Dissertation:
ACADEMIC MASTER
Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages
Major: Translation and Translation Studies
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Title:
Neutrality and Bias in the Ideological Charge in Translating the Political Discourse.

Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree in Translation Studies

Publically defended
On: 15 /06/2015

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Academic Year: 2014 – 2015
مذكرة: ماستر أكاديمي

ميدان: الآداب واللغات الأجنبية
اختصاص: الترجمة وعلم الترجمة
من إعداد: ز.غ.دي محمد الشريف

عنوان:

الشحنة الإيديولوجية في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي بين الحياد والانجاز

مذكرة مقدمة لاستخدام ملتقيات نيل شهادة الماستر في الترجمة

تتم مناقشتها من قبل:

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السنة الجامعية: 2014 – 2015
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Dedication

I dedicate my dissertation to my family and my friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents and grandparents whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears. My brothers Mohammed, Nidhal, my sisters Abir, Belkiss have never left my side.

I also dedicate this dissertation to my friends who have supported me throughout the process. I will always appreciate all they have done, I dedicate this work and give special thanks to my best friends Khaled, Abd-el-Kader.
Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, D. Jamel GOUI, whose guidance and back-up were the assets upon which this dissertation was developed to reach its current status. I owe him a gratitude for his encouragement and invaluable contribution to the research whether by his time, his pieces of advice whenever I found a problem.

I am also grateful to Mr. BELARBI Nouredine and Mr. BenCheikh for invaluable help and support by giving valuable references. Many thanks also go to all my teachers for their help and their precious support.

I must also show gratitude to my academic home, the University of KASDI Merbah, and all the staff of the Department of English, for trying to provide good conditions for the pursuit of learning.
**List of abbreviations**

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Abstract

Political translation differs a lot than the other types of translation, thus it is the most appropriate one to convey political views and that’s due to the fact that it expresses the translator’s attitude through a prior knowledge or a specific reference or an ideology. This latter may disagree with the receiver’s one, it may also conflict with the translator’s own ideology, which may urge him to the use of translation procedures and strategies as a solution to reduce the ideological charge. A linguistic observer can see through the TT the ideology of the ST and the reference of the translator. This research tackles some of the ideologies included in the process of translation within English and Arabic using political articles from some TV channels’ websites. The dissertation also deals with studying the differences in charges of the terms and expressions as in the political discourses and its translation that is being adopted by some TV channels. The guide through this research should be the ruler of faithfulness and fidelity to measure the bias and neutrality in the TT and the resulted deviations of such ideological charges.

Keywords: Bias, neutrality, deviation, political discourse, ideology.
General Introduction

1. Statement of the problem

Translation plays an important role in the process of communication between different languages and cultures. That is because it varies and differs according to the register or the system that is being used during the process of translation. Specialized translation, in particular, aims to deal with these different specialized registers and fields. This difference makes the action of moving from one language to another very difficult task specially in finding the accurate equivalence for a given semantic notion in many discourses. This research shall be dealing with the political discourse translation, because this latter differs a lot comparing to other types of discourses, and it serves conveying personal messages and Ideologies. It has already been established that the act of translation is influenced by both translator’s culture and ideology, which may cause a problem in transferring the correct meaning to the reader. The problem in this case is to what extent the ideology could affect the translator while translating a political discourse and what shall be done to avoid that effect?

2. Aims of study

The objective of the present research is the identification of the reasons behind ideological influence of the translator between neutrality and bias according to translation faithfulness rules, also attempts to find what might help him to face this problem.

3. Research question

The present research aims at addressing the following questions:

- To what extent the ideology could affect the translator while translating a political discourse?
Research sub-questions:

- What are the main reasons behind ideological influence?
- What should translators do to reduce ideological influence?

4. Research Hypothesis

Translators cannot avoid ideological influence while they translate political discourse since they could be affected by their ideology unconsciously; the only way to reduce this influence is to analyze the translated text and try to be more objective in translation.

5. Structure of dissertation

This research is divided into theoretical and practical chapters. The first one is separated to four sets according to the research title to break it down. Starting with an overview of translation’s procedures, then the second and third sets are to some definitions of Ideology and discourse and its relations with translation studies. The last part is to sum up what is meant by faithfulness of fidelity in translation.

The second chapter concerned of analyzing some political discourse using PDA method to see to what extent ideology have affected the translated discourses.

Finally, a conclusion that summarized the results of this research as well as it answers he research questions.
Chapter One
Definitions
I. Chapter One

1.1. Introduction

This Chapter is to define some terms starting by giving a brief introduction to Vinay and Darbelnet procedures then, what is meant by ideology in translation studies, moving to the discourse in general and the political discourse in particular.

1.2. Translation Procedures (Vinay and Darbelnet)

Translation procedures’ aim to frame an equivalence in order to transfer the elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT). Vinay and Darbelnet were the first whom proposed the seven procedures; Direct or literal translation (borrowing, calque, literal translation), and Oblique translation (transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation) as a comparison between English and French styles to identify the difference between these two languages. Some translations may result from a cluster of procedures that is difficult to determine.

1.2.1. Borrowing

Borrowing is known as the process of borrowing words from one language into another directly without translating them, many English words are loaned from other languages such as: “Mexican Spanish food names 'tequila' and 'tortillas' 'dollars' and 'party' from American English, 'pizza' from Italian language, "الأكسجين" is borrowed from Latin language ‘Oxygen’” (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995,p.31). Translators may use this method in the case of lexical gap when T.T does not contain a given word in S.T and they use it for stylistic reasons.

