Ideology in Translating Political News: A Case Study of the Turkish Coup Attempt (July 2016)

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims at investigating the ideological markers during the process of translating political online news after the Turkish coup July 2016. It attempts to answer the question with regard to the extent to which ideology may be utilized to manipulate the political news. It also sheds light on the strategies used to manipulate the translated political news. The study highlights the manipulation of the standards of textuality whilst re-textualizing the source text into a target text. The data of this study is based on news items regarding the Turkish coup attempt in July 2016 which were collected from various Arabic and English news websites concerned with political international issues. The researchers adopted an interdisciplinary approach including the analysis based on Newmark (1988) and De Beaugrand and Dressler (1992), and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) following Lefevere's (1992) framework as a backcloth for the discussion. The study concludes that ideology plays a significant role in translation, and the strategies of *omission*, *addition*, *paraphrasing* and *lexicalization* adopted by the translators highly involve ideological markers. The study reveals that translators manipulated four standards of textuality including *intentionality*, *acceptability*, *situationally* and *intertextuality* hence, translators might not bridge the gap in covering political news and transferring the truth as is.

Keywords: Translation: Ideology; Political discourse; Manipulation; Political news; Turkish coup attempt 2016.

Introduction

Ideology according to Seliger (1976, p. 14) is described as "sets of ideas by which men posit, explain and justify ends and means of organized social action, and specifically political action, irrespective of whether such action aims to preserve, amend, uproot or rebuild a given order". Through this description, political texts may be viewed as political actions as they manifest ideological intentions. However, translators, as mediators between the source text and the target text, should not interfere with the intentions behind the source text, and leave the judgment to the reader of the target text to distinguish any ideological intentions because a text may be ideological in a context and not in another. As such, ideology is the function of the relation of a text to its social context (Eagleton, 1991). According to Chomsky (1980, p. 239) "Language is a system for expressing thoughts independent of any stimulus control". Thus, language is a way of expressing thoughts or feelings in a society affected by the ideology of that society; i.e., every society expresses itself in a special way because of the differences between languages and cultures.

One of the definitions of ideology entails that it is "a basis of the social representations shared by members of a group" Van Dijk (1998, p. 8). He argues that ideologies of societies control individuals' beliefs among their societies and let them recognize what the right act is and what the wrong act is according to those societies, especially when those social beliefs are highly considered by their societies. Those beliefs can also make the arrangements that occur in

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the individuals' societies. Fairclough (1995) indicates that texts are home of ideologies which in turn can never get rid of them, hence the door remains open to various and different interpretations. Van Dijk (1998) states that ideologies are the interaction between essential properties of social groups and the common social attitudes and beliefs of members of these groups; thus, ideologies are defined as systems of beliefs, particularly in political attitude. Van Dijk (2006) assumes that ideology is a kind of idea that is a belief system, and ideologies are not private or personal just as languages. Therefore, belief systems are socially shared by the members of the same group. Van Dijk (2006, p. 116) indicates that "Ideologies are not any kind of socially shared beliefs, such as socio-cultural knowledge or social attitudes, but more fundamental or axiomatic".

With regard to the relationship between translation and politics, Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) propound that translation performs an essential role in political issues; it has the opportunity to affect the international diplomacy, and decision making through for example: mutual contracts, delivering speeches during state visits, where a translator's main job is to convey the whole operation of transferring the political case from the source language into the target language in terms of meaning and in terms of style, a translator has to maintain the readers' responses in the target language as the responses of the readers of the original language. Schäffner and Bassnett (2010, p. 2) state that "Most readers are probably unaware of the role played by translation in international news reporting". They argue that relationships and interactions of a community relationship distinguish the culture of that community. Therefore, politics is affected by those relations and interactions.

According to Schäffner (2004, p. 123) "both translators and interpreters operate in contexts which are shaped by social aims and ideologies, which is particularly obvious in the field of politics". Translators may not avoid ideological influence while translating political texts since they could be affected by their ideology unconsciously; a potential way to reduce this influence is to analyze the translated text and to try to be more objective in translation. A translator is a mediator between the source text and the target text since they are considered as a reader of the text in the source language and as an author of the text in the target language; they are expected to be neutral to the context; they are required to translate the ideas without being biased to any ideologies, beliefs or cultural backgrounds of any group, society or nation. In translation, the mediator i.e. the translator is not programmed, and they are not supposed to. However, the translator is the transmitter of the ideas placed in the context. Thus, the translator transmits the core of the context equivalently (Khalaf, 2014).

