

**An-Najah National University
Faculty of Graduate Studies**

**Managing and Emotiveness in the Production and
Translation of Ideology: A Case Study of the Israeli
Incursion into the Gaza Strip (2006)**

**By
Ahmad Abdul-Kareem Mustafa Ali**

**Supervisor
Dr. Abdul-Kareem Daraghmeh
Dr. Ruqayah Herzallah**

**Thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the
Degree of Master of Arts in Applied Linguistic and Translation, at
An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.**

2007

Managing and Emotiveness in the Production and Translation of Ideology: A Case Study of the Israeli Incursion into the Gaza Strip (2006).

By

Ahmad Abdul-Kareem Mustafa Ali

This Thesis was defended successfully on the 10th of November 2007 and approved by:

Supervisory Committee:

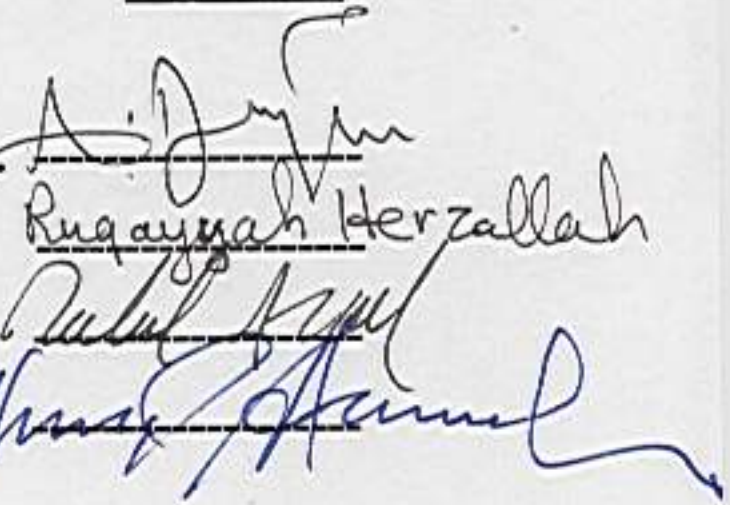
Signature

1- Dr. Abdul-Kareem Daraghme (First Supervisor).

2- Dr. Ruqaya Herzallah (Second Supervisor).

3- Dr. Nabil Alawi (Committee Member).

4- Dr. Ahmad Atawneh (External Examiner).

The block contains four handwritten signatures in blue ink, each written over a horizontal line. The signatures correspond to the names listed in the Supervisory Committee section. The first signature is for Dr. Abdul-Kareem Daraghme, the second for Dr. Ruqaya Herzallah, the third for Dr. Nabil Alawi, and the fourth for Dr. Ahmad Atawneh.

Dedication

To My Parents, My Wife and Children

To Those Who Taught Me even A Letter

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

I am grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Abdul-Kareem Daraghme, for his invaluable comments, patience and encouragement which were indispensable for me to finish this thesis. I am also indebted to Dr. Ruqaya Herzallah for her insightful and constructive thoughts and suggestions. Finally, I am also grateful to Dr. Nabil Alawi for his encouragement.

Contents

No.	Contents	Page No.
	Dedication	iii
	Acknowledgement	iv
	Contents	v
	List of Tables	vii
	List of Appendices	viii
	Abstract	ix
1.	Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1	Background	2
1.2	Limitations of the Study	8
1.3	Methodology	9
1.4	Organization of the Study	10
1.5	Theoretical Model	13
1.6	Literature Review	18
2.	Chapter Two: Negotiating Text Type in Translation	28
2.1	Introduction	29
2.2	Shifting Types: Three Modes of Telling	30
2.3	Translation	40
2.4	Conclusion	58
3.	Chapter Three: Mediating Thematic Structure in Translation	62
3.1	Introduction	63
3.2	Source Text Information Structure	66
3.3	Target Text Information Structure	75
3.3.1	Headline	76
3.3.2	Fronting of a Clause	78
3.3.3	Source Quoting	79
3.3.4	Passive Versus Active	83
3.4	Thematic Progression	85
3.4.1	Source Text Thematic Progression	85
3.4.2	Thematic Progression of a Translated Target Text	89
3.4.2.1	Transforming Passive into Active	94
3.4.2.2	Transformation of Active into Passive	95
3.4.2.3	Changing Verbal into Nominal	95
3.4.2.4	Translation of Lexis	96
3.5	Staging Norms in Al-Quds Newspaper	98
3.6	Conclusion	105
4.	Chapter Four: Disrupting ST: Dynamic Equivalence in Translating a Sensitive Text	107

No.	Contents	Page No.
4.1	Emotiveness	108
4.2	Introduction	108
4.3	Theoretical Framework	110
4.4	Ideology in the News Genre	113
4.5	Source Text Emotive Choices	115
4.5.1	Overlexicalisation	115
4.5.2	Cohesion	116
4.6	The Translation of Ideology	124
4.6.1	Descriptive Emotive Lexis of the Palestinians	139
4.6.2	Descriptive Emotive Lexis in Favor of the Israelis	142
4.7	Conclusion	149
5.	Chapter Five: Conclusions and Recommendations	152
5.1	Conclusion	153
5.2	Recommendations	158
	Bibliography	161
	Appendices	168
	المخلص	ب

List of Tables

No.	Table	Page No.
Table (1)	Linguistic Items Included / Excluded in the ST	118
Table (2)	Classification of Linguistic Expressions	119
Table (3)	Euphemistic & Dysphemistic Expressions	123
Table (4)	Translation of Sensitive Expressions	134
Table (5)	Sensitive Terms in Al-Quds Newspaper	137
Table (6)	Emotive ST Lexis & their TT Equivalents	148

List of Appendices

No.	Appendices	Page No.
Appendix (1)	IDF kills 11 militants, one bystander	168
Appendix (2)	IDF kills terrorist with Qassam launcher	172
Appendix (3)	Female bomber detonates near troops	175

**Managing and Emotiveness in the Production and Translation of Ideology:
A Case Study of the Israeli Incursion into Gaza (2006)**

By

Ahmad Abdul Kareem Mustafa Ali

Supervised by

Dr. Abdul Kareem Daraghmeh

&

Dr. Ruqayyah Herzallah

Abstract

This study is aimed at exploring the implications and applications of two text-linguistic notions: "managing" and "emotiveness with special reference to the production and translation of sensitive news texts. It shows how Israeli media writers use various manipulative strategies in reporting the Israeli incursion into the Gaza Strip in 2006. Additionally, and more significantly, the study explores the ways translators approach sensitive news reports loaded with ideological content and news media norms to redraw the ideological map impinged in translated media discourse.

For the purpose of analysis, three main news articles along with many sample texts are extracted from two Israeli newspapers, namely: Haaretz and the Jerusalem Post (2006). The data is analyzed in accordance with discourse analysis approaches (de Beaugrande and Dressler 1981, Brwon and Yule 1983, Basil Hatim 1990, 1997). As far as translation is of interest, the researcher has designed three content-based questionnaires of each fifteen copies were distributed as translation assignments to Palestinian students enrolled in the MA Program of Applied Linguistics and Translation at An-Najah National University in Nablus. The questionnaires contain three news articles in the English version (from Haaretz & The Jerusalem Post, 2006). In two of the articles, the

commission is to translate the text for Al-Quds paper. The purpose is to test which parts of the text are most nervous and to describe the translation strategies employed. The first text was left non-contextualised to determine whether translators abide by or depart from the linguistic features of the ST.

The thesis consists of five chapters: chapter one includes the introduction, methodology, organization of the study and review of related literature. Chapter two, negotiating text type in translation, focuses on the translation of hybrid texts and compares the translation with the original. Chapter three presents thematic structures and their effects on translation. It discusses the various norms of staging discourse, such as information structure, headline, passive vs. active, markedness and source quoting. It also compares the staging norms Al-Quds paper employs with translated target samples. Chapter four examines the ideological components that mark sensitive texts. It investigates the translation strategies employed in turning texts of sensitive nature into the TT. It also compares emotive sensitive lexis in the TT with those that appear in Al-Quds paper.

The study concludes that Israeli media discourse addresses one view, one defending the Israelis portrayed in a state of response, but condemning the Palestinians pictured as initiators of violence. This is done through explicit and implicit manipulative lexical and syntactic choices. The institutional policy, translator's self-editing, audience and community are all factors that determine translators' choices and strategies. The strategies include: neutral equivalence, minimal and maximal mediation, insertion of

evaluative expressions, culture-specific terms, deletion and transformation of passive into active.

In response to these factors, and when commission is defined, translators of sensitive texts do, more often than not, assume a high degree of dynamism in rendering ST materials target texts.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

This study aims at exploring the two linguistic notions: 'emotiveness' and 'managing' with reference to a specific type, namely news items concerning Israel's incursion into the Gaza Strip. Emotiveness is a textural phenomenon which is realized through the use of lexis that affects and stirs readers' emotions. Hatim (1998:108) maintains that the expression of emotiveness is closely bound up with semiotic categories such as text type, discourse and genre, as well as the hierarchical organization of a text. Its main domain is the relationship between the ideological meaning and the lexico-grammar, a facet of an expression.

Managing can be defined as the manipulative strategies which text producers employ in the organization of a text in order to achieve a communicative purpose. Text producers may opt to relay the events of a situation pretending objectivity, or they may choose to project themselves into the text through expressing their attitudes and feelings. Systematically, text producers opt to manage the situation in a manner that serves their goals. Thus, for a text to emerge and to be recognized as successful and effective, a number of factors are to be met to ensure the smooth implementation of a rhetorical purpose. Evaluativeness is, in fact, an all-pervasive phenomenon and is not restricted to a particular text type (Hatim,1997:117). Hatim maintains that evaluativeness exists in all texts in varying degrees, i.e. emotiveness resides in argumentative as well as in expository texts.

A glimpse at the news texts concerning the incursion into the Gaza Strip shows that their production differs from any other texts. For example, building up the heading of a news story is of great importance since it reflects the contents of that story. Bignell (1997) maintains that headlines should be brief, concise and attention-getting. The following headline illustrates this point:

"IDF kills a Hamas militant in Gaza," (Haaretz, Oct. 5, 2006).

It shows that the reporter is managing. First, s/he plays upon word choice in order to convey his or her intention. S/he does not state the identity of the agent in a full form, instead, s/he uses the acronym 'IDF', a strategy which beguiles the ignorant reader who does not know what the initials stand for. Secondly, the use of the lexical item 'militant' is highly evaluative, it justifies the act of killing. Thus, the reporter keeps the agent as a salient element, since it is performing a legal and warranted act. The structural pattern agent-action-affected entity is, therefore, accepted by the reader. Accordingly, Haaretz preserves the agency only if the process of performing the action is warranted, and in this way accepted by the national and international public opinion. The selection of these evaluative words: 'IDF', 'kills', 'militant' can pose a translation problem, too. These lexical items have several nuances of meanings when rendered into Arabic. For example, an Arab translator may render the acronym 'IDF' into 'قوات الاحتلال' /الإسرائيلي; s/he does not keep the meaning of the lexical item in the original text. In so doing, the translator intends to point out the ideology that the

Israeli occupying forces do not have the right in performing the act of killing. In this case, s/he would manage the situation in a way that serves his/her readers. Thus, the rendering of the headline into Arabic does not meet that of the original.

Shunnaq (1992:27) maintains that the language used by a magazine or a newspaper is not linguistically homogeneous. The language of papers varies according to context and the nature of the news script. In line with Shunnaq's view, each text type has its own linguistic features. However, the language of papers is not necessarily different in every aspect; some papers might have common linguistic features shared among them. On examining the language of newspapers, it is apparent that different newspapers use different linguistic categories. Some reporters intentionally play upon words in a way that serves their intended purposes. Text producers plan their discourse action and steer the situation towards the desired goals, that is to say, to manage the situation. In this view, the Israeli news texts that relay the events of the Gaza incursion are highly sensitive since they convey a tensed situation between two fighting nations. In reporting these events, it is inevitable that Israeli media writers manage the situation in a way that reflects the Israeli viewpoints. It is not surprising, then, that, on the one hand, they portray themselves in a state of defense and the Palestinians in a state of assault. In other words, the reverse image of the situation is presented. On the other hand, They play upon lexical and syntactic elements as well as the rhetorical purpose of a text in order to convey their intentions.

This confirms the use of pervasiveness of intentionally manipulated expressions among news reporters. News reporters have in mind the text receiver who, in his/her turn, may or may not react towards the text entities. Bearing in mind stated and unstated news media controllers and government policy, news reporters, specially in the field of printed journalism, which attracts a great number of readers, show great care in using certain utterances and structures that may influence the reader in one way or another.

Intentionality, on the part of writers and journalists more specifically, refers to the purposes that text producers plan to accomplish through the production of an effective communicative text. Linguists have argued that "a text producer who means something by a text intends the utterance of the text to produce some effect on an audience by means of the recognition of this intention" (Grice,1978:58).Text producers opt specific lexical items which have attitudinal values to be transmitted to their readers. In view of this, it is assumed that Israeli newspapers, like Haaretz, report news events in a way that serves a particular ideology. Generally speaking, such papers cover the events in the Gaza Strip in a way which reveals to the public that the Palestinians are the first to embark on fighting, and the Israelis equally react in defense of themselves. Thus, media discourse writers have intentions that they want to convey, using a variety of linguistic and non-linguistic devices to the reader. They either achieve their purposes explicitly or implicitly making use of certain factors such as situation, text type, emotive and informational structures.

Genuine news texts are assumed to be impartial, objective and unbiased. However, some news reports are signaled by partiality and subjectivity, especially those which deal with sensitive contexts. Partiality to the text is said to be determined by some extra-linguistic factors such as situationality which includes all ways in which a text is connected with a real situation. A written text is considered as an inscription action; action is an event played by an agent to amend or change a situation. In this regard, some text linguists state that: "There must be an intention for each action" (Beaugrande, 1985). Beaugrande maintains that language configurations must be intended to be accepted as a communicative interaction.

News reporters practice the linguistic notion 'managing'. Managing occurs when text producers direct the text in a way to serve their purposes. In this regard, Beaugrande (p.163) maintains that managing is carried out if the dominant function is to guide the situation in a manner favorable to the text producer's goals. He observes that managing is a dominant feature of argumentative texts. However, news reporters prefer to disguise their managing as monitoring making the impression that things are moving in the normal course of events. They tend to shift the focus: once turning to narration and a second to argumentation. The shift emphasizes the multifunctional nature of such texts. This multifunctionality is likely to occur in sensitive texts that deal with a context like the one at hand. Israeli media writers implicitly shift from narration into argumentation to argue for the reasons that justify the Israeli incursion into Gaza. They manage the situation in order to defend their viewpoints.

For the purpose of this study, emphasis will be on how and to which degree media writers employ managing and emotive lexis in news reporting. In fact, text producers are often engaged purposefully in preserving their beliefs and attitudes in their writings. The study aims at exploring how Israeli media reporters present their language in order to give voice to their readers. This will be done through applying text linguistics and discourse premises following Brown, Yule and Halliday. For the purpose of managing, various features of staging in Israeli news reports will be studied from a discursal point of view. Emotive lexis, on the other hand, are to be studied and counted, following Shunnaq (1992) and Hatim (1997). The researcher assumes that Israeli media writers widely employ emotive expressions in covering up news events. The study investigates the reasons that motivate news reporters to employ evaluative features of discourse in the Gaza incursion.

Furthermore, the study takes up translation in sensitive contexts. It investigates the transference of (in)effectively staged expository narrative discourse from English into Arabic. This will be done through distributing three carefully selected texts in the form of fifteen questionnaires to graduate students in the MA Program of Translation and Applied Linguistics at An- Najah University in Nablus. In this sense, the study tests which parts in the texts are most nervous and attempts to define the strategies the translators employed in rendering hybrid and emotive texts into the target language context. Therefore, managing and emotiveness can be closely tied to translation studies. Translators need to be aware of text-

type and the degree of evaluativeness involved. Shunnaq (1999:112) contends that translators should not blindly render the source text with all its linguistic features into the target text, but they should be conscious of managing and emotive lexis. Being unaware of these categories, the translator may distort the text and come up with an imbalanced text or unconsciously might serve his or her opponents. Further, the newspaper, the institutional policy, the readership and the translator's own ideology are all elements that affect translation choices.

Finally, the study thoroughly attempts to investigate how discourse features, such as text type, thematic structures, headlines, emotive lexis and grammatical elements may be varied or manipulated in expository hybrid Israeli news texts written for one readership.

1.2 Limitations of the Study

The researcher carefully selected three news articles from two Israeli newspapers, namely, Haaretz and the Jerusalem Post (the English version). These papers are the most popular and accessible ones that addressed the Gaza incursion (2006). The researcher does not analyze editorials since the perspectives are already explicit. The news reports were given as translation assignments in the form of a questionnaire to fifteen Palestinian students enrolled in the MA Program of Applied Linguistics and Translation at An-Najah University in Nablus. The students were asked to translate the news reports from English into Arabic to appear in Al-Quds newspaper; they were given enough time (three weeks for each assignment)

to do the task. Translation was restricted from English into Arabic based on the assumption that Palestinian media sometimes depend on the Israeli media, especially when it is difficult to get access to news coverage.

Al-Quds paper was definitely chosen to host the students' products for two main reasons. First, it is the most popular which attracts the attention of a large number of readers. Second, it is monitored by two censors: the Palestinian and the Israeli; this makes the paper committed to neutral and moderate staging media norms. More significantly, the theoretical value of the paper is higher and the purpose is to test whether the translator commits more to his/her ideology or to the target media norms.

1.3 Methodology

The procedure of the study is analytic and can be summarized as follows:

various modes of managing through staging are presented in various samples taken from Israeli newspapers. Discourse analysis approaches (Brown & Yule, 1985; Fowler, 1985; Beaugrande & Dressler, 1981) are of focus in measuring the consistency of the discourse. The study focuses on how the various linguistic devices are employed either to manage or monitor a situation. It will, following Hatim (1997, 1990), explore whether media discourse writers manage or monitor the situation or disguise their managing as monitoring in expository texts.

To assess these issues, three main news articles in addition to many sample texts are chosen from two Israeli newspapers, namely, Haaretz and Jerusalem Post, covering Israel's incursion into the Gaza Strip. The texts will be intensively analyzed to examine how Israeli reporters, write and affect, and whether they succeed in reflecting their opinions in their media discourse. Certain translated stretches are studied and compared to show that hybrid texts require the translator to be aware of the linguistic fluctuations of explicit and implicit values that abide in a text. For this purpose, the researcher designed a content-based questionnaire of which fifteen copies were distributed to graduate students in the MA Program of Applied Linguistics and Translation at An –Najah National University in Nablus.

1.4 Organization of the Study

The body of the thesis falls into three chapters: chapter two presents text type and its impact on translation. It claims that the rhetorical purpose of a text is not fixed; it shifts from one type to another depending on certain factors, most notably, the intention of the writer, situation and the purpose of the text. For the purpose of investigation, a news text from Haaretz has been analyzed in terms of modes of telling: the text type focus fluctuates between narration and argumentation. However, the implicit argumentative text type focus predominates to become a typical characteristic of the news report.

The chapter also discusses the rhetorical purpose that marks the news text in terms of translation. Further, it discusses the strategies and methods of translation employed in the transfer process. In translating the text, the translation commission was not defined nor was the purpose of the translation provided, translators are given the license to measure how (un)faithful they are in preserving or not preserving the minuts of the original text. The majority of the students resorted to formal equivalence; they did not introduce any modifications or changes that appeal more to the target readership. Instead, they preserved lexical equivalents of highly sensitive terms. The students were also unable to figure out and preserve the implicit text type focus in the target language text in an explicit manner. In very few instances, two students intervened in the source text and diverted the message from its ideological value. This is evident in rendering the discourse of killing the Palestinian woman in which the neutral word 'saying' was transferred into the evaluative term 'claiming'.

Chapter three presents thematic structures and their effect on translation. It looks into one aspect of the interface between the two categories of cohesion and text organization, that is, theme-rheme progression in text. Text orchestration is related to the choice and ordering of utterances in terms of themes within a given textual sequence. The chapter discusses the various norms of staging discourse, such as headline, passivity versus activity, fronting and source quoting that mark both the ST and the TT.

With commission defined, it also discusses the thematic progression of the ST and compares it with a translated TT sample. Further, it compares some norms of staging that characterize Al-Quds paper with those of the translated TT. A model translation is presented and compared with the discursual norms of the paper. Since it is difficult to maintain the thematic structure of the ST, the students turned to the TL structural pattern (VSO). In transferring the news text into Arabic, most of the translators adopted formal equivalence which resulted in products with sensitive lexis that do not usually appear in Al-Quds paper. A small number of the students (that is three) resisted the ideological load embodied in the original in a few instances that describe the Palestinians as terrorists and weapon smugglers.

Chapter four examines the ideological components, explicit or implicit, in media discourse. Israeli media writers used lexical and syntactic choices that are ideologically challenging to Palestinian readership. These manipulative expressions are employed to convey to the public the Israeli standpoint concerning the incursion into Gaza. The chapter investigates translation strategies that are adopted by the translators in turning the news report from English into Arabic. Decision making and choice on the part of the translators is affected by contextual factors, such as the translation commission, the stylistic norms and policy of the news paper, the readership and the translator's own ideology. Further, emotive sensitive lexis that describe the Palestinians and the Israelis are examined and compared to linguistic features that appear in Al-Quds news paper. With commission defined, the majority of the students resorted to dynamic

equivalence due to the high sensitivity of the context that marks the news text as well as the contextualized translation. Finally, a model translation is given which is assumed to be published in Al-Quds paper.

1.5 Theoretical Model

In actual translation practice, translators negotiate translation in its cultural, political and ideological context. This tendency in translation theory is called 'the cultural turn' (Hatim & Munday, 2004:102). The term can be defined as approaching translation from a cultural perspective apart from the linguistic code. In other words, the linguistic expressions may conjure values that match with the SL and its people but oppose the norms and beliefs of the target readers. Translators who transpose a given text into another culture often do consider the ideological implications in their production. Shirry Simon (1996) describes how culture and language interact in translation:

Translators must constantly make decisions about the cultural meanings language carries and evaluate the degree to which the different worlds they inhabit are 'the same' In fact, the process of meaning transfer has less to do with finding the cultural inscription of a term than reconstructing its value. (p.139)

Translators should not only consider the cultural aspects presented in a text, but they often do negotiate the ideological meanings embedded in that text. However, the invisibility of the translator becomes relative, especially if the text is of a high sensitive nature.

Ideology, for Hatim and Mason, refers to assumptions, beliefs and value systems shared by social groups. They also make a distinction between 'the ideology of translating' and 'the translation of ideology'. The former refers to the strategy chosen by the translator working within a social and cultural context., whereas the latter comprises mediation provided by the translator of sensitive texts. Mediation can be defined as the intervention made by the translators in the transfer process, feeding their knowledge and beliefs into processing the text (Hatim & Munday, 2004: 103).

The definition of translation as rendering the message of a text into another language as intended by its author (Newmark, 1989) is incomplete since it focuses on one aspect, that is intentionality of the author but excludes others, such as the communicative requirements of the receptor and the purpose of the translation. In this sense, translators are always pre-occupied by the idea of preserving formal equivalence, that is producing an identical copy of the original. However, translators often intervene to mitigate the ideological load in the original. For instance, in rendering the term 'terrorists' into 'gunmen', the translator unloads the message of its ideological impulse. To explore the term equivalence in translation, the section centers on two main types of equivalence: formal and dynamic. An attempt is made to explore which type of equivalence was opted for by the participants who took part in rendering a news report from English into Arabic. Translation problems in texture and textuality are investigated, too.

Translators may adopt either formal or dynamic equivalence or a mixture of both.

Formal equivalence refers to rendering one word or phrase in the source language by another in the target language at the expense of features natural to the target language; it is equal to structural equivalence (Hatim and Munday, 2004: 41). Translators who opt for formal equivalence are concerned with matching the message in the receptor language as closely as possible with the different elements of the source text. More, translators following this method do not interfere with the different formal arrangements of words and structures. They adhere to form in order to preserve the cultural and linguistic preferences of the source text. However, adherence to formal equivalence might lead to incomprehensibility, and result in unintended meanings. This is because some languages differ in certain linguistic features, while others lack some of these features; for instance, Arabic does not have a wide variety of cohesive devices that English does. In this case, intervention on the part of the translator to make necessary adjustments becomes inevitable and a need for dynamic equivalence is essential.

Dynamism took a different turn in Niranjana's *Sitting Translation* (1992). She borrowed the term 'interpellation' from the Marxist, Louis Althusser, to refer to the subjection of a given people by the discourse of the colonizers, depicting an inferior view of that people. She criticized some of the assumptions of earlier translation theories such as the idea that the meaning of the original is fixed and translated. She called for a strategy

of discarding the power of the colonizer's language. In other words, she called for resistance through re-translation which aims at highlighting the difference of cultures, to make the original visible using the colonizer's own discourse and to subvert the linguistic and political power structure.

The term 'interpellation', adopted by Niranjana, can be applied to the translation of Israeli media discourse. The reporters in Israeli papers, in general, use discourses which express negative views about the Palestinians, whereas they turn to discourses that favorably picture the Israelis. It is power that the occupiers use as an instrument to shape language the way they like and construct reality from their viewpoints in order to subject the occupied. Fairclough (1989) maintains that power plays a central role in shaping discourse. Mass media controllers use power as a tool to constrain discourse; they use certain linguistic features while exclude others to serve their goals. In this view, the frequent use of the linguistic term 'terrorist organizations' depicts the Palestinians as initiators of violence. The language of the occupier is used to provide the national public with negative views about the Palestinians, such as hatred, rancor, dislike etc. The euphemistic linguistic term 'IDF' is repeatedly used to portray the Israelis as self-defenders, that is whatever actions they do are warranted. In line with Niranjana's view, the Haaretz's journalists adopted discourses that relay two different images of the Gaza incursion: the good, innocent image of the occupier and the bad, distorted image of the occupied. Lexical items such as 'terrorist , weapon smugglers, gunmen, Qassam launchers etc.' are all used as instances that confirm the Palestinian bad image. The language variety used describes the Israelis not as occupiers, rather as people who

have the right for defense and existence in the Palestinian territories. Based on this view, the study tries to find out whether the student translators, who are originally Palestinians, will adopt the interpellation technique in the transfer process, that is allowing the source culture elements to enter the TT, or negotiating the ideology invested in the ST in the TL renderings. In the former, translation has become a means that serves the ideology of the occupier; in the latter it serves to neutralize and defuse the ideological charge. Translators practice some managing in rendering the source text to the target text. Therefore, the study measures the degree of intervention and the sites where it predominantly occurs. This is determined by certain factors, such as the audience they translate to, type of text, the policy of news makers, the ideology of the state and the authority of official discourse.

Therefore, the main problem of the study can be stated in the following questions: How do Israeli journalists produce a communicative text in reporting news events in the Gaza incursion? How do translators deal with these texts, along with the ideologically loaded components? What strategies do they use in responding to commissioned translations?

Thus, in practice, translation entails the judicious blending of formal and dynamic equivalence. At certain points, the translator adopts formal equivalence, while at others, s/he resorts to dynamic equivalence. This is determined by context, the translation commission and the ideological meanings in the ST.

