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DEDICATION

First and last, sincere thanks and praise to the Almighty God who has given me strength to accomplish this work. I dedicate this modest dissertation to my beloved parents who were the reason behind my existence here today by providing me with love and support.

To my dear grandparents,

To my dear sisters and brothers,

To my cute nephews and nieces,

To all my relatives

To my dear friends, Fatiha, Zineb, Samiha, Ahlem, Fadia, Nassima, special one to my colleagues friends in the Department of English language, SARA, NOUR EL HOUDA, SARA and IBRAHIM whose friendships made life much easier over the last few years.

To my supervisor Prof. Dr. Djamel Goui for his helping and guiding through the whole work.

To all the family of English Department, teachers and students.

<div align="right">HADDA</div>

DEDICATION

 All praises to Allah, who helped me finish this work.

I would like to dedicate my dissertation:

To my lovely parents who always encourage, support and guide me to work hard to succeed in my studying and life.

To my lovely sisters: Iman, Asma, Issra, Ikhlass, Inass and my lone brother Oussama.

To the memory of my uncle Farid, and my aunt Emelkhair may their souls rest in peace.

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Finally I would like to dedicate this dissertation to all my friends of second year master translation and the other specialties.

<div align="right">

Nour El Houda

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Acknowledgments

List of abbreviations

SL: Source Language.

TL: Target Language.

ST: Source Text.

TT: Target Text.

PD: Political Discourse.

PDA: Political Discourse Analysis.

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis.

IR: International Relation.

J-p newspaper: Jerusalem- Post Newspaper.

UAE: United Arab Emirates.

AFP: Agency France Press.

BBC: British Broadcast Corporation.

*Our translation.

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Abstract

الملخص باللغة العربية

Introduction

For thousands of years, language has been discovered to serve the needs of humans and to facilitate communication among people all over the world. However, the use of language is not sufficient to transmit ideas, beliefs and thoughts between various cultures around the world, especially when cultural interference and global communication is in continuous rising. Thus, the necessity and demand for translation turned into a global need in order to make peoples who belong to various societies, and have different backgrounds understand each other. Since English has become an international lingua franca, the demand for translation has risen particularly in the field of politics. Consequently, it is considered a fundamental part of international negotiations, struggles, and political debates where such speech of political leaders or even sensitive terms especially the ones related to the Palestinian Cause translated into another language. However, these sensitive terms and speeches are not always translated successfully, which may lead to conflicts and provoke wars and even the tension of diplomatic relations between nations as a result of translator's ideology. For this reason, it was this issue of thinking that raise the question: why terms related to the Palestinian Cause are not always translated successfully into English?

1. Background of the study

English as an international lingua franca has been widely used in many fields of modern life such as economics, trade, culture, politics and other fields. Hence, translation is considered as the most demanding task and a significant international matter especially the political translation. It is never only a matter of dealing with mere words, for anyone interested in the way language is used in the world of politics. Contemporarily, political translation is the most complicated translation field, as per the intervention in the source text and the ideological manipulation that lead to distort the source text. When translators faced by sensitive terms that attempt

to deform what they believe in, they adopt particular strategies in order to avoid rendering sensitive terms as intended in the source text on purpose or unintentionally. For this reason, many studies have been carried out especially on the translation of media text. Ali (2007) explains how the media of Zionist Entity used different manipulative strategies in reporting the raids of Zionist Entity on Gaza Strip in 2006, by examining the way how translators deal with sensitive contents with ideology in the reports. There are many master dissertations and theses that have dealt with the topic of political translation and manipulation in the translation of political texts which cause mistranslation; one written by Lasse Hansen entitled "translation of political speeches", another one entitled" Ideological traces in translation" by Ghadeer Jamal Shabana. The other entitled "The Impact of Ideology on Rendering News Items among Arab Translators" by Isamil Khalil Ashubbak. Besides a huge number of books; for instance the one written by Paul Chilton entitled "Analyzing Political Discourse; Theory and Practice", and the other one with Christina Schaffner entitled "Politics as text and talk".

2. Statement of the problem

Translation is a special skill, professionals work hard to develop it, because it is not easy to translate a text, discourse or even terms from one language into another, due to the large differences between languages especially when it comes to political translation, that is loaded with sensitive terms and ideological backgrounds of the translators. In this context, the problem that the dissertation investigates is the impact and influence of translator's ideology on shaping the international relations.

3. Significance of the study

The findings of the study are significant in the field of translation and political translation in particular, for translation students, novice translators, and readers. It is useful for translators who deal with political sensitive expressions in order to help them avoid mistranslation results from ideological manipulation of the

source text that can affect international political ties. Also, it can enrich the knowledge of the Arab translators about the strategies used by foreign ones to render Palestinian terms according to their ideology. It is also benefit for new researchers to discuss issues related to Palestinian Cause. Finally, the dissertation is important, because it attempts to point out the impact of mistranslation which results from ideological manipulation of the source text on shaping the international political ties.

4. Objective of the study

The main aim of this study is to explore and investigate the impact of translator's ideology on shaping the international political ties particularly in the Middle East. Also, it aims at analyzing the English translation of the terms related to Palestinian Cause rendered by translators of foreign news agencies, in order to know why these terms are not translated successfully into English. Finally, it aims at identifying the translation strategies adopted in rendering these expressions.

5. Rationale

This study is conducted for the following reasons:

-The need for more kind of this research.

-To have an amount of knowledge about how the foreign translators translate into English the expressions that have to do with the Arab issues, especially the Palestinian Cause.

