



ISSN: 1817-6798 (Print)

Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

available online at: www.jtuh.org/
JTUH
 مجلة جامعة تكريت للعلوم الانسانية
 Journal of Tikrit University for Humanities

Lec. Gailan Mahmoud Al-Jubori
 College of Arts/ University of Tikrit

* Corresponding author: E-mail :
gailan83@tu.edu.iq

Keywords:

Translator's Invisibility
 Translation Strategies
 Translating News and Journalism.

ARTICLE INFO**Article history:**

Received 4 Jan. 2022
 Accepted 17 Aug 2022
 Available online 15 Mar 2023
 E-mail t-jtuh@tu.edu.iq

©2023 COLLEGE OF Education for Human Sciences, TIKRIT UNIVERSITY. THIS IS AN OPEN ACCESS ARTICLE UNDER THE CC BY LICENSE

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Reflection of Iraqi Translator's Invisibility in Translating Israeli News in Digital Journalism

A B S T R A C T

This paper investigates the translators' invisibility in translating certain excerpts collected from a media discourse of three different Israeli digital journalism in English language to see how the translators hide themselves in such a discourse and to what extent they are influenced by the ideological perspectives towards the Israeli practices against the Palestinians. Translator's invisibility is very significant factor to determine how he/she presents the ideas and views about certain public issue away from the ST writer, taking into account the cultural background of the Target Text (TT) readers. The invisibility is regarded as an indicator of the translator's thoughts and orientation when translates form one language into another language because of the contradictory of the views between Source Text (ST) writer or speaker and the TT reader or listener. In this paper, the invisibility is investigated according to Venuti's model which considers it as a main concern and it is reflected in the translation of the news excerpts when the writers describe the events and what is going in the area. The aim of this paper is to show how the translators use setting's strategies in translating news that adopted according to the translator's invisibility.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.25130/jtuh.30.2.1.2023.24>

انعكاس اختفاء المترجم العراقي في ترجمة الأخبار الإسرائيلية في الصحافة الرقمية

م. كيلاان محمود حسين الجبوري / جامعة تكريت / كلية الآداب

الخلاصة:

يدرس هذا البحث عدم رؤية المترجم خلال عملية ترجمة بعض المقطعات المأخوذة من الخطاب الاعلامي لثلاث صحف إسرائيلية رقمية باللغة الانكليزية لغرض رؤية كيفية اخفاء المترجمين انفسهم عند ترجمة مثل هذا الخطاب و الى اي مدى سيتأثرون بالجوانب الايديولوجية حول الممارسات الاسرائيلية ضد الفلسطينيين. تعتبر عدم رؤية المترجم عامل مهم لتحديد كيفية تقديم المترجم افكاره و اتجاهاته وعندما يترجم من لغة الى اخرى بعيداً عن كاتب النص الاصلي وبسبب التناقض الفكري ما بين كاتب او قائل

النص المصدر و قارئ او مستمع النص الهدف. في هذا البحث يتم دراسة الرؤية وفق انموذج فينوتي الذي يدرس عدم رؤية المترجم كمحور رئيسي اذ ينعكس في ترجمة هذه المقطعات الاخبارية عندما يصف الكتاب تلك الاحداث و ما يدور في المنطقة. ان الهدف من هذا البحث هو لبيان كيفية استخدام استراتيجيات ستينيك في ترجمة الاخبار التي يتم تبنيها وفق عدم رؤية المترجم. الكلمات المفتاحية: اختفاء المترجم, استراتيجيات الترجمة, ترجمة الاخبار, الصحافة.

1.Introduction

The invisibility in translation is seen as an important phenomenon to reflect the ideas and views the translator may possess towards the discourse and its implied meaning. In media, discourse is regarded as an instrument to show how the writers hide their ideological perspectives and personal views about certain subject. Nowadays, the media has become the focus of everyone's attention by presenting issues that concern the life of the citizen, especially the political one. One of the most significant issues spread in our Arab world, is the Palestinian case , against which media uses discourses to describe it in an ideological way drawn according to completely different points of view.

The translator's invisibility varies according to the nature of the speech being translated from one language to another. Since translation is not only transference of textual materials from the source language to the target language, but also the transference of cultural and ideological trends that the text contains. Therefore, the translator's role lies in this aspect to show what this discourse carries according to its ideological orientations and translate it.

Obviously, the translator tends to employ certain strategies including domestication and foreignization in order to reflect his/ her invisibility or sometimes invisibility concerning the subject he/she translates. This manipulation in translation is a clear indicator of the translator's belief where he/she lives because the social and ideological constraints that are reflected in their works whether consciously or unconsciously.

The media discourse is characterized, among all other types, with carrying many hidden ideological orientations. These ideologies are directed for the purpose of sympathizing with the prevailing trends of society which are used to pass the writer's intentions unobtrusively and to sympathize with them by society. Therefore, the translator is the mirror that reflects the subtleties underlying this discourse, whether negatively or positively, which directly affects the making of the translated discourse in the target language.

In this paper, the main aims is to investigate how the translators' ideology is visible and sometimes becomes invisible in rendering the ideological-driven news. It also explores the strategies employed by the translators in managing such sensitive texts in the second language that conform with community orientation and culture where he/she lives.

2. Translation Definition

Translation has been defined differently by many scholars and tackle it from different perspectives and views. The most wide spread definition of translation as a process in which the source textual materials transferred to the target textual materials by finding an appropriate equivalents.