1.6 Literature Review

It could be safely claimed that little research has been conducted on the production and translation of media in sensitive contexts. However, scholars in the field have touched upon notions relevant to news translations, such as discourse managing, text type, ideology and emotiveness, translation of culture bound words and audience.

The linguistic notion of managing discourse was addressed by de Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), Al-Shamali (1992), Shunnaq (1992) and Farghal (1993).

Beaugrande and Dressler (1981:163) maintain that situation management is carried out when the function is to direct the situation in a manner favorable to the author's goals. They contend that text producers rarely produce texts without mediation, that is the extent to which they feed their own beliefs and goals into their model of the current communicative situation (p.163). The translator, too, often intervenes in the message of the source language to tailor it in a way that meets the expectations, interests, ideologies of the target culture.

Al-Shamali (1992) investigates managing in the translation of Arabic and English texts. He focuses on the semantic and syntactic management. Semantic management means the lexical choices the translator opts for intended to convey an ideology. Syntactic managing means transforming the source text structure in a way favorable to the translator.

Shunnaq (1992:36) argues that if a text producer manipulates the items of his/her text in an attempt to steer the situation to a certain goal, it can be said that the situation is being managed, whereas if s/he describes the situation through reporting the available events, then it is said that the situation is being monitored. As far as translation is of concern, the translator ought to be aware of text type, but if s/he does not recognize whether the text producer is monitoring or managing, s/he might produce an inappropriate text.

Farghal (1993:2) distinguishes two kinds of managing in translation: 'intrinsic' managing is resorted to because of the inherent variations between the source and the target text, versus 'extrinsic' managing which allows the translator's ideological interventions in the original text to adjust the message to fit with his/her goals.

Text type has been negotiated by Katharina Reiss (1976), Beaugrande and Dressler (1981), Peter White (1988) and Hatim (1990, 1997).

Reiss (1976: 97-100) maintains that to assess a translation, a translator must, in the first place, determine the kind of text the original represents (in terms of text typology and text variety), the translator's conception of the translation (his manner of translating) and the aim of the translated text. Only when these factors have become established is one in a position to judge a translation "fairly" in accordance with the appropriate criteria.

White (1988:227) suggests two main text types used in reporting: argumentative and story-telling. He believes that modern news reports are noteworthy from the perspective of engagement as a very high percentage of their propositions are 'extra-textualised', that is attributed to other sources. Peter believes that different extra-textualised voices may lead to different meanings, different purposes carried by the attributed utterances. Thus, from the perspective of the attributed material, news items may be described as argumentative and hence connected taxonomically with the types of arguing genre.

Texts can be viewed as units which differ in their nature and their purposes. Hatim (1997:36-40) classified texts into three main categories: expository, argumentative and instructional. Expository texts start off with the topic sentence to set the scene, other scenes are non-evaluatively displayed. The main aim in exposition is to narrate events, to describe objects and situations, to analyze concepts or to combine more than one function. Text producers usually do not project themselves in this sort of text; they present the communicative signs in a detached manner.

Argumentative texts, on the other hand, start off with a topic sentence or a thesis whose function is to set the 'tone'. Other scenes are developed to establish a series of relations between evaluative concepts. The main aim in argumentation is to support or counter-argue the thesis cited. Thus, argumentative text producers are engaged in a way or another in the text. They tend to employ evaluative linguistic choices which serve

to achieve their goals and ideologies, that is they manage the text in a way that helps to push it toward their favorable goals. According to this definition, argumentative texts can be divided into another two sub-categories: through argumentation and counter-argumentation (Hatim,1997:39). In through- argumentation, the main thesis is presented first. Other aspects are displayed to substantiate and prove the main thesis, along with a conclusion which echoes the topic sentence. Counter-argumentative texts, by contrast, start off with a claim or a viewpoint, followed by counter-claim or a substantiation for the opposition. In both sub-types, text producers tend to project themselves in the text, through inserting certain manipulative lexis to fit with their ideologies and assumptions.

Further, some texts may have more than one contextual focus. On the multi-sidedness of texts, Beaugrande and Dresler (1981: 184) point out:

In many texts, we would find a mixture of the descriptive, narrative and argumentative functions. Text-type hybridization can be identified as a property familiar to almost all texts, the hybridity, in hand, occurs when a text is shifted to another type to serve another purpose, but preserving, at the same time, the properties of the dominant type.

This hybridity of text (Hatim,1990:146-147) may depict a text as 'multifunctional', normally displaying features of more than one type, and constantly shifting from one contextual focus to another. Hatim contends

that within this multi-functionality, one text-type focus can be viewed as 'predominant' and the other is 'subsidiary'. In view of this, hybrid texts can be judged in terms of 'dominances', i.e. they are classified according to the dominant rhetorical purpose.

These linguists agree that text producers often project themselves in the text in order to manage the situation and direct it in a certain way. These ideologies are conveyed through the choice of certain lexical and syntactic elements and the avoidance of less favorable ones, especially in sensitive contexts where there is a clash between cultures. In recent years, translation studies have moved from the endless debate about "equivalence" to broader issues such as ideology, culture and power.

Ideology and culture in news translation have been the subject of interest for many scholars; among these are: Nida (1964), Nida and Taber (1969), Trew (1979), Van Dijk (1985), Abrams and Hogg (1990), Shunaaq (1999).

Nida who has studied emotive meaning (1964: 91) defines connotative meaning as "an aspect of meaning which concerns the emotional attitudes of the author and the emotional response of a receptor. It can be good or bad, strong or weak." In this context, Nida concludes that emotiveness is the result of the interaction of author, text and audience. In translating emotive expressions, Nida (p.191) calls for cultural translation which is "a translation in which the content of the message is changed to conform to the receptor".

Nida and Taber (1969:12) suggest that when translating culture and language specific terms, functional equivalence used in the target language culture is to be used in the same context of situation, to achieve the correct conceptual equivalence from source text into target text and hence the equivalent response. Therefore, functional equivalence achieves "the closest natural of the SL message in terms of meaning and style".

Trew (1979) provides an account of the way lexico-grammatical choices act to reflect ideological positions in even the most apparently neutral news reports. He maintains that the structure of every clause is 'strategic.' By this, he means that the news item is shaped by an evaluative process by which certain participants are placed in the position of focus, by which casual relations are proposed and so on. He demonstrates that within the media, such strategies, are significant in that they are frequently mobilized in order to manage 'awkward' facts.

Van Dijk (1985:43) distinguishes between explicit ideology which refers to explicitly verbalized opinions and attitudes, and implicit ideology, i.e. possibly subconscious assumptions underlying the writer's linguistic choices. The lexical and syntactic choices made by the writer are bound to reflect beliefs and world-views, and to present the portrayal process from a particular viewpoint. Even a choice between, for example, passive and active structures, is a decision to foreground certain part(s) of the sentence and certain participants in the process. In translation, ideologically linguistic structures of a source text may be manipulated intentionally

because of inadequate language or translation skills, requirements of the translation commission or the translator's own attitudes towards the source text subject.

Fairclough (1989:75-90) discusses the relations between discourse and power. He focuses on the hidden power of the discourse of the mass media. He confirms that text producers exercise power over consumers and they can determine what is to be included and excluded, how events are presented and even the subject position of the audience. Mass media discourse is interesting since the nature of power relation enacted is unclear. Fairclough concludes that power is used to constrain contents of discourse, i.e., to favor certain interpretations and wordings of events, while excluding others. In this view, power can be used to control media to serve the policy of the government.

Abrams and Hogg (1990) contend that ideologies are probably not unordered set of evaluative propositions, rather they are organized in various ways. Thus, many ideologies, for example, those underlying relations of social conflicts, domination and resistance, may be organized by a polarization defining in-group and out-group.

Shunnaq (1999:107) touches upon the issue of emotiveness in Arabic media discourse. He argues that the emotive meaning of a lexical item is determined by the emotionality of the receiver. Such reaction could be expressed in varying degrees, it could be normal, positive or negative. Shunnaq believes that the emotional associations of a word are determined

by the intention of the text producer, the experience of the text receiver as well as the context of situation. Shunnaq contends that the emotive meaning is a function of responses which in turn produce effective responses in people.

These studies emphasize that the cultural and ideological aspects are central in understanding language as it conveys values which cannot be free from conceptual frames. Therefore, in translation, language cannot free itself from ideology and culture. Ideological and cultural approaches have drawn more attention to translation studies in recent years. A number of prominent figures in this field are: Andre Lefevere (1992), Schaffner (1996), Nord (2003) and Tymoczko (2003).

Andre Lefevere (1992: preface) says, "Translation is, of course, a rewriting of an original text. All rewritings whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and a poetics and such a manipulate literature to function in a given way in a given society,"; that is translation is determined by two basic factors: the translator's ideology and the poetics dominant in the receiving culture. Therefore, ideology dictates translation choices and translation strategies.

Schaffner (1996:2) argues that the functionalists approach to translation is a kind of cover term for the research of scholars who claim that the purpose of the TT is the most important criterion in any translation. In this perspective, translation is viewed as a communicative act. By the same token, translation is conceived as a process of intercultural

communication, whose end product is a text which is capable of functioning appropriately in a specific situation and context of use (Schaffner, 1998:3).

Nord (2003:111) maintains that almost any decision in translation is-consciously or unconsciously-guided by ideological criteria. Ideological factors are very decisive in defining the target text intended purpose and selecting appropriate strategies by the translator, based on the expectations of the translation clients.

Tymoczko (2003:182-183) contends that the ideology of translation is a combination of the content and the various speech acts relevant to the ST, layered together with the representation of the content and speech acts relevant to the target context. She further explains that the ideology of translation resides also in the voicing and stance of the translator, and its relevance to the receiving audience.

The literature on ideology in discourse and translation claims that a news text reflects the writer's attitudes, beliefs and viewpoints or more generally, the values and assumptions of a social group or culture. Such ideological meanings tend to be explicitly or implicitly encoded in linguistic expressions. Ideologies imbedded in news reports are challenging to translators, not only because ideologies of societies and cultures are different, but also because the lexico-grammatical realization of ideology is likely to vary in different languages. News translators make choices and carry out various changes of textual manipulation: they adjust the

translation and modify the text according to the needs of the target medium, reorganizing the text fully, cutting, reframing structures, altering the syntax according to the editorial stylistic norms. What matters at the end of the day is that the final product which reaches the target readership is more important than fidelity to a ST. Making use of these studies, the thesis takes a unique route following a comprehensive analysis of Israeli media discourse in the English version and its translation into Arabic taking into account different modes of staging such as text type shift, thematization and linearization, passivisation and activation, lexicalization as well as emotiveness. These modes of staging play a role in making up ideology on the Arab side. For instance, when the passive tone in a sensitive context is rendered into Arabic with equivalent effect, it reflects the same ideological force of the original which very often clashes with the values of the target culture.

Chapter Two

Negotiating Text Type in Translation

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the analysis of text type in relation to translation equivalence. It deals with broader categories such as culture and audience in source and target text. More specifically, it tackles issues like text type in translation, problems emerging from establishing equivalent effects and contexts. Reference is made here to how translators from English into Arabic handled certain features of textuality, particularly in the way they utilize texture to reflect compositional plans, and comply with higher-order contextual factors. In other words, emphasis is on how translators restructure the content of the ST in a way that echoes the dominant text type focus along with the subsidiary one(s).

In approaching language in use, text users, producers and receivers stick to a number of contextual factors such as text type and the degree of evaluativeness. In so doing, they try to match text and context at every stage in the development of the text. To be a viable unit of communication, a text must strike ideological implications embedded in the propositions. In their attempt to pursue a rhetorical purpose, text producers, receivers and translators must negotiate the attitudinal meanings. In this sense, either they adopt or resist certain ideological stands. Normally texts are rich in ideological implications conjured from the linguistic code (Kress 1985, Fairclough 1998).

The researcher selected for analysis a news report from Haaretz, October 5, 2006. The news report was given as a translation assignment to

fifteen subjects in the MA Program of Applied Linguistics and Translation. The students were asked to translate the report from English into Arabic. In our case, the student translators were engaged with a highly sensitive political text. The text deals with killing twelve Palestinians in the Gaza incursion. It pursues certain ideological assumptions: Palestinians, who are presented as terrorists, are pictured as actors of violence and the Israelis are acting in response. In the source text, the Palestinians are viewed as a source of stimuli and the Israelis act in response. This stimulus-response relation is a distinct theme that marks the source text. Reference to the Palestinians as terrorists is stated in the propositions; they are depicted as rocket attackers and weapon smugglers. In this regard, translators have to negotiate such sensitive and challenging ideologies. The majority of the translators reflected this relation in their reproduction. However, in some cases, some of the students violated the above relation through resisting the ideological stances. The chapter explores how the student translators tackled different text types embedded within the same text. The students were provided with a brief note about hybrid texts and the shifting rhetorical purpose. Additionally, the chapter compares and contrasts the text type of the original with the translated versions.

2.2 Shifting Types: Three Modes of Telling

Analysis in this section centers on how the news report was told. Three modes of telling are adopted: narrating, arguing and quoting. The text fluctuates between the three, once turning to narrative when it concerns security issues, and another turning to argumentative when it deals with

response. Quoting is turned to when the case concerns humanitarian considerations.

In approaching this text, the proposition relayed by the first sentence reveals the overall pragmatic purpose of the text. Assumptions such as socio-textual conditions have to be met for the news report to be considered a news genre. News, as a genre, ought to be free from evaluative views and narration predominates in the text. However, the text-type in hand can be classified as argumentative. To prove this assumption, a micro-level analysis is required.

The proposition in the first sentence may provide the reader with a basis of 'how' the text will develop:

"Twelve Palestinians, including 11 armed members of terrorist organizations, were killed in IDF operations in Gaza."

In terms of English rhetoric and journalistic conventions, the initial proposition might pragmatically spark off, in the mind of the reader, the option of 'how' and 'why'. Though the lexical item 'terrorist organizations' might contradict the 'why' option, the reader is interested in getting a more detailed story. To make the text more persuasive, the reporter, Amos Harel, opted for the implied through argumentative text type. He set off the tone in the initial sentence to be argued through the whole text. The intentionality of the text reporter relayed in the initial propositions correlates with the implied argumentative text type. The implied and intended meaning may be interpreted as:

"Twelve Palestinians were killed because they were armed terrorists."

The causality marker 'because' is not stated but it can be inferred depending on the underlying intended meaning. This indirectness in sentence structure makes the utterances more evaluative. To appear more objective, the reporter used the implied, manipulative technique in displaying the elements of the initial sentence. He avoided to present the cause-effect relation linked with a cohesive device in order to affect readers and make them accept the message. Instead, he pretended to employ pseudo narration to relay the event in a detached manner. Within this hypothetical insight into the way the text might be developed, the first sentence becomes a tone setter and one that requires further argumentation. In view of the hypothesis of intentionality (argumentation for the proposition implied), intertextuality (the way argumentation works) and register (contentious correspondence with press), the utterance could be followed by further argumentation.

There are two possible ways forward, either to pursue the 'how' or the 'why' hypothesis introduced earlier. The news reporter could start off with the first hypothesis, and then move to the second. Instead, and being less interested in the way the incident happened, he turned to the causal aspect of the cited-to-be-supported thesis. In other words, a substantiation of the issued thesis is required by now. As mentioned previously, intertextuality ensures that various domains of context are in constant

interaction, ultimately leading to the emergence of text type. It joins other areas of textuality, that of structure. The notion of intertextuality has another function, that is referring to other texts that have common characteristics. Reference is made in the ST to the South Lebanon war. This is evident in referring to smuggled weapons into Gaza which were used in the Lebanon-Israel war. The overall structure of the text is, then, determined by the context portrayed above and in turn starts to determine the way the text hangs together. The discourses which follow the initial sentence implement a further through-argumentation strategy:

"Palestinians fired two Qassam rockets at Sderot. . . . Over the past week, there has been an increase in the number of rockets fired at Sderot. Meanwhile, the military censor permitted publication..... that Hamas has successfully smuggled dozens of advanced anti- tank rockets.'"

The first clause (Palestinians fired two Qassam rockets...) is related to the proposition in the cited thesis. The relationship that links this stretch to the thesis embodied there could be illustrated as a cause-effect relation (The twelve Palestinians were killed because they fired rockets at Sderot.). This cause-effect relation established between the first clauses is strengthened by the proposition in the third clause (there has been an increase in the number of rockets). In approaching the discursual features of this clause, it is apparent that it comprises another stretch (and Defense Minister Amir Peretz yesterday ordered the IDF to step up its anti- tank activity). Again, the relation that hangs these two embedded clauses is that

of cause and effect. The linking word 'and' that connects the two sentences does not function as a conjunctive, but rather as an adverbial device that supports a cause-effect relation, that is it has the same meaning as 'and so'. Finally, the reporter is revealing his own supportive view, namely arguing the point that the persuasiveness in question is worth noting and warranted. This is evident in the sequential order of the third embedded clauses as well as the linking device 'and' that ties them together. A closer look at the functional clause confirms the through argumentative text type, that is the supportive view, and this in turn, sets in motion the same system of option regarding what is to follow. The interpretation arrived at reads as follows:

"It is only after Palestinians increased the number of rockets at Sderot that Defense Minister Amir Perez ordered his army to step up its anti-tank activity. "

This reading is highly evaluative since it is conjured from the coherent underlying meaning behind the utterances.

The news reporter, then, developed a further aspect of the hypothesis proposed (why option), this time presenting a highly evaluative clause which is in evidence with the supportive view the reporter is weaving into text structure:

" Hamas has successfully smuggled dozens of advanced anti-tank rockets."

Here, the reporter followed a strategic hierarchy in displaying discourses that function as substantiation of the non-explicitly stated thesis. He, first, presented the stretch which seems to have the least effect on the reader (Palestinians fired two Qassam rockets). Then, went on to present the second causal aspect of the thesis (There has been an increase in the number of rockets fired at Sderot). Finally, he ended up this triad discourse with the highly and most glaring clause. The least-to most causal hierarchy the reporter opted for is not haphazard, but rather is intended to provide the readers with the cause most relevant to his own personal security.

The three-dimensional, causal stretches set off earlier make the text by now ready for further developments. It is time for the 'how' phase to begin. After the news reporter had stated explicitly the three causal discourses which make the public supportive of the military operation against the Palestinians who are presented as terrorists and rocket-launchers, he turned to provide the readers with the 'how' and 'what' happened. In other words, he shifted the focus from argumentative into narrative:

"The twelve Palestinians killed this weekend brings the total number of Palestinians killed in a stepped-up IDF offensive that began on Thursday to 20. Of these, at least, three were civilians. . . ."

The whole clause is stated in a narrative-like manner which is accepted by the readers who have in mind warranted causes for the act of killing Palestinians. However, the narrative and less argumentative mode will not make the readers change their minds and sympathize with the

victims since they have already condemned these people as violence makers. For instance, the stepped-up IDF offensive operations were mentioned earlier as a consequence of the increase in the number of rockets fired by Palestinians. The IDF operations are justified since they are viewed in the text in response to Palestinians firing rockets at Israel.

Again the narrative text type focus shifts to argumentative, definitely counter-argumentative:

"According to Palestinians, Kudaih was killed by an Israeli sniper while standing outside her house. The IDF Spokesman's Office rejected this accusation saying that she was killed by a stray bullet while soldiers were firing at armed men."

In examining the relation between these clauses, one finds that the text type focus is counter-argumentative. The two propositions over the victim are contradictory (a claim: Palestinians state that Kudiah was killed by an Israeli sniper, and a counter-claim: IDF spokesman says she was killed accidentally by a stray bullet). This concession-relation is not explicitly stated by a linguistic device which makes the proposition clear and obvious for the average reader. Still, the use of the lexical item 'rejected' makes the contrast sharp.

The text, then, moves towards the detailed part of 'what' and 'how' it happened, but linked this time with the 'why' hypothesis. To clarify this point, consider the following part of text:

"The weekend's events began Friday morning, when the air force launched missiles at a car carrying Hamas operatives near Beit Lahia in northern Gaza. The missile killed three of the fighters, including the head of Hamas's military wing in Beit Lahia, Imadal-Mokassi. According to the IDF, the three men were responsible for Thursday's launch of Qassam rockets at Sderot, and they were killed while on their way to fire additional Qassams at Israel."

In the first sentence, the reporter started to narrate the event of killing the three men. He seemed, to a certain extent, to be monitoring, but shifted the discourse towards through-argumentation (e.g. they were responsible for Thursday's launch of Qassams mentioned earlier, and were killed on their way to fire additional Qassams at Israel). To account for the through-argumentative text type adopted throughout the text, the news reporter, together with the publishing agency, brought persuasive materials envisaged by extra-textualised voices (e.g. according to the IDF) to tie the story to the key issue (response to missiles). Similarly, the reporter went further to describe the way the victims met their destiny, he pretended to be narrating the event in a story-like manner:

"Before dawn on Sunday, IDF soldiers and Hamas gunmen clashed in northern Gaza, where the IDF has been operating all week in an effort to reduce the Qassam fire on Israel. A Hamas force fired a rocket-propelled grenade at an IDF bulldozer and the Israeli troops opened fire in response."

A number of things should be accounted for. First, the use of the infinitive 'to reduce the Qassam fire on Israel' is highly evaluative. It justifies the existence and military operations in Gaza. Secondly, the organization of the clauses in a sequential order is a sign which determines the rhetorical purpose of the proposition. For instance, the arrangement of the two clauses in the second sentence (Hamas fired first and IDF soldiers fired in response) indicates that the argumentative text type is still in evidence. More, the linguistic device 'and' which joins the two clauses is another mark that the cause-effect relation is manifested in the narrative part.

To appear detached from the situation, the reporter attributed reporting the casualties to Palestinian sources as this issue deals with humanitarian considerations:

"According to Palestinian source, seven Hamas gunmen were killed in the incident- apparently by air force fire and about 15 were wounded."

The reporter brought in an extra-textualised voice, this time Palestinians, to point out to the public that the story of the victims has not been confirmed by the authoritative source 'IDF'.

The reporter, then, went on to narrate another incident which is related to the cited-thesis-to be supported in the opening sentence:

"Saturday afternoon, the air force launched missiles at another car in northern Gaza this time one carrying members of the Fateh's military wing. One Fateh operative was killed in the strike."

The cause-effect relation that marks this stretch is embedded. It is not stated but it can be inferred from the underlying meaning. Therefore, one may reach the following interpretation:

"The air force launched missiles at the car because it carried armed people."

Thus, the air-strike becomes justifiable since it targeted armed people. This event exemplifies the 'why' option introduced earlier.

The text, then, moves towards a new event which correlates with the fourth clause mentioned earlier, that is smuggling rockets by Hamas:

"In Rafah, the air force bombed a house that, according to the IDF, hid an arms-smuggling tunnel underneath it. The IDF called the family to leave . . . , so no one was hurt in the strike."

This excerpt describes the event of bombing a house thought to hide an arms-smuggling tunnel. The reporter pretended to monitor the situation since he attributed the cause of bombarding for an extra-textualised voice, that is IDF, but still the situation can be described as management; he disguised his managing as monitoring. This can be argued for through the quoted source he brought in to persuade readers that the act of shelling the house is legal. Ideology is echoed in the causality of bombarding the house; it depicts the Palestinians as weapon smugglers and violence initiators. The Israeli side is presented as a nation which cares for human issues. Linguistically, this value is reflected in the second part of the message: that

is the IDF warned the family to leave the house before the attack. The use of 'so' in the last two clauses (The IDF called the family to leave . . . , so no one was hurt in the strike) demonstrates that the through argumentative text type is still operative.

Finally, the reporter concluded the argument through material quoted from an extra-textualised source:

"In response to the weekend's operation, an army source said: " The IDF has been operating in the Strip in a similar fashion for more than three months."

This message is brought in as a reminder that these operations are warranted since they started three months ago in an attempt to set free one of the Israeli captured soldiers by the Palestinians.

2.3 Translation

Translation can be defined as rendering the message of a text into another language as intended by its author (Newmark,1989). This definition is incomplete since it focuses on one aspect, that is intentionality of the reporter but excludes others, such as the communicative requirements of the receptor and the purpose of the translation. In view of the above definition, translators are always pre-occupied with the idea of preserving formal equivalence, that is producing a similar effect of the original.

Translators who opt for formal equivalence are concerned with matching the message in the receptor language as closely as possible with the different elements of the source text. More, translators following this method do not interfere with the different formal arrangements of words and structure. They adhere to form in order to preserve the ideological and linguistic preferences of the source text. In some cases, intervention on the part of the translator to make necessary adjustments becomes inevitable and a need for dynamic equivalence is essential. In this view, translators should not continue to follow a rigid formal equivalence. Since implicitness is a distinct feature that marks the source text, translators have to consider the implied relations and try to reflect these in an explicit manner in the target language. The reporter resorted to implicitness as it creates evaluative and effective communicative acts.

The news report that appeared in Haaretz is not straightforward, that is it does not adhere to a specific text type focus. It is not purely narrative corresponding to the news genre, rather it is multifunctional, displaying features of more than one type, and constantly shifting from one type to another. This hybridity of text is a common phenomenon in text production, employed by the reporter in order to manage the situation in a manner that serves his goals and attitudes. The inclusion of the implied cause-effect features pointed out within this text, which is supposed to be expository, is an instance of departure from the norm and translators are called to reflect the rhetorical effects that mark the text when rendering it into Arabic. Analysis of the students' translations is meant to show whether

translators are aware of the implicit text type focus and the fluctuations of the rhetorical purposes not only of the text but also of the discourses within the text. It further shows how much intervention occurs in the organization and structures of the source text.

Checking the typology of the news report that appeared in Haaretz, October 5, 2006, we find that it is outwardly narrative. However, a close scrutiny of the text shows that within this type exist many other types, counter and through- argumentation. Yet, the predominant function of the news report is the implicit through-argumentative, that is the intention to persuade. A close reading of the news report indicates that the reporter manages the situation through the persuasive appeal. This hybridity of text (Hatim,1997) is a crucial parameter that helps measure the intentionality of the reporter. In order to maintain this intentionality, translators have to be aware of multi-functional texts. Being equipped by the ethics of translation, like fidelity and faithfulness, translators normally relay the ideological implications of the ST. Their reproduction should echo a taste of the ST. However, in some cases, they do not often stick to the organization of the source text. They make some changes and modifications so that their production may serve certain contextual factors such as the audience, the purpose of translation and the target language. A comprehensive study of the texts produced by the participants reveals that almost all of them were unaware of the hybridity of the news report they took to translate. They were deceived by the pseudo-narrative style which seems to mark the news report. To illustrate this point, consider the following excerpt of the original along with its rendering into Arabic:

"Over the past week, there has been an increase in the number of rockets fired at Sderot and other Negev towns, and Defense Minister Amir Peretz yesterday ordered the IDF to step-up its anti-rocket activity."

وخلال الأسبوع الماضي كان هناك ازدياد في إطلاق الصواريخ على سديروت، وأمر وزير الدفاع عمير بيرتس قوات الجيش بأن تزيد نشاطها ضد الصواريخ.