1. Ideology and Translation

Translation involves rewriting the source text (henceforth ST) from the original language in the target language (henceforth TT) (Bassnett 1991, p. 6 and Lefevere 1992, p. xi). Translated texts are affected by a certain ideology in a certain society, since the translator is affiliated to his society, so they may adopt the culture of their society while doing their job (Lefevere 1992, p. xi). Regarding this issue Bassnett (1991) makes a comparison between culture and the human body where language is like the heart of the human body. Based on this, the heart cannot operate in isolation from the body. She indicates that the translator must take into consideration the manipulation factors which may affect their translation if they separate the text from its culture.

Lefevere (1992) defines translation as an act of rewriting of an ST which reflects a certain ideology to function in a given society in a given way. Likewise, Schäffner (2003, p. 23) says that most translations could be ideological hence "the choice of a source text and the use that is made of the subsequent target text are determined by the interests, aims, and objectives of social agents". She argues that ideological markers in any text can be detected, at the lexical or at the grammatical levels, or both. The text type and author's intentions control the amount of ideological aspect. Accordingly, there is a connection between ideology and translation. Lefevere (1992, p.14) explicates this connection "Translations are not made in a vacuum. Translators function in a given culture at a given time. The way they understand themselves and their culture is one of the factors that may influence the way in which they translate". As such, we can say that the relationship between ideology and translation is inseparable, there is no translation without

ideological intervention even if it is unnoticed.

2.1 Media and translation

Media is one of the means that connect people around the world, and technology (such as internet) has helped in making media a fundamental tool to broadcast over the world, and to acquaint people with news from different nations and cultures. In this regard, Aslani and Salmani (2015, p. 81) say that "media have a powerful capacity to encourage global awareness thereby promoting cross-cultural understanding, tolerance and acceptance of ethnic, cultural, religious and gender differences in communities across the globe". Translation comes to the surface in order to achieve the cross-cultural understanding when broadcasting different media resources through modern technologies such as the internet. Akbar (2012) states that mass media transmits news from various sources which needs to be translated to meet the demands of the audience. Therefore, media translation plays a fundamental role in mass media.

a. Political discourse and media

Media has various genres such as sports reports, financial reports, commercials, politics, economics, and weather forecasts. But the main interest of this study; is political news. Indeed, political news is the main concern of media in general, many media texts are related to political topics, and these political topics are usually found on the first pages of newspapers or in the main page on their websites (Schäffner and Bassnett 2010), hence media plays an essential role in transferring political discourse. Van Dijk (1997, p. 13) argues that the easiest definition of political discourse "is identified by its actors or authors, viz., politicians". However, political discourse may involve participants other than politicians such as journalists. If we extend the political discourse definition, it may involve the translator who translates political news. Schäffner and Bassnett (2010, p. 7) propound that "the politicians' words are rendered in another language than the one in which they were initially uttered"; this means that the translator and the process of translation are involved but are out of sight. Schäffner (2004) indicates that readers of news texts form their attitudes based on such news texts. Supposing that these news texts were really made by politicians.as a matter of fact, when analyzing the original statements that were really made by politicians before translation, this may reveal a degree of difference in contrast with the translated version.