Nida and Taber (1974:34) emphasize that translation in terms of two systems in which the first one is related to the surface structure of setting up a series of rules which can be applied to the surface structure of the SL, while the second one comprises three stages (analyzing the surface structure, transferring the analyzed materials in the translator's mind and finally restructuring the transferred materials that conform with TL norms).

Farghal and Shunnaq (1999:2) define translation as a process of transferring of meaning from first language into the second language in which the main translator's concern is to capture or transfer meaning in interlingual communication and finding the appropriate equivalent in target language in order to achieve the clear communicative transfer between the two languages.

For Colina (2015:3) translation consists of process and product resulting from transferring the ST from one language into TT of the second language as well as that each translation process will cover three main elements that most scholars agree up on including (written text, transfer or mediation and from one natural language into another).

Mughazy (2016:1) sees translation as a multifaceted process that can be followed by the translator due to scientific scheme to analyze ST, to determine its communicative functions; to identify functional equivalence problems and finally apply translation strategies to generate target language.

3. Translator's Invisibility

This notion has been studied mainly by Lawrence Venuti in details and other scholars who see it as a reflection of the translator's availability in the translation and it describes translator's fidelity that should be achieved due to two directions such as the ethics of the profession and the translator's own beliefs and attitudes.

Salama-Carr (2000:39) says that translation is accompanied with challenging issues in which the translator may face to accomplish the task because s/he performs it unconsciously. This leads to uncover the translator's role and attitude and how that situation is managed. This refers to the invisibility of the translator in which two problems elaborated the first one is the reader's reaction to the translation and the second the criterion through which the translation is evaluated and judged.

Moreover, Salama-Carr (2000:39-40) explains that translation is judged suitable (by editors, reviewers and readers) when it reads smoothly, when the absence of any awkward phrasings, unidiomatic constructions or confused meanings gives the appearance that the translation reflects the foreign author's behavior or intention or the essential meaning of the original text.

For Venuti(2004) invisibility occurs when the translator works hard in translating a text but he/she does not seem available to the public in that context. This is the main reason behind the justification of the translator to be marginalized in the society.

Ryndová (2008) explains that a good translation must be fluent, idiomatic and natural and the more fluent the translation, the more invisible the translator, and, presumably, the more visible the writer or meaning of the foreign text.

Qun-xing (2016: 2) asserts that the term translator's invisibility has been deeply studied by Venuti as he firstly considers it as translator's voice that represents the his/her invisibility in the translated text. He adds that any voice is heard by the reader is considered as author's voice and the use of varied language produce foreignized rather than domesticated texts by the translator to make him/herself visible or invisible and make their voice detectable.

In this context, Qun-xing (2016:3) argues that in translation process, translator's availability is always accompanied with author's voice in which the translator has two roles as a receiver of the text and as a producer of translation where the target readers are ideologically, geographically and linguistically driven comparing with ST readers.

4. Ideology and Translation

The discourse is manifested by communicative events and perceived by stretches of language to be unified and purposive whether in written or spoken form in order to achieve good communication between two or more participants. This discourse is usually affected by certain factors that may lead to miscommunication or creating a gap when the discursive norms are jeopardized due to factors. Thus, discourse is clearly explained in relation to

other disciplines and it can be simply defined as a unit of language that has function and purpose.

In this perspective, ideology has been defined differently by different scholars. For Eagleton (1991: 447) ideology as a set of values, beliefs and ways of thinking. Similarly, ideology is defined by Simpson (2003: 5) as "the taken-for granted assumptions, beliefs and value systems which are shared collectively by social groups".

Form Van Dijk's perspective (2006) ideologies are the total account of ideas and belief system of a specific group of people that can be defined as a from the multidisciplinary framework involves social, cognitive, and discursive aspects. He further argues that ideologies are acquired, expressed, changed, and reproduced in the society, mainly in different forms of discourses such as texts and talks. Moreover, the discursive aspect has significant effect on the social groups ideologically and how their ideology can be structured due to the surrounding factors.

Generally speaking, Van Dijk (2006) outlines the conception of ideology by broadening it into a theory which explains how the ideologies are created,

maintained and changed, how the group members use ideologies in their daily life and how the discourse-specific communicative events shape and are shaped by ideologies.

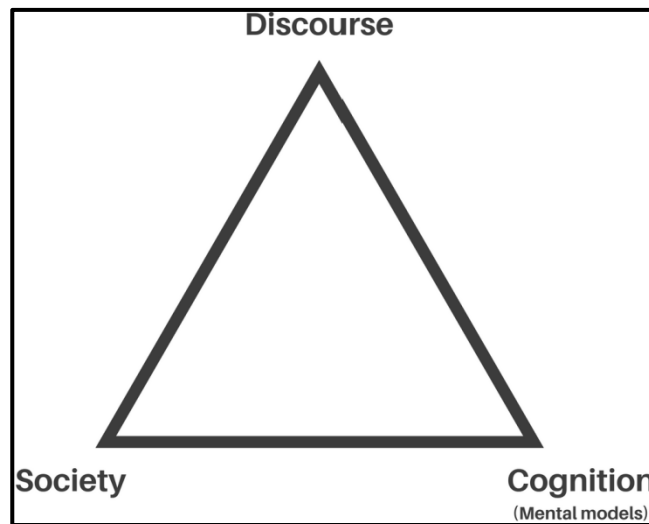


Figure:1 shows the of ideology as three aspects proposed by Van Dijk which can be explained in more details as:

1. **Cognitive aspect:** it is represented by social cognition that shared by members of certain groups.
2. **Social aspect:** it specifies what kind of groups, what re the relations between these groups and how they are involved in development and reproduction of ideologies.