Putting lexical deficiencies (e.g. the phrase *بان تزيد نشاطها ضد الصواريخ* does not correspond to that of the original) aside, let's focus on the relation that binds up the two clauses as one chunk. On examining the original news item, we find that the two parts of the news are linked with the pseudo-conjunctive cohesive device 'and'. This device expresses cause-effect relation that holds together the two clauses. It is used to neutralize the cause-effect arrangement that connects the two clauses. However, in the aforementioned production, the participant replaced the consequential cohesive relation with a conjunctive 'wa'. In doing so, he may intend to neutralize the cause-effect relation. The use of the conjunctive device 'wa' indicates that the two clauses are described as parallel actions (firing missiles and issuing orders to the IDF happened simultaneously). This is a serious matter in translation as it calls off the ideological factor that links the two clauses together. The ideological impulse in the original pictured the Palestinians as initiators and the Israelis as actors in response. Thus, the conceptual relation between the two clauses (coherence) has not been established. To see whether the above target version corresponds to the original, consider the following back translation:

Over the past week, there has been an increase in firing rockets at Sderot, and Defence Minister, Amir Peretz, ordered the Israeli forces to increase its anti-rocket activity.

Compared with the original, it shows that some adjustments were made. For instance, the term 'other Negev towns' and the phrase 'the number of' were dropped from the target text. The term 'IDF' in the original embodies an ideological force, that is these forces act in defense. Transferring this term into 'the army forces' does not connote the same ideology. In doing so, the translator may intend to resist the ideological force that the term carries. The following is supposed to be a translation that makes the relation more explicit :

وخلال الأسبوع الماضي ازداد عدد الصواريخ التي أطلقت على سديروت وبلدات النقب
الأخرى لذلك أمر وزير الدفاع عمير بيرتس أمس قوات الجيش بتكثيف نشاطها ضد مطلق
الصواريخ.

Back translation:

Over the last week, the number of rockets fired at Sderot and other Negev towns has increased, so Defence Minister, Amir Peretz, ordered the IDF to step up its anti- rocket activity.

This translation makes explicit the rhetorical purpose (cause-effect function) intended by the reporters. This is done through the use of the cohesive device 'so', 'لذلك' in Arabic. In this sense, the ideological factor that relates the two clauses is manifested in an argumentative-like manner.

Let's now turn to other different examples which are marked by through- argumentative text type focus. As mentioned earlier, the purpose of this text type is to argue for, to persuade. Argumentation is signaled either by explicit or implicit devices. Very often, to appear neutral and objective, news reporters tend to favor the pseudo-explicit type. They adopt this linguistic technique pretending not to impose directly their views on the readers, but rather let them process these opinions which are indirectly demonstrated. In view of this hypothetical insight, consider the following extract of the source text:

"A Hamas force fired a rocket propelled grenade at an IDF bulldozer, and the Israeli troops, with assistance from the Israeli air force, opened fire in response."

In assessing the relation that ties the two clauses together, the through-argumentative type is seen to be dominant. This relation is not linked by an explicit device, rather the two clauses are tied by the pseudo-narrative like device 'and'. In rendering the aforementioned text sample into Arabic, most of the participants failed to preserve the implied causality-consequence relation and some of them distorted the meaning of the original. Others maintained the conceptual relation using the linguistic device 'fa'. To view this, let's examine the following production:

أطلقت قوة من حماس صاروخا على جرافة إسرائيلية فرد الجيش الإسرائيلي بمساعدة
سلاح الجو على مصدر النيران.

The consequential relation that links the proposition of the message has been maintained through the use of the linguistic particle 'fa'. This cohesive device helps develop the sequential order manifested in the original.

An example which shows that the ideological load is challenged appeared in the following TT version:

ولقد رفض متحدث باسم جيش الدفاع هذا الاتهام زاعما بأنها قتلت برصاصة طائشة عندما كان الجنود يطلقون النار على الرجال المسلحين.

The use of the lexical item 'claiming', where 'saying' would do, is said to be a managing strategy employed by the translator to neutralize and belittle the factual story of the Israeli version. Rendering the item 'saying' into 'زاعما' acts as a good evidence to counter the Israeli version and prove the validity of that of the Palestinians. This is a good example which shows that managing is a translation procedure used to serve the translator's goal. S/he deliberately intended to resist and reverse the ideological relation that connects the two clauses.

Implicitness is another instance that text producers often resort to in order to make their discourse more evaluative. Through the notion of implicitness text writers manage to convey the ideological values they want to defend. It shows that the participants were unconscious of the multi-functionality that exists within the news report in hand. For instance, in reporting the event of killing the Palestinian woman, Kudaih, the reporter intentionally turned to use the implicit text type focus. In this sense, two

contradictory views are presented without using any linguistic devices to tie them up as one string. Still the conceptual relation that hangs the two clauses is that of concession. The reporter avoided using an explicit linking device intended to neutralize and disqualify the Palestinian narrative. Therefore, it is necessary to make explicit the implied concession in a language like Arabic. However, in rendering the conceptual relation into Arabic, most of the participants failed to maintain the contrast in an explicit manner. This is evident in the following excerpt from the original:

"According to Palestinian sources, Kudaih, was killed by an Israeli sniper while standing outside her house. The IDF rejected this accusation, saying that she was killed by a stray bullet while soldiers were firing at armed men."

To view the conceptual relation, consider the following translation that appeared in the target text:

ذكرت مصادر فلسطينية أنّ السيدة كديح قتلت برصاص قناص إسرائيلي أثناء تواجدها في ساحة منزلها و رفض الناطق باسم قوات الدفاع الإسرائيلي هذا الادعاء قائلاً بأنها قتلت بواسطة رصاصة طائشة عندما كان الجنود يطلقون النار باتجاه الرجال المسلحين.

Back translation of the Arabic version:

According to Palestinian sources Kudaih was killed by an Israeli sniper while she was standing outside her house. And the spokesman of the IDF rejected this accusation saying that she was killed by a stray bullet while soldiers were firing at the gunmen.

The conceptual relation that connects the two contradictory views over killing the Palestinian woman in the TT is still implied which reflects the same effect of the original. Like the reporter, the translator kept the rhetorical purpose of the clause hidden since s/he did not employ a linguistic device that links the two clauses in an argumentative manner.

To negotiate things in a more complicated manner, we need to relate the rebuttal issued in the source text to the principle of power. To exercise power in text production, it is necessary to exclude the opponent's view. However, to appear more objective, the news reporter presented the opponent's view first (Palestinian sources claim that Kadijah was killed by an Israeli sniper), then immediately displayed the counter-claim (The IDF rejected this accusation saying that she was killed accidentally by a stray bullet) in a suppressed manner, that is being implicit. Even the use of the verb 'claim' disclaims objectivity on the part of the Palestinians. In rendering the source text into a language like Arabic which favors explicitness (Hatim, 1997: 97), there is a need to turn the implicit counter-argument into an explicit one by retrieving the suppressed connector 'but', a thing that all of the translators, except one, did not preserve in the target text. This is because the text, in hand, has multi-faceted rhetorical functions displaying features of more than one type, and thus the translators failed to recognize the shift that occurs within the layers of the text.

A more serious lapse occurred in one of the students' productions of the same excerpt:

ذكرت مصادر فلسطينية إن المدعوة كديح قتلت على يد قناص إسرائيلي بينما كانت تقف خارج منزلها، استنكر المتحدث باسم مكتب قوات الدفاع الإسرائيلي هذه الحادثة قائلاً بأنها قتلت برصاصة طائشة اثر إطلاق الجنود النار على مسلحين.

Two points are worth noting here. First, the rhetorical purpose that signals the relation between the two clauses was not handled properly. The suppressed adversative focus which is implied in the original is not reflected in the target text. This means that the translator was not aware of the adversative text type focus, a characteristic of counter- argumentation. The Arabic version may read as narrative. It embodies narrating the event of killing a woman and condemning such act at the same time through the use of the lexical item 'استنكر'. Secondly and most importantly, the translator replaced the lexical item 'rejected' which signals the concession in the original into 'condemned', a thing which distorts the meaning. In doing so, the translator violated the norms of textuality. Such a translation problem can be classified as cognitive, that is the translator did not distinguish between the Arabic lexical pair 'استنكر/ أنكر'. It is the implicit rhetorical purpose that poses a translation problem for the participant. This implicitness in discourse should be figured out drawing heavily on context. To explore this issue further, consider the following sample text followed by its Arabic rendering carried out by one of the students:

In response to the weekend's operation, an army source said: “The IDF has been operating in the Strip in a similar fashion for more than three months. Now, the operations are simply attracting more media attention.”

وكرر على عمليات الأسبوع الماضي قال مصدر من الجيش الإسرائيلي بان قوات الدفاع لإسرائيلي ما زالت ترابط في الشريط (قطاع) بأسلوب مماثل لأكثر من ثلاثة شهور.

Back translation:

And as a response on last week's operations , an Israeli army source said that the IDF is still taking up positions in the Strip in a similar fashion for more than three months.

Checking the relation that binds up the two clauses, it may be processed as concessive. Put differently, the news reporter is comparing the status of the IDF's operations in the last three months with a new and different status quo, that is one which attracts media attention. It has become apparent that the new status quo differs from the former one according to the intention of the speaker. This diversity of the status quo is signaled not by an explicit linguistic cohesive device, but rather by the suppressed adversative 'but'. In rendering the news item into Arabic, nearly all of the participants, except two, failed to preserve the contrast in the original. The pseudo-conjunctive 'and', which was introduced earlier to express consequence, was rendered by the students as a conjunctive device 'wa'. They did so because they did not understand the functional meaning expressed by that device. The above target version shows not only that the student failed in assigning the conceptual relation, but s/he replaced the word 'operating' in the original by the ideologically charged target term 'turaabit'. The second part of the message was deleted, too. In so doing, s/he

may intend to neutralize the escalatory military operation that attracts much more media attention. The back translation, too, echoes the same effect.

Having examined some examples of implicit discourse and how they are handled in translation, let's turn to explicit discoursal features and see how translators dealt with the explicit cohesive devices that signal the conceptual relations among the linguistic expressions. In assessing discoursal phenomena signaled by explicit devices, almost all participants did not encounter any problems in preserving the network of linkage that relates the propositions together. This is due to the fact that these devices are mapped on the surface, and preserving them is inevitable for the translators. Therefore, keeping the conceptual relations upheld by explicit cohesive devices like 'although', 'so' was an easy task for the translators. The context was left open in assigning the task for translation. The assumption is that translators are free to create their own context. In other words, the source text is context-dependent and the target text is context-independent. Consider the following sample taken from the original, followed by its reproduction in Arabic which appeared in the target text:

"Israeli troops withdrew from this area later in the weekend, though they are still operating in northern Gaza."

ولقد انسحبت القوات الإسرائيلية من مدينة خان يونس لاحقاً في نهاية الأسبوع على الرغم
أنها لا تزال تقوم بعمليات في شمال غزة.

Just like the concessive factor, a focus of counter-argumentation explicitly presented in the original, it is easily replaced in the target text.

Further this part of text does not present any ideological challenges, such as claims on security, humanism or operation coming as a response to Palestinian terror. Thus, the conceptual relation between the aforementioned clauses has been established.

Now, let's examine another news item which is marked by an explicit linguistic device that expresses cause-effect relations. The following excerpt illustrates the point:

"The IDF called the family and warned it to leave about half an hour before the attack, so no one was hurt in the strike."

Checking the relationship that hangs the two clauses, it is apparent that the cohesive device 'so' signals cause-effect function, a typical aspect of through-argumentation. The reporter wanted to highlight the key concept 'human issues'. This is evident in the warning issued by the 'IDF' to the family to leave the house before the attack. As this matter concerns the reputation of Israel, the reporter used an overt cohesive device 'so' which connects the first concept to the consequences of the attack (no one was hurt in the strike). In rendering this news item into Arabic, nearly most of the participants preserved the conceptual relation that governs the discourse:

لقد أخبرت قوات الدفاع الإسرائيلي العائلة وحذرتهم للخروج من المنزل في غضون نصف ساعة قبل الهجوم لذلك لم يصب احد في تلك الهجمة.

Despite the inappropriateness of some lexical choice, the participant managed to render the cohesive device 'so' to its equivalent 'لذلك'. Other renderings of this linguistic device fluctuates between :

مما أسفر عن عدم وقوع إصابات، مما أدى إلى عدم وقوع إصابات.

The changes introduced by the majority of students tend to be explicit in rendering the explicit cause-effect relations; implicit in transferring the implicit through and counter-argumentation. For instance, the explicit cohesive device 'لذلك لم يصب احد بأذى' appeared no fewer than nine times in the target text. In the other three renderings, the students did not use a specific cohesive device that marks the cause-effect sequence. These are divided between the use of the conjunctive 'wa' 'ولم يصب احد بأذى' and the use of the verbal phrase such as 'مما أدى إلى عدم وقوع إصابات'. These renderings follow the implicit dimension of cause-effect relation.

In assessing the propositions which embody the cause of damaging the house, all of the student translators distanced themselves in the transfer process by attributing the causality to the IDF as maintained in the original. Only one participant happened to neutralize the causality through inserting the evaluative device 'تدعي':

وفي رفح على حدود غزة مصر وفي وقت مبكر من صباح يوم السبت قامت قوة جوية بتفجير بيت تدعي القوة الإسرائيلية بأنهم يخفون أسلحة مهربة وتدعي وجود نفق تحته.

The recurring lexical item 'تدعي' is a good instance which indicates that the ideology embodied in the proposition is challenged. It functions as

a point of resistance on the part of the translator against the causality stated by the reporter.

By way of conclusion, the arguments have centered on text type in terms of the rhetorical purpose that identifies a particular kind of text. We have seen that, within the news report which appeared in Haaretz, the rhetorical purpose fluctuates between narrative, counter and through-argumentative. This hybridity of text is used by the text reporter in order to manage the situation in a favorable manner. This multi-functionality has a great impact on translation. In this regard, most of the participants failed to preserve the implicit rhetorical purpose in the target text. This is due to the fact that they did not figure out the text type focus in its context. Or this claim could be attributed to the fact that some students challenged the ideological implications that characterize some parts of the text through trying to neutralize or resist the relations that link the ideological positioning.

As for the structure of the target text, most of it reflects the ideological forces of the original. In the ST, the Palestinians are viewed as a source of stimuli and the Israelis act in response. This stimulus-response relation is maintained in the target text. The majority of the translators reflected this relation in their reproduction. However, in some cases, some of the students violated the above mentioned hypothesis through trying to resist and refute the ideological considerations. This resistance on the part of the translators is supported through the use of evaluative lexical devices,

such as the use of 'زاعما' instead of 'قائلا', the insertion of the word 'تدّعي' when it does not exist in the original and the deletion of some other lexis. This managing technique is adopted by some translators in highly sensitive sites where Palestinians are depicted as a source of terror.

Evaluative Lexical Choices

This section focuses on how emotive lexis abound in argumentative texts are transferred in the target text. An attempt will be made to find out whether translators rendered these items in a neutral or evaluative way.

In rendering terms which are peculiar to a nation and its culture, translators are granted latitude in making some adjustments to create a communicative act which corresponds to the culture of the target language (Newmark,1981:83). They can replace certain specific terms with cultural equivalents that are relevant to the culture of the reader. To view some of the emotive words which are manifested in the source text and how they are replaced in the target text, consider the term 'terrorist organizations'. In rendering this term into Arabic, all participants adopted word-for-word translation, that is 'منظمات إرهابية'. This rendering does not appeal to the target reader since it does not match the ideology and culture of the Palestinian community. In other words, it clashes with the readers' expectations. The target readers from the beginning resist the text as it does not meet their beliefs and views. The term 'terrorist' is accompanied by the lexical item 'killed' to mean that the act of killing is warranted and legal. In rendering this lexical item, nearly all of the participants preserved

the literal meaning of the original, that is 'قتل'. Only one of the participants replaced this item with an evaluative target term, 'استشهد' which means 'fell as a martyr'. Generally speaking, the participants monitored the situation but did not manage it in a manner that fits with the appeal of the target reader. Put differently, those participants who turned to the direct translation, did not introduce any modifications and changes that create a product which suits the expectations and assumptions of the target readers.

Another connotative term which is manifested in the source text is the 'IDF'. In dealing with this acronym, almost all of the translators were interested in literal equivalence. Nevertheless, this term was replaced only twice as 'occupying forces'. This means that there was a consistent tendency towards preserving the original as in 'قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي'. Ideologically speaking, there is a big difference between the two renderings.

The use of certain lexis reflects the intention of the author of the ST. This intentionality is echoed in the propositions. To explore how translators approached intentionality, some instances of translation are required. Some of the participants maintained the intention of the news reporter, while others did not. Consider the following translation:

قتل اثنا عشر فلسطينيا بينهم احد عشر مسلحا وهم أعضاء في منظمات إرهابية خلال عمليات جيش الدفاع في قطاع غزة.

In assessing this excerpt of translation, one main issue is worth noting. The reporter of the source text intended indirectly to picture the

eleven Palestinians as 'terrorists' since the term 'terrorist organizations' is enclosed between two commas. This means that this phrase is additional and could be excluded in translation. Instead, the translator did not only preserve the intended meaning of the reporter, but s/he asserted this intention through the use of the pronoun 'وهم'.

Let's now take an example where the intended meaning of the reporter was not accounted for. The following translation appeared in the target text:

ولقد رفض متحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي هذا الاتهام زاعما أنها قتلت برصاصة طائشة
إثناء قيام الجنود بإطلاق النار على رجال مسلحين.

Semantically, the lexical item 'claiming' in the target text does not match with the word 'saying' in the source text. The use of the word 'claim' is highly evaluative. It indicates that the translator discarded this claim and considered it contrary to the fact. In other words, the translator managed the situation taking into account the communicative conditions of the text receiver. In this case, s/he appeared to be pro- Palestinian.

Another example which proves that the intentionality of the text reporters was not reflected is evident in the following:

وحسب مصادر فلسطينية قتل 7 مسلحين من حماس في الحادث بنيران سلاح الجو
وأصيب حوالي 15 شخصا آخرين.

Checking the source text, we find that the translator of this sample text has dropped the lexical item 'apparently' which expresses the reporter's

suspect towards the situation. Only two participants preserved the intentionality conveyed by the item 'apparently' as 'على ما يبدو'. The participants did not maintain a systematic consistency in rendering the intention of the author manifested in the source text.

Summing up, in rendering specific terms, there was a tendency to preserve these terms as they appeared in the original text. This is, I think, because the training program in which the students are enrolled emphasizes the formal non-contextualized equivalence. Generally speaking, some parts of the text are rendered following the formal equivalence; in few others, some neutralized concepts and emotive forces, where text challenged translators' own ideology, were added. In brief, the majority of the students adopted the formal equivalence method of translation.

2.4 Conclusion

In this chapter, we have examined text type in translation. This contextual category has been examined in terms of ideology and context. Some translation problems in rendering the news report, taken from Haaretz, from English into Arabic, have been discussed, and some alternative translations were offered. The news reporter opted for the multi-functional text type which fluctuates between pseudo-narrative and through and counter-argumentative to manage the message. The hybridity of text lead to translation problems that appeared in the products of the participants. In translating the news report that appeared in Haaretz, the participants did not stick to a specific method of translation. Instead, their

choice ranged between literal translation, dynamic and formal equivalence. There was a fluctuation between the literal and the dynamic equivalence, but there was a tendency towards the literal (word-for-word). There were some instances which mark the formal equivalence. This is because the text is of high sensitive significance as it presents narrative from the Israeli point of view. In describing the Palestinians, the reporters adopted the implicit rhetorical purpose to appear more objective and unbiased. The instances of the text picture the participants in two different images: Palestinians terrorists and Israelis seeking security and self-defense. For instance, in transferring the term 'terrorist organizations' into its linguistic equivalence, the students opted for the formal equivalence to comply with the ideological implications embodied within this term. More, the unclear, that is unstated in the surface structure, text type functions which are employed to describe the highly sensitive discourses made the participants vary their choices. This implicitness is the root cause of the variation in the students' productions. The program, too, in which the students are trained encourages the formal equivalence approach. However, the Arabic versions produced by the students would not be accepted for publication if they were to appear in the Palestinian papers. This is because these versions are marked with formal equivalence rather than the dynamic. Some of the conclusions about the translation of argumentative media reports in a high sensitive context are:

- 1- The majority of the students made an attempt to preserve lexical equivalents of highly sensitive terms, for instance the term 'terrorist

organizations' was reproduced as "منظمات إرهابية". Analysis reveals that statistics are not indicative as the translators maintained minimal mediation; therefore, they were overlooked.

- 2- The majority of the students showed no resistance to the ideological components and maintained the implicit text type, especially the counter-argumentative.
- 3- Most of the students translators preserved the explicit text type focus marked by explicit cohesive devices such as 'so' and 'though' (the less nervous parts of texts).
- 4- Translators have latitude in making adjustments and modifications in the transfer process so that the TT may reflect the target readers' aspirations and values. In this view, the majority did not introduce changes in rendering highly sensitive texts in the target language. However, in some cases, the ideological implications were challenged and resisted.
- 5- The assignment the students took to translate was not contextualized, that is they were not informed about the purpose of the translation, the audience and the translation commission. Therefore, the majority of them adopted formal equivalence which echoes the ideological stands of the source text. However, the students were provided with background information about the nature of hybrid texts and the shifting text type focus within the text.

- 6- The translation program in which the students are trained emphasizes formal equivalence and grade their products accordingly.
- 7- To judge translations by Palestinian media norms, the target text would be rejected by all newspaper editors.

Chapter Three

Mediating Thematic Structure in Translation

3.1 Introduction

So far the argument has been focused on text type and translating a hybrid text. Throughout chapter two, it has been argued that the news report in question can be described as inconsistent in displaying text type focus. In other words, the rhetorical purpose is constantly shifting from one type to another. In this sense, three modes of telling were manifested: argumentation, narration and source quoting. This requires the translator to take into account whether the TT would display the same shift in text type focus. With uncommissioned translation, it has been found that the student translators maintained the shifting text type focus in an implicit manner as manifested in the original, especially the argumentative type.

This chapter extends the discussion relevant to the communicative purpose of the text. Following Firbas's (1975) premise of functional sentence perspective which deals with thematic structure, the chapter discusses theme and rheme in terms of communicative dynamism (CD). Communicative dynamism, in turn, is defined as a property of communication displayed in the course of the development of information to be conveyed. It contributes to advancing the communication forward (Firbas, 1972:78). In this view, information is divided into units: given and new. Given information carries low degree of informativity, whereas new carries a high degree.

As the Hallidayan model is still valid and in circulation in critical discourse analysis, the chapter discusses thematic structure in terms of

theme and rheme (Halliday,1967). The theme is placed initially and is held to be the opening point of orientation, usually known or accessible content, whereas the rheme is held to be the new or focused content typically expressed in later positions. The theme is seen to convey less important information, so it is context-dependent, the rheme, on the other hand, conveys more important information; therefore, it is deemed context-independent. It also makes an attempt to view theme-rheme within the Hallidayan model in terms of information flow (Muna Baker,1983:121) with respect to (un)markedness theory. The information flow will be discussed at the sentential level taking sample excerpts from the news report. The chapter compares the structure of thematic progression of the ST with that of the TT following Daneš and Scinto (1974, 1977).

Further, the chapter compares the translated texts with norms of thematic structure in Al-Quds newspaper. It attempts to view how ideological values relayed by the discourse of the original are presented in the target text. The translation assignments given to students were contextualized, that is, the translation was commissioned. The students were asked to turn the news report from the Jerusalem Post (for full text see appendix 2) as if it were to appear in Al-Quds paper. The experiment is meant to test whether the student translators were to abide by the norms and the linguistic features Al-Quds paper employs, or whether they were to preserve those of the ST.

The news report taken from the Jerusalem Post, November 13, 2006, deals with fighting nations, the Israeli and the Palestinian. The Israelis are

pictured as a people defending itself, whereas the Palestinians are presented as the attackers. The text deals with certain actions that the "IDF" did against the Palestinians. First, they ambushed a "terrorist" with a Qassam launcher and killed him. Secondly, Israel sent its forces and armored tanks to the Strip in an attempt to end the firing of Qassams at Israel. Thirdly, Israel declared full closure around the West Bank and Gaza following threats by Palestinians to commit "suicide" bombings against the Israelis to avenge the Beit Hanoun massacre which resulted in the killing of 19 civilians.

In dealing with these issues, the reporter of the Jerusalem Post had employed categories of thematic structures, such as passive and active constructions, definiteness, fronting and source quoting. Accordingly, some elements of the message at the clause level are fronted to assign them the status of topicality and prominence, whereas others are backgrounded or silenced (Bread, 2000: 30). The way a clause is organized could be assigned ideological values, for example, the transformation of active into passive an unjustifiable event. These devices, together, can have an accumulative effect, that is they contribute to creating an efficient communicative text. The reporter invested these devices in a manner that serves his attitudes and the policy of the newspaper he works for; for instance, the avoidance of thematising the agent in sensitive contexts which has an ideological value. More, thematic structure has great effect on displaying a point of view and making it more prominent through

placing it in an initial position. This can have great influence on attracting the reader's attention and making him or her involved.

3.2 Source Text Information Structure

This section focuses on the analysis of the source text information structure in terms of headline, passivity versus activity, fronting, source quoting and definiteness.

Headlines play a focal role in organizing the discourse that follows (Van Dijk, 1985). The title is a possible expression of the topic of the whole text. Anderson, et al (1977) state that "titles affect the meaning of what follows, delimit the interpretation of what follows and divide the text into smaller headings and paragraphs" (p. 372). The reporter is giving the following title:

"IDF kills terrorist with Qassam launcher in Gaza."

In thematic structure terms, the phrase 'IDF' is the theme of the title; the verbal sentence 'kills terrorist...' is the rheme. In terms of information structure, the term 'IDF' is given information or known through context, i.e. the Israeli incursion on Gaza. It lays the foundation on which other elements build the message. This foundation-laying element is context dependent and constitutes the theme (Muna Baker, 1992: 161). The remaining elements 'kills terrorists...' complete the information and fulfill the communicative purpose of the message. These core-constituting elements form the rheme and carry a higher degree of information. The

textural devices combine in the expression of discourse which relays an ideology: killing is warranted in a state of self-defense. In other words, the reporter organized the message of the title in a straightforward manner (e.g. IDF in the agent position, killing a terrorist in the predicate position) in order to convey to the public that Israel's policy is to kill terrorists, not innocent civilians. This could be also interpreted in terms of power relation between the agents of discourse. That is the occupier exercises power over the occupied.

What follows the headline functions as substantive evidence. The content of the discourse that immediately follows explains the 'how' and 'why' assumptions. It gives some information about the way and the reason of killing the Palestinian man. In presenting the message of this discourse, the reporter abided by the normal pattern of word-order, employed passive and active and source quoting:

"IDF soldiers ambushed a Palestinian terrorist with a Qassam launcher in Beit Lahya on Sunday morning, gunning the man down a short time after he fired a rocket at Western Negev," the army said.

The term 'IDF soldiers' is the theme of the clause. According to the theory of communicative dynamism, this noun phrase is less communicative, that is, it does not contribute much in providing information pertinent to the message. It is considered given (old) information since it is declared in the headline. However, if this phrase is stressed orally, it provides the reader with some information about the

identity of the agent. More, the way the message is organized stylistically is very evaluative. The active tone is used in the first part of the clause (IDF ambushed a Palestinian terrorist) in order to emphasize the task of the IDF in "chasing terrorists". Ideologically, the active voice relays the idea that defense forces are acting against terrorists. As far as the incursion is concerned, the reporter is dealing with a global theme, that is fighting terrorism. The second part of the sentence 'gunning the man down after he fired...' is very expressive. The reporter fronted the main clause, deleted the agency and backgrounded the subordinate clause (after he fired a rocket at Western Negev). The fronted part of the clause provides the reader with the highest degree of information since it answers the question (what happened to the man?), whereas the subordinate clause carries less information since it has been introduced earlier (ambushed a man with "Qassam launcher").