b. Political news, translation and ideology

There is a hidden relation between politics, media, and translation, but this relation is not known by all readers. In this regard, Schäffner and Bassnett (2010, p. 2) state that "most readers are probably unaware of the role played by translation in international news reporting". The translators' task is to convey political news from one language to another equivalently and not to interfere with the ideological intentions of politicians. Because the translator needs to be faithful as stated by Venuti (1995) who sees that a translated text is accepted when it reflects the ST's author personality, intention and the original semantic features. In other words, he means a good translation is when a translator is more invisible, and the original writer is more visible; i.e. a translated text is a window to the meaning of original ST. But ideology is practiced by some translators as Van Dijk (2006, p. 728) points out that "the concept of ideology is often used in the media", adding that "its everyday usage is largely negative" (p.728), but he further explains that "ideologies are not necessarily negative [...] thus, we may have negative as well as positive ideologies" (p.729). Therefore, a translator's intervention during the process of translation is not accepted, because it will not result in as a good translation. On the contrary, it might produce a new ideologically changed text according to the norms of the target culture which does not reflect the truth about the ST culture. Regarding this issue, Lefevere (1992, p. 14) draws attention to the fact that "translations can be potentially threatening precisely because they confront the receiving culture with another, different way of looking at life and society, a way that can be seen as potentially subversive, and must therefore be kept out", so the translator may ideologically interfere in order to reduce this confrontation.

c. Critical Discourse Analyses (CDA)

According to Van Dijk (2015, p. 466) critical discourse analysis (henceforth CDA) refers to "discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social-power abuse and inequality are enacted, reproduced, legitimated, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context". CDA is not a special technique of doing discourse analysis;

in CDA all methods of the cross-discipline of discourse studies may be used (Van Dijk, 2015). Wodak (2009, p. 2) states that CDA investigates social issues which require multidisciplinary and multi-methodical approaches due to their complexity, hence "CDA is not interested in investigating a linguistic unit per se".

Ideologically news is stated to implicitly promote the common beliefs and points of view and attitudes of news reporters in nations and societies (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 88).

Personal style may be defined as "the set of stylistic features of an individual person's language use (discourse) across different situations political text, universe of discourse, culture, media" (Van Dijk, 1988, p. 74). Style is defined by Van Dijk (1988, p. 73) as "saying the same thing in different ways"; it means that the speaker can say the same idea in different ways by using different words or different structures. Stylistic choices are defined by Van Dijk (1988) as indication of the kind of discourse for a situation or the assumed ideological backgrounds.

d. Textuality and Translation

Textuality, according to Neubert and Shreve (1992, p. 69), refers to "the complex set of features that texts must have to be considered texts" i.e. textuality plays a pivotal role in forming the text. As for translation, Neubert and Shereve, (1992, p.69) highlight that "If translation is a complex problem-solving activity, then textuality is the goal-state toward which the process is working". The text is the tool to communicate language between a producer and a receptor within a context; this communication involves four elements including *producer*, *receptor, message*, and *situation*.

3. Method and Procedures

3.1 Data collection

A wide array of news items regarding the Turkish coup attempt in July 2016 were collected from various Arabic and English news websites which are concerned with political international issues. The researchers selected only the articles which were translated from English into Arabic. The STs are taken from: *The Independent* website (www.independent.co.uk), *American Enterprise Institute* (www.aei.org), *Aljazeera English online* website (www.aljazeera.com), *The Economist Group* website (www.economistgroip.com), *The Foreign Policy* website (www.foreignpolicy.com), whereas the TTs are taken from: The United Arab Emirates' newspaper (*Albayan*) website (www.albayan.ae), *Natourcenter.info*, and *Sasapost* (www.sasapost.com).

3.2 Procedure

The researchers observed the articles in both languages; source and target languages and made a comparison between them in order to uncover ideological interference. While reading through, the researchers took notes and classified them according to categories that enabled them to find out where ideology affects the translated articles in the target language.

3.3 Data analysis

The data were analyzed according to CDA following Lefevere's (1992) framework. The researchers highlighted the texts inside the articles that were affected by the translator's ideology and distinguished the translators' manipulation in their selected strategies and the manipulation of the standards of textuality during the process of re-textualizing the ST as a TT. After collecting data, the researchers analyzed them qualitatively according to the strategies of translation that are laden with ideology.

3.4 Theoretical framework

This study investigates political news reports related to the Turkish coup attempt July 2016, comparing them to their translation in order to uncover hidden ideological markers using CDA as proposed by Fairclough (1989). He indicates that CDA provides critical thinking methods to examine discourse and its relationship with society and culture. Fairclough says that CDA is used to study the:

opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of these

relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony (Fairclough, 2013, p. 93).