3. **Discursive aspect:** explains how ideologies influence people's daily text and talk.

As far as translation is concerned, it is considered as a bridge between source ideology and target ideology that requires a good translator to manage the translation task successfully. Therefore, the translator is a key player in the task whose responsibility is to determine the acceptability of the translated text by adopting certain translation strategy.

Pei (2010:4) mentions that the translator works as a manipulator in the translation process by exerting his subjectivity and invisibility in order to achieve the TT reader's expectations and to what extent s/he can employ the translation strategies in rendering the ST writer's ideologies in the TT.

Aksoy (2010:4) emphasizes that the relationship between translation and ideology has received increasing consideration since the cultural turn in translation which ignited an interest in the historical aspect of translation.

Yang (2010: 3) differentiates between domestication as a type of translation in which a transparent, fluent style is adopted to decrease the strangeness of the foreign text for TL readers, while foreignization refers to the target text when it is formed which purposely breaks target conventions by holding kind of the foreignness of the original.

For Fang (2011:2) translation is no longer believed as a simply linguistic transfer but it is a social-historical phenomenon in which various ideologies and conflicts encounter with each other and a translation is thus the result of their reconciliation. In other words, ideology is extremely effective in both translators' decision-making process and reception of the target texts. Therefore it is highly sensible to embed the ideology into translation studies.

Wang (2014:3) shows that when the cultural and ideological perspectives are transferred, two major translation strategies are used by the translator in order to manage the translation task. Domestication and foreignization are widely used by translators when they transfer ideological-driven text from one language into another.

5. News Translation

News translation is not a matter of transferring a ST into the TT between two languages but it is one of the most important types of translation that has a direct impact on public opinion, because it transmits news directly from one language to another and from one culture to another. It also has an impact on the listener or reader and it changes his/ her point of view according to the writer's intents and the purpose of writing such a journalistic discourse.

Recently, there is a growing and significant interest in news making because of its influence on the public and to what extent it may change their opinion concerning certain situation or persuading them.

El-Sakran (2004:3) mentions that news translation is considered as a vital component in news making process which depends on experience in inter-language transference of meanings as well as mastery and command in translation skills. In this context, Caimotto (2010:3) emphasizes that when translation is unified with journalism, it is governed by norms and certain constraints then news is produced. This process is conducted by well qualified and expert journalists who are not translators and usually remain invisible in order to transfer the news according to their vision and evaluate how the public interact with it.

Holland(2013:15) asserts that news translation is influenced by the translator's opinion of the TT, which certainly works to shape the translation process and product. Translation of news requires acquaintance with the factors influencing the writing of source ST news and those governing the rendering of a TT that meets the prospects of target readers.

Troque and Marchan (2017:2) highlight that the significance of studying news is to understand how it is collected and circulated and how translation is accomplished by and for news agencies and identify how the ST is restructured, shaped, transformed or even merged with other news sources into a different TT that better suits a different linguistic, cultural, ideological and geographical context.

5.1. Strategies of Translating News

Translating news is of a great importance, as it requires high accuracy in choosing the appropriate lexical words that fit with the context that is used to express it, unless there is a specific effect. In the process translating news, the choice of translation strategy depends on the translator's ability to adopt a certain view of the situation he wants to transfer from one language to another. Therefore, the choice of strategy is affected by the surrounding factors, whether personal, social or ideological, that have a direct impact on the translation task. Different views have been adopted about translating news because of its significance and impact in society.

For Amer (2016) to translate news, the translator has to pay attention to the text if it is loaded with implicit views of the writers and try to manage it to create a new version that suits with TT readers. To do so, these translation strategies, which translators adopt, may differ from one text to another due to news story. Moreover, when the translator conducts textual analysis of the

translated text of news he/she would uncover much about reasons behind employing such specific strategies that meet readers' expectations.

Stetting (1989: 59, cited in Shabana 2018) considers translation as a blending work of editing and translation calling it as a transediting. She sees translation as a part of news production process which involves the rendering the ST from one language into the TT in the second language. From him, in transediting there are four strategies are involved such as deletion, addition, substitution and reorganization in translating news.

In his major study, Altarabin (2020:23) points out that in translating sensitive news to target audience that have unlike views involves careful revising and editing of ST news. Thus, transediting plays a curial role in translating news, especially when ST news and TT news represent conflicting opinions of the same events. Therefore, editing is always needed to be included in the translation task and manage the process of making the news in order to reach a balance between the news and its translation.

Stetting (1989:373–374) asserts that preliminary emphasis of transediting is what the translation receivers need that rely on the function the TT not only from that of the sender' view. In this context, Stetting numerates four basic functions of transediting:

- Shortening texts for subtitling
- Making texts idiomatic and well-structured
- Omitting inadequate texts
- Using material written in other languages for writing news texts

Stetting (1989: 375) proposes four main strategies used in transediting for translating news that are basically ideologically loaded stories.