-Raising awareness about the negative effects of translator's ideology especially in Arab countries.

6. Research questions

The current study attempts to answer the following main question:

-Why terms related to Palestinian Cause are not always translated successfully into English?

In order to answer the previous main question, the following sub-questions are suggested to be asked and answered:

1. To what extent could mistranslation results from ideological manipulation of the source text influence the international political ties?

2. What are the consequences and impacts of mistranslation?

3. What are the strategies used by translators to render terms related to the Palestinian Cause with sensitive content?

7. Research Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

- Translators serve certain goals that are in line with their companies, parties, and ideologies.

-Ideological manipulation of the source text leads to mistranslation on purpose.

-It is assumed that mistranslation whether intentionally or unintentionally can be one of the reasons in the emergence of conflicts between countries.

-Adopting translation strategies by the West is not always successful for translating sensitive terms related to Palestinian Cause.

8. Research methodology

The current study is a comparative analysis between the source text and target text, in which the source text is Arabic and the target one is English. The adopted method is used to analyze the English translations of the Palestinian sensitive terms in order to investigate them and to achieve the purpose of the study.

9. Limitation of the study

The main limitation of this study is time; more time would allow analyzing

political speeches delivered by Israelis side. Another limitation is the results of the study cannot be generalized to all translators in the world. Unavailability of books related to our topic. Whereas there are many issues in the Arab world like Syrian conflict, the study is limited to Palestinian Cause only.

10. Structure of the dissertation

This dissertation is basically divided into two main parts: theoretical part and practical part. The first part is composed of two chapters. The first chapter introduces definitions of translation and its types; also it highlights the problems faced by translators and interpreters when rendering political speeches, in addition to the strategies adopted to avoid these problems and difficulties. Then it gives a brief definition to mistranslation and describes its main causes by giving examples. Next, it presents the concepts of politics, political discourse and its characteristics, and finally, it gives an overview about international ties. The second chapter tackles translation and politics and political translation. Also, it explains the notion of ideology and translation, and then; it moves to show the role of translation in provoking wars. After that, it deals with theories of translation and their relation with international relations. The second part is the practical one. It is concerned with describing the methodology adopted in this study. Then, it goes to analyze the patterns collected from different foreign news agencies. Thereafter, it discusses the results of analysis. The dissertation ends with a general conclusion, recommendations and Arabic summary of the entire dissertation.

11. Definition of key terms

1. Shaping the international political ties: The case when countries establish diplomatic, economic, political, and legal relations with other countries in the world in order to serve mutual interests and to maintain their powers and status among other countries.

2. Palestinian Cause: This term indicates the ongoing struggle between Palestinians and the Jewish that is dated back to the mid-20th century, when Jewish started immigrating to Palestine. Also, it is considered the most important and sensitive cause for the Arab and Muslim peoples, moreover; it is an international issue.

4. Translator's ideology: It is a set of ideas and beliefs of translator that is taken into consideration when he tends to falsify, manipulate, or change the source text in order to make it in accordance with his country's beliefs.

5. Translator's cultural and political affiliations: When translators connected with their countries policies, beliefs, and ideologies during the translation process so as to produce the target text in line with their countries inclinations.

Theoretical Part

Chapter one: Translation, mistranslation, and international relations.

Introduction

This chapter will focus on defining the term translation and its types. Also, it tackles the problems that are faced by translators and interpreters during the translation of political discourse and the strategies applied to avoid these problems that can lead to mistranslation. In addition; it presents the definition of mistranslation and its causes. Add to this, it highlights politics, political language, discourse and its political characteristics, and then it moves to point out the terms discourse analysis, political discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. Finally, this chapter concludes with an overview about the international ties/ relations.

1. The concept of translation

Goui (2017) states that translation is a very old discipline dating back to the antiquity and practiced by ancient people; where some traces of translation practices have been found such as: the Hammurabi code from Mesopotamia and the Rosetta stone which was discovered by Jean François Champollion in Egypt and written in three languages, nevertheless; it has developed and taken various aspects of achievements over time, which makes it a demanding task in all fields of modern life. The current chapter shall give a number of different definitions have been selected from different scholar's point of views. The process of conveying a written text or message from one Language into another is called translation, whereas the process of rendering a spoken message is called interpreting.

The definition of translation draws a special attention to the main basis of translation. It includes the source language and the target language and it can be oral or written. Also, it is so based on the context and equivalence which plays

an important role in the bases of translation. In this context, Nida and Taber state (1969) "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style"(p.12).

Munday (2008) states the concept of translation which can be defined in different ways. First, it can be referred to as the field of translation in general, second, it can be referred to the product; a translated text, and it can be referred to the translation process. The process of translation includes a translator who changes the original language of the source text into another language of target text, i.e. changing the language code.

The term translation aims at conveying the meaning of the TL instead of transforming the words and grammatical forms of the original language. In this regard, Catford (1965) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (p.20). Catford has distinguished between the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. Moreover, he underlines the importance of equivalence.

Another explanation of translation is presented by Hatim and Munday (2004) define translation as "the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) into target language (TL)"(p.6). In this definition, they view translation from two (2) different points of views first, as a process when the translator transforms a text from SL into TL and second, as a product of the process of translation. Also, they implicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning and message.

One scholar emphasizes on the most notable definitions of translation which is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (Newmark, 1988, p.5). Newmark means by his definition that the meaning of a text should be similar to the aim of the author when it is

translated. The focus here is on the semantic level not on the syntactic level.