Furthermore, the reporter turned to source quoting as a linguistic managing device. He brought in an opposing source of quote (Palestinian sources, however said) in order to push the communication forward as a link of information. Thus, it has a communicative function as a cohesive device as it connects previous with subsequent elements. This source of quote does not relay the core of the message; the segment (was driving his donkey carriage) constitutes the core of the message. The clause (when he was shot and killed) that follows the focal message has the least communicative dynamism since it is mentioned in the previous discourse (gunning the man down). The use of the passive tone, on the other hand,

counters the active. It is highly evaluative since it is used to serve a purpose, that is, the reporter deliberately hid the agent 'IDF' to avoid direct responsibility since the act of killing an innocent civilian is unjustified. By contrast, the active used in the pervious discourse is expressive as the affected entity is pictured as a 'terrorist'. Thus, the use of the active-passive is ideologically motivated. The two opposing pieces of discourse relay an ideology in the reporter's view: killing terrorists is warranted; killing civilians is unwarranted. To tone down the conflict in reporting the story of killing the man, Abdulla Abu Namous, the reporter brought in another quoted material which is closer to the Israeli army's view:

They said, "Abu Namous had accidentally entered an area used earlier by militants to fire rockets at Israel.”

Again, the source of quote (they said = the Palestinians) functions as a cohesive device that links the discourse related to the affected entity and the killing of the victim to a new different discourse which serves the Israeli point of view. The rhematic structure 'accidentally entered an area used earlier by militants to fire rockets at Israel' carries the highest degree of communication. By now, what was an incomplete communicative story of the victim is fulfilled and views have been compromised, i.e. the man was a source of suspicion for the soldiers since he was found in an area where rockets are fired at Israel.

The reporter, then, went on to view the Palestinians as "terrorists" and launchers of Qassam rockets. In presenting the message related to this

discourse, the rockets were the marked, i.e. they were made in focus. For example, the following extract of news clarifies the point:

"Two additional Qassam rockets struck the Western Negev, followed by a fourth that landed in Sderot on Sunday night."

The thematic structure 'two additional Qassam rockets' does not relay much information, i.e. it is given previously (after he fired a rocket at Western Negev). The rhematic structure 'struck the Western Negev' is a core-constituting element as the foundation laying element consists of the phrase 'two additional rockets'. To highlight the casualties among the Israelis, the reporter linearized the message in a straightforward manner following the pattern agent-process-affected entity:

"The first three rockets landed in open areas, but the fourth landed in residential neighborhood and caused four people to go to shock."

The thematic structure 'the first three rockets' constitutes old information since these elements are mentioned previously; they just contribute in linking the previous with subsequent discourse. The verb 'landed' is placed in a rhematic position, still it does not relay new information as it is mentioned in a previous stretch. These recurring items help develop discourse advancement. The rhematic structure 'in open areas and in residential neighborhood ...shock' are highly communicative. These elements relay the highest degree of CD. They provide the reader with the full communicative act. The adversative 'but' plays a central role in creating a contradictory discourse and pushing it forward. The first rheme

is not that evaluative; the second is highly evaluative. It embodies firing rockets that caused fear and shock for innocent civilians.

The reporter went further to justify the incursion on Gaza. The incursion had a purpose: to stop the Qassam rockets from reaching Israel:

Military sources said, "the rocket squads had been forced to rush their launches from sites deeper inside the coastal strip due to IDF's presence in the area and air strikes from Israeli gunships.”

The source of quote, thematised in initial position, acts as a cohesive device which relates new information to elements that have been already established in the previous discourse. It links the process of firing Qassam rockets to the objective of the Israeli incursion on Gaza, i.e. to reduce the number of missiles fired at Israel. It also helps keep the continuity and the flow of information. The new information (The rocket squads had been forced to rush their launchers...) is placed in a rhematic position. These elements contribute to the orientation of the message. The new information is stated more fully than the given, i.e. it comprises heavier and longer structure.

The given before new principle affects other sequencing order in the message. There is a tendency of placing heavier structure towards the end of the clause. This organizational principle is referred to as end-weight, while the given information as end-focus (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990: 395-398). The following example illustrates the point:

"The pressure had resulted in a marked decrease in the accuracy and frequency of the locally made missiles," the army said.

Compared with the theme (the pressure), the rheme has been expanded in order to provide further information about the theme. The word 'the pressure' is deemed given information since it is mentioned in the previous discourse (the IDF's presence in the area). More, the definite article 'the' is associated with given information. Nevertheless, it functions as a point of departure towards the new information. The lexical items (resulted in a marked decrease...) constitute a high degree of CD. Further, the rhematic structure is expressive; it justifies the operation of the IDF in Gaza since it had "succeeded" in achieving its "objectives", that is reduction in firing rockets at Israel.

The text, then, moves towards another theme that occurred during the incursion, that is imposing closure around the West Bank and Gaza. The organization of such a message into information units of given and new reflects the reporter's sensitivity towards the topic. Instead of presenting the causes that lead to the closure, the reporter linearized the discourse which conveys the message of lifting the closure first. In this sense, lifting the closure is connected to the previous discourse and seems to be the result of the decrease in Qassam rockets fired at Israel. The use of the active-passive tones is ideologically motivated. The active voice is used in the process of lifting the closure; the passive is used in the process of imposing the closure on Gaza and the West Bank. In so doing, the

reporter deliberately wanted to convey a good image of Israel to the public through hiding the agency when the process is unpleasant. The discourse, then, runs smoothly forward towards the reasons of imposing the closure:

"The closure followed threats by terror organizations to step up the efforts to perpetrate suicide attacks to avenge a botched IDF artillery shelling meant for Qassam terrorists that instead tore through a Beit Hanoun apartment building and killed 19 civilians."

The thematised term 'the closure' which is displayed as new information in the previous message becomes given (old) information. It only helps in establishing the new discourse. The use of the definite article 'the' before the word 'closure', and even with subsequent themes, marks the theme as given information since it has been introduced earlier. In organizing the rhematic structure of the above news item, the reporter used long and heavy structures (e.g. to set up the efforts to perpetrate suicide attacks to avenge...). In processing these elements, one feels that there is a grading scale which governs the degree of the CD. In other words, each unit of information contributes to the advancement of the information flow towards the full communicative act. For instance, the unit of information 'followed threats by terror organizations' caters for a certain degree of CD which, in turn, becomes the foundation for another dynamic unit of information (e.g. to set up efforts to perpetrate suicide attacks...). In presenting the reason for the closure, the reporter used emotive and sensitive lexis, such as terror organizations, Qassam terrorists, suicide

attacks, a botched shelling, killed 19 civilians etc. Each lexical item is ideologically motivated, for example, the clause (to avenge a botched shelling meant for terrorists...) has not been organized in a straightforward manner. How could one avenge a botched shelling? The use of inanimate agency is ideologically motivated. The reporter intentionally disguised the agent of the process, i.e. the Israelis, in order to protect them from being responsible for the event. He delayed presenting the message which deals with the victims (killing 19 civilians) to make it out of focus. This indirectness of discourse demonstration is said to be a managing technique that the reporter employed to fulfill his intentions. He tried to justify the shelling as unintended (botched) for civilians but intended for terrorists.

Finally, the reporter ended the text with a marked thematic structure in order to highlight the message that he wanted to relay to the public:

"In the course of nightly counter-terror operations carried out in the West Bank, IDF soldiers captured two Hamas fugitives in Hebron before dawn Sunday," the army said.

The reporter fronted the prepositional phrase (in the course of counter-terror operations... the West Bank) and backgrounded the main clause. He did so in order to stress the cause of the operations (counter-terror); he introduced the causality to make the reader accept the result (capturing two Hamas fugitives). The passive tone (counter-terror operations carried out) is evaluative; it expresses the reporter's attitude towards masking the agency.

The above discussion suggests that the status of the information structure can be signaled through using different devices. These devices include: definiteness, the passive-active tone, thematic-rhematic structures, new-given information and source quoting. These devices, together, contribute much in establishing the message with ideological content. For instance, the term 'IDF' is presented in a position of focus when dealing with "terrorists" and Qassams, whereas it is completely masked with reference to killing civilians. The elements of discourse related to the closure are organized differently: declaring the closure is presented in the passive voice; lifting the closure is displayed in the active. Source quoting is used with the discourse which deals with terrorists and Qassam rockets to confirm discourse objective overarching.

3.3 Target Text Information Structure

In signaling information structure, the target text has its distinct staging norms. These include: headline, fronting, passivity versus activity and source quoting. Some of these norms such as headline and fronting were staged with similar thematic structures, while others like passive and active were staged differently. The section detects mediation done by the participants in the ST structure. In this respect, the translation was commissioned, that is, the translators were asked to translate the news report from the Jerusalem Post as if it were to appear in Al-Quds newspaper. The linguistic features of the paper are familiar to almost every educated Palestinian.

Translating news media differs from translating any other informative texts in the sense that they comprise sensitive contexts that are ideologically loaded. In dealing with news media, the best option is to define the translation commission, the purpose of the translation and the target audience. Further, news translators do not often abide by the staging norms of the ST. Re-framing which embodies re-organizing the message in a way that suits the target language grammatical categories as well as the ideological viewpoints becomes necessary. This strategy is referred to as permutation; it involves restructuring and changing the order of ideas and paragraphs so as to change focus.

To achieve the purpose of the section, the staging norms, which are language universals, are classified into four main categories:

3.3.1 Headline

In transforming the headline of the news report 'IDF kills a terrorist with Qassam launcher in Gaza', nearly all students reproduced its thematic structure with similar effect, that is, they used the subject-verb-affected entity. Consider the following production:

جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي يقتل إرهابيا معه قاذفة صواريخ قسام في غزة

A number of things are worth noting. First, in terms of theme-rheme and CD, the translator made a successful attempt in preserving the same effect as that produced on the reader of the ST, and so did the other participants. S/he started with the least communicative element, i.e. the

'IDF', then went on to organize the elements with the higher degree of communicative meaning. In so doing, the translator adopted formal equivalence. This way of building headlines is not expected to appear in Al-Quds newspaper (see section 3.5). It very often turns the verb into nominal and places it along with the affected entity in thematic position as this is evident in literature. Thus, all the participants did not intervene in the ST to change the structure and the organizational pattern of the ST. However, mediation occurs at the lexical level. The lexical items 'إرهابي' and 'جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي' which are highly emotive do not correspond to the policy and ideology of Al-Quds newspaper. The former was reflected by all students, except one who came up with the evaluative term 'مقاوما'; the latter was rendered equally by three students; the rest transferred it using neutral terms such as 'القوات الإسرائيلية', 'الجيش الإسرائيلي'. By contrast, the following reproduction is more likely to appear in the paper:

القوات الإسرائيلية تقتل مقاوما يحمل قاذفة صواريخ قسام في قطاع غزة.

The student translator reflected the headline of the ST with similar effect, i.e. s/he organized the segment of the message following the linear order of the original. However, s/he made some modifications for the lexis which are ideologically loaded. For instance, the term 'IDF' has been turned to 'Israeli forces'; the term 'terrorist' to 'resistant'. In other words, the ideological content has been neutralized or at least emptied from negative overtones. Although the thematic structure of the headline is unmarked, it could be marked over that matter since the title deals with a serious issue.

In this since, the term 'Israeli forces' is made in focus. This instance was pointed because the researcher was trying to test the students' intervention in contextualized translation.

3.3.2 Fronting of a clause

Fronting is a stylistic device at both sentence and text level. Its main aim is to assign more accentuation to the fronted clause. It concerns the translator more when it is marked, i.e. when the subordinate clause precedes the main clause in a sentence (Hassan Gazala,1995:18-19). However, when the main clause precedes the subordinate clause, nothing is said to be special about the sentence stylistically. Fronting is governed by the notion of expectedness and unexpectedness. A fronted element of the sentence is viewed less marked if it is movable within the clause, whereas it is highly marked if its position is restricted (Baker, 1992: 130).

Fronting a subordinate clause or a phrase is marked in Arabic. Arabic favors forwarding the main clause rather than the subordinate clause (Shunnaq,1998: 33). By way of illustration, consider the following news item:

"In the course of nightly counter-terror operations carried out in the West Bank, IDF soldiers captured two Hamas fugitives in Hebron before dawn Sunday," the army said.

In rendering this stretch into Arabic, all the participants reproduced it with similar effect, that is they maintain the same thematic structure as it

occurred in the source text. However, the majority of the translators came up with variations from the original at the lexical level. The word 'captured' was translated differently; these renderings range between:

قام.... بأسر، اعتقلت، قبضت / قامت بإلقاء القبض على

Nevertheless, the reporter intended to say 'أسرت'. More, the word 'fugitives' was differently rendered, too. These variations range between:

مطاردين ، مطلوبين، فارين، رجلين من حماس

However, the intended meaning in the source text is 'فاريين'. The use of the above mentioned lexical items indicates that the translators played upon the choice of lexis. The term 'IDF' was rendered only by one participant as 'occupying forces'; three translators transferred it with a target equivalent term as 'Israel Defense Forces'; the others turned it into neutral equivalents as 'Israeli forces', 'the Israeli army'.

3.3.3 Source Quoting

A source of quote can be described as a significant norm in news reporting. It is an indicator for the authentication and the validity of the facts and the truths involved. This device is common in news reports. Shunnaq (1992) believes that quoted speech, direct and indirect, is a sign of monitoring.

A close scrutiny of the text that appeared in the Jerusalem Post proves that news reporters frequently employ this linguistic device. The

use of these quotes in the Jerusalem Post is overriding. The number of the indirect quotes is no fewer than seven. This means that the reporter of the Jerusalem Post pretended to be neutral, that is, he is reporting the truth as circulated by people who are closer to the situation. Another important fact is that the reporter turned to bring a non-Israeli source of quote, (e.g. Palestinian security officials, however, said). The use of two opposing quotes is indicative. It clarifies the contrast stated by the two sources in a way that allows the reader to side with the party which is closer to the truth sought for. To make this hypothesis evident, the following sample text clarifies the point over the killing of Abdullah Abu Namous, a Palestinian citizen:

"The Israeli army said that IDF soldiers ambushed and killed a Palestinian terrorist with a Qassam launcher, the Palestinian sources, however, said that he was killed when he accidentally entered an area used by militants to fire rockets at Israel."

To the reader, the first view is stronger than the second since the victim is identified as a terrorist. As for the verb of the sources of quote, the Jerusalem Post used the neutral verb 'said'. The reporter, as indicated in the text in question, placed the source of quote either at the beginning or towards the end of the clause. It is optional in English to place it initially, medially or finally. As a rule, in Arabic, the source of quote is always thematised, that is, it is placed at the beginning of the quoted material. In translating the sources of quotes into Arabic, most of them were placed in

initial positions, some others were placed at the end of the quoted material, few quotes were ignored. The production of the following news item shows that it is placed finally as it occurred in the ST:

"IDF soldiers ambushed a Palestinian terrorist with a Qassam launcher in Beit Lahya on Sunday morning....," the army said.

قتلت القوات الإسرائيلية في كمين لها صباح الأحد مقاوما فلسطينيا بحوزته قاذف قسام في بيت لاهيا حيث تم إطلاق النار عليه بعد إطلاقه صاروخ قسام على النقب الغربي على حد تعبير الجيش الإسرائيلي.

Placing the source of quote finally is not acceptable in the target text. Nearly four students (that is 26.66 %) reproduced the source of quote finally. The use of the phrase "على حد تعبير الجيش الإسرائيلي" is evaluative in the sense that such a phrase discredits the source; the term 'Palestinian terrorist' has been rendered into an evaluative expression 'مقاوما فلسطينيا'.

It should be noted that the verb which accompanied the source of quotes throughout the report is the same, that is 'said'. In rendering this verb phrase into Arabic, a wide variety of translation strategies were employed:

a. Neutral lexis

The majority of the participants rendered the verb 'said' as: قال، ذكر. This shows that they had translated the neutral term of the original with similar effect.

b. Insertion of evaluative expressions:

Some of the translators (that is 20%) added some evaluative expressions as:

على حد تعبير الجيش الإسرائيلي، حسب قول الجيش الإسرائيلي، على حد تعبير
الصحيفة.

These expressions do not equally correspond to the original.

c. Deletion:

In rendering the following news item, only one of the participants deleted the source of quote:

"No soldiers were wounded in the arrest raids and the men were handed over to security officials for questioning," the army said.

لم يصب احد من الجنود في هذه الغارة وتم تسليم الرجلين للمسؤولين الأمنيين لاستجوابهم.

To recapitulate, sources of quotes can be placed either initially or finally in English, whereas they are placed initially in Arabic. In translating sources of quote from English into Arabic, the student translators did not stick to a systematic strategy. These were reproduced either initially or finally, few quotes were ignored. As for the quoted material, some semantic deviations appeared in the translated texts. These interventions affect the credibility of the source.

3.3.4 Passive Versus Active

Depending on the issue of how credit, blame, truth and responsibility is to be considered among the participants, there is a choice between the passive and the active voice which can be partly inferred from the reporter's preference to use one of these constructions rather than the other. The role of a participant may be emphasized, minimized or even omitted entirely. Active voice is chosen when focus on the actor is desired, implying responsibility for the action performed. This is the unmarked order of organizing the elements of a clause. As a managing mode, the passive construction can be depicted as an effective neutralizing means of representing actions, processes and participants in such a way that causal relations and responsibility for actions become obscure, as participants can be backgrounded or deleted from the sentence. Thus, passivisation makes it possible to thematize the object and even leave the agent responsible for the action completely unmentioned or placed in an unmarked position in the clause.

The use of nominalization in the Arabic structure i.e. *تَمَّ* + nominal as a frequent correspondence to English passive verbs (Shunnaq, 1999: 99) as an alternative strategy for the passive, makes the Arabic sentence more acceptable and natural. Also when the doer of the action is mentioned in English, the passive is turned to the active in Arabic, even in the absence of the agent, the agent is recalled by using verbs of completion such as 'tamma' or 'qaama' (Hasan Ghazala, 1995: 26-27). 'Tamma' is a verb that

indicates the completion of the action without staging the agent. This syntactic device is frequently used in news reports in Palestinian papers. In rendering stretches that embody passive voice, only a few of the participants transformed the passive into active. In transforming the discourse of the closure, two of the participants (that is 13.33) changed the passive into active:

"Meanwhile, Israel lifted overnight yesterday the full closure which had been in place around the West Bank and Gaza since Friday morning."

1- خلال ذلك رفعت إسرائيل الإغلاق المحكم في ليلة السبت الذي كانت قد فرضته حول الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة منذ صباح الجمعة.

2- أثناء ذلك قامت إسرائيل برفع الحصار الشامل الذي كان مفروضا حول الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة.

The ST comprises two stylistic devices: the passive and the active. The active refers to lifting the closure by Israel; the passive refers to imposing the closure. In so doing, the reporter intended to highlight the good deeds of Israel; lifting the closure shows Israel's concern of human issues. Further, the active which deals with lifting the closure is thematised; the passive is backgrounded. This, too, reflects the reporter's attitudes. As far as translation is concerned, the above two sample texts that appeared in the TT are ideologically different. The use of the particle 'قد' in the first version shows that the translator is managing. Using this particle, the translator stressed the process of imposing the closure. The passive voice 'that had been in place' is reflected by verb plus pronoun. i.e.

active. In this sense, the translator revealed the ideological force hidden behind the discourse. In the second version, by contrast, the translator preserved the passive (الذي كان مفروضا حول الضفة الغربية). In terms of thematic structure, both versions thematise the process which is the norm in the TT.

3.4 Thematic Progression

3.4.1 Source Text Thematic Progression

Studying theme-rheme or givenness and newness in a text as a whole has attracted researchers' attention. Daneš (1974) and Scinto (1977) proposed that theme-rheme analysis can have any relevance to translators if this pattern is studied at the text level. Confining theme and rheme to the boundaries of the sentence does not contribute much to developing a text. Therefore, thematic progression has become the best option to the analysis of theme and rheme at the text level. Thematic progression refers to the way subsequent discourses reuse previous themes and rhemes according to an overall text plan. In thematic progression, themes and rhemes are chained together in a way that helps to push the communicative elements more easily and contributes to revealing the rhetorical purpose of the text; by thematic progression, we mean "the choice and ordering of utterance themes, their mutual concatenation and hierarchy as well as the relationship to hyper-themes of the superior text units . . . , to the whole text, and to the situation", (Hatim, 1990: 113).

Making use of Daneš's assumption, the thematic structure of the Jerusalem Post's text emerges as follows:

T1: IDF soldiers	R1: ambushed a Palestinian terrorist.....
R2: gunning the man down	T2: after he (R3) fired a rocket at Sderot
T3: Palestinian sources	R4= (R1+ R3): Abdullah Abu Namous was driving his donkey carriage
T4= (T3): They	R5= (R1,2,3,4): Abu Namous had accidentally entered...
T5= (R1& 4): Two... rockets.	R6: struck Western Negev....
T6= (T5): The rockets...	R7 = (R6): landed in an open area....
T7 = (T6): The fourth rocket	R8 = (R7 & 6):landed in a residential area....
T8: Military sources said	R9 = (R5) the rocket squads has been forced to rush...
T9 =(R9): The pressure	R10: had resulted in a marked decrease...
T10: Meanwhile, Israel	R11: lifted overnight closure.....
T11= (R11): The closure	R12: followed threats by terror....
T12 = (T11/R12): The closure	R13= (R12) was declared by 80 threats...
T13: The alert level nationwide	R14: remained at its maximum
T14=(R12 &13):in... of terror...	R15: IDF captured two Hamas fugitives..

The text starts with the theme 'IDF soldiers' which constitutes little information. The rheme 'ambushed a Palestinian terrorist with a Qassam launcher' comprises the highest degree of communication. It carries the core of the whole message around which other subsequent clauses are centered. It is the central premise that the text addresses. The reporter thematised the main topic entity in an effective manner that serves his intentions. He opted for the participants of the game: the actor 'IDF', the acted upon 'Palestinian terrorist' and the process 'shooting down a terrorist in an ambush'. In this metaphorical analogy, the readers will inevitably side with the actor as the acted upon is portrayed guilty (a terrorist).

Naturally, rheme two ought to be placed after rheme three as the normal order in English is subordinate and main clause respectively. The fronted rheme 'gunning the man down' is related to rheme one 'the man is presented as a terrorist'. Theme two 'he' re-uses rheme (1&2) as 'he' refers to the 'terrorist'. Rheme three (firing a rocket at Western Negev) is directly related to the previous rhemes as it expresses the causal relation that links it to the previous discourse. The relation between theme three (Palestinian sources) and theme one (IDF soldiers) is contradictory. The reporter brought in these two opposing themes in order to counter-argue the issue of killing the man. In this sense, the content of rheme three counters that of rheme four (Abu Namous was driving his donkey..). This contradiction over the victim is said to be compatible with the 'hortatory' function of the text which is counter-argumentation. The cohesive device (they) in theme four refers to the antecedent in theme three. Rheme five (Abu Namous had

accidentally entered...) re-uses directly rheme four which counters rhemes (1&3). The adverbial 'accidentally' enhances the concession relation that links up the these discourses.

The text, then, moves forward, from the specific to the general and most significant, handling the subject of rockets. This new topic is related to rheme one and two. In this connection, theme five which comprises firing rockets at Israel re-uses the content of rheme one and three. Some instances of re-using themes as themes and rhemes as rhemes and sometimes rhemes as themes emerge. This contributes to developing discourse orientation. For instance, theme six 'the first three rockets' re-uses theme five (two additional Qassam rockets); theme seven (the fourth rocket) re-uses theme six, theme twelve (the closure) re-uses theme eleven (the closure) and rheme eleven (lifting the closure). As for rhemes, they are also interrelated, for example, rheme seven (landed in an open area) re-uses rheme six 'struck Western Negev'; rheme eight (landed in a residential area) goes back to the previous rhemes (5,6,7), rheme thirteen 'declared in response to 80 terror threats' re-uses rheme twelve 'followed threats by terror organizations'.

Thus, the analysis of theme-rheme at the text level plays a central role in text analysis. It brings to light the micro-macro features of the text structure. Within this perspective, it sheds some light on text development and progression as themes and rhemes are seen moving backward and forward as cohesive devices that link the parts of the text together. Such

movement of themes and rhemes is an indicator of the conceptual relations that connect the various discourses together conceptualizing references and entities, that is maintaining coherence.

This kind of permutation of theme and rheme repetition illustrates a pattern (theme + theme/ rheme, rheme + rheme) which tends to be a characteristic of conceptual exposition as a text type focus. This is when themes and rhemes are picked up as themes, and rhemes are picked up as rhemes in subsequent discourse. The theme-rheme pattern is inconsistent, that is certain themes and rhemes have been repeated several times. This is done to maintain cohesion among the different parts of the text. More, the reporter used these recycled items in order to convey his attitudes and views to the receiver. The passive voice used in the message of killing the Palestinian man expresses the reporter's point of view. The news report has dealt with one main topic, that is Qassam rockets. Other sub-topics, such as the story of the Palestinian man and the closure are brought in to emphasize the objectives of raiding Gaza.

3.4.2 Thematic Progression of a translated sample text

The analysis of theme-rheme at text level is of paramount importance for translators since it sheds light on the relations which connect the various discourses as well as the text type that governs these discourses. This section compares and contrasts the thematic structure of the TT with that of the ST as well as the translation strategies that the students employed. In this view, some differences are expected due to the

linguistic peculiarities of the two languages. For instance, English has a wide range of cohesive devices, whereas Arabic has a small number like 'fa', 'wa' and 'thumma'. To achieve this task, a sample translated text is analyzed in terms of theme and rheme.