According to Van Dijk (1993), CDA is unlike other discourse analysis, CDA particularly deal with sociopolitical issues. Van Dijk (1993, p. 253) propounds that " critical discourse scholars should also be social and political scientists, as well as social critics and activists". The nature of the message, the purpose of the author, the translator and the nature of audience can affect the type of translation**.** A critical discourse analyst should be able to differentiate ideology from knowledge so the concept of discourse is essential for a scientific understanding of discourse (Van Dijk, 2001).

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1 Discussion

The examples included in this paper are discussed in light of translation strategies suggested by Newmark (1988) including omission, paraphrasing, addition and lexicalization and De Beaugrand and Dressler (1992) standards of textuality comprising intentionality, acceptability, situationality and intertextuality. They are all used as the backcloth of the taxonomies employed in the following discussion. Where necessary, back translations of the target texts (henceforth BTTs) are going to be utilized to illustrate the ideological markers that are used by the translators, manipulation by the translators, the strategies, and the manipulation in the standards of textuality during the process of retextualization.

4.1.1 Ideology through lexical level

4.1.1.1 Omission

Hatim and Mason (1997, p. 184) suggest that a translator can use the omission strategy "for reasons of rhetorically and/or linguistically motivated economy of linguistic material whose sense is recoverable from > context or > co-text", i.e. a translator may not translate unnecessary information that TT's receptors can recognize from the context. The opposite is correct; a translator must translate linguistic material whose sense is not recoverable from the context otherwise this may be considered as a manipulation which reflects ideological attitude of the translator. for more illustration, consider the following example:

1. An extract taken from *Aljazeera English online* website (www.aljazeera.com) translated by *Natourcenter.info*:

ST	TT	BTT
This network allows the Gülen movement to engage in substantial fundraising, which the authorities claim sustains **the nefarious operations** of its affiliates in Turkey.	تتيح هذه الشبكة لجماعة جولن التحرك وجمع التبرعات الكبيرة, وهو ما تزعم السلطات أنه يحافظ على الشركات التابعة لها في تركيا.	This network allows the Gülen movement to engage in substantial fundraising, which the authorities claim sustains its affiliates in Turkey.

The translator deleted the phrase "**the nefarious operations**"العمليات الشائنة from TT even though it has an essential meaning to the TT. The phrase "**the nefarious operations**" denotes a negative meaning that the translator tried intentionally to keep away from the TT's receptors which, in turn, shows the translator's ideological interference. It can be noticed from the BTT the need to the deleted information since this information is not recoverable from the context of BTT.

4.1.1.2 Addition

One of the most commonly used strategies of translation is addition whereby the translator can add needed information to the TT to fill the gap between languages differences and to clarify the meaning intended. According to Newmark (1988) a translator can add information when the ST is not clear, there is an ambiguity, or the writing is abstract or figurative, the translator has "to ask himself: What is actually happening here? and why? For what reason, on what grounds, for what purpose? Can you see it in your mind? Can you visualize it?" (p. 22) if not then he has to

provide the TT with necessary additional information no more (p. 23);extra information added to TT when there is a concrete need to explain, otherwise this extra information might be for certain ideology, to illustrate this point consider the following examples:

2. The Extract is from *The Independent* website (www.independent.co.uk) and the translation is from *sasapost.com*:

ST	TT	BTT
Western nations prefer stability to freedom and dignity? That's why they are prepared to accept Iran's troops and loyal Iraqi militiaman joining in the battle against ISIS.	الحكومات الغربية تفضل الاستقرار على الحرية، **فلو نجحت محاولة الانقلاب العسكري في تركيا، لأيدته الحكومات الغربية كما أيدت الولايات المتحدة الانقلاب في مصر**، ورأى الكاتب أن هذا هو السبب في أن الحكومات الغربية مستعدة لقبول انضمام القوات الإيرانية والميليشيات العراقية الموالية لها في الانضمام إلى المعركة ضد «داعش»، **والسبب في إهمالهم فكرة رحيل بشار الأسد**.	Western nations prefer stability to freedom and dignity? **If the attempted coup in Turkey had succeeded, it would have been supported by Western governments as when United States supported the coup in Egypt**. That's why they are prepared to accept Iran's troops and loyal Iraqi militiaman joining in the battle against ISIS, **and the reason for neglecting the idea of Bashar al-Assad's leaving**