With reference to the above mentioned definitions, the purpose of the process of translation is to find the equivalent meaning in the target text (TT), and the focus is on the equivalent meaning because meaning is transmitted into the target language (TL), so the translators deal with the text as a whole unit which can be understood by audience.

1.2 Types of translation

Types of translation are divided into two parts, types of translation according to code and types according to mode.

-Types of translation according to code:

As cited in Munday (2008), the Russo-American structuralist Roman Jakobson proposed three forms of translation according to code (1959/2004) as follows:

-Intralingual translation or "rewording":"an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language".
-Interlingual translation or "translation proper":"an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language".

-Intersemiotic translation "transmutation "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems".

-Types of translation according to mode: written and oral

Oral translation is known as interpreting which is divided into four types as follows:

-Simultaneous interpreting: it is an interpreting in which the interpreter interprets what the speaker says immediately. It is used in international conferences and presidential speeches.

-Consecutive interpreting: in this type of interpreting, the interpreter interprets after the speaker finishes his speech. It is used a lot in the courts.

-Sight interpreting: it can be used for training, when the interpreter interprets the text orally by reading the text from the source language into the target language, in a way that can be understood by the audiences.

-Whispering interpreting: when the interpreter sits next to the speaker and interprets what is being said whisperingly. This kind of interpreting is used in a high class especially by China and Russia.

1.3 Translation problems

Translation is a hard task and a challengeable process to achieve, because it is difficult to translate a text from one language into another, as a result of large differences between languages; so translators may face many problems while translating.

Baker (1992) states that the non-equivalency is one of the important problems that generally faced by translators. Baker pointed out that the source language and the target language cannot be considered one Hundred percent, because translation occurs between two various languages culturally and linguistically, that is to say translators encounter problems that has a relation to the lack of equivalency completely.

Ray (2008) sees translation as a demanding task in modern-day. Inconsistency is one of the significant problems that Ray has raised. In addition, some components of language have sensitiveness and vagueness which make the transference from the source language into the target language difficult. Furthermore, he thinks that translation is translating feelings, ideas and style of the SL that makes translation an urgent need and not just an issue of rendering from the SL into the TL. Other difficulty concerning the translator's understanding of the SL is that there is no full similarity between SL and TL (Ibid).Moreover, he presents that translation cannot

be a sort of copy and paste, it is a creative process. This is the reason that makes the translator as a second writer.

Generally, Ray has discussed translation problems and mentioned other of them. First of all, the translator should comprehend the meaning of the source text. Secondly, the translator ought to know information on the SL and TL. Thirdly, translators should avoid word for word translation (literal translation), last and not least, translators should select the suitable word to make the target text seems like the source text.

Cicero as cited by Ray (2008) summarizes the problems of translation in that translators sometimes are faced by problems because of adopting word for word strategy which make them criticized. Similarly, when translators are obliged to change anything, they will be blamed of changing the formulation and arrangement of the ST. Cicero emphasized that the two previous translation strategies cannot be adopted every time. That is to say, that translators may be criticized and blamed of being either loyal to the source text or the target text.

Gopferich et al (2010) summarize the translation problems as following:

1-The accurate meaning of the SL is sometimes indirect and unavailable.

2-Translators may not found a reference book of meaning they may need.

3- It is difficult to translate when translators are faced by two languages and two distinctive cultures.

These difficulties may face translators at one time. During the process of translation, translators from time to time encountered by difficulty to translate some ST items, they suffering in trying to find a solution to that problems concerning political language, this may lead to translation failure which will have its own bad results as related to the political texts and the issues treated with are highly sensitive.

These problems can be categorized into three (3) major categories: number one related to the proficiency of the translator which is clear in political language. Number two has to do with linguistic and stylistic features of the ST and TT and that they have various systems. Number three related to the pragmatic level which translators often overlook.

Hicky (1998) speaks about two essential translation problems:

1-Translation is a pragmatic concept and translators should be able to realize the intended purpose by the author. That is to say the writer of the ST and the receiver of the TT are important to take into account in order to fill the gap between the cultures.

2-The second problem is that the translators should take into account both languages and contexts are different.

Generally, these problems are classified into different categories some of them have to do with linguistic and cultural understanding of the two languages, other difficulties related to the concept of equivalence and the lack of equivalency, some others have a relation with texts type and content, and others related to the language use. Also, these problems are more common in political discourse because there are two cultures and various audiences as two different stylistic and linguistic characteristics.

1.4 Translation strategies

The most famous and used translation strategy during history was word for word strategy (literal), which went back to Cicero and St Jerome's view. It is the act of translating exactly and accurately the source message without modification. In addition there is the free translation strategy it relies on the creativity of the translator where he does not stick to the source text (Shiyab 2006). Translators still encounter such problems and difficulties during their task, especially when dealing

with political contexts. As a result, they try to produce and suggest significant strategies in order to solve these problems.

In order to resolve ambiguity during translation, experts presented some strategies. As every text has its own language style and technical terms, it needs a specific translation strategy. Darwish (2008) sees that every translation situation needs a definite translation strategy, not only the text type. He also believes that the translator needs to adopt different translation strategies to fit different cases. Therefore the translator can use literal, semantic and communicative strategies in one translated text. At the same context, Newmark (1988) declares that the translator should have the adequacy to decide the convenient translation strategy in every situation; simply he means that translation has no specific system or discipline, which can be based on. Consequently translation is a creative practice no one can deny that it is a matter of decision making.