These news cannot be translated to the readers that possess varied ideologies unless they are manipulated. For Stetting, the following transediting strategies are needed by the translator in order to translate the news text precisely.

- **Addition (Over-translation):** It is one of the most important strategies employed by the translator to add more information into the TT that are not available in TT. In translating news, this strategy serves to add ideologically motivated information conform with the TT readers expectations.
- **Omission (Under-translation):** This strategy is used to omit information that can occur on different lexical units ranging from (word into sentence). This means that the translator is able to manage the text by under-translate information he/she sees not necessary to be mentioned.

- **Substitution:** In this strategy, the translator replaces certain SL lexical item by another SL lexical item for the purpose of managing the text in a way of conforming with TT reader expectations.
- **Reorganization:** This strategy is frequently used either by foregrounding or backgrounding of the lexical items in the text. This strategy plays a significant role in reorganizing the text linguistically, stylistically and ideologically.

6. Journalistic Discourse

The journalism whether in written or digital form has changed rapidly in the late 20th and early 21st centuries and regarded as one of the most important forms of media that is employed for the purpose of publishing news and press articles that are directly related to people's daily life. Therefore, it is important to pay close attention to the discourse used in journalism, because it carries the writer's orientations and ideology. In this situation, the role of the translator, who transfers this discourse from one language to another, is strongly required to manage the task and take into account the ideological perspectives of the reader and what are the implications of transferring these trends without employing translation strategies correctly.

Reah(1998:45) shows that the language of newspaper can be a powerful and influential tool when its role is to present a group of society implicitly and to resist a particular views or ideological perspectives. It would be difficult to conform these views and beliefs when the ideology is concealed in the text whether in written or spoken form. In other words, language is regarded as a means by which attitudes towards certain group can be constructed, maintained and challenged.

Cotter(2010:232) explains that there is a relation between media and our understanding of the language which is represented linguistically by including attention to sound, form, and meaning, and the micro and macro aspects of language function and structure: from the small grammatical segment to the longer stretch of discourse, from phonetics to philosophy, variation to policy. Cotter adds that one of the journalism discourse purposes is to simplify the complex ideas for reader or viewer comprehension by presenting the construction of news stories that appear comprehensibly to quickly grasp the many significant particulars of a complex situation, synthesize them, and write about them accessibly.

Busà(2014:134) asserts that there are certain linguistic strategies in journalistic discourse employed to choose some words which reflect an individual viewpoint and influence the readership by giving an editorial comment without

the reader being explicitly aware that an opinion is being conveyed. One of these strategies is the use of particular adjectives and adverbs in a story to reveal a hidden opinion or judgment.

In addition, Busà (2014:144) says that there is a another strategy called naming strategy which is used as a form of labeling and naming people as way of classifying and handling social relationships. In this strategy, names give an identity, role, group membership or quality to people and they also disclose the cultural and ideological background of those who employ them both to refer to r people and to address them.

7. Practical Aspect

7.1 Data Collection

The practical aspect covers two important steps including data collection and data analysis. The data of this study has been collected from three different Israeli digital journalisms such as (Haaretz, Jerusalem Post and Times of Israel) published in English language and certain excerpts taken from these newspaper.

1. **The Israel Defense Forces** said troops identified a **group of armed Palestinians** driving near Nablus on a motorcycle and by car.
2. **Palestinian gunmen** in recent months have targeted military posts, troops operating along the West Bank security barrier, **Israeli settlements**, and civilians on the roads.
3. **Palestinian Militant** was killed in Clashes With Israeli Forces in Nablus.
4. The **Hamas-linked terrorist cell** allegedly fired at **Israeli cars** near the town of Hawara two weeks ago.
5. A young Palestinian man **was shot dead** by Israeli police in a West Bank town near Jerusalem
6. The Israel Forces arrested three **Palestinian terrorists**.
7. **Three Palestinians were killed** in a night raid by Israeli Forces .
8. **An Israeli policeman** was injured by shrapnel when an explosive was thrown at him by Palestinian.
9. The Israeli Forces found many **terror tunnels** in different areas used to smuggle weapons to the terrorists.
10. **Israeli troops** have also repeatedly come under gunfire during nightly raids in Palestinian cities in the West Bank.

In this paper, ten sentences are used to see into what extent the translator conveys their ideological views in transferring specific lexical items that seem to ideologically-loaded concepts. The source of these sentence are authentic newspapers which reflect the viewpoints of the Israeli community towards the Palestinian people. The items with red color and bolded are the main concerns in the sentences in order to see how they are transferred into Arabic readers or listeners taking into account the translator's invisibility.

2.7 Data Analysis

To analyze the data collected in this paper, Venuti's model has been used to see into what extent the translator's invisibility employed by the translators and using Stetting's transediting strategies whether for domesticating or foreignizing to transfer English news texts into Arabic. This study focuses on the translator's invisibility and how it can be manifested in TT when the translator is obliged to be loyal to the ST and faces certain ideological-driven texts. Five professional Iraqi translators have participated in this study to see the way they employ their invisibility and news translation strategies in rendering from English into Arabic.