In the example above, the translator added information that is not needed to explain the ST, but it is clear that the translator wants to give a message about what is happening in the region such as Egypt and Syria; "فلو نجحت محاولة الانقلاب العسكري في تركيا، لأيدته الحكومات الغربية كما أيدت الولايات المتحدة الانقلاب في مصر" and "والسبب في إهمالهم فكرة رحيل بشار الأسد" indicating that United States is not a country which wants to preserve democracy and freedom by mentioning regional issues which are not related to the ST and describing United States as a representative of Western nations. In the previous example, the interference of the translator is obvious by inserting new extra information not intended by the ST's author.

4.1.1.3 Paraphrasing

Translators often opt for paraphrasing when the ST is written badly or not skillfully to clarify or specify the meaning. Newmark (1988, p. 90) defines paraphrasing as "an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions". However, translators may intentionally manipulate the TT by paraphrasing the ST during the process of translation in order to express their ideology or views towards the ST, i.e. to reorganize words in a TT giving another meaning. Consider the following examples to illustrate more:

3. The extract is from *Aljazeera English online* website (www.aljazeera.com), and the translation is from *Natourcenter.info*:

ST	TT	BTT
The botched attempt by elements of the Turkish military to overthrow President Recep Tayyip Erdogan **will have** far-ranging implications for Turkey's foreign relations and regional role. **Turkey's relationship with the United States, in particular, is headed for considerable turbulence.**	فمحاولة الإطاحة بالرئيس التركي رجب طيب إردوغان من قبل عناصر من الجيش التركي، **لها** آثار بعيدة المدى على العلاقات التركية الخارجية، **خصوصاً علاقتها بالولايات المتحدة**، وأيضاً على دورها الإقليمي في المنطقة، **وكل هذا يقود لاضطراب قادم كبير!**	The attempt by elements of the Turkish military to overthrow President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has far-ranging implications for Turkey's foreign relations, in particular, Turkey's relationship with the United States, in addition to its regional role. All of that is headed for considerable turbulence.

The ST shows that only Turkey's relationship with the United States is headed for considerable turbulence while the TT shows that whole Turkey's relations and regional role is headed for considerable turbulence. In the above example the translator paraphrased the ST text to magnify the consequences and impacts of the failed coup attempt on the Turkey's relations and regional role.

4.1.1.4 Lexicalization

Lexicalization refers to "selection of words" Van (Dijk 1988, p. 28), hence the author chooses the words that suit the ideological ideas they have. Likewise, a translator as a rewriter of the ST may choose lexical meanings in the TL according to their ideological ideas. Lexicalization refers to selecting one word rather than another. According to Van Dijk (1995, p. 25) "lexicalization is a major and well-known domain of ideological expression and persuasion as the well-known 'terrorist' versus 'freedom fighter' pair suggests". Therefore, word choice represents the ideology of the text producer or a translator as the producer of the TT. The previous given example 'terrorist' versus 'freedom fighter' shows the negativity versus positivity in the word choice which in turn reflects the ideology of the translator. The translator's task is to convey the equivalent meaning of the ST depending on the context by selecting the most appropriate word in the TL. In this regard, Mason (1994, p. 24) indicates that "the translator, as both receiver and producer of text, has the double duty of perceiving the meaning potential of particular choices within the cultural and linguistic community of the source text and relaying that same potential by suitable linguistic means, to a target readership". Hence, a translator chooses a word rather than another for its semantics feature that would serve their ideological attitude.

Choosing the suitable meaning of a word from potential meanings might need to identify the nature of the context, Neubert and Shreve (1992, pp. 11-12) state that "it might be possible to remove some of the ambiguities by specifying the particular context of every discussion". Therefore, the context determines the meaning of a word when it has more than one possible meaning. The following examples reveal the translators' lexical choice in the TT which is not equivalent to the ST lexicon in terms of ideological and manipulation purposes:

4. The extract is from *The Economist Group* website (www.economistgroip.com) which is registered in England, and the translation is from the United Arab Emirates' newspaper Albayan website (www.albayan.ae):