R1: جيش قوات الدفاع كميناً لإرهابي فلسطيني يوم الأحد.	T1: نصب
R2: (R1) بان قوات الاحتلال قامت بإطلاق النار عليه ...	T2: صرح الجيش
R3: (R1,2) بان المواطن المدني أبو ناموس... وقع شهيدا.	T3: صرح جهاز الأمن الفلسطيني
R: (R3) بان أبو ناموس قد دخل بالصدفة منطقة يقطنها مقاتلون...	T4: (T3) وقد قيل
R5: (R2) ضرب صاروخي قسام غرب النقب	T5: (R2) بالإضافة إلى الصاروخ الأول
R6: بصاروخ رابع أطلق على سديروت	T6: (R5) وقد ألحقت الصواريخ الأولى
R7: في مناطق مفتوحة	T7: (T5) وقد وقعت الصواريخ الأولى
R8: (R7) في حي مأهول بالسكان... إغماء.	T8: (T6) بينما وقع الصاروخ الرابع
R9: (R5,6) بان مجموعة صواريخ أطلقت	9 (T2) صرّحت مصادر عسكرية
R10: إسرائيل برفع الإغلاق..... صباح الجمعة	T10: بينما قامت
R11: (R1) نتيجة لتهديد منظمات إرهابية...	T11: (R10) وكان الإغلاق
R12: (R11) نتيجة ل 80 تهديدا إرهابيا	T12: (T10,R11) وأعلن عن الإغلاق
R13: حالة التأهب أوجها	T13: وبلغت
R14: (R12,11) أنه خلال تنفيذ عمليات	T14: صرّح الجيش الإسرائيلي
R15: بأسر مطاردين من حماس	T15: قامت قوات الدفاع الإسرائيلي
R16: بأنه لم تقع أي إصابات ...	T16: (T14) كما صرح الجيش
R17: لرجال الأمن للاستجواب	T17: (R15) وقد سلم المعتقلون

The thematic structure shows that, unlike the ST, the TT thematizes the process. This syntactic arrangement of word-order (process-agent-affected entity) corresponds to the target language norms. The TT starts with the verb 'نصب' which is less informative, that is it does not constitute the core of the message. The rhematic structure 'an ambush' provides the reader with new information, whereas the ST thematises the term 'IDF'. Theme two (صرّح الجيش) is placed at the end of the clause in the ST. Rheme two (قوات الاحتلال قامت بإطلاق النار عليه) in the TT does not correspond ideologically to that of the ST, the term 'occupying forces' in the TT is evaluative; the majority of the students connected the agency with the action, but they rendered the term 'IDF' following formal equivalence. Their renderings range between: قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي ، الجيش الإسرائيلي . The former is neutral; the latter is evaluative. The agency of the process of killing is not presented in the ST. In this sense, the student translator resisted the ideological implications expressed by the thematic structure in the ST. S/he used a managing translation strategy. In thematising the initial clause, three students departed from the original; two of them placed the process (قتلت القوات الإسرائيلية) in initial position; the third thematised the word ambushed (في كمين نصبه جنود من جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي). Theme three (صرّح جهاز الأمن الفلسطيني) in the TT corresponds to the thematic position of the original; still the verb 'صرّح' is more evaluative than 'قال'. The cohesive device 'however' which signals counter-argumentation has been dropped in the TT. The other students preserved this cohesive device, but came with different renderings such as بالمقابل،

على أية حال، بينما This cohesive device should have been preserved to express explicitly the contradiction between the two views over the victim. Rheme three (الذي كان يقود عربة حماره وقع) (شهدا) reuses the topic entity of rheme one (Abdullah Abu Namous is the one who is identified as a terrorist with Qassam launcher). However, the organization of this message does not contribute much in pushing the communicative meaning forward. For instance, the phrase (الذي كان يقود عربة حماره وقع شهدا) should be re-written as:

قالت مصادر أمنية فلسطينية أن المواطن عبد الله أبو ناموس البالغ من العمر 16 سقط شهدا عندما كان يقود عربة يجرها حمار.

The passive tone in the ST was converted into active 'وقع شهدا'; this is very often used in Al-Quds paper (see section 3.5). The other students rendered this structure with similar effect, they reflected the thematic structure of the source text. The following translation clarifies the point:

صرّحت مصادر فلسطينية أن عبد الله أبو ناموس وهو مدني يبلغ السادسة عشرة من عمره كان يركب دابته عندما تم إطلاق النار عليه وقتل.

Theme four is highly evaluative; it is ideologically different from that of the ST; it indicates that what follows is untruthful. The verb 'وقد قيل' is not equivalent to the ST term 'they said'. Although theme five (بالإضافة) does not exist in the ST, still it links the previous discourse with the subsequent one. Themes seven and eight (وقد وقعت) re-use themes five and six; they function as points of departure. Theme nine, the source of quote, reuses

indirectly theme two. In translating the quoted material, the use of the particle 'بأنّ' links the clause together and pushes the flow of information forward. However, the student misunderstood the message and thus, distorted the meaning; the ST states that militant groups were forced to rush their launches into sites deeper in the coastal area. This linguistic particle has been employed almost by all students as a cohesive device which connects the source of the quote with the information that follows.

The text, then, moves to a stretch of a new topic entity, the closure. In organizing the elements of this discourse, the student reflected the cohesive device 'meanwhile' in a similar thematic position.. The use of the verb 'قامت' requires changing the action into a noun 'برفع'. This thematic structure occurred twice in the translated texts; the other students maintained the thematic structure of the original as: *رفعت إسرائيل الإغلاق*. Themes eleven and twelve (*وكان الإغلاق/ وجاء الإغلاق*) re-use rheme ten (*رفع*), i.e. they constitute given (old) information as a basis for setting up new information.

Finally, the thematic structures in themes fourteen and fifteen are different from those of the ST. The source of quote has been thematised in the TT; in the ST, it has been placed at the end of the clause. Similarly, rheme fifteen has been organized in the same thematic position, i.e. the student fronted the highly motivated clause (counter-terror operations) and backgrounded the process of arresting the Hamas men, and so did the other students.

Ideology in the TT is expressed through the choice of certain lexical and syntactic elements and the way they are organized. In transferring ideologically loaded discourse, the following translation strategies were employed in the TT:

3.4.2.1 Transforming Passive into Active

In some instances, the translator converted the passive into active. This is evident in the structure presented with reference to killing the Palestinian man. Both the passive and active structures are linguistic features of the Arabic style. The use of one rather than the other is said to be ideologically motivated. For instance, the agentless phrase (gunning the man down) in the ST, has been transformed into active (قامت قوات الاحتلال بإطلاق النار عليه). In so doing, the translator emphasized the agency implying responsibility for the action performed. Ideologically, the active voice confirms that the 'occupying forces' do not have the legitimacy to perform the action. The passive voice 'used earlier by militants to fire rockets at Israel' has been turned to active in the TT:

بانّ أبو ناموس قد دخل بالصدفة منطقة شمالي قطاع غزة التي كان يقطنها مقاتلون لإطلاق الصواريخ على إسرائيل.

In doing so, the student neither reflected the propositional nor the communicative meaning of the original. The phrase 'يقطنها مقاتلون لإطلاق' is not equivalent to 'used earlier by militants to fire rockets' in the original. The phrase 'منطقة شمالي قطاع غزة' as well as the cohesive device 'التي' impede the communicative force of the message. To make the

information moves smoothly, the cohesive device ‘which’ in the TT should be deleted; the linguistic device ‘in’ ought to be inserted immediately after the word ‘area’.

3.4.2.2 Transformation of Active into Passive

In other cases, the active voice has been changed into passive, for example, the phrase (they said = the Palestinians) in the ST has been turned to passive (وقد قيل). This is done as a manipulative strategy to conceal the source of quote since the quoted material condemns the man as a rocket carrier (Abu Namous entered an area used earlier by militants to fire rockets at Israel). On the other hand, the active voice has been preserved in the TT when the victim is presented as innocent (صرح جهاز (الأمن الفلسطيني بأن أبو ناموس كان يركب حماره عندما وقع شهيدا).

3.4.2.3 Changing verbal into nominal

The verb phrase in the stretch (counter-terror operations carried out) has been turned to nominal ‘تنفيذ’ in the target version. It constitutes nearly 13.33 % in the translated samples. However, the majority of the students turned it to verbal ‘نفذت’. In rendering the part that refers to lifting the closure, the student translated the active verb ‘lifted’ into the verb ‘قامت’ followed by the agent ‘Israel’ plus the noun ‘برفع’. This thematic structure occurred twice in the translated texts; the other students maintained the thematic structure of the original as: رفعت إسرائيل الإغلاق .

3.4.2.4 Translation of lexis

In rendering ideologically loaded lexical items in the following news item, the translators employed three translation strategies:

"The closure followed threats by terror organizations to step up the efforts to Perpetrate suicide attacks to avenge a botched artillery shelling meant for Qassam terrorists that instead tore through a Beit Hanoun building and killed 19 civilians''.

These strategies include:

a. Linguistic equivalence:

The majority of the students reproduced sensitive lexis, such as terror organizations, Qassam terrorists, suicide attacks with similar target language equivalents as *منظمات إرهابية، هجمات انتحارية، إرهابي صواريخ القسام* respectively. Only one participant enclosed these emotive expressions between commas.

b. Ideologically charged target language equivalents:

In rendering the above mentioned lexis, only one translator replaced them with evaluative target equivalents as *'هجمات'* and *'منظمات مقاومة'*. The term *'منظمات مقاومة'* grants the Palestinians the legitimacy to defend themselves. However, the same translator deleted the highly sensitive term 'Qassam terrorists'. Another participant had rendered the same term into a different evaluative term as *'مطلق صواريخ القسام'* which is

accepted in the target culture. This shows that the translators were unaware of dynamic equivalence since it was not introduced to them in the questionnaire. It was pointed to measure students' intervention in the ST in commissioned translation.

c. Insertion:

In transforming the part (meant for "Qassam terrorists"), the expressive word 'ادعى' in the phrase 'ادعى الجيش انه يستهدف مطلق صواريخ القسام' occurred just in one TT sample, but did not appear in the model sample. The word 'ادعى' counters the truth of the ST; it indicates that shelling civilians was deliberate. In examining the target model with reference to the stretch of the closure, the lexis 'قد', 'بعد وصول', 'جاء' were added to the target text. The majority of the students inserted these lexical items; they did so in order to maintain the information flow of the message.

These examples, among many others, show that the majority of the student translators were unfamiliar with the linguistic features used in Palestinian media. The reason for this might be that the students were not exposed to media translation in their training.

By way of conclusion, the organizational arrangement of the translated text does not correspond to the ST. Instead, it attempts to follow target language word-order. Besides, the TT is not expected to appear in AL-Quds newspaper since it comprises highly sensitive issues, most notably, discourses related to Palestinians as 'terrorists' and 'suicide bombers'. However, some instances correspond to the modes of staging in

Al-Quds paper, such as thematizing source quoting and the use of the verb 'قامت' plus nominalization. For further information, the following section explores some staging norms of the paper.

3.5 Staging Norms in Al-Quds Newspaper

Having compared the thematic progression of a target model with the ST, this section discusses staging norms that Al-Quds newspaper employs. Since the paper is neutral, it was chosen to test whether the students commit more to their own ideology or to the target media norms. The paper uses certain staging norms in building a communicative news text. These include: headline, passive and active structures, source quoting and nominalization. The section also compares the participants' products with these norms.

1. headline:

In building up headlines, Al-Quds paper normally uses nominal sentences. Verbal sentences are ignored since they look unnatural and inaccessible in the language of journalism. Very often the paper starts the headline with the affected entity and delays the agency.

2- Passivisation and activation:

Passivisation is another mode of staging that Al-Quds draws heavily on. When passivisation is used, it often refers to instances of enumerating the casualties of the Palestinians. However, the paper mentions the agent and calls it an act of aggression. The agent is usually delayed and used like

the by plus agent in English. Consider the following excerpt that appeared in Al-Quds paper, June 28, 2007:

"استشهد 14 فلسطينيا بينهم طفلان وشقيقان... خلال عدوان إسرائيلي أمس على مدينتي غزة وخان يونس."

Very often, the paper fronts the process along with the affected entity to highlight that part of the message and make it in focus. This is done to create a certain effect on the part of the readers in order to make them involved.

3- Nominalization:

Very often Al-Quds paper turns to nominalization. Nominalization means turning the verb into a noun. The use of the noun reduces the dynamicity of the action; the verb expresses the process which is the most important part of the sentence in Arabic. The nominalized expression 'مما أدى/أسفر عن استشهاده' is generally used. It is noticed that the paper does not follow a standardized tendency in using this mode of staging; sometimes the verbal sentence is used. Nevertheless, it shows more instances of the use of nominalization. This is evident in the five issues of the paper surveyed (see table five, p. 105).

4- Source quoting:

Quoting a source is widely used in the paper. This linguistic device is used in order to confirm reality or the reporter's point of view. The source of quote might be identified or unidentified. The unidentified source

of quote 'an eye witness' is brought in to emphasize the truth that the reporter is introducing to the readers. This managing mode is always placed in a thematic position.

Based on these assumptions, the section explores whether the student translators responded to or departed from the staging categories Al-Quds paper employs. Generally, the students' productions did not correspond to the norms of the paper. The following instances clarify the point:

1. In reproducing the headline of the news report, all students fronted the agency for emphasis, but they came with different lexical choices: 50 % of the students transferred the term 'IDF' neutrally as 'الجيش الإسرائيلي، القوات الإسرائيلية', the others transferred it linguistically as 'جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي'. These two renderings are ideologically different. However, the paper does not normally start the headline with a sensitive term as 'جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي'. Instead, it uses a nominalised expression. Hence, the headline is likely to appear in the paper as:

استشهاد فلسطيني في كمين نصبه الجيش الإسرائيلي.

This title appeals to the readership and corresponds more to the institutional staging norms.

2. Another instance where the students violated the norms usually adopted by the paper occurred in transforming the passive tone. In transferring the stretch of killing the Palestinian man that appeared

in the initial clause, the students failed to reproduce the message as will appear in the paper. The rendering reads:

نصب جيش قوات الدفاع الإسرائيلي كميناً لإرهابي فلسطيني كان يحمل مطلق صواريخ
من نوع قسام في بيت لاهيا صباح الأحد.

This rendering does not usually appear in the paper for rather different reasons. First, the paper usually starts the initial message with the affected entity rather than with the agency. Secondly, to appear neutral, the paper does not report things, such as 'having a Qassam launcher' that condemn the Palestinian man. Instead, it turns to extra-textualized voices such as *إسرائيل* . In this sense, an alternative may read as:

استشهد المواطن عبد الله أبو ناموس البالغ من العمر 16 عاماً في كمين نصبه الجيش
الإسرائيلي في منطقة بيت لاهيا صباح الأحد، حيث قالت مصادر عسكرية إسرائيلية أن قوات
الجيش أطلقت النار عليه بعد أن أطلق صاروخاً على منطقة غرب النقب.

Commencing with the passive verb 'fell as a martyr' is the norm in the paper; the agent is usually delayed towards the end of the clause. In transferring ideologically motivated passive structures pertinent to the stretch of killing the man reported by Palestinian resources, nearly all students, except one, did not convey the values embodied in the content; therefore, they equally transformed the passive into Arabic as in:

بالمقابل صرحت مصادر فلسطينية أن عبد الله أبو ناموس وهو مدني يبلغ السادسة عشرة
من عمره كان يركب دابته عندما تم إطلاق النار عليه وقتل.

Like the news reporter, the translator unconsciously concealed the actor of killing the Palestinian man; direct responsibility has been obscured. In this case, a proposed translation that corresponds to the paper may read as:

من جهة ثانية قالت مصادر فلسطينية أن قوات الجيش الإسرائيلي أطلقت النار على المواطن عبد الله عندما كان يقود عربة يجرها حماراً ، مما أدى إلى استشهاده.

The active voice is chosen to foreground the actor implying responsibility for the action performed. In another case where the active-passive tones were employed in the discourse related to the closure, all students turned the active with a similar effect; whereas some (that is 13.33 %) transformed the passive into active, others (that is 86.67 %) maintained the passive. To illustrate, consider the following translation of one of the participants:

في غضون ذلك رفعت إسرائيل ليلة السبت الإغلاق الكامل والذي كان مفروضاً على الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة منذ صباح الجمعة.

Still, this version is expected to appear in the paper.

3. In transforming the following agentless passive (the men were handed over to security officials for investigation), almost most of the students (that is 86.67 %) followed the paper in turning the passive verb into nominalization as in: تمّ تسليم المعتقلين لرجال الأمن .
4. In transferring sources of quotes, the majority of the students thematised them initially; few placed them finally. In rendering the

following source of quote (the army said) that occurred at the end of the initial sentence in the report, two participants (that is 13.33 %) placed it finally; the others (that is 86.67 %) placed it in a thematic position. In transforming this term into Arabic, nearly all of the students came up with neutral renderings such as الجيش الإسرائيلي، الجيش; one rendering appeared evaluative as قوات جيش الدفاع. Similarly, Al-Quds paper usually thematises the term as الجيش الإسرائيلي in initial position.

5. Finally, in translating sensitive lexis, such as 'terrorists' and 'suicide attacks' nearly all the students reflected them with similar effect, except one who transferred these items into ideologically charged target language equivalent terms as هجمات استشهادية، مقاوم respectively.

The translations the students produced are not likely to be accepted if they were to be judged by Al-Quds institutional editing norms, since, mostly, they relay discourse which is imbued by ideological viewpoints that serve the Israeli purpose. This is reflected in thematic structure, passivisation and activation. Instances where ST ideology was resisted are very few (that is three; therefore, statistics were ignored in most cases). This is because the students were not familiar with media norms and news translation strategies. Besides, dynamic equivalence was not introduced to the students in the questionnaire. However, the following reproduction of the same news report conducted by one of the participants might conform to the norms where most of the highly sensitive lexis have been neutralized.

القوات الإسرائيلية تقتل مقاوما بحوزته قاذف صواريخ قسام في غزة قتلت القوات الإسرائيلية في كمين لها صباح الأحد مقاوما فلسطينيا بحوزته قاذف قسام في بيت لاهيا حيث تم إطلاق النار عليه بعد إطلاق صاروخ قسام على النقب الغربي على حد تعبير الجيش الإسرائيلي. بالمقابل صرحت مصادر فلسطينية أن عبد الله أبو ناموس وهو مدني يبلغ السادسة عشرة من عمره، كان يركب دابته عندما تم إطلاق النار عليه وقتله. وأضافوا أن أبو ناموس دخل بالصدفة منطقة في شمال قطاع غزة كان قد استخدمها مقاومان لإطلاق صواريخ على إسرائيل.

وقد ضرب صاروخي قسام آخرين النقب الغربي مساء يوم الأحد تبعهما رابع وقع في سديروت ليلة الأحد، وقد وقع أول ثلاثة صواريخ في منطقة مفتوحة ولكن الرابع وقع في حي سكني مما أصاب أربعة أشخاص بالصدمة.

وقالت المصادر العسكرية أن مطلقي الصواريخ قد اجبروا على نقل القاذفات إلى مناطق أعمق في القطاع نتيجة لتواجد القوات الإسرائيلية في المنطقة بالإضافة إلى الهجمات الجوية من قبل الطائرات الإسرائيلية. وأضافت مصادر عسكرية أن الضغط قد أدى إلى ازدياد ملحوظ في دقة وتواتر القذائف المصنوعة محليا.

في الوقت ذاته رفعت إسرائيل ليلة السبت الحصار الذي كان مفروضا على الضفة الغربية والقطاع منذ صباح الجمعة والذي كان قد فرض نتيجة لتهديدات منظمات مقاومة ببذل المزيد من الجهد لتنفيذ هجمات استشهادية انتقاما لقصف مدفعية إسرائيلية مكانا ادعى الجيش انه يستهدف مطلقي صواريخ القسام إلا انه دمر عمارة في بيت حانون متسببا في قتل 19 مدنيا.

وجاء الإغلاق بعد وصول 80 تهديدا صنف ربعها بأنه "محدد". ولكن استمرت حالة التآهب القصوى على نطاق الدولة. وقال الجيش انه خلال عملية ليلية مضادة للإرهاب نفذت في الضفة الغربية، اعتقلت القوات الإسرائيلية اثنين من مطاردي حماس في الخليل قبل فجر السبت، كما أضاف الجيش أن أحدا من جنوده لم يصب أثناء الغارة وتم تسليم الرجلين إلى جهات أمنية للتحقيق معهم.

3.6 Conclusion

Thematic structures have great influence on translation since they carry much ideological weight. Analysis of the TT revealed that much ideology has been transferred as invested in the original because the translators rendered the information structure of the ST formally. Translation problems concerning thematic, semantic and syntactic structures arise. Thematic progression of the ST and those of translated texts have been analyzed. The results are:

- 1- The majority of the students reflected with similar effects lexis imbued with ideology that serves the Israeli readers and their expectations, for instance, the term 'terror organizations' has been transferred as *منظمات إرهابية*.
- 2- In transforming the headline of the news report and sources of quote, the students did not respond to the norms followed by Al-Quds newspaper. The headline has been reflected following the pattern subject-verb-affected entity, whereas the paper usually thematises the process in the form of nominalization, followed by the affected entity. However, in most cases, the sources of quotes have been thematised in initial positions.
- 3- Mostly, the students' products did not line with the staging norms that Al-Quds paper uses since sensitive terms were rendered semantically.

- 4- In some instances, more concessions are made to the reader, especially when commissioned is defined, in contrast with the high degree of formalism employed in chapter one.
- 5- The participants used a wide range of translation strategies, especially, in dealing with sensitive issues, such as insertion of evaluative lexis, transformation of active into passive and vice versa, semantic equivalence and ideologically charged TL equivalents.

Chapter Four
Disrupting Source Text: Dynamic Equivalence in
Translating a Sensitive Text

4.1 Emotiveness

4.2 Introduction

The thread we traced in chapter three centered on the organization of sensitive text and its impact on translation. Staging of texts is related to the choice of lexis and ordering of utterance points of departure or themes within a given textual sequence. The sequential ordering of elements into phrases and clauses is not haphazard. On the contrary, it reflects the hierarchal organization of text as well as the point of view of the text producer. Thematic structure has been discussed in terms of certain processes such as fronting, titling and passivisation and activation. These processes play a role in setting up the organizational plan of a text. They determine the information flow as what is placed in thematic position works as a point of departure and what is predicated contributes to establishing the orientation of the message which means that a clear progression of information link is achieved and a coherent point of view is maintained throughout the whole text. When it comes to the translation of the message, translators ought to be aware of the progression of text parts taking into account the norms and the grammatical principles of the TT and the target culture. The translators were less concerned with maximal equivalence and intervened more in the organization of the text.

Chapter four focuses on lexical choices and their role in translation. The specific category addressed is emotiveness and its linguistic organization in texts. Certain emotive lexis do have sensitive ideological

implications that have a great effect on the interpretation of texts. News reporters, consciously or unconsciously, bring their assumptions and predispositions to bear on their processing of text at all levels (Ian Mason, 1998: 3). This is done through opting for lexical items which are ideologically challenging, that is they express the reporter's beliefs and attitudes. The chapter explores how messages with the ideological load conspicuously evident at the textural level were translated in the TT.

The chapter will be divided into two main sections. The first will be confined to lexical emotive choices, whilst the second will be concerned with the translation of ideology. In the first, emotive and sensitive lexis are examined in the news report chosen for the study. In the second section, ideologically challenging issues are handled. For this purpose, a news report has been chosen for analysis from the Jerusalem Post, November 5, 2006, (for full text, see appendix 3).

The news report deals with the Palestinian resistance against the occupation, specifically in the Israeli incursion into the Gaza Strip. The two main points of nervousness that occurred in the report are: Palestinian women's contribution to a cause and the firing of rockets at Israel. The term 'rockets' has occurred in the Israeli Defense Minister's speech to the Labor Party. In describing the operation carried out by the Palestinian girl, the reporter, Josh Brannon, turned to expressive lexical choices like 'suicide bomber' to serve his attitudes and readers. The report, then, shifted to a speech delivered by the Israeli Defense Minister, Amir Peretz. In his speech to a labor faction meeting, Peretz stressed that the main objective of

the military operations in Gaza was to stop Qassam rockets from reaching Israel. Firing rockets at Israel is the most sensitive issue envisaged in the report. In this vein, the reporter manipulated the situation in a way that justifies the operations in Gaza. The objective of the operation is viewed as a state of defense (We have to do what we do to stop the Qassams from reaching Israel).

Further, the reporter described two opposing points of view over women's partaking in resistance. The Israeli view is that the use of women as human shields is shameful. The Israelis assume that contribution to resistance is not a female-oriented task. The Palestinians, on the other hand, praised and encouraged women's sharing in resistance. The appraisal of the Palestinian women appeared when they answered the call of a Palestinian local radio station to rescue sixty besieged men in the old mosque in Beit Hanoun.

4.3 Theoretical Framework

Emotiveness is the relation obtaining between ideological values and the lexico-grammar (Hatim,1997:108-122). It is related to the emotional associations which are suggested by a given lexical item. The hypothesis to be advanced here regarding emotiveness can be carried out at the textural level, that is following Hatim and Shunnaq's theoretical model of emotiveness, we pursue certain parameters of evaluative devices. These include: over-lexicalization, cohesion, figures of speech, markedness, complex structure etc. The chapter focuses on the first two categories,

namely overlexicalization and cohesion along with their impact on translating emotive expressions from English into Arabic.

Hatim maintains that emotiveness is always present in evaluative texts, expository and argumentative. However, the degree of evaluativeness is determined by a very crucial factor which is whether the text is intended to monitor or manage the situation. Thus, evaluativeness can be determined by factors surrounding the text. These can be contextual, structural and ideological. In analyzing the evaluative features of two expository news report that cover the news of a British journalist's conviction for spying on Iraq, Hatim draws heavily on certain textural categories such as lexical processes, passivization, nominalization, referentiality etc. He finds that evaluative meanings are not presented haphazardly, rather they are motivated by the text author's intention, that is to be relayed to the receiver. In this respect, Hatim maintains that audience assessment is very important. In this sense, the values relayed in the TT are subject to readers' judgments as they have a role in assigning the validity of the embodied propositions. In highly evaluative texts, readers might resist the discourse being displayed. This occurs especially when the linguistic expressions describe the target society with negative actions and associations such as violence and aggression. The target readers happen to resist the discourse if it comes contrary to their beliefs and attitudes.

Hatim also examined the translations of two different texts (Hatim, 1997: 146-158). The first deals with the translation of a speech delivered by

Ayatollah Khomeini to students of religious seminaries in Iran. The translation was carried out from Farsi into English. In this sample, Hatim notes that minimal translation was adopted, that is the characteristics of the ST were made entirely visible and only few concessions were made to the reader. This translation strategy restricts the translator's intervention in the ST to the extent that s/he cannot make any modifications. It also dictates fidelity and honesty as basic criteria in the translating process.

The second is a translation of a Spanish source text into English. The source text is marked by a dynamic use of language. In this case, the translator is faced with more interesting challenges and literal translation would be no longer a good option. Hatim finds that the translation was managed by a high degree of maximal mediation, that is a lot of ideological interventions were made on the part of the translator. This management was carried out at textural level in terms of lexical choice, transitivity and cohesion.

In rendering sensitive texts related to clashing cultures, the translator interprets the ST by selecting features which most closely correspond to the requirements of the target situation. The 'skopos' of a translation is the goal or the purpose defined by the commission and if necessary adjusted by the translator (Vermeer, 2000). In this view the translation process is not necessarily determined by the ST, its effects on its addresses, or the intention of the author, but by the purpose of the TT, usually determined by the target recipients' requirements.

Making use of Hatim's modes of translating (minimal and maximal) and skopos theorists' view of translation, our principal interest is to exemplify the degree of mediation manifested in the translation of the sample text chosen for the study. For this purpose, a news report from the Jerusalem Post, November 5, 2006 was translated into Arabic by 15 Palestinian students who are enrolled in the MA Program of Applied Linguistics and Translation at An-Najah National University in Nablus. The translation assignment has been contextualized and well defined. The translators were asked to translate the news report to be published in Al-Quds newspaper. This determines not only the purpose of the translation, but also the translator's decision in approaching the text and choosing appropriate translation procedures. Students were also interested to consider choices made by editors and the context that limits these choices. For instance, one of the limiting factors is that Al-Quds paper is subject to direct Israeli censorship. Another factor is the ideology of the translator. In this sense, the students, who are Palestinians, have closely experienced the situation. The chapter tests whether these factors will have a cumulative effect in setting up the structure of the TT.