1.2.2. Calque

Calque is when a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally, word-for-word. Or it is to transfer a SL word or expression into the Target Text using a literal translation of its component. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995),“A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another then translating it literally each of its elements” (p.32). That is to say, this strategy comprises two steps: first one which is borrowing and the second step is literal translation of the borrowed word. For example the English word Week-End is taken as it
is literally into Arabic language, or the French sentence “compliments de la saison” is translated to English “compliments of the season”.

### 1.2.3. Literal Translation 'word for word'

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), “Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a S.L text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate T.L” (p.33). It is the most common when translator translates within two languages which belong to the same family and sharing approximately the same culture. We can notice through the following example: (a beautiful garden) becomes (un beau jardin). This method is not suitable in all contexts and cannot be of a great help for translators.

### 1.2.4. Transposition

Transposition is known as the parts of speech change their sequence in the process of translation, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), defined transposition as follows "The method called transposition and it involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message." (p.36), in other words, it is a shift of word class. Transposition is not used only between different languages it could be used even within the language itself. For instance, (بعد عودته) can be re-expressed by transposing a subordinate noun with a verb, thus: "after he comes back".

### 1.2.5. Modulation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), “Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view” (p.36), in other words "modulation" consists of using a sentence that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. For example the word "Israel" could be translated into Arabic language as follows "دولة إسرائيل" instead of "العدو الإسرائيلي" here we can see that the first translation is affected by a political point of view, modulation is a technique that experienced translators use to produce an accurate translation. It requires an excellent knowledge of both languages involved in translation.
1.2.6. Equivalence

Equivalence is transmitting the same situation by using different stylistics and structural resources. Most of equivalences are fixed, and include idioms, clichés, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, onomatopoeia, etc… The classical example of equivalence is given by reaction of an amateur who accidently hits his finger with a hammer: if he were French, his cry of pain would be transcribed as, "Aie!", but if he were English, this would be interpreted as, "Ouch!".

1.2.7. Adaptation

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), “it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the S.L message is unknown in the T.L culture. In such cases translator have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent” (p.39). In other words adaptation is used when the limit to translation is being reached, when a simple translation would not work or it would produce a result that is shocking in the target language and culture.

1.3. Definition of Ideology

The concept of ideology is often used in the media and political issues, and as a term it’s defined lexically, "A set of beliefs or principles, one on which a political system, party or organization is based.” Scholars in the field of language-related, cultural and translation studies, however, often tend to extend the concept of ideology beyond the political area and define it in a rather politically neutralized sense as “a set of ideas, which organize our lives and help us understand the relation to our environment” (Calzada-Pérez, 2003, p.5). Fairclough (1992) said that, “ideologies built into conventions may be more or less naturalized and automatized ”(p.90); people may not identify that they have been influenced by their ideologies since it is something inherited in the unconscious part of one's personality, so a person reacts to responses in an automated way.
1.3.1. Ideology and Culture

Ideology is a systematic scheme of ideas or thoughts that are based on human life and culture; it is a way of thinking which distinguishes between different social groups. The term culture refers to a set of beliefs that control behaviors of both individuals and social groups. It is also defined by Taylor as "a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, customs and any capacities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society" (Hymes, 1964, p.455). Culture and ideology are two different notions but they are overlapped since cultural aspects affect people's ideology, like the difference in the symbolization of numbers between western culture and the Arabs’. For example Western culture sees the dog as a symbol of fidelity but the Arab's culture uses the word dog for insulting. Another example is the owl. It symbolizes in the Arab’s culture the bad omen while in the Western culture represents wisdom and cleverness. Thus, whenever there is a difference between the cultures of target and source texts, the ideology differs accordingly.

1.3.2. Ideology and Politics

If there is one field of society where ideologies are common it is certainly politics. This is not surprising because it is eminently here that different and opposed groups, power, struggles, and interests are at stake. In order to be able to compete, political groups need to be ideologically aware and prearranged. Few ideological groups besides political parties have programs that formulate their ideologies explicitly, and that compete for new members or supporters on that basis.

Few ideologies are as explicitly defended and contested as political ideologies, as it’s known from the history of socialism, communism, liberalism, and so on. In other words, the political process is essentially an ideological process, and political cognition often simply known through ideology the social organization of the field of politics, and hence of politicians and political groups, is largely based on ideological differences, alliances, and similarities.

The general organization of social beliefs as a struggle between the left and the right is the result of the underlying division of political ideologies that has permeated society as
a whole. Elections, parliaments, political campaigns, propaganda, demonstrations, and many other phenomena of the political field are consequently deeply ideological. Debates in parliament pitch opposed political ideologies as a basis for political policies, measures, decisions, or actions. One’s political identity, stances, and allegiances are not so much defined in terms of structural group membership, such as membership of a political party, but rather in terms of one’s ideology.

1.3.3. Ideology in Translation

Theoretically speaking, the role of the translator is to transfer the meaning of the S.T faithfully and without expressing feelings or opinions means he has to be objective as possible as it can be. Al-Mohannadi (2006) stated that the process of translation is a way of “decoding and recoding, or analysis and restructuring, during which the translator tries to understand the author’s ideas before putting them into words”(p.529). Therefore, the translator’s ideology may affect the process of transferring the original aimed meaning consciously or unconsciously. In other words translator's ideology does not mirror source text writer ideology and he should be responsible about any word he mentions in target text that is why translator's job is considered as one of the hardest jobs. According to Xiao-Jiang (2007) ideology of translator affects the translation process and strategies for example when Muslims translators translate political texts for example when they write "Palestinian martyr" instead of "Palestinian slain", they do not only translate it, but also they tend to modify to direct discourse to satisfy their ideology.