ST	TT	BTT
Meanwhile, Mr. Gulen may threaten Turkish stability, but nothing like as seriously as the **jihadists** both inside and outside the country.	في الوقت الذي قد يهدد فيه فتح الله غولن الاستقرار التركي، وعلى الرغم من كل ما تم ذكره إلا أن ذلك لا يعد شيئا مقارنة مع التهديد الذي يشكله **(الإرهابيون)** داخل البلاد وخارجها على حد سواء	Meanwhile, Fathallah Gulen may threaten Turkish stability, but nothing like as seriously as the **terrorists** both inside and outside the country

The previous example shows how the translator interfered by changing the translation of the word **"jihadists"** in order to keep the focus of TT's receptors on the main topic of the paragraph which is that Mr. Gulen does not threaten Turkish stability as seriously as the **jihadists** both inside and outside the country. Since the translator knows the culture of the TT's receptors and they will not see **"jihadists"** as threat, the translator chose the word **الإرهابيون** BTT "**terrorists**" to be more acceptable by TT's receptors. This ideological choice that was made by the translator steered the TT's receptors away from being against the using of the word **jihadists** as a threat to a Muslim leader keeping them focused that Mr. Gulen is not threatening Turkish stability.

4.2 Ideology through standards of textuality:

4.2.1 Intentionality, Acceptability, Situationality

Neubert and Shreve (1992, p. 7) state that "the translation process involves comprehending the source text and retextualizing it as a target text under specific conditions". Consequently, the translator produces a TT which adhers to the standards of textuality.

Intentionality and *acceptability* are generally described as a pair of principles. De Beaugrande and Dressler (1992, p. 111) point out that "a language configuration must be intended to be a text and accepted as such in order to be utilized in communicative interaction". The concept of *intentionality* refers to the purposes or aims of the text producer's plans to achieve through the production of a coherent and a cohesive text. Hatim and Mason (1997, p. 19) suggest that "intentionality involves the text producer's attitude that the text in hand should constitute a cohesive and coherent whole".

The concept of *acceptability* describes the attitudes of the text receivers that the text's author tries to achieve through the intentionality of the test, but it is not certainly can be achieved. Neubert and Shreve (1992, p. 73) believe that "acceptability does not necessarily imply that the receiver believes the specific contents of the text". According to them, the receiver should be able to receive the message of the text and figure out the text type. They state that "The receiver must be able to determine what kind of text the sender intended to send, and what was to be achieved by sending it" (p. 73).

Translators as STs receivers and TTs producers should not interfere with the intentionality of the ST producer with the purpose of achieving the acceptability of the TT's receptors.

Situationality is concerned with the issue behind composing a text. De Beaugrande and Dressler (1992, p. 163) define situationality as "a general designation for the factors which render a text relevant to a current or recoverable situation of occurrence", i.e. situationality relates to the text's composing time and place.

Neubert and Shreve (1992) argue that the situationality of the translation is never the same as the situationality of the source text. They mean that there is a situationality of a text, and there is also a situationality of a translation. When an author writes a text according a particular situation, then the situationality of the ST is formulated. On the other hand, when a translator chooses a text to translate for a particular need, then another situationality is formulated which is the situationality of the translation. However, this does not mean that the translator has the authority to change the situationality of a text that is because the situationality of the translation is when a translator finds a need to render a particular text to the TL receptors, whereas the situationality of a text is when an author finds a need to compose a text. To illustrate all what has been mentioned above, consider the following example:

***5. This extract is from The Foreign Policy* website (www.foreignpolicy.com) and the translation is from *Sasapost* (www.sasapost.com):**

ST	TT	BTT
1.A. "Then there was **Erdogan's arrogance**. As he and his party won election" 1.B. "**He also turned on friends quickly**. Take the followers of Fethullah Gulen…arresting them on trumped-up charges and labeling them as terrorist." 1.C. "He even began **secret negotiations with Abdullah Ocalan,** the imprisoned leader of the outlawed Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK)… when **Turkish Kurds responding by voting for the Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP)… he turned on them"** 1.D. "Erdogan's increasing sectarianism – and his personal animosity toward both Kurds and the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad – **led him to see radical groups** inside Syria like Nusra Front, and even the Islamic State, as **useful tools**."	كما أنه [كاتب المقال الأصل] اتهم الرئيس التركي بـ" **ممارسة الغطرسة، والإطاحة بالجميع حتى أصدقاءه الذين دعموه، بالإضافة إلى دعمه للإرهاب**"	He [the author of the ST] also accused the Turkish president of "**Arrogance, and overthrow everyone, even his friends who supported him, in addition to his supporting of terrorism**"