Table (1) below shows the translation of the five translators (henceforth Tr) for the ST texts into Arabic:

#	ST Lexical Items	Tr1	Tr2	Tr3	Tr4	Tr5
1	The Israel Defense Forces	القوات الاسرائيلية	قوات الاحتلال الصهيوني	قوات الاحتلال	قوات دفاع اسرائيل	القوات الدفاعية المحتلة
	group of armed Palestinians	مجموعة من المجاهدين المسلحين	عدد من المجاهدين	رجال المقاومة	رجال المقاومة الفلسطينية	مجموعة من المسلحين
2	Palestinian gunmen	مجاهدين فلسطينيين	عناصر المقاومة الفلسطينية	مسلحي المقاومة	رجال مسلحين فلسطينيين	مجاهدي المقاومة الفلسطينية
	Israeli settlements	المستوطنات الصهيونية	مستوطنات الاحتلال	مستوطنات الكيان الصهيوني	مستوطنات الكيان الاسرائيلي	المستوطنات المحتلة
3	Palestinian Militant	مجاهد فلسطيني	احد رجال المقاومة	رجل المقاومة	رجل الجهاد الفلسطيني	مسلح فلسطيني
4	Hamas-linked terrorist cell	خلية المقاومة ذو العلاقة بحماس	خلية الجهاد المرتبطة بحماس	خلية حماس للمقاومة	خلية مجاهدي حماس	خلية مسلحي حماس
5	Was shot to dead	سقط قتيلاً	ارذوه قتيلاً	استشهد	استشهد على الفور	سقط شهيداً
6	Palestinian terrorists	المقاتلين الفلسطينيين	المسلحين الفلسطينيين	المقاومة الفلسطينية	المسلحين الفلسطينيين	مقاتلين فلسطينيين
7	Three Palestinians were killed	استشهد ثلاث فلسطينيين	قتل ثلاث فلسطينيين	استشهد ثلاث رجال فلسطينيين	استشهد ثلاث مواطنين فلسطينيين	سقط ثلاث شهداء فلسطينيين
8	An Israeli policemen	الشرطة الإسرائيلية	شرطة الاحتلال	رجال الشرطة الصهيونية	شرطة الاحتلال الصهيوني	شرطة الاحتلال الاسرائيلي
9	Terror tunnels	انفاق المسلحين	انفاق المقاومة	انفاق المقاومة الفلسطينية	انفاق امدادات المقاومة	الانفاق الامدادات
10	Israeli troops	قوات الاحتلال	القوات الصهيونية	عناصر القوات الاسرائيلية	افراد القوات الصهيونية	عناصر صهيونية

Stetting's transediting strategies have been employed by the researcher to analyze the ST lexical items and how the translators tend to use each strategy in order to reflect his ideology. Five translators use these strategies to manage the translation in the TT and how to conform it with Arabic reader's viewpoints whether domesticated or foreignized the context. The analysis focuses on the highlighted lexical items in the ST as follows.

Translation Analysis of Sentence1:

The ST sentence ((**The Israel Defense Forces** said troops identified a **group of armed Palestinians** driving near Nablus on a motorcycle and by car) ac be translated literally into (وقال الجيش الإسرائيلي إن القوات تعرفت على مجموعة من المسلحين (الفلسطينيين كانوا يقودون دراجة نارية وسيارة بالقرب من نابلس)). In the translation of this sentence, the five translators manage the process of translating the lexical items (**The Israel Defense Forces**) due to the transediting strategies. **Tr1** translates into (القوات الاسرائيلية) in which employs omission strategy by omitting (Defense). While both **Tr2** and **Tr3** use substitution strategy in which they render (**Defense**) into (الاحتلال) this lexical item is ideologically driven towards the TT readers. As well as **Tr2** substitutes (**Israel**) with (الصهيوني). **Tr4** is the only translator who transfers the meaning of the ST lexical items literally without making use of the strategies. Whereas the **Tr5** translates them into (القوات الدفاع المحتلة) in which he over-translate the ST by adding (المحتلة).

In the second selected lexical items (**group of armed Palestinians**), there are different strategies have been used to transfer the meaning. **Tr1** and **Tr2** seem to have used the same Arabic lexical equivalent (المجاهدين) referring to (**armed Palestinians**) but **Tr2** omits (المسلحين) while the **Tr1** translates it as it is. **Tr3** and **Tr4** employed reorganization and substitution strategies in which they reorganize the sentence and use different lexical items. **Tr5** uses omission strategy to omit (الفلسطينيين).

Translation Analysis of Sentence 2:

The ST sentence (**Palestinian gunmen** in recent months have targeted military posts, troops operating along the West Bank security barrier, **Israeli settlements**, and civilians on the roads) is translated literally as: ((استهدف مسلحون فلسطينيون في الأشهر الأخيرة مواقع عسكرية وقوات تعمل على طول الحاجز الأمني في الضفة الغربية ومستوطنات الأشهر الأخيرة مواقع عسكرية وقوات تعمل على طول الحاجز الأمني في الضفة الغربية ومستوطنات (إسرائيل ومدينين على الطرق)). To translate the selected lexical items (**Palestinian**