1.4. Definition of Discourse

There could be so many definitions that clarify the exact meaning of discourse, lexically it is the unification of meaningful pieces of spoken or written language used for a specific purpose, and also it refers to the language that it is used in action. All of the above mentioned definitions could be gathered up under one flag which is that discourse is an example of a written or spoken language that has an internal relationships in matter of form and meaning in order to relate coherently to an external function of purpose to the given audience.
1.4.1. Discourse and Society

Discourse plays a very important role since it is the medium used to convey ideologies in a persuasive manner (Van Dijk, 1997b). Ideologies within a group refer to who they are; who is part of their group; what do they do and why; what is good and bad for their members, and what is their social position. These concepts serve as markers of communal interests and the individual practices, as well as the knowledge shared by the community (Van Dijk, 1997b). The author explains that discourse, ideologies and social groups represent a cycle, where discourse is first comprehended, then shared, after that it will become abstract and finally, generalized.

1.4.2. Political Discourse

Political discourse has been defined by different linguists in different ways. According to Schaffner (1996), political discourse is considered as a sub-category of discourse in general. It is mainly based on two criteria: functional and thematic. Political discourse is a result of politics and it is historically and culturally determined. It has different functions because of the different political activities. It is thematic because its topics are primarily related to politics such as political activities, political ideas and political relations and political tendency as well. Van Dijk stipulates that political discourse is not only defined by a topic or style, but rather by who speaks to whom, as what, on what occasion and with what goals.

In other words, political discourse is especially 'political' because of its functions in the political process (2002: 225). According to Zheng (2000) political discourse is considered as a mixed product between personal development and the relevant social environment in which an individual grows. Any individual political discourse is the result of personal development in certain social settings. Personal development is affected by the individual’s educational experiences, parental influence, social circles, political party, and economic status and so on.
To make sense of political discourse, it is necessary to think of language as mediation, based on the recognition that politics cannot be conducted without language.

1.4.3. Translation and Political Discourse

Usually political discourse is soaked in ambiguity, mystery, which means that it is a sample for debate and diligence and to be interpreted and explained. In that moment the translator falls a victim for its contexts and aspects, and it is not the translator’s right to comment or interfere with it or being diligent and translate its meanings, because he ought to translate it by being faithful and precise, and that is not an easy mission to accomplish; since the politician often prefers not to bind himself to straight compulsions and not to involve himself, and he tends to generalities and to speak in a way that spares him from any bindings by using paronomasia, puns and metaphors; which open space to more of interpretation and explanation.

Facing all of that, the translator is in a tough position and he has to overcome the obstacles that hinder his translation activities while translating a political text. It’s highly recommended that the translator is well informed about the situation and political events so that to transmit the exact content. It is must to point that the translator faces huge responsibilities while doing a general translation otherwise, these responsibilities are at the extreme for instance when it has to do with a political discourse tough, important, fateful and strategic decisions is to be made, and in that situation the political translator will have a crucial role.

The translator interprets the S.T according to his/her cultural, social and political background which may be ideologically shaped. Hence, the analysis of the S.T and the T.T often deals with foregrounding the connections between linguistic, translation, and ideological components in political texts (Valdeon 2007:100).

1.5. Ideology and Political Discourse

If the political field is thoroughly ideological, then so are its political practices, and hence its discourses. Political ideologies not only are involved in the understanding of
political discourses and other political practices, but are also reproduced by them. Discourses make ideologies observable in the sense that it is only in discourse that they may be explicitly expressed and formulated. Other political practices only implicitly show or experience ideologies, for instance in practices of discrimination on the basis of sexist, racist, or political ideologies. It is in discourse that we need to explicitly explain that such discrimination occurs “because she is a woman,” “because he is black,” or “because they are socialists.” Thus, it is largely through discourse that political ideologies are acquired, expressed, learned, propagated, and contested.

1.6. Faithfulness in Translation

Years ago, the issue of fidelity and faithfulness has been raised in field of translation studies, Guralnik (1979), in Webster's English Dictionary notes that faithfulness lexically means the quality of being accurate, reliable, and exact. Therefore the meaning that best matches the ST meaning is the one that best complies with the exactness, accuracy, conformity to the original. Translation implies a high degree of demand for precision, so that there can be effective communication between different languages and cultures. Fidelity as a key word in translation has been understood and interpreted in many ways by different translators. To some translation critics of translation, faithfulness in translation is just a word-for-word transmission of message from the ST to the TT, while some translators believe that fidelity to the source text is adopting the free, idiomatic method in passing on the message. On the other hand, overtly free translations may not necessarily be considered as a betrayal or infidelity. This is because sometimes they are done for the purpose of humor to bring about a special response from audience. Fidelity in translation is passing of the message from one language into another by producing the same effect in the other language, (in sense and in form), in a way that the reader of the translation would react exactly as the reader of the original text. The relationship of fidelity between the original and its translation has always worried translators.
1.7. Neutrality and Bias in Translation