4.4 Ideology in the news genre

Ideology refers to the propositions or assumptions we hold consciously or unconsciously about ourselves, the others and the basic make-up of the world (Abdulla Adnan, 1994: 3). As language is one means of viewing human social relations, ideology is said to be inseparable from

the linguistic code. The relationship between discourse and ideology is a two-way process, that is ideology plays a big role in shaping discourse; while at the same time, language users are sometimes active subjects in structuring discourse (Gee,1990:174).

Following Hatim and Adnan's view of ideology, this section addresses certain lexical items that are ideologically challenging for Palestinian translators of Israeli news reporting. It focuses on sensitive linguistic choices that mark the ST and the translation strategies employed by the student translators in dealing with points of nervousness when translated into the TT. These lexis are mostly rendered by TT equivalents. This is determined by the audience and the purpose of the translation.

Reading a text can be seen as an ongoing-process and that there is no definitive meaning for a text. In other words, the meaning of a given text is differently perceived according to the reader or the analyst's purpose, attitude and ideology. Accordingly, the news report in question can have different interpretations. The basic assumption in the text is that 'we' (the Israelis) are the privileged entity, whereas 'they' the Palestinians are not only the underprivileged but even the devaluated entity. Based on this underlying assumption, the Palestinians are pictured in the news report as terrorists, suicide bombers, Qassam launchers and violence initiators. The Israelis, on the other hand, are depicted as self-defenders and peace-makers. This basic opposition determines the emotive value of the reporter's choices.

Ideological aspects can be determined within the text, both at the lexical and the grammatical level. At the lexical level, ideology is reflected in the deliberate choice or avoidance of particular linguistic expressions. At the grammatical level, it is echoed in the use of the passive constructions to avoid agency and responsibility. Ideological aspects can be examined in the process of text production and transfer (translation).

4.5 Source Text Emotive Choices

The emotive lexical items that mark the ST. These lexis are addressed in terms of overlexicalisation and cohesion.

4.5.1 Overlexicalisation

Lexical choice is one mode of affecting the reader's attitudinal stands. Therefore, some text producers, especially news reporters, often opt for subjective lexical items in order to produce a certain effect on their readers. They tend to pick out lexis which convey emotive meanings. The process is referred to as over-lexicalization. Over-lexicalization is an evaluative linguistic device used to underline the prominence of a given concept in the thinking of a particular individual or community (Hatim, 1997:113). It can be taken as a mode of markedness which gives dynamism to the ST. In this view, translators are either to seek target language terms of similar semantic import familiar to the target language readers, or to calque the ST terms (Ibid: 113).

With reference to the news report taken as a case study, the reporter drew heavily on non-core (marked) vocabulary in reporting the event. For

instance, the lexis used to describe the woman 'suicide bomber' is highly emotive. The term 'Gaza terrorists' is highly evaluative, too. These lexis, among many others, convey semantic values and other associations which picture the Palestinians as initiators of violence and aggression. Further, the lexical item 'Qassam' conjures several nuances of meanings, the most important of these is that 'Qassam' is a sign of war against Israel and a reminder of the South Lebanon experience, let alone other connotations.

4.5.2 Cohesion

Cohesion is another textural device used to reinforce or assert a point of view, or to display commitment to an attitude (Beaugrandi & Dressler, 1981:55). Lexical cohesion refers to the selection of lexis in organizing relations within a text. It can be divided into: reiteration and collocations (Halliday & Hassan, 1976). Reiteration refers to repetition of lexical items; a reiterated item can be a repetition of an earlier item, that is recurrence, or a synonym or near synonym. Recurrence is evident in the speech delivered by the Israeli Defense Minister, Amir Peretz at a Labor Faction meeting cited in the report:

"We will end the operation It will end only when we have met our goals," Peretz continued.

Using the repetitive items 'end the operation' along with the modality 'will' emphasizes the speaker's point of view. It asserts that the Gaza incursion will end soon as its goals have been achieved. These recurring items, among many others, confirm that Israel does not have the intention

to recapture the Strip. More, the recurring verb in the following piece of news is very sensitive:

"We have to do what we do to stop the Qassams from reaching Israel," said Peretz in speaking at a Labor Faction meeting.

The recurring verb 'do' emphasizes the speaker's intention in justifying the Gaza incursion. The use of the modality 'have to' asserts that Israel, as a nation, was forced to carry out the operation to defend its people after having tried and exhausted all other options. In other words, the speaker claims that the military operation was the last and sole choice for the Israelis to end firing Qassams on Israel.

Collocation, another linguistic device, refers to any pair of lexical items which are associated with each other in some way, such as oppositeness. Oppositeness can be relayed explicitly or implicitly. Implied opposites are more evaluative and effective. The news report in question is rich in implicit opposition. For instance, the term 'female suicide bomber' can be interpreted by its opposition as 'freedom fighter' or female martyr'. This interpretation basically depends on the interpreter's ideology and the purpose of interpretation. The term 'IDF' which means defense forces can be interpreted as "occupying forces". The word 'operation', too, has different meanings such as incursion, invasion, and raid. To illustrate further, the following table serves the point:

Table (1) Linguistic Items Included / Excluded in the ST

Items included in the ST	Items excluded in the ST
- female suicide bomber	- freedom fighter
- the attack	- the martyrdom operation
- IDF	- IOF
- killed	- martyred
- the operation Autumn	- the incursion, the invasion
Clouds, mission	- the 48 occupied land
- Israel, the Israeli territory	- rockets
- Qassams	- violence, disorder
- security issues	- Palestinian resistant
- Gaza terrorists	- occupying forces
- troops	- resistant
- cells of gunmen	- Palestinian resistant
- terrorists	- Be'r Assab'
-Beersheva	- announced
- claimed	- martyrdom operation
- suicide bombing	- the operation
- the incident	Palestinian radio station
- Hamas radio station	- resistant
- civilians as human shields	- women sharing
- use of women	- Peretz claimed, declared
- Peretz said	

The lexical items to the left are employed in the ST to describe the situation in the Gaza Strip. These lexis are deliberately opted for in order to relay certain ideological implications that depict the participants in the

news report (the Palestinians & Israelis). The lexis to the right, on the other hand, are not used in the ST; the reporter avoided using them since they clash with his perspective.

Each linguistic entity conveys either positive or negative overtones. Lexis which conjure positive attitudes refer to the Israelis, such as IDF, IAF, the operation, Israeli territories, security issues etc. Lexis with negative associations, such as female bomber, Gaza terrorists, Qassam rockets, are used to describe the Palestinians. Further, these linguistic items can be categorized in terms of people, geography and political entities. The following table clarifies the point:

Table (2) Classification of Linguistic Expressions

People	Geography	Political Entities
- female suicide bomber	- Israel	- the IDF said
- IDF	- Israeli territory	- Defense Minister said
- Gaza terrorists	- Bersheva	- a senior officer said
- cells of gunmen	- Beit Hanoun	- the army said
- troops	- northern Gaza	- Islamic Jihad
- IAF	- the Western Negev	claimed
- the Hamas government	- Jabalya refugee camp	- IDF and government officials cried foul
		- Palestinian officials said

In terms of people, the left column refers to both the Palestinians and the Israelis. The term 'female suicide bomber' refers to a Palestinian girl who blew herself up near the Israeli soldiers. It is mentioned in the initial

sentence in the report as a salient entity. The term 'Gaza terrorists' refers to the Palestinians who fire rockets at Israel (e.g. One of the rockets fired by Gaza terrorists . . .). The lexical item 'cells of gunmen' concerns the Palestinians who attack with shoulder-fired missiles and roadside bombs. The reporter used these sensitive terms to picture the Palestinians as agents who do aggressive acts against the Israelis. On the other hand, the 'IDF' and 'IAF' refer to the Israeli defense forces that operate in Gaza to stop Palestinians firing rockets at Israel (e.g. the IDF would remain in Gaza until the mission's objectives had been achieved). The item 'troops' refers to Israeli soldiers as an affected entity (e.g. a female suicide bomber blew herself up near troops). The reporter avoided using the term "IOF" which refers to Israeli "occupying forces" since it clashes with the ideology of the reporter and the perspective of his country.

In terms of geography, the reporter used names of areas that belong to the Israelis such as Israel, Israeli territory, Bersheva and the Western Negev. These areas represent part of the 48 occupied land. In the report, these areas are presented as affected entities (e.g. to stop the Qassams from reaching Israel, to stamp out the firing of missiles into the Israeli territory). In doing so, the reporter displayed the Israelis as victims in order to justify the incursion on Gaza. The Palestinian areas mentioned in the report which belong to the Palestinian Authority include: Beit Hanoun, northern Gaza and Jabalya refugee camp. The first two areas are referred to as places where rockets are fired at Israel. This justifies the Israeli incursion into Gaza. Jabalya refugee camp is related to the act of killing and wounding

Palestinians. As the causality of killing is not mentioned or unknown, the reporter attributed the news event to Palestinian sources (e.g. Palestinian hospital officials said).

The political entities listed in the right column are used to describe the situation in Gaza. The reporter used the neutral verb 'said' with entities that refer to the Israelis (e.g. Peretz said, the army said). These entities picture the world view in a neutral manner. The evaluative verb 'claimed' refers to the Palestinians (e.g. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility of the suicide bombing).

These lexical items can be classified into euphemistic and dysphemistic. Allan & Burridge (p. 11), (quoted in Shunnaq, 1993:43, in Turjman) define euphemism as:

A euphemism is used as an alternative to a dispreferred expression in order to avoid loss of face, either one's own face or through giving offence, that of the audience or of some third party. Dysphemism is an expression with connotations that are offensive about the audience, and it is substituted by a neutral or euphemistic expression for the same reason (p.26). These linguistic devices usually have emotive overtones. The former refers to pleasant things and carries positive emotiveness, whereas the latter refers to unpleasant things that carries negative attitudes.

The reporter employed euphemism and dysphemism as linguistic devices to describe the participants in the Gaza incursion. He turned to these linguistic notions, as a managing strategy, to maintain certain

attitudes and values. He used dysphemistic terms when he refers to the Palestinians, for instance, the use of 'female bomber, terrorists, the attack, a woman,' are all dysphemistic expressions which portray the Palestinians negatively. In viewing reality on the part of the Palestinians, the reporter adopted pejorative words which have different shades of meanings. For instance, the choice between 'terrorists' and 'freedom fighters' is not simply one of point of view, but an ideological categorization which reflects the reality of things underlying what we perceive. In this sense, we perceive that the term 'terrorists' has negative nuances like 'self-killers'. This binary opposition expresses a clash between language users over naming a specific entity.

On the other hand, euphemistic terms are used in the text to describe the Israeli side. For example, the choice between 'IDF' and 'occupying forces' is ideologically different. The former refers to forces that have the right to defend themselves and their people; the latter refers to forces that work in offence and do not have the legitimacy to do so. The reporter opted for the term 'IDF' in order to conjure positive overtones in the reader, i.e. these forces are not aggressive, offensive and barbarous. To shed more light on the binary opposition that marks the report, the following table clarifies the point:

Table (3) Euphemistic & Dysphemistic Expressions

Euphemistic Expressions	Dysphemistic Expressions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - troops - operation, the mission, Operation Autumn Clouds - IDF - said - Defense Minister - Israeli air force, air strike - Israel, Israeli territory - security issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> terrorists attack, incidents military offensive Gaza terrorists, gunmen claimed cells of gunmen rocket attacks, suicide bombing, missiles roadside bombs

For example, the binary concept (operation vs. attack) is semantically and ideologically dissimilar. The reporter used three pleasant terms to describe the situation in Gaza: operation, Autumn Clouds and the mission. The word 'operation' connotes a justifiable act carried out to fulfill some goals and objectives. The term 'Autumn Clouds' connotes stamping out violence, riot and looking for security, stability and peace. The word 'mission', which appeared in Peretz's speech, refers to a limited task that, like any other ordinary task, lasts for a short time. Unpleasant terms such as incursion, raid, and invasion were avoided. On the other hand, the act carried out by a single Palestinian girl against the Israeli soldiers is described as 'an attack'. In this sense, the reporter wanted to upgrade the positive values in the Israeli side and downgrade and even dehumanize the Palestinian side. Further, in referring to the five Palestinians killed in northern Gaza, the reporter used the word 'incidents' (e.g. five Palestinians

were killed in separate incidents in northern Gaza). He opted for the word 'incidents' to make the public express a neutral attitude towards the dead people. Contrary to that, the highly sensitive lexical item 'attack' is used when the Israeli casualties are reported (e.g. one soldier was wounded in the attack, no one was wounded . . . in any of the attacks).

Further, a point of tension in the ST which is worth noting is the use of the emotive issue 'suicide bombing'. The reporter managed the situation through the use of this sensitive term in order to fit with his ideology and attitudes. In describing the act, the Palestinians turn to 'martyrdom operation'. These two heterogeneous linguistic expressions have the same referential meaning, but they have different emotive overtones. Both mean ending one's life, but both differ in the 'why'. The use of 'suicide bombing' refers to someone who dies in favor of killing others, whereas 'martyrdom operation' refers to someone who ends his/her life defending a noble cause.

By way of summary, the news reporter managed the situation through using subjective, non-core, expressive, highly evaluative lexical items. These linguistic codes are imbued with ideological implications that construct reality, the truth and the world from the reporter's view point.

4.6 The Translation of Ideology

So far the argument has focused on linguistic expressions which are ideologically challenging. In translation, lexical items with ideological load should not be blindly rendered with similar effect, rather the translator has to consider the translation commission which is the most important

criterion in dealing with sensitive texts. The section sheds light on sensitive terms as well as the translation strategies employed by the students.

Translating is not a neutral activity (Hatim & Mason, 1997: 145). In this view, a translator does not merely produce the original copy, otherwise this process would become a mere reproduction of the ideology manifested in the ST. The choice between 'communicative' and 'semantic' is determined partly by orientation towards the social and the individual, that is towards mass readership or towards the voice of the source text producer (Ibid: 145). The choice is ideological and context bound (Newmark, 1981: 64). It would indeed diminish the adequacy of the TT if the motivation behind expressive lexical items is left unheeded. In this vein, linguistic expressions can be explained responding to the ideological needs of the society (Fowler, 1985: 66). The two basic issues in this regard elaborated by Hatim and Mason are:

- a- the ideology of translating, and
- b- the translating of ideology.

The former refers to the basic orientations chosen by the translator operating within a social and cultural context (Hatim & Munday, 2004: 102-103). The latter refers to the extent of mediation supplied by a translator of sensitive texts. Mediation is defined as the extent to which translators intervene in the transfer process, feeding their own knowledge and beliefs into processing the text (Ibid.: 147).

Reading the news report, in question, which is highly sensitive, involves confronting ideological issues. The commission for translation has been determined for the students; they were asked to translate the news report as if it were to be published in Al-Quds paper, a Palestinian Arabic-speaking daily printed in Jerusalem. The paper is subject to direct Israeli censorship and the purpose is to test whether the translator commits more to his/her ideology or to the target media norms. Since the translation has been contextualized in the sense that the purpose of translation has been defined, the section tests how much mediation actually takes place in the transfer process. The question it answers is: What happens to the ideological components of messages translated from English into Arabic by Palestinian translators?

The majority of the student translators adopted dynamic equivalence, especially in transferring sensitive ideological issues. In translating such specific terms, some students replaced ST terms by specific target language terms that meet the expectations of the readership. This tendency has a normalizing and neutralizing effect in re-expressing cultural values in the ST in terms of the ideological load of the target culture. The majority of the students turned to neutral translation which empties the message of the ideological connotations embodied in the propositions of the source text. For instance, in transforming the highly emotive headline, ten of the participants (that is 66.66 %) came up with neutral renderings to which minimal mediation could be ascribed as the translators made some concessions to the reader. These range between:

"A female bomber detonates near troops."

1- فتاة فلسطينية تفجر نفسها بالقرب من جنود إسرائيليين

2- امرأة تفجر نفسها بالقرب من قوة عسكرية

Back translation:

A Palestinian girl blew herself up near Israeli soldiers.

A woman blows herself up near a military force.

Both lexical items 'girl' and 'woman' have the same referential meaning as that of 'female' in the original. The word 'female' has several equivalents in the TL:

امرأة، فتاة، سيدة، بنت، أنسة..... الخ.

The semantic field of the word 'troops' is:

جنود اسرائيلين، جنود جيش الدفاع، قوات، قوات الجيش، فرقة جنود.

The target text and its back translation are partially equivalent to the ST. The other five students (that is 33.34 %) transferred the headline with highly emotive overtones as in:

3- فدائية تفجر نفسها قرب الجنود feda'yah blows herself up near soldiers

فدائية تفجر نفسها feda'yah blows herself up

5- استشهادية تفجر نفسها بالقرب من مجموعة من جنود الاحتلال

A female martyr blows herself up near a group of occupying forces.

A female martyr blows herself up near soldiers

The term "feda'yah" does not correspond to 'female bomber' in the ST. It is highly expressive as it refers to someone who has devoted herself and life to her cause. Transforming the term 'female bomber' into 'فدائية', 'استشهادية', the translator turned to self-editing, that is s/he felt free to bring in renderings that go on with his/her ideological assumptions. Such terms are neither accepted to be published in the Israeli papers nor in Al-Quds paper as this is evident from the literature (see table 5, p. 105). This rendering shows the translator's interference in the ST, that is s/he resorted to maximal mediation. In back translation, the word 'فدائية' has no English equivalent, so it must be transliterated.

Another sensitive issue which expresses an ideological import occurs in the ST use of the word 'Gaza terrorists':

"One of the rockets launched by Gaza terrorists landed near Kibbutz Yad Mordecahi."

In transferring this emotive term into the TT, nearly nine students out of fifteen (that is 60 %) reproduced it as: مقاومين من غزة. The lexical item 'resistants' is not ideologically equivalent to that of 'terrorists'; on the contrary, they have a semantic clash: the former refers to people who fight for defending their country; that neutralizes the term of negative associations such as suiciders, violence makers, attackers, blood shedders

etc. In doing so, the students resorted to replacing the ST term with another TT term where access to this concept becomes acceptable by the target audience. The other six renderings (that is 40 %) range between: مقاتلون من غزة، غزوة، نشطاء فلسطينيون، فدائيين من غزة. These shades of meanings are not equivalent to the ST term. Each has positive emotive overtones, such as patriotism, freedom fighters and activists. In reproducing these items in the TT, the students turned to mediation. They free themselves from the commission and the ST and substituted the original with other evaluative nuances.

To examine the degree of mediation further, consider the following news item:

"Frustrated by cover provided to troops conducting searches in the center of Beit Hanoun, the terrorists resorted to sending a woman."

The translation of this excerpt constituted a radical departure from the ST; there is mediation with respect to intentionality, ideology and textural practices. This mediation constitutes the insertion of some evaluative clichés such as على حد زعمهم، ادعت آلة الحرب الإسرائيلية، حسب رأي كاتب المقال etc.

1- هذا وأفادت تقارير عبرية بأن الهجمات التي يقوم بها مقاومون فلسطينيون قد أحبطت بسبب التغطية الجوية التي تزودها قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي للجنود الصهاينة المتمركزين في بيت لاهيا، لذلك لجأ مقاومون فلسطينيون لإرسال امرأة على حد زعمهم.

2- ورغم التغطية والدعم اللذان تحصل عليهما قوات الاحتلال التي تقوم بعمليات دهم وتفتيش واسعة النطاق في مركز بيت حانون، فقد تمكنت الفتاة من الوصول لقوة خاصة من جيش الاحتلال.

Both versions in the TT show maximal mediation. In the first, the translator intervened in the message not only feeding his/her feelings (أفادت) but also in diverting the message from the content of the original. The ST states that the resistants were frustrated; the TT states that the attacks carried out by resistants failed due to cover provided to troops. The ST carries negative sign values such as powerlessness, languor, defeat, blocking (frustrated); the term 'sending a woman' conjures signs like humor, inferiority, shamelessness etc. The word 'troops' has been charged with negative associations (e.g. الجنود الصهاينة، قوات الاحتلال). In the second version, the translator intervened changing the meaning of the message. S/he has discharged the ideological component invested in the ST. S/he did so by deleting the content which shows that the Palestinians were incapacitated. Instead, s/he reversed the message depicting the Israeli soldiers as unable to prevent the girl from blowing herself up near them even though they were provided by heavy cover.

Now consider the following translation which is marked by minimal mediation:

1- نتيجة للإحباط الذي عثرى رجال المقاومة الفلسطينية بسبب الغطاء الجوي المتوفر لقوات الجيش الإسرائيلي التي تتولى عمليات التفتيش في مركز بلدة بيت حانون، فإنهم عمدوا إلى إرسال إحدى الفتيات.

The translator of this sample text is monitoring. S/he maintained the marked thematic structure of the ST (frustrated). The term 'the Israeli army

forces' in the TT corresponds to the word 'troops' in the original. However, the translator made some modifications, for example, the word 'terrorists' has been evaluatively rendered as 'resistants'; the term 'a woman' which carries a value of inferiority in the ST has been emptied of negative tones by rendering it into 'one of the girls'. The indefinite noun 'a woman' expresses pejorative connotations such as ridicule and mockery, whereas the definite noun 'one of the girls' carries slightly positive associations.

Maximal mediation occurs in issues of high sensitivity; minimal mediation takes place in the less sensitive issues. The less emotive messages refer to the speech delivered by the Israeli Defense Minister, Amir Peretz. In transforming these messages, most of the translators resorted to minimal mediation. Consider the following news item and its rendering:

"Meanwhile, Defense Minister Peretz said on Monday IDF forces would remain in the northern Gaza until the mission's objectives had been achieved."

وفي ذلك الوقت، صرّح وزير الدفاع عمير بيرتس يوم الاثنين بأن قوات جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي ستبقى في شمال القطاع إلى حين إنجاز كامل مهماتها.

The TT version is nearly equivalent to the ST. Emotive lexis such as IDF, DF, the mission have been equally rendered.

Maximal mediation occurs in issues which deal with women sharing in resistance. Two different contradictory views are displayed in the ST.

The Israeli side considers women participation in the resistance as human shields dishonorable and inhumane. The Palestinians, on the other hand, encourage women partaking in resisting the occupation and praise and value their contributions as heroic acts. The first is condemnable; the latter is commendable. The following news item illustrates a point of nervousness over female resistance:

"The IDF and the government officials cried foul at what they called the Shameless use of civilians as human shields, but the Hamas government Praised the women as heroes and encouraged further female contributions to the resistance."

In transforming the news item, some students turned to maximal mediation. They employed certain translation strategies such as addition and substitution. Consider the following translation:

رغم ما قام به جنود جيش الاحتلال من عمليات قتل ودهم للبيوت، صاح مسئولون
إسرائيليون بما أسموه الاستخدام المخزي للمدنيين "كدروع بشرية" "ونددوا بما نعتوه "إشادة
الحكومة الفلسطينية بالنساء ووصفهن كبطلات وتشجيعهن على المساهمة الإضافية في المقاومة.

The phrase 'despite what the occupation army did such as killing and searching houses' is not available in the ST. The insertion of this sensitive phrase in initial position shows two things. First, it shows that the translator does not agree with the Israelis' perspective in describing the women's act. Secondly, s/he expresses his or her feelings and attitudes concerning the situation in Gaza. The inserted lexis connote denial of what the Israelis did. The word 'نددوا' has strong associations; it indicates the inferiority of

women in that social act. The expression 'cried foul' constitutes a translation problem for all students. In rendering the term, the students came up with different variations such as: صاح، أعرب، استهجن، ندد، استنكر . These renderings do not correspond to the original.

Substitution involves translation strategies such as replacing a term in the ST with an equivalent target language term, making details less specific, changing the focus, summarizing and depersonalizing. Substitution occurred in replacing the term ' Hamas government ' with ' the Palestinian government '. Following this technique, the translator has discharged the term from its strong connotations.

To illustrate how challenging ideological issues were produced in the TT, the following table includes lexis of emotive overtones:

Table (4) Translation of Sensitive Expressions

English Emotive Lexis	Equivalence in Al-Quds newspaper	No. Sts.	%	Self-editing Dynamic Equivalence	No Sts.	%	Omission	%	Total %
1-female suicide bomber	فتاة فلسطينية تفجر نفسها	10	66.67	فدائية فجرت نفسها، فجرت استشهادية نفسها	5	33.33			100
2-five Palestinians were killed	استشهد	6	40	قتل، قتل الجيش قوات الاحتلال خمسة فلسطينيين	9	60			100
3-operation Autumn Clouds	عملية غيوم الخريف	9	60	عملية غيوم الخريف العدوانية، العدوان الإسرائيلي، عملية الاحتلال " غيوم الخريف"	6	40			100
4-Defense Minister said	صرح/ قال/ ذكر وزير الدفاع الإسرائيلي	14	93.33	قال وزير جيش الاحتلال	1	6.67			100
5 - the goals of the operation	أهداف العملية العمليات (العسكرية)	13	86. 67	اجتياح، أهداف عملية الاجتياح	2	13.33			100
6-said Peretz	أضاف/ قال بيرتز	10	66.67	زعم بيرتز، على حد زعم بيرتز	5	33.33			100
7- Israel	إسرائيل الأراضي الإسرائيلية الأراضي والبلدات الإسرائيلية	14	93.33	المستوطنات الإسرائيلية	1	6.67			100
8-military offensive	العمليات العسكرية الجيش الإسرائيلي	2	13.33	الهجوم العسكري الهجمات العسكرية/ قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	12	80	1	.35	
9-Israeli territory	الأرض الأراضي			المستوطنات الإسرائيلية،					

	المناطق الإسرائيلية، إسرائيل، الخط الأخضر، أراضي وبلدات إسرائيلية	7	46.67	أراضي آل 48 المحتلة	8	53.33			100
10-Gaza terrorists	مقاومون من غزة، مقاتلون، مقاومون فلسطينيون	13	86.67	الفدائيون من قطاع غزة، المقاومون الغزويون	2	13.33			100
11-female bomber	فتاة تحمل حزاما ناسفا، إقدام فتاة على تفجير نفسها، أرسل فتاة للقيام بعملية	8	53.33	فدائية تفجر نفسها، فتاة متفجرة، فتاة استشهادية، الاستشهادية، الفدائيات	7	46.67			100
12-soldiers	الجنود الإسرائيليين، الجنود	10	66.67	جنود جيش الاحتلال، قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	5	33.33			100
13-IDF snipers & Israeli air force	القناصة الإسرائيليين وقوات الطيران الإسرائيلي، قناصو الجيش الإسرائيلي وسلاح الجو	10	66.67	فناصون من قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي وسلاح الجو الصهيوني، قناصو جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي وهجمات القوات الإسرائيلية بالقذائف	5	33.33			100
14-shoulder fired missiles	قذائف الار بي جي	1	6.67	الصواريخ المحمولة على الأكتاف، إطلاق الصواريخ أو القاذفات المحمولة على الاكتف	14	93.33			100

15-the woman was killed in the explosion	استشهاد المرأة منفذ العملية، استشهاد ت الفتاة في الانفجار	7	46.67	استشهاد الفدائية، موت الفتاة في الانفجار، قتلت المرأة في التفجير، استشهاد الاستشهادية	8	53.33			100
16-suicide bombing	عملية تفجيرية، العملية، الهجوم التفجيري	8	53.33	العملية الاستشهادية، العملية الفدائية، الهجوم	7	46.67			100
17-the incident	الحادث، الحادثة	13	86.67	العملية	2	13.33			100
18-gunmen	المقاومون، المسلحون، الناشطون الفلسطينيون	15	100		0	0			100
19-female bomber detonates near troops	امرأة تفجر نفسها بالقرب من جنود الاحتلال، فتاة فلسطينية تفجر نفسها	10	66.67	استشهادية/فدائية تفجر نفسها بالقرب من جنود الاحتلال	5	33.33			100
Total		169	63.16		115	36.49	1	.35	100

The above table shows the number of the students' renditions committed to the commission totals 169 out of 285 instances (i.e. 63.16 %), self-editing totals 115 instances (i.e. 36.49 %), and the omission totals 1 (i.e. 35 %).