Since the translation strategy in need depends on the function of the source text, its outcome on the target text and its effect on the audience as well. In this regard, Venuti (2012) asserts that choosing any translation strategy related primarily to the understanding of the ST, in addition the translator has to treat the ST and not to lose the interest and attention of the audience informatively, in order to ensure successful communication.

Translation basically depends on changing and replacing terms by their equivalent units on the TL. In this regard, Schäffner (2004) defines substitution as a group of different procedures generally it is about deleting words and terms and replacing them with other words in order to indicate dissimilar meaning or different ideological meanings.

Many translators use canceling such information as a main strategy of political translation, by deleting some elements; words, sentences, or paragraphs. In this context, Schäffner (2004) declares deletion can be used at different levels with certain causes, such as thinking that some ideas are known and unnecessary, or

for ideological purposes of the translator (ibid).In other word Van Dijk (1988) asserts that decision making about the deletion of certain information is related to external and internal regards.

In close to deletion there is omission, which means omitting terms that have no equivalence in the target culture. Ivacovoni (2009) sees that omission means dropping words from the source language context while translation.

This strategy is considered as the result of the cultural clashes between the SL and the TL, it occurs frequently while translating from English into Arabic texts.

In the opposite there is addition, which is the case when the translator is obliged to add some details in order to render the message accurately. Schäffner (2004) states that adding some information that are not known by the target public is a necessary process; it is used in order to define the concealed thoughts relating to the ideological background. This addition may explain the hidden information deliberately, for instance some translators fabricate the reality of the Israeli offensive policy against the Palestinians.

Choosing the right strategy while translating is not an easy task at all, it needs experience and translator's knowledge. Hence the professional translator will assume the successful strategy accurately. It can be deduced that the translator has to adopt different strategies, in order to meet the difficulty and the complexity of texts, especially in the political ones.

2. Understanding mistranslation

  The first use of mistranslation was in 1651 (Merriam Webster).Bakker, Koster and Vanleuven-Zwart (2009) assert that mistranslation as the rendition of the ST values which should not be changed. Specifically, Murtisari (2013) defines mistranslation as the semantic deviations in the TT which are not pertinent to the purpose of translation, which occur as a result of misinterpretation and related to the translator knowledge accuracy.

The degree in which mistranslation has to be taken into account and how translators need to be dealt with depends on the purpose and the sensitivity of the original text as well as the consequences they may cause. In this context, Yang (2012) claims that the political texts are the most advanced type with high sensitivity; it has a specific strength policy orientation concentrating on imparting a country's political views to the world. As a result, political translation has a special sensitivity toward mistakes; even slight ones, if a political message were wrongly or intentionally translated the results could be catastrophic and affect the international ties. For example, the mistranslation occurred in the speech of the president of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan, when he delivered a speech with the president of America Donald Trump in the White House in 2017. Another mistranslation made by the secretary of the White House when mistranslated a French word "demand" into "ask", which may cause tension of relations between the two countries.

2.1 Causes of mistranslation

Yang (2012) declares that reaching the level of perfect equivalence is hard to attain. Hence, Translators may face the position of non-equivalence in translation. In this context Yang proclaims out some possible causes for the non-equivalence of political equivalence. One possible reason is that the translator does not understand the context, intertextuality and the ideological meaning of the speaker. On the other hand, Hatim (1997) asserts that the intertextual context of the concerned text is all the other related prior texts, which have to be revised in order to ensure the retrieving of the meanings the speaker, want to propose. Therefore, the translator's ignorance of previous information and related knowledge can distort his translation. Another possible reason of political non-equivalence following Yang is when the translator be not able to deliver directly the intended meaning of the expression to the target people, by using a comprehended and known language form. Apparently, the translator tries to look

for a convenient idiomatic expression (ibid). In the other side, Mossop (1990) believes that using idioms can diminish and reduce the comprehension of the ST and it is not always the right choice in institutional translation including political one, which could lead to mistranslation.

The other potential reason is Munday's (2010) evaluation theory. Munday presents equivalence from a significant angle, which assumes that the translator was less successful in distinguishing the true value of the attitudinal meaning (ibid).

3. Politics

Chilton (2004) defines politics as "a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it. Some states are conspicuously based on struggles for power; whether democracies are essentially so constituted is disputable. (p.3).

Based on Aristotle's premise that humans are all political animals, in which humans think and behave politically in the world of politics.

3.1 Political language

Political language is considered as a category of particular languages used in social sciences; it is related to the history of political thought. It is described as technical language in close contact with rhetoric, since this particular language can be seen as the terminological essence of many spoken genres. The field and goal of political language is appropriate for recording data and the truth about events (e.g. shedding light on important legal and regional changes and political events in the world, wars, treaties…..etc).The term of political language has to do with particular language of

political philosophy and political theory, since this term is used to form the descriptive theories of political phenomena. Sárosi (2011) states those political terms can be seen as secondary discourse originated from the primary discourse with reference to previous ideas. Strongly related to the language of politics, the language of diplomacy is the language of international relations, and its character is much related to the function it carries out in the international domain. Thus, diplomatic language and diplomatic tasks are intimately related to each other.

3.2 Discourse

The term discourse has different definition, Fairclough (1989) defines this term as "the whole process of interaction of which a text is just a part" (p.24). One year later, Hatim and Mason (1990) define discourse as "a mode of talking and thinking" (p.71)

Van Djik (1997) indicates that the term discourse is commonly a kind of spoken language. More accurately, discourse is grasped as a form of language use and social interaction.

