining discourse, one should pay attention to what Foucault (1977) calls “the subject of discourse”. This requires the discourse to be governed by a diverse system of "the exclusion and inclusion of, classification, sorting, and distribution of open conditions" (Crowley 1989:1)

For news to have any meaning now, it must be formed and read according to the various existing forces underlying news production, whether social or ideological. These forces enable the process of understanding by setting the parameters of the analytical framework. In this sense, Hartley (1982: 36) says, "All message encoding and decoding are socially determined in any way. There are response patterns and patterns of favourable meaning." In some cases, there is no doubt that all roads lead to Rome. Nevertheless, some roads are faster than others. That is, in order to make desirable reading practices ideologically compatible, news is presented through

desirable linguistic structures suitable for social and ideological structures. Consider this news item taken from various satellite channels.

كتائب شهداء الاقصى تبنت العملية الاستشهادية التي قام بها احد اعضائها في القدس الغربية و ادت الى جرح و قتل العديدمن الصهاينة في احد الاسواق الشعبية.

(Al-Jazeera Arab Satellite Channel)

Al-Aqsa martyrs brigades claim responsibility for the act of martyrdom which was executed by one of its members in west Jerusalem and resulted in the injury and killing of a number of Zionists.

The news was broadcast through the Al Jazeera Satellite Channel, an Arab private channel supporting the Palestinian cause. According to Islamic teachings, you can see that this kind of behaviour is fully justified because it is a temple to occupation. American Cable News Network CNN and UK satellite Channel Sky News are bringing the following news items to their viewers:

(2a) Al-Aqsa martyr brigades claim responsibility for the blast/suicide bomb which was implemented by one of its members in west Jerusalem and resulted in the injury and killing of many innocent people in a popular market.

The term "suicide, innocent people" used in the translation has the effect of accusing martyrdom of violence and crime, as well as fanaticism. The focus of such news reports is on managing the situation, as Beau Grande and Dressler (1981) say, that is, the dominant function of the text is to manage and adjust the situation in a way that favours the goals of the production of the text. In other words, The report sees equity seeing beyond the boundaries of "separation", this time also switching to "emotional incitement" and their own power to adjust. Therefore, pitch it at a level according to the evaluative tendency of the audience (Hatim 1997: 147).

I think the original (2) and translated version (2a) can be justified to deal with a particular audience of other perspectives and attitudes of the Middle East struggle, respectively.

We also need to be aware of the news state of manufactured products, which are commercial businesses designed as a means to disseminate a particular ideology.

News is trusted for its ability to mix certain interests in the form of given power with the general or national interests of the people, rather than acting as a voice for a part of society. Not surprisingly, news comes to function in a dominant ideological manner because of its adherence to fairness. This is beginning to be understood when, as a social institution, the news turns out to be more than just providing information about the potential to create an "atmosphere of opinion,". For the same reason, the news can be categorized by Althusser (1969) as various "national idealistic devices. It is this idea that asks about the institutional organization and the relation of ideology and news text format.

2.5.2. Political discourse and media.

You can find various genres represented by print media, including media coverage and death on various topics, sports coverage, advertising, fortune-telling, weather forecasts, and more. However, many texts are related to political topics. These texts are generally placed on the first page of high-quality newspapers, and readers (editorials) and comments are typical print media genres that play a specific role. These genres have the potential to influence public opinion and policymaking on politics by, as they provide assessments rather than simply reporting political events in a neutral manner. As a result of investigative journalism, cases of politicians resigning, often with the sentence on broadsheets, and the Watergate scandal, were recently exposed, with British lawmakers being exposed. Another example is the 2009 billing.

The editorial provides more background information, but above all, it provides a rating of the thematic political event, so the event itself is only briefly mentioned. Therefore, editors generally reconstruct existing news stories and, in the process of, add some elements and remove others from and rearrange some elements, Transform and evaluate this in the process of exchanging for something else. These re-scientific strategies are also used in other genres, such as interviews with news coverage. Every time the media reports on a political event or cites a politician's remark, the political discourse is delivered in the process of re-situation. This process translates messages and arguments. In addition to subtle linguistic variants such as integrating citations into the syntactic structure of a sentence, re-contextualization often involves "semantic filtering of part of the discourse" (Blackledge. 2005, p.121). The following example shows the process of putting it back and forth:

> *[…] Understandably, the chancellor was not so explicit. More than most, he knows how galling it must be for Mr. Brown to have to admit the demise of his fiscal pride and joy. But in a lecture*

> *at the Case Business School in the City of London, Mr. Darling ran up the white flag, saying that "to apply these rules rigidly in today's changed conditions would be perverse". The chancellor did his best, blaming "unprecedented global shocks" for the government's change of heart. This meant that "we need a new approach that is fit for these new times". The priority for the moment, he said, was to provide support for the economy. Reducing borrowing and debt would have to come later. No one doubts that these are extraordinary times, still less than the financial crisis is global in extent. But Mr. Darling's explanation was as much an excuse as a reason. […] For those expecting detail on what will replace the old fiscal framework, Mr. Darling's lecture was a let-down. That will be left to the pre-budget report later this year. (The Economist 1 November 2008, p. 33).*

This news report reports on reporter Alistair Darling's speech has a mix of direct and indirect citations and more generally combines the neutral report with the Prime Minister's claims and evaluation of government policy. The original speech in London is undisputedly deleted from its original context and now serves as the basis for a critical reflection and analysis of the broader context of the UK government's financial politics. Thus, the first genre (identified as explicitly mentioned lectures) was incorporated into a new genre in a newspaper report. There are also cross-text references of this excerpt, but this time it is a text that does not yet exist, that is, the report before the budget will be delivered later. This forward-looking Budget and pre-budget reporting are discourse events that occur on a regular basis and can be consulted for media reporting.