In what follows, some sensitive terms are compared with their equivalents as they appeared in Al-Quds paper. Five issues of the paper have been surveyed for this purpose.

Table (5) Sensitive Terms in Al-Quds Newspaper

Sensitive Items	Equivalents In Al-Quds Paper issue 1	Equivalents In Al-Quds Paper issue 2	Equivalents In Al-Quds Paper issue 3	Equivalents in Al-Quds Paper issue 4	Equivalents In Al-Quds Paper issue 5
- IDF	الجيش الإسرائيلي 2006/11/8	القوات الإسرائيلية 2006/9 /6	الجنود الإسرائيليين 2006/8/5	الجيش الإسرائيلي 2006/7/12	الجيش الإسرائيلي 2006/9/1
operation Autumn Clouds	عملية غيوم الخريف 2006/11/8	عملية غيوم الخريف العسكرية 2006/11/2	العملية العسكرية 2006/8/29	عملية عسكرية 2006/11/23	الاجتياح الإسرائيلي 2006/10/24
- Israel territory	الأراضي الإسرائيلية 2006/11/23	إسرائيل 2006/11/24	البلدات الإسرائيلية 2006/7/12	إسرائيل 2006/11/24	أراضي آل 48 2006/11/1
- Gaza terrorists	مقاومون فلسطينيون 2006/9/3	رجال المقاومة 2006/11/24	المقاومون الفلسطينيون 2006/9/1	رجال المقاومة 2006/10/13	المقاومون 2006/7/12
- gunmen	نشطاء فلسطينيون 2006/9/1	مسلحين 2006/7/2	مقاتلين فلسطينيين 2006/8/5	المسلحين الفلسطينيين 2006/10/13	ناشطون 2006/11/23
Troops operating	القوات الإسرائيلية تواصل توغلها 2006/11/11	القوات الإسرائيلية توغل 2006/9/1	توغل قوات الاحتلال 2006/11/1	في عدوان إسرائيلي 2006/10/13	توغل قوة إسرائيلية 2006/9/3
The woman was killed in the explosion	مما أدى إلى استشهاد المرأة 2006/11/24	استشهد في الانفجار 2006/12/30	وأسفرت عن مقتل منفذها نفذها تفجيري 2005/12/6	ثلاثة شهداء في عملية تفجيرية 2005/12/30	الهجوم 2005/1/6
Suicide bomber	الاستشهادية 2006/11/24	تفجيري 2006/12/6	استشهاد منفذ العملية 2005/1/14	استشهد في الهجوم 2005/1/6	فلسطيني فجر نفسه 2005/1/19
Suicide bombing	العملية الإرهابية 2006/12/6	شهداء في هجوم 2005/1/6	عملية مسلحة 2005/1/8	عملية تفجيرية 2005/1/19	عملية 2005/1/14

Nearly most of the Arabic terms that appeared in the five issues surveyed are neutral. Few ones are evaluative such as اجتياح، توغل، الاستشهادية، العملية الإرهابية، تفجيري . Having surveyed many issues, it is noted that the paper does not follow a standardized tendency in using linguistic items that refer to the Palestinians and the Israelis. Once it uses lexis with positive associations another with neutral connotations. However, the paper predominantly uses neutral lexical choices. In comparing these linguistic terms with the students' translations, it is found that most of them are similar. Most of the items in the study are similar to the issues surveyed, for instance, the term 'operation' in the issues has the same neutral equivalents that occurred in the study. The term 'the Israeli incursion' appeared once; this means it is not widely used in Al-Quds paper. In the case study, the term also occurred once in dynamic equivalence translation. However, the term 'العملية الإرهابية' is highly sensitive. It appeared once in the paper when the Palestinian Authority severely condemned Netanyahu operation which resulted in the death of five Israelis, but never appears in the study.

One could reach the conclusion that the translation of the emotive terms in the study almost correspond to those found in the five issues surveyed. Some items that were rendered following dynamic equivalence may occur in Al-Quds paper since there is inconsistency in lexical choice. However, the use of these sensitive items in the paper is not the norm.

In what follows, emphasis will be first, on references to the Palestinians followed immediately by references to the Israelis found in the ST along with the translators' renderings into Arabic.

4.6.1 Descriptive Emotive Lexis of the Palestinians

Generally, political texts do not lend themselves to formal translations. For instance, ideologically motivated expressions from an Israeli point of view clash with and do not correspond to the Palestinian ideology. Translators find such expressions problematic and have to take decisions before they embark on the transfer process. In this case, they are expected to make adjustments and modifications so that the rendered lexical items would fit with the linguistic features Al-Quds paper employs and the expectations of the public and the readership. The students turned to recontextualizing the ideology of the ST which seems unsound and unworkable to fit with the norms, the readers' expectations and the ideology of the target culture.

Table four shows that there is a tendency among the students to abide by the commission of the translation. In this sense, nearly 169 sensitive expressions out of 285 (i.e. 63.16 %) were reproduced in the TT following the purpose of the translation. The ideologically charged terms have been reiterated to point out to the statistics since they are very indicative. For instance, the term 'female suicide bomber' is ideologically challenging. In translating this concept into the TT, the majority of the students (i.e. 66.67 %) turned to neutral translation through using lexical

items which are in congruity with the media that undergoes Israeli censorship editing. The term appeared as (فتاة تفجر نفسها). Transforming such term literally to convey the ideological intention of the reporter and the news agency he works for as (منتحرة تفجر نفسها) would empty it from its neutral associations. Such rendering has been excluded by all students. On the other hand, the other students (5 out of 15, i.e. 33.33 %) resorted to self-editing. They adopted mediation as a managing strategy of the ideologically imbued term. The term was rendered as: استشهادية فجرت نفسها، فدائية فجرت نفسها. These renderings are highly emotive since, ideologically speaking, they connote someone who has devoted him / herself to defending a noble cause. However, the term 'فدائية' is not expected to be reported and published by Al-Quds paper since it usually adopts moderate and neutral reporting. In the issues surveyed, the term appeared as 'تفجيري، استشهادية'. Other sensitive expressions which are opted for by the reporter to describe the Palestinians are: suicide bombing, gunmen, the woman was killed in the explosion, shoulder-fired missiles, the incident etc.

The phrase 'suicide bombing' has negative emotive overtones. The reporter deliberately chose these lexis to describe the operation carried out by the girl. This concept has ideological associations that support and justify the Israeli incursion into the Gaza Strip. In transforming this term into the TT, eight students (i.e. 53.33 %) reproduced neutral translations as "عملية تفجيرية". In doing so, the students have neutralized the highly emotive lexical item 'suicide' so that it becomes more acceptable to the audience. However, other students (i.e. 46.67 %) transferred the same term into

sensitive lexis as: العملية الاستشهادية، العملية الفدائية. The term often appears as 'عملية تفجيرية' in the newspaper.

Further, the expression 'the woman was killed in the explosion' was transformed by seven students (i.e. 46.67 %) into the TT as : استشهدت الفتاة في الانفجار. The word 'killed' was replaced by the emotive term 'fell as a martyr' which means to end one's life fighting for a noble cause. Other translations do not cater for the institutional editing. Some of the rendered equivalent target terms stand against the target culture, such as: موت الفتاة في الانفجار، قتلت . المرأة في التفجير /الهجوم. Some others have positive emotive overtones from the reader's point of view. These are: استشهدت الاستشهادية في الانفجار، استشهاد الفدائية. The terms (the girl /woman was killed in the explosion/ attack) are not charged, i.e. they do not attract the attention of the reader, whereas the latter terms are evaluative and sensitive. The term 'martyr' and 'feda'eya' are ideologically acceptable in the target culture. In both cases, the students diverted from the original and produced lexis that are (un)acceptable to the audience and to the institutional editing.

By way of conclusion, the linguistic expressions that describe the Palestinian side are 'minus' words that express negative tones, whereas those which describe the Israelis are 'plus' words with positive tones. In translating sensitive emotive lexis, the students did not adopt formal equivalence, but they turned to dynamic neutral equivalence that meets the policy and ideology of Al-Quds newspaper. Some students resorted to self-editing technique. In brief, most student translators were committed to the translation commission.

4.6.2 Descriptive Emotive Lexis in Favor of the Israelis

As the news report was produced and published under the patronage of Israel's right-wing agency, the reporter used positive emotive lexis which echo a good image of the aggressor. This section focuses on such evaluative linguistic terms to show how they were reproduced in the TT. These include: Israeli territories, the goals of the operations, soldiers, military offensive, operation Autumn Clouds, Defense Minister said, Israel etc.

The term 'Israeli territories' is problematic and challenging. The challenge for the translator is whether to translate the term literally and reflect the implied ideology or to convert it into its opposition. In transferring this term into Arabic, nearly half the students (i.e. 46.67 %) responded to the commission and purpose of the translation. This is, I think, because the term appeared in a quoted material, so the students resorted to literal translation. They reproduced this term as: *المناطق الإسرائيلية، إسرائيل، مناطق وبلدات إسرائيلية، الأراضي الإسرائيلية*. These lexis reflect an Israeli perspective, in other words, the translators have captured the pragmatic force of the ST term. They show that there is no definitive interpretations for ideologically sensitive terms. For instance, the term *'الخط الأخضر'* has become encirculated in the sense that all the Palestinian parties, including the most conservative ones, have agreed lately upon setting up the Palestinian State on the lands of 1967. It appeared in one issue as *'الخط الأخضر'*. The term does not often occur in Al-Quds paper. By contrast,

other students (8 out of 15, i.e. 53.33 %) felt free to transfer this term opting for expressive, highly emotive expressions, such as:

أراضي أل 48 المحتلة، المستوطنات الإسرائيلية، أراضي فلسطين المحتلة عام 48.

The term 'occupied land in 48' does not often occur in the paper, but it appeared in two issues as 'الأراضي المحتلة عام 48، أراضي أل 48'. It often appears as 'Israel' and 'the Israeli land'. In so doing, the students resist the right of ownership to the Israelis, but acknowledge that right to the Palestinians. It is worth noting that translators can question the notion that the meaning of the original is fixed and can be translated (Niranjana, 1992). Niranjana calls for a strategy of resistance to the power of the colonizer's language. Motivated by their ideology, their culture, and the audience, the students adopted the strategy of resistance even overlooking the purpose of the translation. The term often appears as 'الأراضي الإسرائيلية' as illustrated in the literature surveyed.

Another sensitive point which is used to describe the situation in the Gaza Strip is 'military offensive'. The use of such a term justifies the Gaza incursion. It simply means that Israel has the right to defend its people and secure its borders. In this sense, the word 'military' becomes justifiable and warranted. The term 'military offensive' was transferred into the TT by the majority of the students (i.e. 80 %) as: الهجوم العسكري، الهجمة العسكرية، قوات . الاحتلال الإسرائيلي. These lexis usually do not appear in Al-Quds newspaper. Only two instances (i.e. 13.33 %) sound to be neutral (e.g. العملية العسكرية، (الجيش الإسرائيلي).

The term 'operation Autumn Clouds' was literally rendered by nine students (i.e. 60 %) as: *عملية غيوم الخريف*. The concept justifies the Gaza incursion since it has certain associations. One of these is that the operation was set off to end and stamp out Palestinians firing Qassams on Israel. The same term was transformed into emotive expressions that match the ideology and the audience of the TT:

عملية غيوم الخريف العدوانية، العدوان الإسرائيلي أو ما يطلق عليه غيوم الخريف، عملية الاحتلال "غيوم الخريف"، العملية التي أطلقت عليها قوات الاحتلال غيوم الخريف.

These constitute 40 %. The lexical items 'aggressive', 'the Israeli enemy' and the 'occupation' conjure associative meanings such as the illegitimacy of the operation. These renderings correspond to the ideology of the target culture, but not that of Al-Quds paper. The term appears in the five issues surveyed as *عملية عسكرية، عملية غيوم الخريف العسكرية، الاجتياح* 'الإسرائيلي'. It can be noted that the paper does not keep on using the same term; it once uses a term and another a new different one. However, the norm is using neutral terms like *عملية عسكرية*.

Further, the phrase 'said Peretz' is problematic as it has multiple interpretations. Ten students (i.e. 66.67 %) reproduced neutral equivalents as: *زعم بيرتز قائلاً*, *قال بيرتز*, *أضاف*, *ذكر*. Other renderings sound evaluative as: *على حد زعم بيرتز*, *زعم أثناء اجتماع لحزب العمل*. These renderings constitute 33.33 %. The use of the verb 'claimed' is highly evaluative since it clashes with the truth and reality that Peretz is talking about.

The term 'IDF snipers and Israeli air force' was translated by ten students into the TT as: قناصو الجيش الإسرائيلي وسلاح الجو. Other highly emotive translations that constitute 33.33 % are: قناصون في قوات الاحتلال وسلاح الجو الصهيوني، قناصو جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي وهجمات القوات الإسرائيلية بالقذائف. The word 'Zionist' or 'Zionism' arouses negative connotations in the receptor language. It refers to the annexation of the West Bank and the swallowing up of the occupied territories, thus it is an ignoble sense (Newmark, 1991: 181). The lexis 'occupying forces' and 'attacks carried out by Israeli soldiers with missiles' ideologically mark the Israelis as aggressive and occupying forces. These evaluative terms suggest that the translators resorted to mediation, that is they diverted from the original and opted lexis that meet their target language culture. The term usually appears in the paper as 'القناصة الإسرائيلية، سلاح الجو الإسرائيلي'.

Another sensitive issue occurs in rendering the culture-bound word 'Kibbutz Yad Mordachai in the Western Negev'. This term was transferred as:

مغتصبة ياد مردخاي غرب النقب، مستعمرة ياد مردخاي في النجف الغربي، كبتس

مردخاي

The first two terms do not correspond to that of the original. The word 'مغتصبة' is highly emotive; it connotes that something was raped by force. The term 'مستعمرة' emphasizes the function of a colony, whereas the word 'كبتس' refers to a place where farming activities are carried out. The term 'النجف' has been transliterated into the target text.

Finally, I propose the following translation of the ST which is expected to be most appropriate to the translation commission since most of the students produced hybrid productions that neither correspond to the ST nor to the paper policy.

فتاة فلسطينية تفجر نفسها بالقرب من جنود إسرائيليّين

قال الجيش الإسرائيلي بأن فتاة فلسطينية فجرت نفسها بالقرب من القوات الإسرائيلية المتوغلة في بلدة بيت حانون مساء الاثنين، حيث أسفرت العملية عن استشهاد الفتاة وإصابة جندي إسرائيلي بجروح طفيفة، كما استشهد خمسة فلسطينيين في حوادث متفرقة في شمال قطاع غزة، حيث تدخل عملية غيوم الخريف العسكرية يومها السادس.

في غضون ذلك قال وزير الدفاع الإسرائيلي عمير بيرتس بأن قوات الجيش الإسرائيلي ستبقى في شمال القطاع حتى تحقق العملية أهدافها. وقال بيرتس في اجتماع له مع حزب العمل: "إن أهداف العمليات العسكرية واضحة، فنحن لا نستطيع اتخاذ أية إجراءات من أجل إرضاء الرأي العام ولكننا مضطرون للقيام بهذه العمليات من أجل منع صواريخ القسام من الوصول إلى إسرائيل." وأضاف بيرتس قائلاً: "سوف ننهي العملية فقط على أسس أمنية، ستنتهي عندما نحقق أهدافنا." وزعم قائلاً: لا تصدقوا أحدا يدعي أن لدينا اعتبارات أخرى، فنحن لا نريد أن نبقى في غزة ولا نريد إيذاء الشعب الفلسطيني.

ولقد قال أحد كبار المسؤولين في القيادة الجنوبية أنه بالرغم من الإنجازات العسكرية الهامة التي حققتها عملية غيوم الخريف، فإنه من غير المتوقع أن تقضي العملية العسكرية بشكل كامل على عملية إطلاق الصواريخ المحلية الصنع على الأراضي الإسرائيلية.

ولقد سقط أحد الصواريخ الثلاثة التي أطلقها رجال المقاومة الفلسطينيون في وضح النهار على كبّس يد مردخاي في النقب الغربي ولم يبلغ عن إصابات أو أضرار من جراء إطلاق الصواريخ.

إن مشاركة الفتاة الاستشهادية في المقاومة ضد جنود إسرائيليين هو الحدث الأول من نوعه منذ أن اجتاحت الجيش الإسرائيلي والقوات المدرعة الأربعة الماضي بلدة بيت حانون البالغ عدد سكانها 30 ألفا في محاولة لتقويض الهجمات الصاروخية على المناطق الحدودية، ولقد نجح القناصة الإسرائيليون وسلاح الجو في منع رجال المقاومة من إطلاق قذائف RBG وزرع العبوات الناسفة على جانب الطرقات.

ونتيجة للإحباط الذي عثرى رجال المقاومة بسبب الغطاء الجوي الذي تمّ تزويده لقوات الجيش التي تقوم بعمليات دهم وتفتيش في وسط مدينة بيت حانون، لجأ المقاومون إلى إرسال إحدى الفتيات للقيام بعملية تفجيرية. ولقد شكّ الجنود بأمر الفتاة عندما اقتربت منهم وطلبوا منها التوقف لكنها تجاهلت نداءاتهم وقامت بتفجير الحزام الناسف على مقربة من الجنود، حيث استشهدت الفتاة في العملية التفجيرية التي هزت المنازل وأسفرت عن إصابة العديد من الفلسطينيين بجروح، كما أصيب جندي إسرائيلي بجروح طفيفة من جراء الشظايا المتطايرة من الانفجار وتمّ نقله إلى مركز سوروكا الطبي في بئر السبع لتلقي العلاج.

ولقد أعلنت حركة الجهاد الإسلامي مسؤوليتها عن العملية الاستشهادية، وتمّ التعرف على هوية الفتاة البالغة من العمر 18 عاما وتدعى ميرفت مسعود وهي طالبة في جامعة غزة الإسلامية.

ولقد جاءت هذه العملية في أعقاب الأحداث المثيرة التي شهدتها بلدة بيت حانون في نهاية الأسبوع وذلك عندما لبت مئات الفلسطينيات النداء الذي بثته محطة راديو محلية تابعة لحركة حماس، حيث خرجن في مسيرة نحو خط المواجهة لفك الحصار عن 60 مسلحا كانوا محتجزين في مسجد البلدة من قبل جنود المشاة والقوات المدرعة. ولقد تمكن معظم المسلحين من الهرب أثناء الفوضى التي عمت المكان وشوهد رجلين مسلحين يرتديان لباس النساء الإسلامي بين حشد النساء على حد زعم الجيش.

ولقد انتقدت الحكومة الإسرائيلية استخدام النساء كدروع بشرية ولكنّ الحكومة التي تتزعمها حركة حماس امتدحت النساء كبطلات وشجعت نساء أخريات للانضمام إلى صفوف المقاومة.

وفي صباح يوم الاثنين أطلقت طائرة إسرائيلية صاروخا على سيارة ركاب صغيرة كانت متوقفة في مخيم جباليا للاجئين، وقالت المصادر الطبية الفلسطينية إن الغارة أدت إلى استشهاد طفلا في الخامسة عشرة من عمره وفتى في العشرينات، كما جرح عدد من الفلسطينيين بينهم طفلا في السادسة من عمره حيث وصفت حالته بالخطيرة.

The following table shows the renderings of some sensitive items as they appeared in the proposed TT translation:

Table (6) Emotive ST Lexis & their TT Equivalents

Source Text emotive lexis	Target text equivalents
- a female suicide bomber	فتاة فلسطينية تفجر نفسها بالقرب من جنود إسرائيليين.
- troops operating in Beit Hanoun	القوات الإسرائيلية المتوغلة في بيت حانون
- IDF	الجيش الإسرائيلي، قوات الجيش الإسرائيلي
- five Palestinians were killed	استشهد خمسة فلسطينيين
- operation Autumn Clouds	عملية غيوم الخريف العسكرية
- Israeli territory	الأراضي الإسرائيلية
- Gaza terrorists	رجال المقاومة الفلسطينية
- gunmen	رجال المقاومة
- the woman was killed in the attack	مما أدى إلى استشهاد المرأة
- suicide bomber	الاستشهادية

The renderings in the TT are equivalent to most lexis that appeared in the five issues surveyed. In brief, the above proposed translation is congruent with the commission, the readership and the policy of the institutional editing.

4.7 Conclusion

After surveying some emotive lexis in the Israeli news report with their translations, one can reach the conclusion that Israeli newspapers draw heavily on affective and evaluative lexis that express ideological implications. Negative tones are used to describe the Palestinians, whereas positive tones mark the Israelis. In transferring ideologically sensitive issues into Arabic, most students turned to neutral translation. Translating ideologically sensitive terms is challenging and the translator has to capture the semantic and the ideological meanings. Formal equivalence and faithfulness were unworkable in sensitive texts especially if the translator approaches the ST with no trust. This occurs in sensitive contexts such as warfare in which events coverage is relayed in a way that fits with the ideology and the perspective of the institutional editing. In this case, s/he has to negotiate context, particularly the relation between the two cultures and agents of power involved. Therefore, faithfulness becomes a relative concept where reality and truth of the ST have to be questioned. We close the chapter with the following results:

- 1- The process of translating the news report from English into Arabic was limited by three factors. These are: the ideology of the translators, the audience of translation (the readership) and the policy of the publishing institution (Al-Quds paper). The translators, who are Palestinians, have a complete image about viewing the world. The audience refers to the Palestinian readership who definitely

resist any translation that marks them with negative views. Al-Quds publishing institution is neutral as it is subject to direct Israeli censorship.

- 2- Dynamic equivalence was adopted by the students, whereas formal equivalence was unworkable. This is due to the fact that the ST is loaded with ideologically motivated lexis. In this sense, the translators responded to the commission of the translation, that is to translate for the Palestinian readership.
- 3- The students employed certain strategies of translation. These include:
 - a- self-editing, for instance, turning the term 'female bomber' into 'فدائية'.
 - b- neutral-editing, for example, transforming the term 'IDF sniper' into 'قناصون من قوات الجيش'.
 - c- Two kinds of mediation were employed. Minimal mediation occurred in less sensitive issues, for instance the speech delivered by Israel's Defense Minister. Maximal mediation appeared in points of high sensitivity, for example, issues related to the female suicide bomber, terrorists and women partaking in resistance.
 - d- Domestication: The majority of the students turned to domesticating some items in the TT, that is they rendered lexis

into their ideologically charged target equivalents, for example, the term 'suicide bombing' was transferred into 'عملية استشهادية'.

- 4- Highly emotive issues in most nervous sites occurred when the reporter commented on women taking part in the resistance. The report states that the 'terrorists' resorted to sending a woman because they were frustrated by cover provided to troops. In rendering this news item, most of the students used evaluative clichés, such as 'claimed', 'according to Hebrew newspaper', 'according to the reporter' etc. These sensitive clichés discredit the validity of the source. Other renderings correspond to the original.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

The thesis tackled a novel problem in translation. The mass media play a crucial role in forming our points of view towards many social and political issues. Managing in translating journalistic texts deviates from the usually agreed-upon approaches to translation in that the translator infringes on the sovereignty of the ST and uses it as a cover; s/he adjusts, alters, mediates, deletes without adhering to the SL text. By doing so, the end product is expected to be different from the original. The presumed objectivity and neutrality of the translator are questionable. The subjectivity of the translator is due to the political and ideological affiliations which often conflict with those of the author of the source language text.

The thesis studies text type, emotiveness, thematic structures in the construction and translation of highly sensitive combats. The researcher has been conscious of this problem due to the manipulative process of reporting news events. Palestinian translators often pose in the process of translating ideologically motivated and sensitive texts. In this case, translators often resort to managing. Managing in translation is a technique used to circumvent the ideology reflected in a given text. It reveals the translator's ideological orientations and the different linguistic choices s/he opts for to convey a certain message to a resisting audience.

Israeli media writers consciously produce effective texts making use of modes of staging, such as text hybridity, thematization, passivisation and

activisation, titling and lexicalization. They resort to manipulative strategies which help create effective news reports that address one perspective and appeal to their readers and the public opinion. To produce a communicative text, Israeli journalists abide by strategies that control text production. First, they use ideological lexis loaded with negative overtones to describe the Palestinians, whereas they describe the Israelis with lexis that legitimate whatever they do. Secondly, they play upon the syntactic arrangement of the sentence, for example, they frequently use the active in situations which deal with the Palestinians as aggressors and attackers. The passive, very often, is chosen when the Palestinians are pictured as innocent civilians. Thirdly, they mainly apply shifting text type focus; they use the through argumentative type to convince the reader and the public that their actions in the Gaza Strip are warranted. These manipulative strategies are invested in order to fit with the overall policy of the Israeli editing institution based on the assumption that Israel has the legitimacy to end the Palestinian rockets to defend its people. The translator's intervention in the source text is sometimes inevitable, especially when rendering sensitive texts.

The section devoted to text type negotiates the shifting rhetorical purpose of the text in translation. Translation problems have been highlighted due to the different shifting modes of narration involved. The majority of the students were unable to render the implicit argumentative text type focus into an explicit text type focus in the TT, whereas they preserved explicit text type. However, the translators did not succeed in

transferring ideologically charged words and sensitive lexis into target language equivalents that appeal to the readership. They turned to formal equivalence as their training program emphasizes formalism in non-contextualized translation. Palestinian translators of ideologically motivated texts are unaware of the fluctuations that occur within the text when uncommissioned.

When compared with the target text norms of staging that mark Al-Quds paper, analysis reveals that Israeli media discourse writers are good at making use of thematic structure to create effective and communicative texts that address one point of view. In translation, the students followed the principal pattern VSO of the target language. However, in rendering points of nervousness that employ the passive-active voice, such as the issue of killing the Palestinian man, the majority of the translators (that constitutes 70 %) maintained the thematic structure of the source text; the others turned the passive into active.

As translation has been contextualized in the last section, the majority of the students responded to the translation commission and produced translations which are different from those of the previous sections. These students came up with neutral translations that meet the institutional editing policy of the paper; others adopted self-editing; they produced translations that appeal more to the Palestinian readership.