From a semantic-linguistic perspective, discourse can be understood as a thing which makes a text into namely a text. Thus, discourse is what gives cohesion between sentences, in order to enable the reader to grasp one sentence based on the context of the previous sentence.

Chilton and Schäffner (2002) state that there are three general understanding of the term discourse. Firstly, discourse can be referred to general real-time utterances. Secondly, discourse can be referred to a number of real-time utterances seen as a single event of language, such as a political speech. Thirdly, discourse can also be understood as the totality of utterances in a society viewed as an autonomous evolving entity.

3.3 Political discourse

Chilton and Schaffner (1997) describe Political discourse as "a complete form of human activity" (p.207), this definition based on the understanding that politics cannot be conducted without language. Another brief definition of political discourse it is "a prominent way of performing politics" (Van Dijk, 1997, p.18). Political discourse may include misleading information, speeches of politicians, broadcasting programs, and newspapers.

Many translation theorists and linguists think that the mistranslation of political texts and speeches can be the first reason of provoking wars and conflicts between countries.

3.4 The characteristics of the political discourse

El Hadidi (2011) designs the political language features in three elements, which are:

The political discourse has simple sentences and expressions that do not exceed the subject, the predicate and the complement, which is enabling the politicians to communicate their messages in a clear, simple and direct way.*

The political discourse is characterized by the use of gestures, metaphors, paradox and similarities, which rarely exist in any other text. Consequently, these aspects are considered as one of the plans that influence the audiences.*Politicians resort to this feature when they want to engage their ideas, and make them convincing and influential.*

The political discourse is advantaged for using the collective pronominal references that sign for the group when we talk about positive aspects. When the politician refers to people of bad deeds the individual pronominal references are used instead. *

The political discourse is designed by the use of the reinforcement methods which are the most important feature in the political texts. These methods are:

First, repetition; the politicians repeat their significant points in order to get the audiences' mind. Second, association; links the ideas of politician with beliefs of the recipients. Third, confusion; when the speech of the politician become somehow complicated and confused for the audiences, by using uncommon expressions to convince the public that the speaker is the only one who can invite the audiences to trust him completely. *

The political texts are characterized by the use of quotation technique by mentioning the previous great achievements or the failure of a political party.*

Intimidation Technique is firstly used by Adolf Hitler. This strategy includes the future potentialities of specific country. Focusing on presenting fears first, then proposing solutions for them, and committing people to decide the appropriate choice. In reality all the choices were made by the politician himself.*

Sárosi (2014) argues that political terms are characterized first by the expressive function, which presents the meaning of expressed aims that are rooted in the scope of politics. The second function is the objective; it is the meaning of objective reason to influence people's mind, feelings, and actions. While the third is the symbolic function, it is the meaning that thoughts and feelings are expressed by political symbols.

Obeng and Hartford (2002) consider that rhetoric is an important aspect of political discourse, and rhetoric is the politician's ability to persuade his ideas, ideologies, or policies. Obeng and Hartford consider that political discourse is characterized by figurative language, which can improve the meaning and arouse emotions. In the other hand, Chilton and Schäffner (2002) see intertextuality as an inevitable figure of political text especially political speech. Consequently, the political translation of intertextual situations needs to be more accurate, since any misinterpretation or mistranslation may have catastrophic consequences in the world of politics.

3.5 Discourse analysis and political discourse analysis

It is important to give a clear idea about the meaning of discourse analysis (DA), before inspecting the definition of CDA adopted in the current study.

Discourse analysis as Stubbs (1983) states is "the study of meaning beyond the scope of a single sentence, but in text, paragraph and conversation and focuses on the way speakers construct meaning in larger communicative, rather than grammatical units". (p.1)

Political discourse analysis is a significant branch of applied linguistic, because it describes how language is used to transfer ideas and beliefs as well as influencing and tampering the audience minds and their attitudes. PDA is one of the most representative sub-branches of CDA, which uses its techniques of analysis. The studies of political discourse is related to the text and talk of professional politicians such as heads of states, premiers, governmental parties at the regional, national and international levels. Johnson (2002) emphasizes that political discourse analysis focuses on political debates, speeches, and sessions.

Critical discourse analysis means "discourse analysis with critical stances" which related to "real and often extended instances of social interaction that takes a linguistic form or a partially linguistic form"(Fairclough and Wodak, 1997, p.258).

CDA deals with the increase of political power and domination through political discourse including different resistance forms against such kinds of discursive dominance. Like this analysis searches for the results of social and political variance that emerges from domination. (Fairclough 1995; Van Dijk 1993).

Van Dijk (1997) explains how critical analysis disjoin the structure of the text to spot light on the hidden manipulation, misinterpretation, fabrication, and misinformation made by translators and others.

The ideological model of Van Dijk's (1998) represented in collecting discourse, context, and society. Van Dijk asserts that ideology can influence discourse which considered the most crucial social exercise. The analysis of parts of texts makes it

obvious how these parts affect society and the way that can be reproduced or challenged in society.

The model of Van Dijk focuses on the ideology of "groups or other collectivities"(Van Dijk, 1998, p.3). Van Dijk confirms that the ideological polarization of group ideologies can be visible in discourse whether with a good image in-group and their supporters' representation, which contains the assertion of positive activities/characteristics of the in-group members and the relief of their negative activities and characteristics, or with negative out-group and their supporters 'representation which encompasses underlining their negative activities/characteristics, and also the relief of their good activities/characteristics (ibid).

In the current study, the ideological model of Van Dijk's (1998) will be used to analyze specific ideological patterns that affect the public. Moreover, it analyzes if these ideological patterns are preserved or changed when translated into English. This model is chosen because it helps to realize the ideological polarization in discourse, and also can show how ideology influence discourse and predominant ideological parts of the text.