Translation quality is based and connected to the translator’s efficiency being the producer of the TT. Translation product is affected if the translator’s analysis of the ST was biased. So the rule of a translator here is to be neutral without interfering with the ST, according to his personal ideology or view or beliefs, else the TT, or the translation product won’t be a translation but a creation of a new product mixed of the original author’s ideas and the translator’s one. Norman Shapiro stated in Kratz, D. (1986) I see translation as the attempt to produce a text so transparent that it does not seem to be translated. A good translation is like a pane of glass. You only notice that it’s there when there are little imperfections, scratches, bubbles. Ideally, there shouldn’t be any. It should never call attention to itself. (P.27–28), which means that the translator quality depends on to what extent the translator is biased or neutral within the target text or during the process of translation analysis, also to what extent the translator is invisible in his translation since the TT is like a pane of glass full of scratches if the text is effected by the translator’s ideology. That’s why Al-Muhannadi (2006) stated that “the translator’s ideology may affect the process of transfer or translation consciously or unconsciously; the translated text does not reflect the author’s personal ideology or his/her cultural ideology”. (p. 529)

1.8. Conclusion

There is a significant link that holds discourse, ideology and politics, in the sense that politics is usually broad and ideological, and ideologies are largely reproduced by text and talks that’s to say discourse. This chapter aimed to show this relationship between Discourse, Ideology, and Politics.

The next chapter, the researcher shall analyze some political discourses and articles to show how this latter is affected by the ideological charges within the context, and the base to measure this charges is through bias and neutrality to glance the deviations using the translation ruler that is faithfulness and fidelity to measure the TT Quality.
Chapter Two: Practical Framework

Political Discourse Analysis
2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher shall seek to identify the ideological aspects in the political discourses in many different TV channels’ websites and famous newspapers such as; Aljazeera, BBC, Russia Today, France 24, New York Times website, US embassy website and other reliable blogs. Using the Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) since it studies the relationship between political discourse and ideology.

2.2 Definition of the Corpus

BBC

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is the UK's public-service broadcaster, headquartered at Broadcasting House in London. It is the world's oldest national broadcasting organization and the largest broadcaster in the world in terms of the number of employees. The BBC operates under its Agreement with the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Its work is funded principally by an annual television license fee which is charged to all British households, companies, and organizations using any type of equipment to receive or record live television broadcasts.

JSC

Is a Doha-based state-funded broadcaster owned by the Al Jazeera Media Network, which is partly funded by the House of Thani, the ruling family of Qatar. Initially launched as an Arabic news and current affairs satellite TV channel, Al Jazeera has since expanded into a network with several outlets, including the Internet especially TV channels in multiple languages? Al Jazeera is accessible in several world regions.

The New York Times (NYT)

Is an American daily newspaper, founded and continuously published in New York City since September 18, 1851, by The New York Times Company? It won 114 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other news organization. The paper's print version has the largest circulation of any metropolitan newspaper in the United States, and the second-largest circulation overall, behind The Wall Street Journal. It is ranked 39th in the world by
circulation. Following industry trends, its weekday circulation has fallen to fewer than one million daily since 1990.

(State Department’s Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) engages international audiences on issues of foreign policy, society and values to help create an environment receptive to U.S. national interests. IIP communicates with foreign opinion makers and other publics through a wide range of print and electronic outreach materials published in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Russian, and Spanish. IIP also provides information outreach support to U.S. embassies and consulates in more than 140 countries worldwide.)

The Los Angeles Times

The Los Angeles Times, commonly referred to as the Times, is a daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, California, since 1881. It was the largest metropolitan newspaper in circulation in the United States in 2008 and the fourth most widely distributed newspaper in the country. In 2000, the Tribune Company, parent company of the Chicago Tribune and local television station KTLA, purchased the Los Angeles Times. It is currently owned by Tribune Publishing.

2.3 Methodology of the analysis

The Political Discourse Analysis is a critical process that deals with translated political discourses; it is based on the translator’s choice of words and synonyms, equivalence should be accurate since any change could affect the meaning. Thus, using PDA the research will analyze the translated texts lexically and display the extent of which the translators' ideology may affect his choice of synonyms. In this analysis the researcher adopts qualitative method in the analyzing process; to determine the context of the discourse, then the comparison between both the original discourse and the biased or the neutral one, by highlighting the words that show the effect of the translator with his own ideology and explaining the reason behind choosing those words.
2.4 Analyses of the Corpus

Text 01

State’s McCarthy on Infrastructure's Role in Arab Spring

Before I begin, I would like to thank Dr. John Duke Anthony and the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations not only for organizing this event, but also for moderating the panel. It is a pleasure to be with you today to look at the Arab Spring and North Africa through the lens of infrastructure. The Arab Spring was born in part from economic imbalance. Creating the critical infrastructure that facilitates investment, job creation, and entrepreneurial success is an essential part of providing new opportunities to correct this challenge, which countries across North Africa are facing.

نص كلمة وكيلة مساعدة وزيرة الخارجية حول دور البنية التحتية في الريعة العربي

قبل أن أبدأ كلمتي، أود أن أتوجه بالشكر إلى الدكتور جون دبوك أنثوني والمجتمع القومي للعلاقات الأميركية العربية ليس فقط لتنظيم هذه المناسبة، بل وأيضًا لتسهيل الحوار في هذه الندوة.

وإن لم يمندوسي سروري أن أكون معكم اليوم للنظر إلى الريعة العربي وإلى شمال أفريقيا من خلال عدسة البنية التحتية. ولد الريعة العربي بسبب بعيد جزئيًا إلى الخلل الاقتصادي. ولنن.Values in this chart are not correct.