Translation choices are determined by certain constraints. Shifting text type is the most decisive factor that determines the translator's choice

and decision making. In such a case, the translators did not pick up a translation technique that fit with the shifting modes of narration. Since the news texts address sensitive points, the translators rendered them with similar effect in the target language. The thematic structure also controls translation choices. The students did not maintain the thematic structure of the original in terms of word order, but they preserved the linguistic features of the original in terms of order of paragraphs, framing devices etc. Again, contextualizing translation is the best solution for these dilemmas. In rendering Israeli news texts that deal with the Gaza incursion, the Palestinian translators employed two methods of translation: formal and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence was, very often, adopted in transferring texts in which translation has not been contextualized. The training program and testing trainees emphasize formal equivalence; therefore, the students are not expected to assume any responsibility over the ST. Quite to the contrary, the students used dynamic equivalence as the translation commission has been defined. In this case, they employed different manipulative translation strategies, such as self-editing, neutralizing, reordering, deletion of certain lexis and opposition.

The research arrived at the following conclusions:

- 1- Israeli texts reflect awareness of the manipulative strategies of staging discourse, such as linearization and thematization, effective modes of narration, passivisation and activization. Text producers make use of these manipulative strategies in order to build up

communicative news texts that can not only adhere to the government policy but also address the public.

- 2- Israeli media writers encode lexical items which are ideologically motivated. They select lexis that serve their point of view.
- 3- In reporting news events concerning the Israeli incursion into the Gaza Strip, Israeli media writers do not stick to a pure narrative style. Instead, they prefer to use the implicit through-argumentation. This mode of narration is congruent with the objectives of the incursion. In other words, the through argumentative text type focus is required to achieve the goals of the Israeli incursion into Gaza. In rendering such texts into Arabic, the students were not able to capture argumentation, especially the implicit type.
- 4- In translating sensitive political texts on the Gaza incursion by Palestinian students, the translators adopted formal equivalence in two news reports, that is they preserved the ideologies manifested in the source text. By contrast, the same students adopted dynamic equivalence in transferring a political text into Arabic when the translation commission has been defined (the instructions for translation have been provided to the students by the researcher).

- 5- The dynamic equivalence method of translation seems to be the most widely employed method in translating informative news texts impinged with ideology when the translation commission is defined.
- 6- Translators modified, mediated and ret-translated the components of the source text, but preserved report details like names, places and incidents.
- 7- The translation program in which the students are trained emphasizes formal equivalence in non-contextualized translation. The majority of the students adopted the formal translation, especially when the translation commission has not been determined.
- 8- The majority of the students resisted points of tension in the ST that have to do with land, occupation and resistance, especially in commissioned translation, but they were unable to do so in non-commissioned translation. They were unable to resist the ideological components of the ST and maintained the implicit text type, especially the counter-argumentative type.

5.2 Recommendations

The thesis puts forth the following suggestions. It is hoped that these suggestions will be useful for other researchers who are interested in Israeli media discourse and translation.

- 1- In translating sensitive texts, it is necessary to determine the translation commission, the purpose of translation and the audience, otherwise the target text will very likely be badly received.
- 2- Translators should be aware of text type and the shifting types within the text, particularly the implicit text type focus; when they do not, they would come up with unnatural and unacceptable translation that does not meet the target text requirements.
- 3- Translators from English into Arabic should be aware of the differences in thematic structures and the principal grammatical categories that characterize these languages.
- 4- In transforming highly emotive and evaluative news reports, the dynamic equivalence seems the best option, whereas formal equivalence is, more often than not, unworkable.
- 5- Politics-oriented journalistic reportings frequently embed and mirror the policy of the country in which they are published. They should not be taken at face value when translated. Rather, managing them is a better alternative.
- 6- The thesis highlights the importance of applying manipulative translation strategies. Intervention is often practiced in dealing with issues of high sensitivity in political discourse.

- 7- Journalese uses a rich inventory of lexical items that can be managed by the translator. They have a political and ideological charge: terrorist, freedom- fighter, IDF, Israeli territories, etc.

Finally, this study has addressed managing and emotiveness in Israeli media discourse. Other researchers could study how the Palestinian media invest managing categories (in)effectively.

The study ends with a piece of advice for Palestinian translators of Israeli political news texts: not to translate literally, but rather to feel free and adopt the dynamic equivalence as literal translation of news texts never meets the expectations and the perspectives of the Palestinians or the guidelines of Palestinian newspapers.

Bibliography

- Abdalla, A. (1995). *"Aspects of Ideology in Translating Literature": Babel* 45/1 pp. 1-16.
- Abrams, D. & Hogg, M. A., (Eds.) (1991). **Social Identity Theory: Contrastive and Critical Advances.** New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Adas, D. (2004). **Staging and Monitoring in Arabic and Non-Arabic Media Discourse.** (Unpublished Master's thesis). An-Najah National University, Palestine.
- Al-Hamad, M. (1990). **Political Discourse Analysis.** Unpublished Master's thesis, Yarmouk University, Jordan.
- Al-Shamali, M. M. (1992). **Managing in Translating English Journalistic Texts.** (Unpublished Master's thesis). Yarmouk University, Jordan.
- Anderson, R. C, Reyonlds, R. E., Schallert, D L. & Goetz, E. T. (1977). *"Frameworks for Comprehending Discourse". American Educational Research Journal* 14/ 367-81.
- Beaugrande, R. D. (1984). **Text production: Towards a Science of Composition .** Voll. 11 in the Series Advances in Discourse Process. New Jersey: Ablex Publishing Corporation.
- Beaugrande, R, D. & Dressler, W. U. (1981). **Introduction to Text Linguistics.** London: Longman.

- Bignell, J. (1997). **Media Semiotics: an Introduction**. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Britton, J. (1963). '*Literature*', in J. Britton (Ed.) **The Arts and Current Tendencies in Education**. London: Evans.
- Brown, G. & Yule, G. (1983). **Discourse Analysis**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Danes, F. (1974). '*Functional Sentence Perspective and the Organization of the Text*', in F. Danes (Ed.), **Papers on Functional Sentence Perspective**. Prague: Academia.
- Dressler, W. (Ed.). (1978). **Current Trends in Textlinguistics**. New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). **Language and Power**. London: Longman.
- Farghal, M. (1993). '*Managing in Translation: A Theoretical Model*'. **Meta** 38/2, 257- 267.
- Gee, J. (1990). **Social Linguistics and Literature: Ideology in Discourse**. London: Falmer Press.
- Ghazala, H. S. (1995). *Stylistic Translation: English Arabic* . **Translation** 1/2, 7-35.
- Greenbaum, S. & Quirk, R. (1990). **A Student's Grammar of the English Language**, Longman.

Grice, P. (1975). *Logic and Conversation*, in P. Cole & J. Morgan (Eds.)

Syntax and Semantics 3: Speech acts. New York: Academic Press.

Grimes, J. E. (1975). **The Thread of Discourse.** The Hague: Mouton.

Gut, E. A. (1991). **Translation and Relevance: Cognition and Context,**
Oxford: Blackwell.

Hatim, B. & Mason, I. (1990). **Discourse and the Translator.** Longman:
London.

Hatim, B. (1997). **Communication Across Cultures: Translation Theory
and Contrastive Text Linguistics.** UK: University of Exeter Press.

Hatim, B. & Jeremy, M. (2004). **Translation: An Advanced Source
Book.** London & New York: Routledge.

Halliday, M. (1967). *"Notes on Transitivity and Theme in English"*, Part 2.
Journal of Linguistics 3, pp. 199-244.

Hervey, Y. & Higgins, I. (1992). **Thinking Translation.** London and New
York: Routledge.

Kress, G. R. (1985). **Linguistic Process in Sociocultural Practice,**
Victoria: Deaken University Press.

Katz, J. (1980). *'Chomsky in meaning'*. **Language** 56: 1-42.

Lefevere, A. (2004). **Translation, Rewriting and the Manipulation of
Literary Fame .** Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education
Press, Preface, 39.

- Martin, J. R. (1985). **Factual Writing: Exploring and Challenging Social Reality**. Victoria: Deakin University Press.
- Mason, I. (1994). *'Discourse, Ideology and Translation'*, in R. de Beaugrande, A. Shunnaq, & M. Heliel, (Eds.). **Language, Discourse and Translation in the West and Middle East**. Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- MacCuire, S. B. (1980), **Translation Studies**. London: Methuen and Co.
- Baker, M. (1992). **In Other Words. A Course Book in Translation**. London & New York: Routledge.
- Nash, W. (1980). **Design in Prose**. London: Longman.
- Newmark, P. (1981). **Approaches to Translation**. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- _____. (1989). **A Textbook of Translation**. New York & London: Prentice Hall.
- Nida, E. A. (1964). **Toward a Science of Translation**. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Nida, E. A. and Taber, C. (1974). **The Theory and Practice of Translation**. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Niranjana, T. (1992). **Sitting Translation: History, Post-structuralism, and the Colonial Contexts**. Berkeley, Los Angeles & Oxford: University of California Press.

- Nord, C. (2003). *Function and Loyalty in Bible Translation*. In M. Calzada-Perez (Ed.) **Approaches of Ideology** (pp.89- 112). Manchester: St. Jerome.
- Osgods, C. (1971). **Where Do Sentences Come From**. (pp.497- 552). Steinberg & Jakobovits (Eds.).
- Peter, R. W. (1998). **Telling Media Tales: The News Story as Rhetoric**. (Unpublished Ph. D Dissertation). University of Sydney, Sydney.
- Reiss, K. (1976). **Text-Types, Translation Types and Translation Assessment**, (in A.Chesterman (ed.) 1989), pp. 105-150.
- Roger, T. (1991). **Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice**. London: Longman.
- Schaffner, C. (1996). *From 'good' to 'functionality appropriate': Assessing translation quality*. In C. Schaffner (Ed.) **Translation and Quality** (pp. 1-6). Philadelphia: Multilingual Matters.
- _____. (1998). *Action Theory of Translational Action*. In M. Baker (Ed.) **Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies** (pp. 3-5). London: Routledge.
- Scirto, L. (1977). *Textual Competence: Preliminary analysis of orally generated texts*, **Linguistics**, 194: 5-34.
- Shunnaq, A. (1989). **Repetition in Arabic with Special Reference to Translation of Political Discourse**. (Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation) University of Manchester: Manchester.

- _____. (1992). **Monitoring and Managing in the Language of Broadcasting and Newspapers.** Irbid: Dar Al-Amal.
- _____. (1993). *Lexical Incongruence in Arabic-English Translation due to Emotiveness in Arabic*, **Turjman**, 2/2, pp. 37- 63.
- Shunnaq, A., Dollerup, C. & Saraireh, M. (Eds.), (1998). **Issues in Translation.** Irbid (Jordan): Irbid National University & Jordanian Translators' Association.
- Shunnaq, A. & Farghal, M. (1999). **Translation with Reference to English and Arabic: A Practical Guide.** Irbid (Jordan): Dar Al-Hilal.
- Simon, S. (1996). **Gender in Translation: Cultural Identity and the Politics of Translation.** London & New York: Routledge.
- Snell-Hornby, M. (1988). **Translation Studies: An Integrated Approach.** Amsterdam: John Benjamin's B.V.
- Sperper, D. & Wilson, D. (1986). **Relevance: Communication and Cognition,** Oxford: Blackwell.
- Trew, T. (1979). *Theory and Ideology at Work*, in Fowler, R., Hodge, B., Kress, G. & Trew, T. (Eds.). **Language and Control**, London: Routledge.
- Trosborg, A. (Ed.), (1997). **Text Typology and Translation.** Amsterdam: Benjamin's Publishing Company.

- Tymoczko, M. (2003). *Ideology and the position of the translator: In what sense is a translation 'in between' ?* In M. Calzada-Perez (Ed.) **A Propos of Ideology** (pp. 181-202). Manchester: St Jerome.
- Van Dijk, Teun A. (1985a). **Handbook of Discourse Analysis in Society**. New York: Academic Press.
- _____. (1985b). *Structure of the News in the Press*. In Van Dijk, T. (Ed.) **Discourse and Communication: New Approaches to the Analysis of the Mass Media** (pp. 69-93). Berlin & New York: Walter de Gruyter.
- _____. (1997). **Discourse as Social Interaction**. London: Sage
- Venuti, L. (1995). **The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation**, London & New York: Routledge.
- Werlich, E. (1979). **A text Grammar of English**. Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer.

Appendices

Appendix (1)

Assignment: 1

A text, a unit of communication and translation, is viewed as a vehicle for conventionalized goals and functions which are tied to a set of rhetorical modes, such as narrating, arguing or shifting from one type to another. Rhetorical purposes impose constraints on how the semiotic signs become a text, that is intended and accepted as a coherent whole, capable of carrying communicative intentions. The rhetorical purpose within a text serves to 'inform', 'persuade', uphold' ideology or to combine the three domains, i.e. the focus of a text may fluctuate between 'managing' (a form of evaluation) or 'monitoring' (a form of detachment). To explore these issues further and to assess their effect on translation, may I ask you, dear participant to translate into Arabic the following news text from Haaretz newspaper, October 5, 2006. It covers the events of killing 12 Palestinians by the Israeli forces in the Gaza incursion, following the capturing of an Israeli soldier and killing two near Karm-Salem Crossing, south Gaza.

IDF kills 11 militants, one bystander

HAARETZ OCT 5

By Amos Harel

Twelve Palestinians, including 11 armed members of terrorist organizations, were killed in Israel Defense Forces operations in the Gaza Strip this weekend. There were no IDF casualties.

Palestinians fired two Qassam rockets at Sderot Friday night, and one landed in the courtyard of an apartment building, wounding two people: a man, who suffered light to moderate injuries, and a child, who suffered light injuries. Several other people were treated for shock. The second rocket landed in an open area and caused no casualties.

Over the past week, there has been an increase in the number of rockets fired at Sderot and other Negev towns, and Defense Minister Amir Peretz yesterday ordered the IDF to step up its anti-rocket activity.

Meanwhile, the military censor permitted publication this weekend of the news that Hamas has successfully smuggled dozens of advanced anti-tank rockets - the weapons responsible for most of the IDF casualties in Lebanon this summer - into the Gaza Strip. The Russian-made rockets were smuggled into Gaza from Egypt.

The 12 Palestinians killed this weekend brings the total number of Palestinians killed in a stepped-up IDF offensive that began on Thursday to 20. Of these, at least three were civilians: a woman who was killed Friday morning - Zahariya Kadijah, 29, of the village of Abasan east of Khan Yunis - and a teenager and a child who were killed on Thursday.

According to Palestinian sources, Kadiah was killed by an Israeli sniper while standing outside her house. The IDF Spokesman's Office rejected this accusation, saying that she was killed by a stray bullet while soldiers were firing at armed men.

The weekend's events began Friday morning, when the air force launched missiles at a car carrying Hamas operatives near Beit Lahia in northern Gaza. The missile killed three of the fighters, including the head of Hamas's military wing in Beit Lahia, Imad al-Mokassi. According to the IDF, the three men were responsible for Thursday's launch of Qassam rockets at Sderot, and they were killed while on their way to fire additional Qassams at Israel.

Before dawn on Saturday, IDF soldiers and Hamas gunmen clashed in northern Gaza, near the ruins of the former settlements of Elei Sinai and Dugit, where the IDF has been operating all week in an effort to reduce the Qassam fire on Israel. A Hamas force fired a rocket-propelled grenade at an IDF bulldozer, and the Israeli troops, with assistance from the air force, opened fire in response. According to Palestinian sources, seven Hamas gunmen were killed in the incident - apparently by air force fire and about 15 were wounded.

Saturday afternoon, the air force launched missiles at another car in northern Gaza, this time one carrying members of Fatah's military wing. One Fatah operative was killed and another wounded in the strike.

In Rafah, on the Gaza-Egypt border, early Saturday morning, the air force bombed a house that, according to the IDF, hid an arms-smuggling tunnel underneath it. The IDF called the family and warned it to leave about half an hour before the attack, so no one was hurt in the strike.

In Abasan, near Khan Yunis, the IDF arrested several men Friday night, whom they turned over to the Shin Bet security service for questioning. Israeli troops withdrew from this area later in the weekend, though they are still operating in northern Gaza.

In response to the weekend's operations, an army source said: "The IDF has been operating in the Strip in a similar fashion for more than three months. Now, the operations are simply attracting more media attention."

Appendix (2)**Assignment: 2**

News reporters frequently tend to organize news items, beginning with the headlines and moving towards the news events, in sequential order in order to create effect on the part of the reader and maintain their intentions and perspectives. Thematising the utterances, i.e. placing the most salient entities in initial positions and before others, can also affect the meaning of the propositions. In other words, what is put first will influence the interpretation of what follows. To assess the effect created by thematic structure on the interpretation of discourse, may I ask you, dear participant, to translate into Arabic the following news text from the Jerusalem Post, November 13, 2006, as if it were to appear in Al-Quds paper. The news article reports some events of the Israeli incursion into the Gaza Strip, following the capturing of an Israeli soldier by the Palestinians near Karm-Salem Crossing.

Nov.13, 2006

IDF kills terrorist with Kassam launcher in Gaza

By Josh Brannon

IDF soldiers ambushed a Palestinian terrorist with a Kassam launcher in Beit Lahiya on Sunday morning, gunning the man down a short time after he fired a rocket at the western Negev, the army said.

Palestinian security officials, however, said a 16-year old civilian, Abdallah Abu Namous, was driving his donkey carriage when he was shot and killed.

They said Abu Namous had accidentally entered an area in the northern Gaza Strip used earlier by militants to fire rockets at Israel.

Two additional Kassam rockets struck the western Negev later Sunday evening, followed by a forth that landed in Sedrot on Sunday night. The first three rockets landed in open areas, but the fourth landed in a residential neighborhood and caused four people to go into shock.

Military sources said the rocket squads had been forced to rush their launches from sites deeper inside the coastal strip due to IDF's presence in the area and air-strikes from Israeli gun-ships.

The pressure had resulted in a marked decrease in the accuracy and frequency of the locally made missiles, the military officials said.

Meanwhile, Israel lifted overnight Saturday the full closure that had been in place around the West Bank and Gaza Strip since Friday morning.

The closure followed threats by terror organizations to step up the efforts to perpetrate suicide attacks to avenge a botched IDF artillery shelling meant for Kassam rocket terrorists that instead tore through a Beit Hanun apartment building and killed 19 civilians.

The closure was declared in response to 80 terror threats, approximately one- quarter of which were categorized as "specific".

The alert level nationwide remained at its maximum.

In the course of nightly counter-terror operations carried out in the West Bank, IDF soldiers captured two Hamas fugitives in Hebron before dawn Sunday, the army said. No soldiers were wounded in the arrest raids and the men were handed over to security officials for questioning, the army said.

Appendix (3)**Assignment:3**

The following news report is taken from the Jerusalem Post, Nov. 6, 2006. It covers the incident of 'Female bomber detonates near troops' during the Israeli incursion on the Gaza Strip. May I ask you, dear participant, to translate this report into Arabic as if it were to appear in Al-Quds Newspaper.

Female bomber detonates near troops

By **JOSH BRANNON**

NOVEMBER 6

A female suicide bomber blew herself up near troops operating in Beit Hanoun on Monday afternoon, the IDF said. One soldier was lightly wounded in the attack, and five other Palestinians were killed in separate incidents in northern Gaza as operation Autumn Clouds entered its sixth day.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Amir Peretz said on Monday IDF forces would remain in the northern Gaza Strip until the mission's objective had been achieved.

"The goals of the operations in Gaza are clear. We cannot take action just to please part of the public. We have to do what we do to stop the Kassams from reaching Israel," said Peretz, speaking at a Labor faction meeting.

"We will end the operation based only on security issues. It will end only when we have met our goals," Peretz continued.

"Don't believe anyone who says we have any other considerations. We don't want to stay in Gaza, we don't want to hurt the Palestinian people."

Despite the "significant operational achievements" of Autumn Clouds, one senior officer in the Southern Command said it was unlikely the military offensive would stamp out completely the firing of the makeshift missiles into Israeli territory.

One of three rockets launched by Gaza terrorists during the day landed near Kibbutz Yad Mordechai in the western Negev. No one was wounded, and no damage was reported in any of the attacks.

This alarming use of a female bomber against soldiers is a first since troops and armored forces raided the town of 30,000 last Wednesday in a bid to curb cross-border rocket attacks from the area. IDF snipers and Israeli air force missile strikes have succeeded in preempting cells of gunmen from attacking with shoulder fired missiles and roadside bombs.

Frustrated by the cover provided to troops conducting searches in the center of Beit Hanoun, the terrorists resorted to sending a woman. Troops became suspicious of the woman as she approached them, and called on her to stop. She ignored their calls and detonated the bomb some distance away from the forces.

The woman was killed in the explosion that shook homes in the area and injured several other Palestinians. A soldier was lightly wounded by shrapnel and was evacuated to Soroka Medical Center in Beersheva to receive treatment, the army said.

Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the suicide bombing, and relatives identified her as Mervat Masaoud, an 18-year-old student at Gaza's Islamic University.

The incident followed dramatic scenes in Beit Hanoun over the weekend when hundreds of women heeded the calls of the local Hamas radio station and marched into the line of fire to rescue some 60 gunmen besieged in the town's mosque by IDF infantry and armored troops.

Most of the gunmen managed to flee the scene in the ensuing chaos, and at least two gunmen could be seen wearing traditional Muslim dress in the crowd of women.

The IDF and government officials cried foul at what they called the shameless use of civilians to act as human shields, but the Hamas government praised the women as heroes and encouraged further female contributions to the resistance.

Earlier Monday, an air strike hit a minivan parked in the Jebalya refugee camp outside of Gaza City, killing a 15-year-old boy and a man in his 20s, and wounding several others, including a 16-year-old boy who was in serious condition, Palestinian hospital officials said.

جامعة النجاح الوطنية
كلية الدراسات العليا

تأثير التصرف على بناء الفكر الأيديولوجي وترجمته:
أحداث اجتياح قطاع غزة (2006) نموذجا

إعداد

احمد عبد الكريم مصطفى علي

إشراف

د. عبد الكريم دراغمة

د. رقية حرز الله

قدمت هذه الرسالة استكمالاً لمتطلبات درجة الماجستير في التطبيقات اللغوية والترجمة في
كلية الدراسات العليا في جامعة النجاح الوطنية في نابلس فلسطين.

2007

ب

تأثير التصرف على بناء الفكر الأيديولوجي وترجمته:

أحداث اجتياح قطاع غزة (2006) نموذجا

إعداد

احمد عبد الكريم مصطفى علي

إشراف

د. عبد الكريم دراغمة

د. رقية حرز الله

الملخص

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف على حيثيات مفهومي لغويين هما التصرف والعاطفية واثرا هما على إنتاج نصوص إخبارية ذات مواقف ساخنة وترجمتهما إلى اللغة العربية. حيث تظهر الدراسة طرق التلاعب بالألفاظ التي يوظفها الإعلام الإسرائيلي في نقل أحداث الاجتياح الإسرائيلي لقطاع غزة. كما وهدفت الدراسة إلى معرفة الاستراتيجيات التي يوظفها المترجمون في التعامل مع النصوص الإخبارية التي تحتوي على الفكر الأيديولوجي بالإضافة إلى القواعد المتبعة في ترجمة الخطاب الإعلامي المسوق بالأيديولوجية.

ولتنفيذ أهداف الدراسة تمّ تحليل ثلاثة مقالات إخبارية بالإضافة إلى بعض العينات من جريدتين إسرائيليتين: هارتس وجرولسم بوست (النسخة الإنجليزية) لعام 2006. تمّ تحليل المادة الإخبارية استنادا إلى النظرية البلاغية التي يحتويها النص الإخباري من حيث سرد الخبر بموضوعية أو الانتقال من سرد الخبر إلى مناقشته من ناحية جدلية (باسل حاتم 1997/1990). كما وتم تحليل المادة الإخبارية بناء" على نظريات تحليل الخطاب التي اقترحتها كل من (بوجرندي و درسler 1981 براون و يول 1983 مايكل هلاي 1976). لقد تطرق هؤلاء إلى دراسة تسلسل الخطاب ودوره في التأثير على القارئ.

وفيما يتعلق بالترجمة قام الباحث بتصميم استبيان تمّ فيه توزيع ثلاثة نصوص إخبارية من صحيفتي هارتس و جرولسم بوست (النسخ الإنجليزية) حول موضوع الاجتياح الإسرائيلي لقطاع غزة (2006) على 15 طالبا فلسطينيا يدرسون في برنامج التطبيقات اللغوية والترجمة في جامعة النجاح الوطنية في مدينة نابلس ليتم ترجمتها إلى اللغة العربية وبهذا الخصوص تم

تحديد الغرض من الترجمة في نصين إخباريين ليتم نشرهما افتراضيا في جريدة القدس. فالهدف من الترجمة هو معرفة النقاط الحساسة في النصين واستراتيجيات الترجمة التي تمّ استخدامها في نقلهما إلى العربية بينما تركت الحرية للمترجم في النص الآخر وذلك لمعرفة مدى التزام المترجم بحيثيات النص الأصلي.

تقع الرسالة في أربعة فصول: أولها تشتمل على المقدمة منهج البحث المعمول به ترتيب فصول الرسالة وما ذكره اللغويون والمترجمون عن إدارة الخبر الصحفي ونقله إلى لغة أخرى. ويعرض الفصل الثاني بناء النص وتأثير ذلك على الترجمة ويناقش قواعد تسلسل كتابة الخبر الصحفي مثل بناء المعلومات العنوان المبني للمجهول والمعلوم والصدارة في الكلام. كما وتمّ مقارنة قواعد تسلسل كتابة الخبر الصحفي التي توظفها جريدة القدس مع عينات من النصوص المترجمة. ويدرس الفصل الرابع المكونات الفكرية التي تميز نص إخباري ذو حساسية عالية حيث يبحث في استراتيجيات الترجمة التي تمّ توظيفها في تحويل مثل هذه النصوص إلى اللغة المستهدفة. كما تمّ مقارنة المفردات العاطفية الحساسة المنقولة إلى اللغة الثانية بتلك التي تستخدمها جريدة القدس ويبين الفصل الأخير نتائج وتوصيات الدراسة.

بينت الدراسة أن الخطاب الإعلامي الإسرائيلي يخاطب وجهة نظر واحدة تلك التي تؤثر في الرأي العام وتدعم الإسرائيليين وتصورهم في حالة دفاع عن النفس بينما تدين الفلسطينيين وتصورهم بأنهم محرضون على العنف. وهذا واضح من خلال التلاعب بالألفاظ وتراكيب الجمل الخبرية سواء "الظاهرة منها أو الضمنية وبالتالي فإن المترجم الفلسطيني من الإنجليزية إلى العربية يجد نفسه حيرانا بين الترجمة اللغوية التي تعكس وجهة النظر الإسرائيلية أو الترجمة التأويلية التي توفي بغرض الترجمة. وبهذا الخصوص فإن سياسة المؤسسة الإعلامية الترجمة الذاتية وجمهور الترجمة والمجتمع جميعا تلعب دورا كبيرا في تحديد قرارات المترجم واستراتيجيات الترجمة. واستنادا إلى هذه العوامل وعندما يتم تحديد الغرض من الترجمة يلجأ المترجمون غالبا إلى توظيف الترجمة التفسيرية في نقل مادة النص الأصلي إلى اللغة المستهدفة.

This document was created with Win2PDF available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>.
The unregistered version of Win2PDF is for evaluation or non-commercial use only.
This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.