From both ST and TT one can figure out that the author and the translator share the same ideology toward Erdogan. However, a Muslim or an Arab reader may not accept the ideas in the ST due to the culture and beliefs that they share with Erdogan and Turkish culture. Therefore, the translator manipulated the ST in order not to allow the TT receptors sympathize with Erdogan by cutting and combining phrases and hiding crucial information. as the following analysis shows the translator manipulation:

1. A. "Then there was Erdogan's arrogance**. As he and his party won election after election".** The TT's receptors might not see this as arrogance if the translator did not hide this information "As he and his party won election after election". The translator did not give the chance to the TT receptors to decide by themselves whether this is arrogance or not. Instead, the translator decided that for them by not telling them why the author of the ST accused Erdogan with arrogance.

The translator managed to add new words to the TT and substitute another changing the intentionality of the ST's author and the situationality of the TT such as: والإطاحة بالجميع حتى أصدقاءه الذين دعموه **"overthrow all of his friends who supported him**". The Arabic translation of "turned on friends" does not give the exact meaning of the ST which may affect the TT receptors whereas the BTT of TT الإطاحة بالجميع حتى أصدقاءه is "overthrow everyone even his friends"; the translator substitutes the meaning of the verb "turned on" ينقلب على with الإطاحة which may give a different negative meaning that makes from Erdogan a dictator. Besides, the translator adds the word بالجميع which does not exist in the ST which gives the idea that Erdogan turned on everyone not only his friends. Moreover, the translator manipulated in paraphrasing the situation of two events:

1. B. "**He also turned on friends quickly**. Take the followers of Fethullah Gulen…arresting them on trumped-up charges, and labeling them as terrorist."

1. C. "He even began **secret negotiations with Abdullah Ocalan**, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed Kurdistan Worker's Party (PKK)… when **Turkish Kurds responding by voting for the Peoples' Democratic Party (HDP)… he turned on them**"

The translator described the both opponents of Erdogan as friends while the second one is not. Besides, the first one did not support him, so the translator combined the two situations to give the idea that Erdogan turned on his friends after he asked their support which shows a hidden ideology against Erdogan seeking to persuade the TT's receptors with the translator's point of view.

The translator also hides this paragraph: **1.D.** "Erdogan's increasing sectarianism – and his personal animosity toward both Kurds and the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad – led him to see radical groups inside Syria like Nusra Front, and even the Islamic State, as useful tools". This information is subject to the TT receptors' analysis and acceptance. The translator hides this information since they know that it may change the acceptability of the text. In addition, the translator did not give the chance to the TT's receptors to decide by themselves whether this information is correct or not, instead the translator decided for them that this is "supporting terrorism" by rendering it into بالإضافة إلى دعمه للإرهاب.

Through the analysis of the previous example an ideological marker appears and shows a manipulation through the process of translation in order to change the acceptability, intentionality and situationality of the ST.

4.2.2 Intertextuality

Intertextuality is a term that refers to utilizing a text formulated in a situation prior to the time of producing another text. According to De Beaugrande and Dressler (1992, p. 10) the concept refers to "the relationship between a given text and other relevant texts encountered in prior experience". The utilizing of a pre-existing text depends on the receptor's knowledge and experience of the pre-existing text. In this regard, De Beaugrande and Dressler (1992, p. 182) state that "intertextuality subsumes the ways in which the production and reception of a text depends upon the participants' knowledge of other texts".