> *[…] This is not a speech about Europe though I am happy to take questions on it. Neither despite what you may read was this ever going to be a response to the interesting and important speech made by President Chirac to the German Parliament earlier this week. I will be setting out the British view as to Europe's future in a speech in the autumn. […]*
>
> (http://www.mediaculture-nline.de/fileadmin/bibliothek/blair_speech/blair_speech.pdf;last accessed 22 September 2009)

This excerpt shows that politicians are aware of what they are reporting in the media speech. Thus, references to this fact may be included (see "Whatever You Read")How to instruct the public on how to react to follow-up reports. What this example shows is

that the text and its discourse are it is possible that these existing texts often belonged to different genres and operated in different contexts. In this way, texts and discourses spread across genres, contexts, and action fields, and Forms a chain of link texts or discourses (Fairclough 1995a). Communication events will change as they move along the political and media chain (see Black ledge 2005, Immigration Theme). Whether some texts and demonstrations are cited repeatedly and/or most often from these chains of discourse are determined by the power struggle for specific opinions, beliefs, and ideologies. This also means that the particular kind of transformation that occurs in the process of re-context depends on the interests of the context in which the goal, value, and discourse practice are placed in the re-context (. Black ledge 2005, 122). When the media reports the news of other countries, the process of putting the back into the context occurs. In such cases, the original text and/or audio () of the foreign politician may be in a different language than the reporter uses for his report. The next section describes the process of putting these re-contexts across linguistic, cultural, and idealistic boundaries, and covers transformation strategies such as information selection, addition, omission, and reconstruction.

2.5.3Political discourse, media and translation

In other media, comparing other language versions of the same text reveals changes that cannot be explained by stylistic reasons alone. Let me give you two examples. The first example is the first of a joint article by French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner and British Foreign Minister David Miliband, which was published in English on October 14, 2007, in the International Herald Tribune and then provided for German translation from the website. It is a paragraph of. In French on the websites of the British Embassy in Germany and the French Embassy in the United Kingdom, see:

The world has reacted with horror to the Burmese regime's brutal crackdown against its own people. Monks, nuns, and ordinary citizens took to the streets peacefully in protest at the deterioration of the economic situation in the country. They were net with guns and batons. We cannot know for sure the number of those who were killed, but it is likely to be many more than the regime is willing to admit. 1...1 meanwhile, the persecution continues: The security forces carry out new raids and new arrests every night. [...]

> *MitEntsetzen hat die Welt auf das brutaleVorgehen des Regimes in Birmagegen sein eigenes Volk reagiert. Monche, Nonnen and nonnalcBurgerinnen and Barger waren auf die Strabegegangen, um friedlichgegen die Verschechterungihrerwirtschaftlichen Lage*

zuprotestieren. Das Regime reagiertemitGewehren und SchlagstOcken. Die genaueZahl der Todesopferkennenwirnicht, Aber sieliegtwahrscheinlichvielhohcr, als das Regime zuzugebenbereitist. [...].

Whereas the agent is left implicit in Whey were met with guns and batons' and in 'the persecution continues', the German version has an explicit reference to 'the regime' in both cases (Das Regime reagiertemitGewehren and Schlagstocken' — Literally: The regime reacted with guns and batons; `setzt das Regime seine Repressalien fort' — Literally: The regime is continuing its repressive measures). It could be argued that as a result of such a strategy, the active role of the regime has been put more in the foreground. The French version of this text has the same passive structure as the English text, cf.:

La brutalité avec laquelle In régime birman a réprimé son propre people nous a tous horrifies. Des moines. Des nonnes et des citoyens ordinaires, descendus pacifiquement dans la rue pour protester contre Ia situation économique du pays, ont été accueillis à coups de fusils et de gourdins. L'entre exact des morts et des blesses reste inconnu et il est probablement beaucoup plus élève que celui avancée par les autorités. [...] Et, pendant ce temps, les persécutions continuent : les forces de sécurité procèdent chaque nuit a de nouveaux raids et à de nouvelles arrestations […]

La brutalité avec laquelle In régime birman a réprimé son propre people nous a tous horrifies. Des moines. Des nonnes et des citoyens ordinaires, descendus pacifiquement dans la rue pour protester contre Ia situation économique du pays, ont été accueillis à coups de fusils et de gourdins. L'entre exact des morts et des blesses reste inconnu et il est probablement beaucoup plus élève que celui avancée par les autorités. [...] Et, pendant ce temps, les persécutions continuent : les forces de sécurité procèdent chaque nuit a de nouveaux raids et à de nouvelles arrestations […]

The full German text does not reflect the important role of the administration, so it is said that the German translation deliberately chose such a strategy to show its political attitude and participation. Not really justified. However, in the following example, I've only extracted the excerpt, not the published full text. For example, former Russian President Vladimir Putin interviewed reporters from G8 countries in June 2007. Newspapers and magazines from various countries were invited, a reporter was

dispatched, and the interview was conducted in Putin. I lived with a simultaneous interpreter and lasted for several hours. As expected, various newspapers reported in different ways in this interview in terms of content, quantity, focus, and layout (see Schaffner 2008, media coverage for a detailed analysis). You can see all the scenarios in Russian from the website of the Russian daily Kommersant invited to the interview. Information Clearing House is a unique word, a complete copy of the English interview with a total of 19,259 words. All other newspapers have a much shorter text, from Le Figaro's 1,461 words to Der Spiegel's 2291 words. The information selected for publication varies and is primarily based on the political interests of the country. There are also differences in the way the information is arranged. During the Interview, Putin asked about the role of democracy in Russia. His answer is that he compares Russia to other countries and his opinions are many. A reference to Guantanamo is included. A detailed micro-level analysis of some newspapers reveals striking

Differences:

Since the complete German text does not reflect a significantly fore grounded role for the regime, it would not really be justified to say that the German translator chose such a strategy deliberately in order to show his or her own political attitude and engagement. In the following example, however, it was not the complete text that was published, but only extracts. The example comes from an interview which the former Russian President Putin gave to a selected group of journalists from the G8 countries on I June 2007. One newspaper or magazine from each country had been invited to send one journalist, and the interview, was conducted in Putin's residence, with simultaneous interpreting, and lasted for several hours. As expected, various newspapers reported differently about this interview, in terms of content, quantity, focus and layout (for a more detailed analysis see Schaffner 2008, in press). A complete transcript in Russian is available on the website of Kommersant, the Russian daily newspaper which had been invited to the interview. Information Clearing House has - in its own words - a full transcript of the interview in English, with a total length of 19,259 words. All the other newspapers have much shorter texts, ranging from 1,461 words in Le Figaro to 2,291 words in Der Spiegel. The information selected for publication differs and is determined mainly by the national political interests. There are also differences in the way the information has been arranged.