4. An overview about international ties/ relations:

The international relations have taken a place when people began exploring the world and interacting with other governments and cultures. The pioneer of international relations is Machiavelli (1532) as cited in Wilkinson (2007) states that the international politics is a stable struggle for power, where the sovereign who rules the state is committed to accumulate power and use it to defend and pursue the national interest. IR is a broad and complex topic for countries engaged in relationships with other nations. At the same context Goldstein and Pevehouse (2014) declares that IR is the branch of Political Science that present by the interactions between states and non-states in the international system.

Folarin (2012) asserts that the understanding of the concept of IR is divided into three levels; firstly it is understood as a course of study, which is today class study as a specialized Political Science where politics among nations is existed. Secondly as a situation, since IR presents the state of relation between two or more parties in separate national boundaries, which includes any face of interaction such as war, conflict, separation, settlement, treaty, cooperation, conference, and organization. Thirdly IR can be understood as a principle, which describes the state foreign policy, referring to a group of ideas that shape the public policy of a state. This policy describes the foreign policy of the state, international organization or region, which are formulated by either an International Department or a State department or Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The importance of international relations

-To avoid world wars: the 20th century witnessed two world wars which left a big destruction on humanity and materials. The study of international relations helps to analyze the states to live in the world of peace confidently.

-To understand defects of nationalism: The major cause of the 1st world war was intense of nationalism, because each state believes that the full problem is in its own national interest and forgot the international interest. IR teaches that nations must learn the basic factors of mutual trust and strong desire to stop any conflicts or struggles.

-Better world order: Study of international relations seek at better understanding of problems of world.

-It avoids international conflicts and assures international peace: It helps to understand the right value of joint security and disagreement which makes way for the new concept of world community.

Conclusion

This chapter is dealt with the definition of translation, its types according to mode and code; also it tackled the problems and obstacles that may encounter translators and interpreters when translating political discourses, by providing the strategies adopted by scholars to avoid these problems. Then, it presented a brief definition about the concept of mistranslation and its causes. After that, it went to present and discuss the terms politics, political language, discourse, political discourse and its characteristics, and then political discourse analysis. Finally, the chapter is concluded by an overview about international relations/ ties.

Chapter two: translation and politics, translation and war

Introduction

The current chapter talks about translation and politics, translation designs politics and power through media. Then, it goes to talk about political translation. After that, it tackles the concept of ideology with relation to translation. Also, the chapter is expository of how can translation contribute to the outbreak of wars, and the tension of international relations and diplomacy between nations. Finally, the chapter ends with a discussion by illustration about translation theories and their relation with international ties.

1. Translation and politics

Chilton (2004) declares that language and politics are closely connected at a crucial level, and the political activity does not exist without the use of language. Thus language has always been a very powerful tool, which imposes influence through translation. Since, translation gives languages the sense of power, in which the most used language in translation from or into, actually is the language of international relations and the most distinctive one internationally in the world of politics, such as English language.

Translation has become increasingly vital in the world of negotiations, struggles and conflicts. Furthermore, the idea of power demonstrates the influence transferred into action by political parties or institutions, in order to shape opinions to gain support and approval through the intended interpretation. This outcome can be realized only through the clever use of language, and translation as well; accordingly, Baker (2006) claims that translation determines that translators and interpreters have to participate in the resisting of avoid the aroused environment of violent and conflict, concerning the degree of sensitivity of both language and translation.

1.2 Translation designs politics and power through media

Translation became an international process due to the development of communication technologies and mass media as well. Hence the political figures are declaring speeches through media and through other technological devices, in which translation plays the prominent role. Basically, politics is presented through language; Chilton (1997) presents that even war declaration is mainly a linguistic process. In other word, Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) have explored the interaction between politics, media and translation, gathered under a common term which is the power of language. In addition, declaring that Journalists and media in general, extremely play the important role between the institutions' representatives and the public as well, entirely depends on media. While journalists translate some news from foreign countries, journalist as a translator screens, chooses, adds, deletes and adapts information in the original message, which contributes discharging some news version for the new target audience.

Accordingly, this process affects both; the public reaction and the strategies of the politicians, then the public remains unaware of these translating processes, since the journalist translator hides the translating process behind news reporting. Therefore, Scäffner and Bassnett suggest that scholars should arrange the study of journalists/translators' activity, in order to meet the relation between socio-cultural aspects and translation, basically taking into account the issue of fidelity between the ST and the TT (ibid).

In this regard, Schäffner and Bassnett declare that there are different ways through which translators can manipulate and control the content in order to sustain the intended interpretation and affect the receivers' reaction. This effect can be accomplished through the careful use of language. Consequently, the most obvious way to exert power through translation is to apply some strategies and lexical choices that present a different interpretation then the original according to the connotation that words have in the receiver's mind. Translation strategies that have to be applied to convince others can have greater

consequences, especially within media, which play a crucial role in circulating information and therefore can easily influence political actions and public opinions. Furthermore, the power of translation is not only limited to decide what information have to be conveyed, but also how can we render it smartly to the audience (ibid).

As Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) denote that the problem is not assessing and trusting the profession of journalist as a translator, but the problem is that the notion of equivalence applied during the translation of news does not serve the journalist's agenda. As a result, Schäffner and Bassnett try to investigate the role played by translation in international political communication through news reporting. In addition, seek to explore the invisible connection between politics, institutions, media and translation.