gunmen) and **(Israeli settlements)**, the five translators use different strategies through which the ideological perspectives and their invisibility can be seen clearly in their translation. For **(Palestinian gunmen)**, Tr1 substitutes the lexical item **(gunmen)** (مسلحين) which refers to a group of armed men loaded with weapons with (مجاهدين). While Tr2 uses addition and substitution strategies through which he replaces (**gunmen**) with (عناصر) and adds (المقاومة) which is not existed in the ST. Tr3 employs only substitution strategy by which he substitutes (**Palestinian**) with (المقاومة). Tr4 tries to transfer the meaning with no making use of the strategies (Palestinian gunmen) were translated as it is into their Arabic equivalents (رجال مسلحين فلسطينيين). Tr5 is the only translator who is ideologically loaded towards the situation and seems be influenced. Tr5 renders **(Palestinian gunmen)** into (مجاهدي المقاومة الفلسطينية) and employs two strategies addition and reorganization. In his translation, more effect on the TT reader to sympathize with situation. While **(Israeli settlements)** are translated by five translators differently by using different translation strategies. Tr1 substitutes the lexical item (**Israeli**) with more effective equivalent on the TT readers which is (الصهيونية) and more ideological-driven item. Tr2 also dose the same thing as Tr1dose but the lexical item (**Israeli**) is substituted by (الاحتلال) which has more ideological influence on the TT readers and conform their expectations. Tr3 tends to use two strategies addition and substitution in which Tr3 adds the lexical item (الكيان) which is not in the ST and substitutes **(Israeli)** by (الصهيوني). Tr4 uses only addition strategy in his translation which (الكيان) in TT. Tr5 inclines to translates **(Israeli)** into (المحتلة) which has a huge influence when the lexical items is substituted by a lexical item helps attract the TT reader's attention and conform with their expectations.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 3:

The third sentence **(Palestinian militant** was Killed in Clashes With Israeli Forces in Nablus) is literally translated into (قُتل ناشط فلسطيني في اشتباكات مع القوات) (الاسرائيلية في نابلس) and it has been translated into Arabic in a way the translator express in impeded ideology. Tr1 translates (**militant**) by substituting it with (مجاهد) which is very close to the Palestinian situation and to follow what the Palestinian people think and represent their ideological orientations towards the Israeli policy and practices against the civilians. Tr2 uses two strategies omission and reorganization to render **(Palestinian militant)** into (احد رجال المقاومة) in which (رجال) is always collates with (المقاومة). This rendering reorganize the ST in order to make it more significant for TT readers and omits the lexical item Palestinian because (رجال المقاومة) is widely used that Palestinian in Arabic World. While Tr3

also employs two strategies which are omission and substitution and the rendering of the ST lexical items (**Palestinian**) is omitted and substituted it with (المقاومة) to give more influence in TT and make the readers react with events. Tr4 aims at creating more effectiveness on the TT readers as he/she over-translates (militant) into more influential Arabic lexical item which is (رجل الجهاد). As far as Tr5 is concerned, his translation is achieved by substituting (**militant**) by (مسلح) which gives Arabic equivalent that conforms with the situation when the Palestinians fight the Israelis with different light weapons.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 4:

This sentence (The **Hamas-linked terrorist cell** allegedly fired at Israeli cars near the town of Hawara two weeks ago) is translated literally into (يُزعم أن الخلية الإرهابية (المرتبطة بحماس أطلقت النار على سيارات إسرائيلية بالقرب من بلدة حوارة قبل أسبوعين Whereas the five translators due to their invisibility which manifested through transediting strategies. For rendering (**Hamas-linked terrorist cell**), Tr1 manages the translation by omission and substitution strategies in which he/she under-translates (**terrorist**) because it is not necessary to be mentioned in for the TT readers and substitutes it with (المقاومة) which conform with TT expectations and ideology. Tr2 uses the substitution strategy to transfer the meaning into the TT. He substitutes the lexical item (**terrorist**) by (الجهاد) which is has more effectiveness in the Arab society to sympathize with Palestinians. Tr3 has different maneuvers to translate (**Hamas-linked terrorist cell**), in which he uses three strategies omission and reorganization. By the first one he omits (**terrorist**) avoiding such lexical item in the TT and the second one is the reorganization strategy through which he considers this cell belongs to Hamas which is resisting the Israelis. The third strategy is used when the translator over-translates into (خلية حماس للمقاومة). Tr4 employs two different strategies to transfer the meaning in TT including substitution and reorganization strategies. The lexical item (**terrorist**) has been substituted by (مجاهدي) which is very close to the TT orientation then reorganization strategies used to recognized the sentence by making Hamas as a main actor. While Tr5 uses substitution strategy in which he substitutes (**terrorist**) with (مسلحي) which refers to the nature of the Palestinians as they resist the Israelis. This lexical item (مسلحي) is more appropriate equivalent to be used in such context widely.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 5:

The ST sentence (A young Palestinian man **was shot dead** by Israeli police in a West Bank town near Jerusalem). The literal translation of this sentence as follows

Tr1 (قُتل شاب فلسطيني برصاص الشرطة الإسرائيلية في بلدة بالضفة الغربية بالقرب من القدس) manages the lexical items concerned in this study (**was shot dead**) by translating it into (سقط قتيل) employing over-translation strategy through adding (سقط) referring to the Israeli intentions to shoot him. The same thing is followed by the Tr2 but he uses the lexical item (اردوه). Tr3 changes the meaning of the ST lexical items by using substitution strategy and transfer them into one Arabic lexical item (استشهد) which is very familiar lexical item in the Islamic belief. Tr4 has used the same strategy for substituting the Lexical items by (استشهد), but he adds (على الفور) that conform with context and to over-translate the ST lexical items with more influence on the TT readers. Tr5 uses substitution strategy to translate (**was shot dead**) into (سقط شهيداً) and employs over-translation strategy to add (سقط) into the TT. This maneuver refers to make the readers more sympathy with situation.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 6:

The ST sentence (The Israel Forces arrested three **Palestinian terrorists**) which can be translated literally as (اعتقلت القوات الإسرائيلية ثلاثة إرهابيين فلسطينيين). The five translators manage the translation of the selected ST items (**Palestinian terrorists**) according to the strategies employed to transfer the meaning that conform with TT readers' expectation and ideological perspectives. All the five translators use the same strategy which is the substitution one because they all think that this strategy is the most appropriate one to reflect their invisibility by domesticating the ST according to the TT reader's prospects. In this sentence, the lexical item (**terrorist**) is very sensitive reference in our community referring to Palestinians as bloody and aggressive people. Thus, this lexical item has been manage by the translators successfully to reflect something that fits readers' orientations. Tr1 and Tr5 render it into (المقاتلين) while Tr2 and Tr4 substitute it by (المسلحين). Tr3 is the only translator who translates it into (المقاومة) by substitution strategy. Here, the literal rendering of (**terrorist**) into (الارهابيين) creates troubles so the translators tend to reflect their invisibility to serve the reader expectation and domesticate the text according to the Arab society.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 7:

The literal rendering of the following sentence (**Three Palestinians were killed** in a night raid by Israeli Forces) is (قُتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين في غارة ليلية للقوات الإسرائيلية) in the TT. The translation of the selected lexical items (**Three Palestinians were killed**) is managed differently by the five translators. Tr1 uses substitution strategy to render the ST lexical items into (استشهد ثلاث فلسطينيين) while the Tr2 transfers the meaning literally into (قُتل ثلاثة فلسطينيين). Tr3 employs two strategies to manage the

lexical item substitution strategy through which replaces (قُتل) by (استشهد) and over-translation strategy by adding (رجال). Tr4 also uses substitution strategy in translating (قُتل) into (استشهد) and manage the lexical item through which over-translates (Palestinians) into (مواطنين فلسطينيين). Whereas Tr5 also employs two strategies in rendering the ST lexical items. Reorganization strategy is used to transfer (killed) into (سقط) which the nearest lexical item and more appropriate in the TT and addition strategy is also used in rendering (Palestinians) into (شهداء فلسطينيين)

Translation Analysis of Sentence 8:

The ST sentence (An Israeli policeman was injured by shrapnel when an explosive was thrown at him by Palestinian) can be translated literally into (أصيب شرطي إسرائيلي بشظايا مواد متفجرة القيت عليه من قبل فلسطيني). Here, Different strategies have used to translate the following lexical items (An Israeli policeman). Tr1 translates them literally without employing of transediting strategies into (الشرطة الاسرائيلية). Tr2 replaces (الاسرائيلية) into (الاحتلال) which is more effective in TT context and conform their expectations. Tr3 also uses substitution strategy to render (الاسرائيلية) into (الصهيونية). Here (الصهيونية) has its implied meaning which refers to the hatred, aggression and Israeli deep ideology towards the Palestinians. Tr4 uses two strategies to transfer the meaning of the lexical items, the first one is addition strategy through which (الاحتلال) is added into the TT and the second one is substitution strategy through which (الاسرائيلية) in rendered into (الصهيوني). Whereas Tr5 tends to employ addition strategy by adding (الاحتلال) into the TT which is regarded as ideologically motivated information conform with TT reader expectations.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 9:

The following ST sentence ((The Israeli Forces found many **terror tunnels** in different areas used to smuggle weapons to the terrorists)) can be translated in a literal form as (عثرت القوات الإسرائيلية على العديد من الأنفاق الإرهابية في مناطق مختلفة لتهريب (الأسلحة إلى الإرهابيين). Here, the specified terror tunnels are the main focus and translated by the five translators according to their ideological views about the context. Tr1 manages his translation by rendering (**terror tunnels**) into (انفاق) (المسلحين) which seems to be foreignized translation despite of employing substitution strategy but it seems close to the ST news readers. Tr2 uses substitution strategy through which replaces (**terror tunnels**) by (انفاق المقاومة) which is regarded as a very widely lexical item used by the TT readers and close to their expectations. Tr3 manages his translation in a way matching to what the TT

readers think. Two strategies have been used by **Tr3**, the first one is substitution strategy in which (**terror**) by (المقاومة) and the second one is the over-translation strategy by adding (الفلسطينية). Whereas **Tr4** renders the ST lexical items by using substitution strategy through which he replaces(**terror**) by (المقاومة) and adds another lexical item (امدادات) that has a direct effect on the TT readers. In **Tr4** translation, it seems to be reorganized translation that fit the readers' ideologies. **Tr5** employs substitution strategy to render (**terror**) into (الفلسطينية) which is far away from the exact meaning of (**terror**). This strategy is very effective one because it creates ideological effect that conform with their tendency.