In the course of the interview, Putin was questioned about the role of democracy in Russia. In his answer, he compared Russia to other countries, and his comments al.

contain a reference to Guantanamo. A detailed micro-level analysis of some of the newspapers reveals striking differences:

Information Clearing House	Just look at what's happening in North America, it's simply awful: torture, homeless people, Guantanamo, people detained without trial and investigation
Der Spiegel	Amerika wirdgefoltert, zumBeispiel in Guantanamo,
Spiegel International	The Americans tort= at Guantanamo,
Times Online	"Let us look what is happening in North America. It is horrible -- torture, the homeless, Guantanamo, detention without normal court proceedings."
Le Figaro	Figaro Voyez les Etats-Unis : des tortures horribles, des sans-abris, Guantanamo.
Globe and Mail	Let us see what is happening in North America: Just horrible torture. The homeless. On mono Detentions without normal court proceedings
Corriere della Sera	Sera Per esempio not non abbiamo la pena di moonsnemmeno i senza easa, Guantanamo, la tortura

Changes in syntax and semantic structure modify focus and rating. The International Clearing House presents a list of what's happening in North America, which means it's an act that doesn't fit into a democratic society. The English version is very similar to the Russian version published by Kommersant. The Times, Le Figaro (reduced a bit here), Globe and Mail (in a slightly different order) use the same list. The International Clearing House and Times are all rated as terrible (or "terrible"), while in Le Figaro, Globe and Mail only "torture" is modified by the rating adjective. A deformation, referring only to Spiegel's German and English advisors `, reflect metastatic changes. In the German version (literally: Theme is torture applied in the United States, for example, Guantanamo), the advisor company's passive is used to emphasize the behavior and expand the space in which this behavior occurs. Cis America `). Online

Spiegel International uses aggressive writing to focus on torture (“Americans”) and areas of behavior designated by Guantanamo. Patin at Corriere Della Sera speaks Russian. Country. Does focusing on the actors at Spiegel International reflect the intentional intention to inform the reader of the tragic behavior? It can be argued that the decision to combine this part of the interview with the modified structure and leave it in the published version further accentuates this claim (Spiegel also has the main title, " I chose "I'm a Tree Democrat", excerpted from Russia's democracy issues and related interviews, while Globe and Mail chose Tutin as a major area threatening Europe, and the full text is Armed. Focus on Russia's missile deployment and potential issues. New Cold War). DavidsMedienkritik, one of the associations and groups that monitors the media and exposes falsely biased press cases, has repeatedly accused Spiegel International of being considered anti-American and mistranslated. DavidsMedienkritik's opinion reflects that the basic concept of translation is a literal translation, but a systematic analysis of the German and English versions of the Spiegel and Spiegel International texts reveals the transformations that occur during the translation process. You can see well that can be done as follows. Motivated by the political position of translation, more text needs to be analyzed before making such a conclusion.

Chung (2008) provides a similar example for the reconstruction of the historical structure that has changed the perspective of the case. In March 2008, in an English translation of the Chinese Prime Minister's speech (produced by the Chinese government), the Prime Minister described the Tibetan riots as "riots, property deprivation, looting, and arson cases" and "small cases." Violent Width Political, Media, and Translation: The Quest for Synergies 21 have attacked and even killed very cruel innocent people. "Riot, as in the original Chinese text in this text, means a violent campaign by Tibetan activists. However, news articles published in British newspapers put labels like violence and riots in different perspectives. For example, the Financial Times (March 19, 2008) said, "Demonstrations have begun [... J is a peaceful demonstration L ...] they reported a crackdown on China on a large scale on Friday. It turned into violence. "In other words, the crackdown on the Chinese government was presented by the violent transformation of the demonstrations. Such a view of redistributing active institutions fits into the UK's usual way of reporting to China. What these examples show us that the media plays an important role in disseminating information about politics and political events in different countries. In other words, without the media, politics and international relations would not be true. However, reporting on politics re-conceptualizes information, and mothers often present information from a different perspective.

Chapter three:critical discourse analysis and translation procedures.

Critical discourse analysis:

The term discourse has been defined by several scholarly linguistic studies. It is the collection of speechpatterns, usage of language within a community and social settings.

Critical discourse analysis is a branch of discourse analysis, it was elaborated by fairclough during the 1990s. It was mainly developed based on Halidayans model (1978) SYSTEMIC FUMCTIONAL GRAMMAR. Halliday defines language as "socialact", moreover, he considers language as a mean of communication, and hence individuals communicate in a social set-up.

Language and society are remarkably linked, rather directly to serve the social function of language. Halliday uses theoretical framework to capture whatever situational functions that determines the usage of linguistic elements. The choices of lexical and syntactic patterns reflect the socio-cultural background of the speaker, it represents the discursive practises in the binary relations. (2000, p.352) vandikh. He describes CDA as "a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power, abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduce, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context). Therefore, it can be said that the initial function of critical discourse analysis is the study of discourse from a social perspective. This analysis focuses on the role of discourse in the production, and the reproduction of social conventions, restrictions of dominance and power relations within community.

In other words, it maintains a mediation between discourse and the exercise of social power by the dominant agent in society.

Fairclough (2000) indicates that "critical discourse analysis is an attempt to apply methods of discourse analysis on text or discourses in the light of social theory of discourse". That is to say CDA is an integration between linguistic analysis of textual patterns (syntactic, grammatical, vocabulary) and social analysis with a special focus on a wider socio-political and economic perspectives.