إنشاء البنية التحتية الحيوية لتسهيل الاستثمارات وخلق فرص العمل ونجاح الأعمال يمثل جزءًا أساسيًا من توفير الفرص الجديدة لتصحيح هذا التحدي، الذي تواجهه حاليًا بلدان شمال أفريقي.
Political Discourse Analysis 01

The above text is the speech of the State’s McCarthy on the Arab Spring, taken from both the US embassy website and the BBC Official website. The translator who used the term "الزَبَع العَرَبِي" shows his bias and his support to the act describing it using a positive term, spring that means a change to a better state, which shows the ideology of the TL discourse (Arabic), another translator may use the term "الثورة العربية", in this case the bias and charge shows the translators ideology and his beliefs of considering the act of Arab Spring as a negative term, because the Arab Spring is a set of random riot deeds and revolutionary mess, Also, it refers to an urge or need of a change without describing it or supporting the act. The objective suggested term is "الجزاكل العربي" because it’s neutral and has no describing of the subject but, the object or the act of the Arab Spring, considering it as a movement, an act which is not known as a change for a better state or a bad one, unlike the spring. So, when choosing "الجزاكل العربي", the translator shows his total neutrality and objectivity without adding his own ideology of the matter.
Obama Seeks Authorization for Use of Force against ISIL

Partnerships have taken the place of unilateral action, Obama said, noting that instead of sending large numbers of ground forces overseas, the United States now works in concert with nations from South Asia to North Africa to deny safe haven to terrorists who threaten America. In Iraq and Syria, Obama said, American leadership, including military power, is stopping the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant’s advance.

Political Discourse Analysis 02

In this article of the US embassy, the phrase “the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant’s ‘is translated into ‘تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام’ in the Arabic version of the text, the term ‘تنظيم’ is added, which means that the translator agrees and shows his own ideology believing that ISIS is an Secret Organization, also it holds a charge of believing that is very organized one, and similar to another terrorist organization “Al Qaeda”. The suggested translation is to translate the text literally as it is without adding any words, to be: الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام.
Iraq's political crisis disheartens the middle class

"Their responsibility ended on the 7th of March," election day, Leila Khafaji, a former lawmaker and member of the Shiite Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq, said of the country's educated and middle class. "They are very responsible and very intelligent to go and do what they have to do, but they didn't see the fruit."

Political Discourse Analysis 03

The above text is taken from the Los Angeles Times, tackling the Iraqis political crisis which affected the middle class. In the article’s title shows that the translator did not translate the “the middle class” literally, but he translated to (ال العراقيين). This may refer to his ideology which shows his society which has no social classes while in Iraq the society is regarded according to the one's wealth. The middle class are those of the well educated people such as teachers, doctors, and so on.

Also, “the Shiite Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq” is translated into المجمع الشيعي، while the correct translation would be المجمع الشيعي، so the translator’s ideology is so clear here, that shows that he doesn’t believe in the current classes of Islamic beliefs like Sunni, Shiite and so on.
"COALITION BATTLING ‘IDEOLOGICAL STRAIN OF EXTREMISM’

“One of the interesting things to hear from our military leadership is the recognition that this cannot simply be a military campaign,” said Obama, noting the effort must include all the “dimensions of our power” that bolster economic and political stability in the region.

ISIL poses a “significant threat” to the people of Iraq and Syria and to the surrounding countries and beyond, including the United States and Europe, Obama said. Australia, he said, has already seen terrorist networks trying to “infiltrate and impact population centers.”

An important aspect in the campaign against ISIL is continuing humanitarian aid to all populations that have been impacted, Obama said. He pointed out that Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey have been bearing an “extraordinary burden” due to the situation with homeless persons that began with the civil war in Syria.
Political Discourse Analysis 04

The above text is a discourse from IIP Digital website taking about Fight against ISIL stated by president Obama. The translator of this texts translated the original text from “significant threat” into “تهديداً جوهرياً” which is not the same because the expression “significant” said by the president Obama was meant to be said “dangerous” while the term “significant” means “important” or “essential”, and the threat that ISIL towards Iraq and Syria is not an important or a significant one as it’s translated into Arabic ” الجوهري“ which gives a positive charge to the text, so the translator’s analysis to the ST wasn’t pure, and produced a literally translated text instead. Also, in translating the word “homeless” into “المشردين”, the translator here could translate it to “المشردين” without adding the word "النازحين" which shows his ideology and giving his own point of view because, may be, he is familiar with the situation and knows that some of those homeless people are emigrants.
Iraqi Christians: Better off than other Iraqi refugees?

For most it was a temporary exodus. A little more than a month after an estimated 1,121 Christian families (about 6,726 people) were displaced, all but 233 families have returned to their homes, according to a new report by the International Organization on Migration.

In fact, a UNHCR report last November found that while the number of newly registered Sunnis and Shiites refugees have been steadily increasing, the number of Christians have decreased by 21.3 percent compared to the end of 2008.

Political Discourse Analysis 05

The article is from the New York Times official blog, tackling the issue of Iraqi Christians. In the original text it is mentioned “Sunnis and Shiites” refugees, but it is translated into “الطوائف العراقية الأخرى” which shows that that translator in the article did not want to show in the target text that Muslims are different sects “Sunnis and Shiites” and referred to them as merely Iraqi sects without harming Islam which shows his own Ideology.
Iraqi refugees find hard times

A white-haired man stands in a welfare line, jobless in a new country after having been kidnapped and losing his chicken farm in Iraq to Muslim militants. A burly man in a cafe who had worked as a security guard for foreign media left Baghdad after receiving an envelope with five bullets inside, meant for each member of his family. The family fled to Syria and opened a small market. After two years, U.S. officials approved their refugee application. It was a lifeline. Muslims had burned down their home in Iraq.