Panda (2013) generalizes the concept of political language by its interpretation is a complex process, in which state, public and media are the central artists in the political communication.

2. The Political Translation

"Politics involves reconciling differences through discussion and persuasion. Communication is therefore central to politics". (Hague *et al*, 1998. p3–4).States are presented by senior personalities and political figures who speak different languages, which invite them, embrace translation as a key of communication and acceptance, in order to create amiable ties among nations. Furthermore, translators and interpreters have to take into account the features of political language during translation, especially those related with governmental declarations. In this context, Schäffner and Bassnett declare that translation works a vital force in governments' policy through promoting and empowering the languages, moreover political translation policy has to handle its own political implication, the process that involves force or the threat of force.

Meetings between the political delegations and leaders of the international conferences and the political events need special use of the diplomatic and political language. In this regard, Sárosi (2014) asserts that political and diplomatic languages belong to the technical languages used in social sciences, and they are closed to the history of political thought, which are related with rhetoric, since these special languages considered as the terminological core of many spoken sorts. In addition, the political language is different from the diplomatic one; Political language is highlighting the political events in the world, wars and agreements and the important legal and territorial changes, while diplomatic language is used in the official occasions as the protocol language.

Hart (2000) proclaims that political expressions have an extrinsic value; they can be defined only in relation to the discourse in which the elements are. Hence, the political words cannot be analyzed in isolation, where the whole sentence and the entire discourse have to be regarded. During analyzing they have to be in their context. The primary function of these words is to set up a relationship; this fact raises the difference between these words and the rest of the context. In addition to the context, the sensitivity of the political language is a fundamental matter, Yang (2012) declares that political textual material is an advanced type of composition with a high political sensitivity, it has a strong policy direction regarding informing the political views of a given country to the world. Consequently, political translation does not endure mistakes, even slight ones, since the results could cause catastrophic international events. In reality it needs a specific language; academically Sárosi (2014) asserts that the scope of political text firstly needs the use of specific language; focusing on persuading; the target of a persuasive speech is to convince others with an idea or opinion. Thus the production of an effective persuasive speech is to construct the arguments as solution for a given problem. It is clear that the successful persuasion requires the art of argumentation, and the political arguments are designed by repeating

the same facts slightly by different aspects.

Political translation is extremely a powerful tool; it can be used as an Excalibur mean of communication, which aimed at comprehending between people. On the other hand, it can be used to arouse conflicts and wage war, as per the intention of the translator.

3. Ideology and translation

Ideology is the interest and beliefs of some ideas and principles, generally Bocock and Thompson states that "Ideology for its part refers to that part of culture which is actively concerned with the establishment and defense of patterns of belief and value" (1985, p.4).

The way authors produce compositions and the way translators translate them are affected by their ideologies at a high level. Consequently, the beliefs of translators and ideological motives influence their choice of lexis in which ideology can be considered as a crucial element when analyzing political translation. In this regard, Stawicki (2009) claims that there is a strong relation between politics and translation, which is the choice of words over others, the choice of events to be reported, the choice of logical strategies that should be used. The term ideology is understood by its political connotation and the reacts of its ideas, specifically Panda (2013) defines ideology as a very large concept which can include all political discourses and the discourses related to translation. Ideology can be political, socio-cultural and religious.

In recent translation studies the visibility of the translator has become a term that has a relation with the intervention done by the translator to manipulate texts to be appropriate to the target audience. The historical and cultural ideologies of the translator can intervene with the translation of political news.

Recognizing the ideology of the source text's writer is important as much as the importance of the translator ideology as well, and analyzing how much close

they are, which decide the need of manipulating of words and whether to maintain the message of the author or to change and render ideas according to the translator ideology and interpretation. In this context, Van Dijk (1995) states that scholars are widely practice in critical endeavor the ideological analysis of language and discourse in order to know and investigate the ideologies of the speaker and the writer.

Many scholars of translation studies have discussed the concept of invisibility of the translator which is the situation of the absence of the translator point of view; it is disappeared by his desire while translating the ST accurately without intervention or manipulation of words. On the other hand, Venuti (2004) claims that translator invisibility may happen if the translator worked hard when translating a text that doesn't emerge to the audience, this confirms why the translator is ignored in the society.

4. Translation and war

Footitt and Kelly (2018) state that the need of translation is deep-seated in warfare except civil wars, most wars are fought between countries speak and write in various languages. War relies on collecting and exchanging information, therefore translation is important to maintain information that is understandable to those who want to understand it. In addition to this; translation can be considered as a means of communication between people in the world and this is what is known as the traditional role of translation, but now as Goui (2017) states it is time for translation to play a non-traditional role which represented in translation war that can waged by translation by choosing words and manipulating to achieve a certain goal and this called the control of translation in engineering its war. This part will show the concept of translation from pacific war according to what mentioned above.

4.1   Discourse and translation

 Translation can be seen as a communication activity involves the meaning of negotiating, reinforcing or challenging power relations as well as discourse, but in this case the translated discourse has to do with the process of directing it in a peaceful way that shows the purposes of serving one nation without another.