Vandikh (2002) argues while social analysis is pertaining to investigate the social issues and over all structure, i.e.,context. CDA is a multidisciplinary approach it does not aim to contribute to a particular discipline, it is concerned with social problems,

such as: dominance, racism, hegemony... and how they can be best understood through the eyes of CD.

CDA precede on a socio-political stand, it takes the dominant elite agent and dominated individuals as a subject of study, it does investigate the sustaining legitimating of the power elites in the production of hegemony and social abuse through ideological tendencies. CDA aims ultimately to make a change of the existing social reality, in which discourses related in particular ways to other social elements such as power relations, ideologies, economic and political strategies and policies (faircloug, 2014).

It has made an integration between language in use and social power. Critical analysis provides a set of strategies and methods to uncover the textual meanings that lie in the text, and to capture the social factors controlling the production of a given discourse.

A critical view should be adopted by a discourse analyst to reveal the actual meaning of a discourse. Ritchardson writes "CDA argues that textual meaning is constructed through an interaction between producer, text, consumer (2007, p.15). This sheds light on the facts that the link between text and society is mediated, it highlights the reason behind the linguistic choices and discourse practises. DA is primarily text based (syntactic, semantic, structure, social actors). ideologies often have polarized structure, reflecting, competing or conflicting group membership and categorising in groups and out-groups. CDA mainly manage to investigate the way in which a particular group act, react and deal with other groups by means of power of their language. Wodak (1995) is of the view that the political ideologies are one of the main aims of the CDA, he has provided an analytical framework to study discourse, ideology and politics, hence politics are both ideological and discursive and consequently form a social tendency shared by groups. As widdownson (2000) put it, CDA is the uncovering of the implicit ideologies in text, CDA is a distinctive form of critical discourse, and it is most of all "critical".

Fairclouh says CDA is a critical approach, it is both linguistically and socially oriented, it does not only describe the discursive and the linguistic element like other non-critical approaches, it rather depicts ideologies and dominance concept trough discourse. One can say that CDA is an integration between linguistics and discourse analysis of social and political discourse.

Keshavaryand Znoozi (2011) deduce that CDA has been defined by several scholars, there is no one particular perspective of CDA that can be adopted. The theoretical framework of CDA is significantly presented by three main approaches: the one of

Vandikh's (1988-1991), which is namely attributed to the socio-cognitive orientation, the second is the discourse historical approach made by Wodak (1995), and the last is postulated by fairclough (1995) the dimensional model of CDA.

These three major approaches of CDA may seem different, however some common theoretical conceptions might be relevant as the all adopt an analytical view of language use in its social settings.

Translation procedures:

Translation's first aim is to transfer written or spoken SL texts into their equivalent in target language text. Translators tend to reproduce different kinds of text scientific, literary, philosophical, through the processing of meaning in ST and transferring them into TT.

(Walinski, 2015). "Various strategies are opted for by translators in order to produce the same effect on the target language audience, as that created by the original text. However, finding equivalent may not be possible in all cases. Hence, one concept in a language might stand as a different one in other languages, each language is unique in its articulation and organisation of the word, thus the task of a translation would be feeling the semantic and the cultural gaps between the SL and TL, during this process some challenging factors may emerge regarding meaning, style, proverbs, idioms.

In their translation procedures, Vinay and Darblent disregard individual words as unit of translation they consider translation as an operation that reflects concepts ideas, and culture in different domains and situations.

Vinay and Darblent translation procedures:

Translation has been typically defined as the reproduction of message of the source language into the target language. There are some basic notions that should be taken into consideration by the translator like naturalness of the message as le fevere (1991, p.237). point out that translation "nearly always contain attempt to make it conform more to what the reader of the translation is used to, these stands on the fact that languages express various concept, ideologies and cultures. Translator task is to mediate languages in a dynamic and creative way so it can afford accuracy and clarity of meaning to be transferred. There are certain procedures and methods which are conducted by translators to form an equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from SL to TL. Vinay and Darblent (1955) elaborate to methods

of translation, direct and oblique translation. The first represent word for word translation of the source message into the TL. It includes literal translation, borrowing, and claque. The second procedure is oblique translation in which the translator operates the original message by the adaptation of some necessary changementMade over the original message, so it be more acceptable for the target audience. It contains modulation, transposition, equivalence, and adaptation. These procedures can be applied at both levels micro and macro, the former is composed of syntactic, stylistic, semantic aspect of a text, while the later consist of inter-textual patterns, it is concerned with the extra linguistic meaning of text and their communicative function.

Thibault (1994) explains this notion stating that "all texts spoken and written are constructed and have a meaning which text users assign to them in and through the relations with other texts in some social formation ". The communicative function performed by extra linguistic meaning involves three Hallidayan discourse parameters: field, tenor, and mood.

Translation methods and procedures applied in the translation process can vary depending on the message to be translated and the intended audience.

1- Direct translation

a- Borrowing or loan translation

Translating the original words as they are without any changments, if the term is accurate, transparent and can be clearly understood in the context, if not an explanationwould be transcribed to the loan word; for instance, the words: dejavu; chic, parachute,detour. These are examples of borrowed words from French language, and thereare many more like: safori (Arabic), cigar (Spanish). Vinary and darblent (ibid,p.32) say that the aim of this strategy is maintain asence of local presence in text, sometimes loan words canfill a semantic gap between ST and TT, it is also maintained when the target language does not possessequivelant to the original word.

b- Calque

Vinary and darblant (1995) postulate that calque is a literal translation of the ST to the TT. Linguistically speaking, calque is a word or phrase loaned from another foreign languages, it is difficult to make distinction between calque and borrowing translation as they both have a lot in common, for instance:

1- Adam's apple in French 'pomme de adam'.
2- Open semsemi in Arabic .افتح يا سمسم
3- Spiderman in Arabic.الرجل العنكبوت
4- Arabicspring in Arabicالربيع العربي.

A phrase might arise to be a part of language lexicon, which can be misleading to the investigation of whether thisphrase is borrowed original in a language.

c- Literal translation

Literal translation is about converting the grammatical structures of SL into their TL equivalent (direct transfer), where translation process mainly grammatical rules, and focus more on single word translation, without any consideration to context, which can create ambiguity, as:

1- We are back to square on.
A literal translationof this is: عدنا الى المربع الاول , however, it would be more appropriate if the translation is as follow: عدنا الى نقطة الصفر.