 ومعاناة اللاجئين العراقيين في أميركا

رجل أسمر الشعر يقف في طابور المساعدات الإنسانية، عاطل عن العمل في بلد جديد، بعد أن كان قد تعرض للاختطاف وخشى مرزعة الدواجن على يد رجال الميليشيات. وفي رجل قوي البنية، الذي عمل مصمماً في مؤسسة صحفية أجنبية، غادر بغداد بعد أن تلقى يده بريدية بداخلها خمس طلقات بداخلها، واحدة لكل فرد من أسرته. وهكذا، هربت العائلة إلى سوريا وافتتحت متجرًا صغيرًا. وبعد عامين، وافق مسئولون أميركيون على طلب اللجوء الذي تقدموا به. لقد كان هذا حدثًا فاصلاً. وقد أحرقت الميليشيات منزلهم في العراق. تقدموا به. لقد كان هذا حدثًا فاصلاً.

Political Discourse Analysis 06

The above article is from the Los Angeles Times, tackling the Iraqi refugees situation in the USA. The translator of this article translated the expression “Muslim Militias” to “مسلم” and “رجال الميليشيات”， without missing the word ‘Muslim’ only not to harm Islam and Muslims but the acts of militias which shows that he is Muslim or it is his own sympathy with Muslims. The same goes for the second word “Muslim” that is translated into "المسلمين” instead of "المماليك" he believes that Muslims do not interfere or act in such ways as burning the houses of other Muslims thus, he shows his own ideology being a Muslim.
Egypt sentences Mohamed Morsi to death

The court ruled on Saturday that the sentencing of Morsi and 105 others will be referred to the Grand Mufti, the highest religious authority in Egypt, for confirmation. Many of those sentenced were tried in absentia, including Yusuf al-Qaradawi, an influential Islamic scholar based in Qatar.

Political Discourse Analysis 07

The current Article is from Al-Jazeera blog talking about the death sentence of the former president Mohammed Mursi. The article is from the same blog available in both English and Arabic but the translator in the expression that shows the position of Yusuf Alqaradawi, which is “رئيس الاتحاد العالمي للعلماء المسلمين” is translated into “an influential Islamic scholar” this translation shows a clear neutrality and a significant ideology that is meant to the target audience or the target reader because the translator here knows that the receiver of this article will not get the idea of “رئيس الاتحاد العالمي للعلماء المسلمين” so he used a free translation that conveys the message that he is an Islamic leader affecting the message of the original text which is considered as a betrayal of the ST.
2.5 Conclusion

Through this chapter it was clear how far the ideology of the translator can affect the TT, and that was through (PDA) Political Discourse Analysis. It was aimed to highlight some of the ideological aspects that exists in the political discourse and to analyze the translator’s choice of the equivalence during the process of translating a political discourse, and to what extent this ideology could affect his translation, and what are the reasons behind this ideological charges.

General Conclusion

This work is an attempt to study the neutrality and bias in the ideological charge in the political discourse translation, through (PDA) political discourse analysis. The practical part of this research shows that translating political discourse is a difficult task and a sensitive one because it’s so hard for a translator to keep his own ideology out of the translation process.

So the researcher used different political discourses and articles from famous TV Channel’s websites and some translator’s blogs, to analyze the ideological influence of the translators and the deviations that may occur or result of the ideological charges. So through this dissertation the research attained these results:

- The translator cannot detach himself of his own culture, hence his ideology may affect the process of conveying or transferring the aimed original meaning of the ST consciously or unconsciously, therefore he should be very objective during the process and after doing so, there should be a pure analysis to discover any ideological aspects in the TT.
- The translator can use adaptation as a solution to reduce the ideological charge in the ST according to the receiver in case of the ideology conflicts or interferes with the receiver’s one.
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ملخص البحث

الشحنة الأيديولوجية في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي بين الحياد و الانحياز
مقدمة
تحديد الإشكال

للترجمة دور مهم في عملية التواصل بين اللغات، ذلك أنها تنسق وتختلف حسب المجال الذي تتم فيه، و هذا يظهر دور الترجمة المتخصصة، لأنه وسبب هذا الاختلاف في المجالات، يصبح الانقلاب من لغة لأخرى عملية صعبة، و الصعوبة تكمن في إيجاد المكافئ المناسب للقرابة المسردة و المعنى المقصود في أي خطاب. هذا البحث سيعالج الخطاب السياسي ذلك أن هذا الأخير هو الأسباب لنقل الأراء والإيديولوجيات السياسية، ولأنه ثبت أن عملية الترجمة تتأثر بكل من مجتمع المترجم وإيديولوجيته الخاصة، فإن هذا يسبب مشكلات في إیصال المعنى المقصود الحقيقي للمتلقي، مما خلف جدلا في ماهي أمانة المترجم و الإخلاص التام للخطاب الأصلي، ولأي مدى يمكن أن تؤثر هذه الإيديولوجية في عملية الترجمة؟

أهداف الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة لابراز و استخراج الأسباب التي تؤثر في إيديولوجية المترجم أثناء ترجمتها للخطابات السياسية واظهار الاختلافات في الشحنات اللغوية في الخطابات السياسية بقياس الحياد والانحياز في النص النهف كذلك كيف يتم اكتشاف هذه الإيديولوجيات و التقليص منها، وذلك من خلال التحليل النقدي للنص السياسي المترجم.