Neubert and Shreve (1992) propound that Intertextuality is more important than other standards of textuality for the translator. The translator should create a text that appears natural and similar to the linguistic features of the ST. "The

translation has to possess the intertextuality of the target culture's natural texts. The constraints that intertextuality places on the translator are decisive and direct" (Neubert and Shreve *1992*, p. 118). Explicitly, ST has intertextuality aspect inside the source language, and then the translator has to establish new intertextuality as pectin the target language that has the same relationship in the source language. Translators can do this "by mediating source text and target text intertextuality"(p. 118). However, a translator is supposed to be faithful to the ST. In other words, a translator may not be faithful to the ST by creating a new intertextual text in the TT that does not exist in the ST or changing the configuration of the grammatical and lexical properties.

6. The extract is from an article entitled "Turkey's coup may have failed – but history shows it won't be long before another one succeeds" which appeared in the Independent website (www.independent.co.uk). The translation is from the sasapost.com, where the translator added a subtitle:

ST	TT	BTT
Turkey's coup may have failed – but history shows it won't be long before another one succeeds	«سلطان إسطنبول» يدمر بلاده	Sultan of Istanbul destroys his country

The translator added an extra subtitle referring to a historical era in Turkey that is commonly known when the ruler then was called "Sultan" who has absolute authorities over his country; nowadays this is described as doctrine rule. The translator intentionally gave this title to Erdogan to describe his actions and authority as a dictatorial regime. The translator exploited the emotive meaning of this term to irritate the feelings of people against Erdogan by telling them he is modeling the Sultan which is showing an ideological marker of the translator that they interfered in the process of translation.

Conclusion

The study reveals that ideology has a significant influence on the translators, and the strategies of omission, addition, paraphrasing and lexicalization that were adopted by the translators highly involved ideological markers during the process of translating English political online news into Arabic. The study shows that translators extensively manipulated four standards of textuality including intentionality, acceptability, situationality and intertextuality, during retextualizing the ST in order to produce the TT; this manipulation proved that the translators have ideological markers, which led them to reformulate the TT in order to achieve the acceptability of the TT receptors through manipulating the intentionality and the situationality of the ST. The results also expose that the translators might not bridge the gap in covering political news and transferring the truth as is, instead they might separate the languages rather than resulting in mutual understanding. Finally, the translators may reduce the ideological markers through doing back test translation in order to find out if the TT can be rendered to give a text semantically equivalent to the original ones.

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الإيديولوجية في ترجمة الأخبار السياسية:(دراسة حالة محاولة الانقلاب في تركيا تموز2016)

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ملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تناول آثار الأيديولوجية من خلال عملية ترجمة الأخبار السياسية بعد محاولة الانقلاب في تركيا في تموز 2016. وتبحث الدراسة في الإستراتيجيات المستخدمة في التلاعب أيدولوجياً خلال ترجمة بالأخبار السياسية، إذ تظهر التلاعب بمعايير التناص أثناء إعادة صياغة النص المصدر كنص هدف، وقد استخدمت الدراسة مجموعة واسعة من الأخبار المتعلقة بمحاولة الانقلاب التركي في تموز 2016 التي تم جمعها من مختلف المواقع الإخبارية العربية والإنجليزية التي تهتم بالقضايا السياسية الدولية، ومن أجل تحقيق هدف الدراسة اعتمد الباحثان منهجية الحقول المتداخلة بالتحليل المستند إلى "نيومارك" (1988) و"دوبيوغراند" و"دريسلر" (1992) ضمن إطار تحليل الخطاب النقدي لـ"لافيفير" (1992). وقد أظهرت النتائج أن الأيديولوجية تلعب دوراً هاماً في الإستراتيجيات المستخدمة من المترجمين؛ مثل الحذف، والإضافة، وإعادة الصياغة والمعجمية، وأظهرت الدراسة أيضاً أن هذا التلاعب يتم من خلال التدخل في أربعة معايير للنص؛ وهي القصد والقبول، والموقفية، والتناص أثناء إعادة صياغة النص المصدر لإنتاج النص الهدف، وهذا بدوره قد يؤدي إلى خلق فجوة في تغطية الأخبار السياسية ونقل الحقيقة كما هي، إضافة إلى الفصل بين اللغات بدلاً من توفير فهم شامل للقضايا السياسية عن طريق عملية الترجمة.

الكلمات الدالة: الترجمة، الأيديولوجية، الخطاب السياسي، التلاعب، الأخبار السياسية، محاولة الانقلاب العسكري التركي 2016..

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