2- Charity begins at home:
It is literally translated to الصدقة تبدا في المنزل, but communicatively means الاقربون اولى بالمعروف.
The translated version might not be understood in the target language, it rather seems blurt or unacceptable.

3- Hold your horse:
If translated امسك خيولك, it would not convey the message or serve the communicative function. A more suitable translation is تمالك اعصابك او اهدا.

The example above indicates oneof the most common in literal translation, where the meaning is totally different from the original version. The translator may encounter another problem such as: ambiguity of meaning, differences in level of translation, language structure.

Oblique translation

a- Transposition or shift:

It involves a change of one-word class in the grammatical level of SL to another word class of TL without making any harm to meaning for example `` she announced she resigned `` can be transferred to `` she announced her resignation`` wiliski (2019, p.61). the Arabic translation version would be اعلنت استقالتها instead of اعلنت انها استقالت

A change can also be made from singular to plural, a change from SL verb to a TL noun as mentioned in the example above, she likes to swim is transferred to هي تحب ان تسبح using the transposition strategy, the version is translated to هي تحب السباحة the sense is always the same.

b- Modulation

This strategy takes place when translators rewrite the original message of a text so it can fill the cultural and linguistic gaps between AL and TL . it can be rather optional or obligatory because of some differences, that may occur in terms of the two language's perspectives, the following phrase `` Iraq war `` is translated as follow `` the Iraq invasion `` by Arab translators.
Vinary and derbalent say that modulation is the touchstone of a good translation. however, transposition reveals a very good command of the target language. Using modulation can create a deviation from a negative ST expression into a positive TT expression and vice versa. For instance; `` it is not a good decision انه ليس بالقرار الجيد `` can be translated to `` it is a bad decision انه قرار سيء``.

One can notice the difference between the two versions, hence there is a clear deviation in the meaning to a negative representation when saying قرار سيء

instead of ليس قرار جيد. according to venuti the translator is obligated to use the method when literal transported translation is insufficient.

c- Equivalence (functional equivalence)

It is referred to as reformulation, it is the reflection of a referent motion in the SL to TL. It is an attempt to transmit the same situation of the cultural referent of SL to TL using various stylistic tools. It is mostly used in proverbs, idioms, cliches, and sayings.

- **Arabic idioms and their equivalence in English:**

Do not worry - ضع يدك في ماء بارد

Be patient - الصبر مفتاح الفرح

He has got no family - مقطوع من الشجرة

The translator's task is to find one to one categorically or structurally equivalent. It is decoding the ST and searching for an appropriate equivalent in the TL, and finally encoding what has been already decoded. The major challenge in this method is to contrast the two languages in an attempt to depict the correct equivalent taking into consideration the cultural differences and similarities of both languages.

d- Adaptation

This strategy is postulated to avoid dissimilarities and situations that cannot be transferred without necessary adjustments in some cases the translator reproduces the original message so it can be more relevant and accurate to the target culture. It involves Changement over the cultural references when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the TL.

Chapter four: Data collection and analysis

Introduction:

This section is devoted for the data corpus analysis. It was conducted to answer the previous questions that were mentioned in chapter one, section one.4.It is an attempt to analyse the collected corpus data from CDA perspective as well as Vinay and derbalant translation procedures. The findings reveal the examination of the previous methods application on the selected corpus data in order to captures the impact of ideology on translated texts.

Data collection:

This section describes the corpus that was selected to fulfil the aims of the present research. It includes the way in which the corpus data has been selected.

The texts are of political nature, there are all translated in one direction from English into Arabic, the translated versions are of high quality, hence they are all translated by professionals and experienced translators. The corpus data is composed of seven articles that reflects various political views. All adopted discourses are available on the internet in electronic format. These discourses that were designed in this research are extracted from different range of websites; all are mentioned in the following pages.

The first discourse is taken from the CNN news network, it concerns Jorge Bush speech delivered on nineteenth march 2003, its transcription was published on 20th march 2003 in the CNN account. The Arabic version of it was taken from Al-Jazeera websites in twenty-nine of January 2003.

The second discourse in Trump's speech, it was extracted from the American website white house.com, and the Arabic interpreted version was adopted from France24 Arabic YouTube channel download on the 6th December 2017, and it was delivered at the same date.

The third English date is taken from the Guardian news network. It is an article published on 29th January. However, the Arabic version was from Al-Jazeera website in January 30th2020.

The fourth was also taken from the daily news network, it was published in mars 26th, 2018 by the correspondent Ruth Michelson from Cairo. The Arabic version of this article is extracted from sky news Arabia website on March, 13th, 2018.

The fifth is of New York Times journal website published in November 14th, 2020, and translated by sky news Arabia and published at the same date.

The sixth is taken from fox news website account, it was published on July 16th 2016, and the Arabic version was obtained from Al-Ahram. gates account.

The seventh was adopted from Press-TV, the Arabic translated version was from el Arabia website.

The last one was extracted from New York time, published on July 8th 2013, the Arabic version was taken Al-Ahramat on august 8th, 2013.

Data analysis

This section is maintained for the corpus data analysis in respect to the theories that has been discussed in chapter two. It is important to mention that the example that has been selected because they are ideologically biased, and reflect different political perspectives.