Translation Analysis of Sentence 10:

In the following ST text ((**Israeli troops** have also repeatedly come under gunfire during nightly raids in Palestinian cities in the West Bank)), the literal translation seems to be ((تعرضت القوات الاسرائيلية مرارا لإطلاق النار خلال الغارات الليلية على المدن)) (الفلسطينية بالضفة الغربية)). Two lexical items have been chosen to be translated by the five translators in order to see how they manage the translation task due to their ideological perspectives. **Tr1**tends to use substitution strategy by replacing (**Israeli troops**) with (قوات الاحتلال) this means that the translator wants to give a picture of what the Palestinians live in as a occupied area. **Tr2** also substitutes the lexical item (**Israeli**) with (الصهيونية) which means (Zionist) this lexical items in TT is also widely used but less effectiveness that (المحتلة). While **Tr3** employs addition strategy through which (عناصر) is added to the TT which is not available in ST. The use of such lexical term (عناصر) to give more emphasis on the Israeli forces.**Tr4** uses addition strategy in rendering the lexical items but he adds(افراد) into the TT. On the regular basis, this addition is not necessary but the translator needs to be more specific with his TT reader.

Tr5 uses substitution strategy by replacing (**Israeli**) with (صهيونية) and (**troops**) with (عناصر) in order to give his reader very precise view and attack their attention to react with news.

8. Conclusion:

News translation is one of the most significant types of translation because it is not only used for transferring the meaning of the lexical items in one language but also it conveys ideas, beliefs and personal views that ST writers possess . The translator is a main player in this task because the meaning is transferred into the TT and his invisibility is a main focus which taken into consideration to see how he manages the translation of the ST when there are certain ideological implied

perspectives. In this study, the five translators are invisible when they manage the ST lexical items in a way that conform and fit with the belief and orientations of society because these lexical items create a huge influence on the people if they are translated literally. The translators depend on four news translation strategies to manage the translation of the selected items. These strategies play an significant role in drawing a framework for the translator to deal with lexical items that could affect the attitude of the TT reader if translated literally and help the translator to be invisible in his translation. This study also shows that the transediting strategies are crucial in translating the news and bridge the gap created in the TT because of the ideological orientation of the TT readers. Most of the translators manage the ST lexical items by using substitution strategy more than other strategies because it permits the translator to replace the ST lexical items by TT lexical item conform with TT reader's expectation and thought.

References

- Aksoy, N. (2010). **The relation between translation and ideology as an instrument for the establishment of a national literature.** *Meta: Journal des traducteurs/Meta: Translators' Journal*, 55(3), 438-455.
- Altarabin, M. (2020). **The Routledge Course on Media, Legal and Technical Translation: English-Arabic-English.** Routledge.
- Amer, M. (2016). **News Media and Translation.** [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from: <http://site.iugaza.edu.ps/mamer/files/MA-Media-Translation-Class-3-News-andTranslation.ppt>
- Busà, M. G. (2013). **Introducing the language of the news: a student's guide.** Routledge.
- Caimotto, M. C. (2010). **Translating foreign articles with local implications: A case study.**
- Colina, S.(2015). **Fundamentals of Translation.**UK: Cambridge University Publishing House.
- Cotter, C. (2010). **News talk: Investigating the language of journalism.** Cambridge University Press.
- Reah, D. (2002). **The language of newspapers.** Psychology Press.
- Eagleton, T. (1991). **An introduction to ideology.** UK: US Library Publication.
- El-Sakran. T.M.(2004). **New Translation strategies and Techniques.** UAE: University Book House
- Fang, Y. (2011). **Ideology of Translation vs Translation of Ideology: A Study on the Notion of ideology in Translation Studies.** *Comparative Literature: East & West*, 14(1), 155-166.
- Farghal, M., & Shunnaq, A. T. (1999). **Translation with Reference to English and Arabic: A Practical Guide.** Irbid: Dar Al-Hilal for Translation.
- Holland, R. (2013). **News translation.** In *The Routledge handbook of translation studies* (pp. 350-364). Routledge.
- Mughazy. M(2016). **The Georgetown Guide to Arabic-English Translation .**Washington: Georgetown University Press
- Nida. E, & C. Taber(1974). **The Theory and Practice of Translation.** California. Stanford University Press
- Pei, D. (2010). **The Subjectivity of the Translator and Socio-Cultural Norms.** *English Language Teaching*, 3(3), 29-34.
- Qun-Xing, Z. (2016). **Translator's voice in translated Texts.** *Journal of Literature and Art Studies*, 6(2), 178-185.
- Ryndová, E.(2008). **In/Visibility of the Translator and Questions Of Copyright.** Unpublished thesis: Masaryk University
- Salama-Carr, M. (2000). **The Translator's Intervention: Dialogue in Strait is the Gate.** In *On Translating French Literature and Film II* (pp. 39-50). Brill.
- Simpson, P. (2003). **Language, ideology and point of view.** Routledge.
- Stetting, K. (1989). **Transediting—A new term for coping with the grey area between editing and translating.** In *Proceedings from the fourth Nordic conference for English studies* (pp. 371-382). Copenhagen: University of Copenhagen.
- Troqe, R., & Marchan, F.(2017).**News translation: Text analysis, fieldwork, survey.** *Empirical modelling of translation and interpreting*, 7, 277.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2006). **Ideology and discourse analysis.** *Journal of political ideologies*, 11(2), 115-140.
- Venuti, L. (2004). **The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation.** Britain and USA: Rutledge.

- Wang, F. (2014). **An Approach to Domestication and Foreignization from the Angle of Cultural Factors Translation.** *Theory & Practice in Language Studies*, 4(11).
- Yang, W. (2010). **Brief study on domestication and foreignization in translation.** *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 1(1), 77-8