الإشكاليات الفرعية

بدور هذا البحث في ذلك الأسئلة التالية:

- إلى أي مدى يمكن لإيديولوجية أن تؤثر في ترجمة الخطابات السياسية؟
- ما هي الأسباب وراء تأثر المترجم بإيديولوجيته؟
- ماذا يمكن للمترجم أن يفعل للتقلص من هذا التأثير؟

الفرضية

لا يمكن للمترجم أن يتمتع التأثير الإيديولوجي عند ترجمة الخطاب السياسي لأن هذا التأثير يتم بلا عي منه، و بشكل غير مقصود لكن يمكن أن ينقص من حدة هذا التأثير و ذاك أن يقوم المترجم بتحليل النص الأصلي جيدا و الالتزام بالموضوعية الناتجة في عملية الترجمة.
هيكل الدراسة

هذا البحث مقسم إلى قسمين، قسم نظري وأخر عملي، أما عن القسم الأول فقد تم فيه تقسيم وشرح عنوان المذكرة لتسهيل فهم عناصره وذل ذلك بتجزئته. استهل فيه شرح لإجراءات الترجمة المعتمدة وممث شرح وتعريف للإيديولوجيا والخطاب السياسي وعلى أثرهما بالترجمة، ثم تم التطرق بعدها لضبط مفهوم كل من الأمانة وامثال فهرسة الترجمة.

يختصر القسم الثاني بالنموذج المدروس في هذه المذكرة، والذي هو عبارة عن تحليل لبعض الخطابات السياسية باتباع عملية التحيل النقدي للخطاب السياسي لإظهار مدى تأثير الإيديولوجيا على المترجم.

ثم اختتم البحث بخلاصة ت فيها ذكر النتائج التي تم التوصل لها، مع إجابة للاشكاليات المطروحة.

الفصل الأول

يهدف هذا القسم إلى ضبط مفهوم كل من الإيديولوجيا والخطاب عموماً، ثم الخطاب السياسي وعلاقة كل منهما بالترجمة، ثم بعد ذلك شرح علاقة الإيديولوجيا بالخطاب السياسي ويدعو بشرح الأمانة والإخلاص في عملية الترجمة.

ضبط مفهوم الإيديولوجية

يستعمل مصطلح الإيديولوجيا عادة في وسائل الإعلام والسياسة، كما يعرف اصطلاحاً على أنه مجموعة من الاعتقادات والمبادئ التي يتمتع عليها أي نظام أو حزب أو منظمة سياسية. لن يلاحظ الناس أنهم قد تؤثروا بإيديولوجيات ذلك أنها شيء مرتبط بالجزء اللاهوتي من شخصيتيهم وبالتالي ردة الفعل ستكون ثقافياً ولازيادة.

الإيديولوجيا والثقافة

يعني بمصطلح الثقافة كل تلك المعتقدات التي تحكم في سلوك الأفراد والمجموعات، أما الإيديولوجية فهي مجموعة من الأفكار أو طريقة تفكير تعتمد على أساليب حياة الفرد وثقافته. صحيح أن كل من الثقافة والإيديولوجية فكران مختلفان لكنهما متداخلان، لأن الجوانب والمظاهر الثقافية تؤثر في إيديولوجية الأشخاص. كاختلاف معاني معاني الأشخاص في العالم العربي وغربي مما تميز إليه الأفكار والحيوانات بالنسبة لكل من الثقافين. لهذا كلما كان هناك اختلاف في الثقافتين بين اللغة الأصل ولغة الهدف، تختلف الإيديولوجية بالإلزام.

الإيديولوجيا والسياسية
ليس هناك مجال تشارك و تعم فيه الإيديولوجيات مثل بحر السياسة، ذلك أن كل الأطراف والأحزاب وأطراف
الصراع كلها على مصطلح واحد في هذا المجال، ومن شروط أن تكون هذه المجموعة كفؤة ومنافسة، أن تكون
واعة ومنظمة إيديولوجيا. كثير من الأحزاب السياسية والمجموعات تحتضن برامج و أجناد تقوم بنشر و
طرح إيديولوجيات بطريقة صريحة. بعبارة أخرى، النشاط السياسي هو أساساً نشاط إيديولوجي.

الإيديولوجية في الترجمة

إن دور المترجم نظرياً، هو أن يوصل المعنى المقصود من النص الأصلي بكل إخلاص و آمانة بدون أن يبث فيه
أي مشاعر أو آراء خاصة، وأن يكون موضوعيا بقدر الامكان. وأن الإيديولوجية جزء لا يتجزئ من شخصية
الفرد، فإن إيديولوجية المترجم قد تؤثر على عملية إصال المعنى الأصلي و المقصود بإبادك أو بدونه.

مفهوم الخطاب

يعرّف الخطاب ب-kit الفعلة لتقطع أو وحدات صغيرة ذات معنى من لغة مكتوبة أو متجددة بها، كما يعني به
الإنجاز الفعلي لغة عندما تستعمل، مكتوبة كانت أو ممنوعة.

الخطاب والمجتمع

الخطاب هو الوسيلة الأساسية لنقل الإيديولوجيات بطريقة متفجرة، فالخطاب والإيديولوجيات والمجموعات تشكل
حلقة أو دورة حيث يتم فيها فهم الخطاب بعد ذلك يتم نشره أو تعديمه و نقله و من ثم يصبح نموذجا جاهزا للتعليم و
الاستعمال من طرف الأشخاص.