Source Text One

ST (a): THE regime has a history of reckless aggression in the Middle East (The Guardian)

TT

أكد الرئيس الأمريكي و بما لا يدع مجالا للشك شن الحرب على العراق كي لا يسمح لدكتاتور وحشي يزخر تاريخه بالاعمال العدوانية المتهورة

(Aljazeera)

In This part of Bush speech, a sense of danger Is framed. The president intentionally selects the «expression of aggression in the Middle East» hence this expression maintains a sense of danger in a large territory not only in Iraq, a danger that is made by the Iraqi regime for a longue time "has a history of reckless aggression" On the other side the Arabic version has been semantically changed though the selection of a different and strong expression " "شن الحرب على العراق"

In an attempt to change the hole view made in the source text, the ST is of the view the Iraqi regime is a source of aggression and threat. The translator here adopts Vinay and Darblent `s Modulation technique in translating the ST as he selects terms such as " مناطق حيوية" "شن الحرب على العراق"

The translator deliberately changes the term "Middle east» into "الشرق الاوسط " into " منطقة حيوية" "vital region». The Arabic version is shaped with a systematic selection of words to reveal that the American president real aims to rage war on Iraq for economic ambition. «Rage war on Iraq" "شن الحرب على العراق" was a head of vital region «منطقة حيوية". The translator prepares the target audience to accept the fact that, the war against Iraq was mainly for economic reasons

Aljazeera is ideologically and politically motivated to take the side of Iraq in this matter hence this news channel is direct to the Arabic audience and it does have common ideologies regarding social and political matters.

ST (b): The regime has a deep hatred of America and our friends.

TT

الرئيس الأمريكي لا يسمح بتهديد الولايات المتحدة الامريكي

This English expression has emphasized on the fact that the Iraqi regime "hates" the American nation as well as othernations "our friends" in a reference to other countries. This declaration is dramatic hence, it demonstrates that the Iraqi government has conflicts not only with America but rather with other different nations.

Once again, the translator uses the modulation technique, he has rendered the term "deep hatred" "دفين كره" to "threat" "تهديد" with is obviously less aggressive than the first one, the translator tends to decries the negative impact that can be felt in theterm deephatred was literally translated. Instead, he has selected the word threat تهديد

To convey a less aggressive meaning so it can be finally accepted by the target audience

ST(c): It has aided, trained and harbored terrorists including operatives of Al Qaeda

TT

النظام يقيم علاقات مع الارهاب

The translated version is clearly different from the original one. The followings verbs “aided" " يساعد" "trained" " يدرب" " harbored " " يؤوي" were transferred into one single verb " يقيم علاقات"a modulation strategy is adopted by the translator where he could simply select a literal translation for the three verbs instead,the translator concludes the hole expression using one single verb. It is important to mention that some of the target audience would not accept such descriptions as they portray the Iraqi regime as violent and oppressive furthermore the translator has also ignored the expression of "operatives of Al Qaeda» was omitted and intentionally neglected because of the ideological differences between the ST and TT

This term is sensitive and oriented with terrorism and illegal acts and crimes in the American context, the source text demonstrates the relation between this organization and Iraq which is not accurate in the Arabic context

Source TEXT (ST) Two

ST(a): My announcement today marks the beginning of new approach to conflict between Israel andPalestine. In1995 Congress adoptedJerusalem embassy act urging the federal government to relocate the American embassy to Jerusalem and to recognize that that city -and so importantly- is Israel`s capital. This act passed Congress by an over warming bipartisan majority and was reaffirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate only six months ago (American White House)

TT (a):

اعلان اليوم هو مقاربة جديدة للنزاع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي ف الخامس و التسعين الكونغرس الأمريكي اعتمد القانون للقدس ويدعو الحكومة الفيدراليةالأمريكية ان تنقل السفارة الامريكية الى القدس و ان تعترف بهده المدينة هدا امر بالغ الأهمية هي عاصمة إسرائيل ان هدا القانون قد صوت عليه الكونغرس الأمريكي بأغلبية ساحقة و قد اكد عليه بصوت من مجلس الشيوخ بأجماع الأصوات مند ستة اشهر.

(France 24)

A literal translation was selected for this passage. The expression used in the source text "the conflict between Israel and Palestine"النزاع بين إسرائيل و فلسطين would be translated by an Arab translator as Israeli aggression العدوان الإسرائيليOrZionist regime. الكيان الصهيوني

This translation is devoted for a neutral or an opposite position of that of the original speech ideology `s. hence it presents a strong and serious language by the American side who is politically motivated to adopt the Israeli view in this matter

ST (b): Jerusalem is not just the heart of three great religions, but it is now also the heart of three great religion but it is now also the heart of one of must successful democracies in the world

TT (b):

إسرائيل هي قلب العديد من الديانات العظيمة و لكنها أيضا الان قلب لاحد انجع و انجح الديمقراطيات في العالم

Again, the translator adopts the literal translation technique. The terms made by the American president are in the favor of Israel, for instance. The term" Most successful democracies انجح الديمقراطيات في العالم indicates That Israel Is a sovereign nation which Is rejected by the Target audience. The translator has also used an equivalent Word when referring to Jerusalem byIsrael. The Arabic version indicates that the translator holds the same ideology of America regarding this matter.

ST(c): over the past seven decades Israeli people have built a country were Jewish, Muslims, Christians and people of all faith are free to live and worship according to their conscious and according to their believes.

TT(c):

و خلال العقود المنصرمة بنى الإسرائيليون دولة بها اليهود والمسلمين والمسحيين و كل من له عقيدة أخرى لهم حرية العيش طبقا لمعتقداتهم وما يؤمنون به

From an ideological point of view this translation is highly rejected and unaccepted in the Arabic and the Palestinian context. Trump displays Israel as nation that was built seven decades ago, Trump states that Israel was established longue years ago in the region and any other claims are incorrect. Moreover the president has selected particularly positive concepts when referring to Israel, theseconcepts were literally translated to maintain a specific ideological orientation.

Source Text (ST) Three

ST :(a) the Guardian view on the Arabic spring a decade on a haunting legacy.

High hopes in the region soon turned to exhaustion and despair. But the movement is not over.

TT

قالت صحيفة غارديان البريطانية في افتتاحية لها انه بعد عقد من انتفاضات الربيع العربي اصبح الاستبداد اكثر احكاما من أي وقت مضى. كما ان الشعوب مستنزفة و مصدومة

(Aljazeera)

The Stand the TT hold the same political view concerning the Arabic Spring movement .They both glorified this political act ,despite the previous ideological differences between the two news sources but they have agreed on this Arabic movement .Aljazeera has reformulated the original text with more exaggerated style ,for instance the expression of a haunting legacy was purposefully rendered to انتفاضة it is a word oriented with revolution and resistance , a modulation technique is selected for this expression ,further more . The next expression was intentionally transferred from high hopes in the region soon turned to exhaustion and despair. امال to عالية تحولت الى استبداد

بعد عقد من الانتفاضات اصبح الاستبداد اكثر احكاما من أي وقت مضى

As can be noticed the word hopes was not mentioned instead the translator used اصبح اكثر استبدادا which means that the exhaustion was and still present in the area. The translator employed terms such as اكثر احكاما, من أي وقت مضى

Those terms do not exist in the ST. A sense of exaggeration is felt when comparing the two texts

This intervention made by the translator is an ideological marker it reflects the political perspectives of Aljazeera about the Arabic Spring movement. Moreover, other translation technique was adopted in this text concerning the term ArabicSpring, linguistically speaking this word is loaned from the Arabic language الربيع العربي. This expression is a Calque, it has been taken from the Arabic language lexicon and literally translated into English. This political concept arisen to be part of the Arabic language lexicon and more specifically a part of political discourse lexicon.

Source Text (ST) four

Electoral posters supporting the incumbent president Abdel Fatah Al- sisi in Cairo. The climate for media has been increasingly oppressive since came to power. (Guardian)

TT

في اطار الأجواء القمعية التي يتعرض لها الاعلام في مصر

(Sky News Arabia)

The difference between the two texts is significant. The source text has clearly stated that the president Abdel Fatah Al -sisi is the one behind the oppression of media ,the first line Electoral posters supporting the incumbent president Abdel Fatah Al -sisi was a head of the expression climate for media has been increasingly oppressive sot ha the audience think that the president was not only oppressing the media but also was controlling the hole election process .The use of the adverb increasingly is an attempt to emphasize the act of oppression made by the Egyptian president .However ,the translator has concluded the hole passage by stating الأجواء القمعية التي يتعرض لها الاعلام في مصر the translator has dismissed the agent Abdel Fatah Al -sisi in the

sentence through the adaptation of passive voice instead of the active one and manly focus on the action itself so that this negative act would not be linked to the president especially in this you

Source Text (ST) five

ST: Al-Qaida s No.2. Accused in U.S. Embassy Attacks, was killed in Iran.

Al -Qaeda Abu Muhammad Al -masri secretly killed in Iran

TT الرجل الثاني بالقاعدة اغتيل سرا بإيران

(Sky news Arabia)

The Arabic version is literally transferred from the English one. However, one single word remains the same, the term Al- Qaeda was not translated but rewritten with English letters. Thus, it can be considered as loan word

The term of Al Qaeda is originally takenfrom the Arabic language " القاعدة " an English equivalent of this term would be " base "but using such term would not serve the meaning or portray the correct message

Al- Qaeda refers to Broad-Based Militant Islamist organization founded by Osama Bladen in the late 1980 s (Britannica) in an absence of English equivalent the translator has to use this borrowed word Vinay and Darblent has stated that this strategy is used to maintain a local sense ,this term is a vivid example of language ideological manipulation s .A way from its denotative meaning and from connotative point of view , those who disagree with Al Qaeda s policy considered it as a terrorist organization that has committed illegal act and crimes However , the supporters of this organization would reject this claims as they consider Al Qaeda as Militant Islamist organization that aims to defend Muslims from westerns invasion .This borrowed word may represent a positive or a negative connotation it depends on individuals and political groups using it

Source Text (ST)

ST (a): Gretchen Carlson: Fox News Boss ROGER Alien Fired me for REFUSING SEX with him (Fox News)

TT ملكة جمال مديعات أمريكا تقاضي مدير شبكة فوكس نيوز بتهمة التحرش الجنسي

(Ahram Gate)

The two articles report the same incident .However ,a modification is made over the translated version as a result to the cultural and social variation between the two cultures .The expression of refusing sex with him رفضت ممارسة الجنس معه in the source text was translated as التحرش الجنسي sexual harassment in this case the translator used the adaptation technique by replacing the original expression by another one here the translator adopts the social convention of the TT audience as it mentioned before ,this strategy is sometimes used when describing taboo topics or when referring to unappropriated text content .The term "sex" in the American context May seem common and less disapproved by the American audience .Thus there will be no social barriers when dealing with text that sexual content on the other hand the Arabic audience who is more conservative would not accept text e that contain sexual references .The translator select this technique to avoid social rejection of the TT audience .

ST :(b) The 50 year's old journalist has previously opened up about her past experience with sexual harassment and assault in the industry. early in her television career a top exec "threw himself on top of me and stuck his tongue down my throat

TT

و اكدت الدعوة أن ايلز انتقم منها بشكل غير قانوني من كارلسون و قوض مسيرتها لانها رفضت التجاوب مع طلباته الجنسية الطابعواشتكت من تحرش دائم و خطير دات طابع جنسي

The source text and unlike the target text hold sexual details about the incident Those details were intentionally disregarded by the translator because of its sexual nature expression such as "threw himself on top of me"ألقى بنفسه فوقي and stuck his tongue down my throat such terms would seem inappropriate for the target audience and it would be faced with disapproval and refused, in situation like these the translator selects the adaptation strategy to display the intended meaning without disturbing the target audience, by selecting less sexual details ,the translator concludes the hole incidents by stating رفضت التجاوب مع طلباته الجنسية الطابع واشتكت من تحرش دائم و خطير دات طابع جنسي

She refused to respond to his sexual requests and complained of sexual nature, in this expression the translator avoided any sensitive body parts to be mentioned. Text with sexual themes is very sensitive for the Arabs because of social and religious beliefs, by choosing Vinay and Darblent adaptation strategy the translator does not only adopt the linguistic features of a language but also cultural and social values of the TT audience.