الخطاب السياسي

إن الخطاب السياسي جزء من الخطاب عموما، و يصنف هذا الأخير حسب معيارين، وظيفي و موضوعي. يعترف وظيفا بكيثة النشاطات السياسية، أما عن الموضوعية فذلك لأن موضوعية في الأساس متعلقة بالسياسية
كالنشاطات والأفكار و العلاقات والنزاعات السياسية.

الأمانة في الترجمة

طرح مشكل الأمانة و الاختلاش في الترجمة منذ أسندين و تعرف هذه الأخيرة اصطلاحاً بنوعية الشخص في كونه
مثبتو و دقيقاً و معتمداً، و هذا يعني من منظور الترجمة أن المعنى الأصلي أو الأفضل هو ذلك الذي يوافق
النص الأصلي في الدقة وال نوعية و الضبط، لأن عملية الترجمة تتطلب الدقة و التحديد و التفاصيل حتى تتم عملية
التصويب بين اللغتين و التفاعلات طبيعة الحال. يرى البعض ناحية الترجمة أن الأمانة تكمن في مجرد عملية نقل
الرسالة في النص الأصلي كلمة بكلمة، بينما يرى آخرون أنها النقل باستعمال الترجمة الإصطلاحية الحرة في نقل
المعنى. أو يمكن أن يكون آخر الترجمة الحرة، لأنه لا يجب بالضرورة أن تكون هذه الأخيرة خطأ للنص الأصل، فالترجمة مربوطة أحيانا بالأندثر الذي يجب أن يخلقه النص على المثقفي.

الحياة والإلهام في الترجمة

ترتبط جودة الترجمة ارتباطًا وثيقًا بكفاءة المتجم والنصوص المرجعية. تبدو النصاء الترجم بكاففة خُليَّة للنصوص المترجمة للفناء في إخراج النص، ويتائر النص المترجم بحذاء تحلى الترجمة للنصوص الأصل من حيث الحياة والانحساء فدور النص المترجم أن لا يتدلخ في النص الأصلي لأنه بذلك لن يكون الناتج ذو علاقة بالنص الأصلي كما ونعتبر كترجمة أبداً، بل كنص متجد ممزوجا بأفكار الكاتب الأصلي مع أفكار أو إيديولوجية المحتر من النص الأصلي.

الفصل الثاني

طور السياق في هذا الفصل إلى استغلال أو استخدام المظاهر الإيديولوجية في الصناع السياسي المتعدد من طرف بعض القنوات العربية والأجنبية متعيننا في ذلك منهجية التحليل التنقدي للقضايا السياسي.

تعريف الأنموذج

العنوان الذي قام الباحث بتحليلها هي نصوص أو خطابات سياسية أخاذة من عدة مشاريع، كان المشارب الأول قناة الجزيرة العربية واستعمال مقالاتها في اللغة العربية والإنجليزية و موقع قناة بي بي سي البريطانية و موقع Digital Usembassy الإلكتروني الخاص بماحدث سياسية أمريكية مترجمة لكل لغات العالم كمشربين للغة الإنجليزية.


منهجية التحليل

اعتمد الباحث في هذا البحث على منهجية "تحليل الخطاب السياسي" التي هي عبارة عن عملية تحلييل نقدي يبنى على كيفية موضوعية الترجم في اختيار المفاهيم المناسب للنصوص الأصل و يقاس بذلك الشحنات الإيديولوجية وإن كان هناك أي ازارات قد نجمت عن عملية الترجمة. كما و تقوم هذه المنهجية بتحليل النص من الناحية المعجمية لرؤية مدى تأثير الإيديولوجية على النص الأصل و شرح لسبب اختيار الترجم لعبارة.
الخاتمة

هدف هذا البحث المتواضع والمتخصص في الشحنات الإيديولوجية في ترجمة الخطاب السياسي بين الحياض والانحياز، باستعمال طريقة التحليل النافذ للخطاب السياسي / وقد اظهر الجانب العملي من هذا البحث أن عملية ترجمة الخطابات السياسية عملية حساسة وصعبة وان تتعذر إبقاء الإيديولوجية خارج نطاق عملية الترجمة. لهذا استعمل الباحث عدة خطابات ومقالات سياسية من مشارب مختلفة حيادية كتبت أو منحازة، لإظهار التأثير الإيديولوجي على المترجم وما يخلقه هذا الأخير من انزياحات، وبناء على هذا توصل الباحث لهذه النتائج:

لا يمكن للمترجم أن يفصل نفسه عن ثقافته واعتقاداته، وبالتالي إيديولوجيته، التي يدورها تؤثر على عملية إياض المعنى المقصود والصحيح للنص الأصلي، سواء كان ذلك بإدراك منه وبدون ذلك، ولهذا يجب على المترجم كحل للانقاص من هذا التأثير الإيديولوجي أن يكون موضوعيا تماما خلال عملية التحليل الترجمي ليكشف جميع المظاهر الإيديولوجية الموجودة في النص الأصلي لنقلا للنتائج الترجمية.

يمكن للمترجم أن يستعمل أحد إجراءات الترجمة المعتمدة كالتكيف مثلاً كحل للتخفيف من التصريح الوارد في الخطاب السياسي، وذلك حسب ما يناسب المتصفي لكي يعطي له الأثر المرجو في النص الأصل.

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