Source Text (ST) seven

ST: As the Muslim brotherhood and its allies vowed to broaden their protests against the president s ouster and their opponent held enormous counterdemonstration, American diplomats sought to persuade the Islamism group to accept his over thrown (New York Times)

TT

نشرت كبريات الصحف الأمريكية «نيويورك تايمز" "و واشنطن بوست" في افتتاحية تهاجم فيها الفريق عبد الفتاح السيسي و تدافع عن جماعة الاخوان المسلمين المعتصمين في ميدان رابعة

(Al-Arabiya)

In the TT an accusation is made against the major American journals "New York Times" and «Washington Post" claiming that these journals have attacked lieutenant general Abdel Fatah Al-sisi and deliberately take the Muslim brotherhood side تهاجم الفريق عبد الفتاح السيسي attacking lieutenant general Abdel Fatah Al-sisi و تدافع عن الاخوان المسلمين المعتصمين

Defending the Muslim Brother hood groupprotesters. One can notice that thefirst expression was modified and the second is ideologically biased hence they both represent different meaning of that of the original one moreover, the expression of American diplomats sought to persuade the Islamist group to accept his overthrown

يسعى الدبلوماسيون الامريكيون لإقناع الجماعة الامريكية الإسلامية بقبول تنحية الرئيس instead the translator writes

تحث السلطات الامريكية لاتخاذ موقف اكثر وضوحا the translator was not transcribing a faithful meaning considering the modification that were adopted ,the American diplomats الدبلوماسيون الامريكيون was changed to American authorities , the later opinion s about the withdrew of Mohamed Murssi was clear .However ,the translator did not report that as a result to different political views between the two texts sources

The translator has also used Vinay and Darblent calque strategy inrendering the term of " الاخوان المسلمين" "Muslim Brother hood», generally speaking names of organization s are literally translated. That is to say, calque translation is an appropriate technique for such terms in addition to this, the transposition technique was also maintain in this passage concerning the term protests الاعتصامات it was obviously transferred from noun into adjective المعتصمين protesters

تعهد الاخوان المسلمون و حلفاؤهم بتصعيد ا اعتصاماتهمMuslim Brother hood and its allies vowed to broaden their protests this was on the original report the translated version was written as جماعة الاخوان المسلمين المعتصمينthe Muslim Brotherhood group protesters.

The source text translatorsheds light on these protests stating that Muslim Brother and theirallies are protesting against the Egyptian president. This significant focus was not given to this action in the Arabic version. The translator opted for the transposition strategy to reduce the focus on such act hence the report translator was not neutral in his work.

Source Text (ST) Eight

ST: In an interview with German daily Bild quoted by Reuters, Richard grenell expressed Washington grave concern with regard to Tehran s bid to transfer the money to Iran saying "we encourage the highest levels of the German government to intervene and stop the plane

(Press TV)

TT

و قال السفير الأمريكي في المانيا ريتشارد غرينل في مقابلة مع صحفية" بيلد" الألمانية الاثنين ان الحكومة الامريكية قلقة للغاية بشان خطط طهران لنقل مئات الملايين من اليورو نقدا الى ايران

(Al-Arabiya)

The translated expression of Tehran s bid which literally means محاولة طهران was translated to خطط طهران Tehran s plan the translator has chosen the equivalence strategy so it can serve the intended meaning instead of the original one the equivalent word reveal that the money was for a serious matter such as military or nuclear project financing the term plan خطط is highly expressive and was manipulated to fit the translator s ideology as well as the political view of l (Al-Arabiya) one of the news channel owned by Saudi Arabia the latter has religious political and ideological disagreement with Iran.

Finding

This section presents the results that were found based on the analysis outcomes. It also describes the investigation made over the corpus data, it also conducts a conclusion to what has been analyzed and reveals the outcomes of this study

The application of CDA illustrates the manipulation constrains in the translated texts in order to serve the aimed ideology. That is to say, manipulative shifts are common in the translation of political discourses. In this operation the translator decontextualizes the ST through the utilization of certain stylistic structure, linguistic rules as well as the selection and omitting of particular terms so the text can finally suit the target audience.

Vinay and Darbalent translation strategies were all employed in the collected data

The modulation technique was employed several times by the translator in the first text furthermore literal translation, calque, and borrowing were the strategies used in the second, third and fifth texts to serve certainpolitical and ideological aims. Moreover, the seventh and the eighth texts adopt thefollowing oblique translation strategies: adaptation equivalence and transposition.

Those technics facilitated the transformation made over the textual patterns and consequently changed the meaning of the source texts Vinay and Darblent strategies were used by translators to decontextualizes the ST and reshape the original meaning. hence the manipulations were on the semantic level the translator has also play down some concept and sheds light on others.

The literal translation was adopted to indicate that the translator adopts the same ideology of the source text

The translators have also used other direct translation strategies such as borrowing and calque not for ideological purposes hence these word expressions do already exist in both languages and do not have equivalent s in the T language that is to say a translator can never be neutral, he she always takes a side as a result to ideological religious or cultural back ground.

Conclusion

CDA and Vinay and Darblent translation strategies were adopted in this research to uncover the ideological markers in political discourses. Translating a political discourse is not an easy task for translator hence, this type of discourse is characterized by high levels of sensitivity and power relation.

A political discourse is not merely a collection of political concepts and perspectives it is a public matter that reflects ideologies social values and beliefs and consequently construct power relation among individuals in a community. That is to say, a political discourseconstructs a vision of reality. Additionally several aspects effect the translation work during the translation process a translator ,and their social perspectives as well as the political view of media institutions he she is working for Mass media gives a vivid example of how ideologies are reshaped fore grounded or back grounded the task of mass media is indeed a challenging one reporting political news from one language to another is not limited to linguistic structures but rather with social and cultural concepts.

Translation is a complex process a translator is indeed second writer ; mass media employ manipulative shifts and strategies to accommodate societies political views.

This research tends to contribute to a better understanding of political texts in order to provide translators with deeper view on the application of the mentioned strategies which can reformulates meanings and direct readers to particular ideological positions and certain political views through language manipulation and discourse orientations from what precede one can conclude that mass media reporters are ideologically motivated. For this reason, mass media cannot be neutral reporters. A translator consciously or unconsciously deviates to one side against the other.

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