Goui (2017) illustrates the following example from the book of "Arabs" the author mentioned:

"As the besiegers poured inside, the Franks offered to capitulate on term. At first Saladin demurred claiming that he had sworn "to take "Jerusalem by sword, reminding the Franks of the atrocities of 1099" (Anthony Nutting, 1964)

Goui (2017) explains that the verb "to take "can be translated into two meanings first "اخذ", second "استرجع", so the translation will be as follows:

"وعندما اندفع المحاصرون إلى الداخل اقترح الإفرنجة الاستسلام بشروط ففي أول الأمر مافتئ صلاح الدين يقول بأنه اقسم على اخذ مدينة القدس بحد السيف مذكرا الإفرنجة بوحشيتهم في عام1099"

"وعندما اندفع المحاصرون إلى الداخل اقترح الإفرنجة الاستسلام بشروط ففي أول الأمر مافتئ صلاح الدين يقول بأنه اقسم على استرجاع مدينة القدس بحد السيف مذكرا الإفرنجة بوحشيتهم في عام 1099"

 Goui states, if the verb "to take" translated into"اخذ" this will hide historical facts can put Saladin as unjust and can put the Franks as oppressed, but if the same verb translated into"استرجع" we conclude that Jerusalem originally was under the control of Saladin group, then it was controlled by the Franks, and then Saladin came to retrieve it. From this example and the two proposed translations, it can be said that translation involves in making certain opinion that may be aimed at controlling the other or supporting one party without another*(ibid).

5. Translation and peace war

It is another term mentioned by Goui (2017) in his article, peace war means the war which causes no human and material losses, and it is the war of different ideas and political or ideological orientation. Translation can contribute to the engineering of this type war by choosing the words that serve certain purposes of particular group, for more illustration Goui gives and explains the following example:*

"The raid outcome was 04 lives in Jericho"

It can be translated according to ideology as follows:

"خلفت الغارة على أريحا 04 قتلى"1

"خلفت الغارة على أريحا 04 شهداء"2

In the first translation the word (قتلى) expresses non-recognition of Palestinian resistance, but the word (شهداء) in the second translation expresses voice-recognition of Palestinian cause and resistance, therefore the dead in Palestinian cause is considered a martyr because he died in the name of duty and he differs from who died in a traffic accident or crime. Here war is indeed clear-sighted between the translation of the first option and the translation of the second option, the last one accuses the first of non- recognition of Palestinian cause and resistance, while the first accuses the second of adding a religious charge has not been mentioned in the source text. It can be said that when the context is ignored, translation becomes a funny and naïve process; and in this example the role of translation is seen to be part of shaping the course of war*(ibid).

Goui (2017) provides another example to express and show how the choice of words can take a part in leading to war:*

"The Arab spring countries have known a change"

It can be translated as the following:

1-"عرفت بلدان <u>الربيع العربي</u> تغييرا"

Or

2-"عرفت بلدان <u>الحراك العربي</u> تغييرا"

According to him: In the first translation, the translator used the term <u>الربيع العربي</u> and it is a literal translation of <u>the Arab Spring</u> which includes a positive support to what happens in the Arab countries, so this term was chosen because it is very lovable by human being. On the other hand, he used the term <u>الحراك العربي</u> as being more accurate, and to disagree with those who view the Arab revolutions were positive in all Arab countries and that revolutions have had a big negative influence on citizens in particular.*

To sum up, this war is waged by translation between two different trends; every party tries to contain as much supporters as possible.*

5.1 Translation and peace war engineering

  Goui means by this term, how translation plans to manage war between the various fronts in terms of ideology by maintaining equivalence between the source text and the target text, in this case; translation manipulates discourse and   choice of words which makes the reader or the receiver affected negatively*(ibid).

6. Translation theories and international political ties

 This part will talk about theories of translation and its relationship with international political relations, and how can apply these theories in the field of politics.

6. 1 Manipulation theory

As-Safi (2011) states manipulation is a theory adopted by a group of translation scholars known as "Manipulation School". This theory said that translation can apply a degree of manipulation of the whole source text or only to some parts of it to serve certain purposes.

"كيف تخطط الترجمة لإدارة الحرب بين الجبهات المختلفة والمتباينة ايدولوجيا ومرجعيا مع محافظتها على التساوي بين نص الانطلاق ونص الوصول فتقوم الترجمة بالتلاعب بالخطاب وفي انتقاء المفردات التي تفي بالغرض من اجل إبراز نزعة أ وإخفاء أخرى." قوي جمال2017.مجلة العربية و الترجمة. المنظمة العربية للترجمة.

Goui proposes two strategies (incitement and containment) of manipulating the text used by translation in engineering its peace war*(ibid).

6.1.1 Incitement strategy

Goui states that incitement is used to provoke or invite the other party to make a decision against the speaker.*

For example France 24 reported:

"جون كيري خطة روسيا بشان ممرات إنسانية في حلب قد تكون خدعة" فرانس24

As he explains the word (خدعة) invites the recipient to be cautious of Russia and questioning in its position on its plans for Syria; moreover, it is an explicit invitation for incitement against Russia.*

Another example concerning incitement is news reported in El Jazeera channel:*

"اردوغان يرفض الانتقادات الغربية ويتوعد الانقلابيين"

The use of the word (يرفض) in this context incites against Erdogan as being stubborn man. On the other hand, the same word makes him as a champion rejects everything

from the west. Also, the word (انتقادات) has an inciting charge because it is considered as an intervention in internal affairs*(ibid).

6.1.2 Containment strategy

Goui (2017) defines containment as that the recipient will support an opposite ideology and will be contained automatically without paying attention. Also, he asserts that containment strategy is very dangerous than incitement strategy.*

"أما الاحتواء فهو وسيلة في ظاهرها أكثر سلما وفي باطنها أكثر خطورة لأنها تضع القارئ والمتلقي عموما في موقع التلقي السلب ويقصد بهذا أن التلقي يتم بكل ثقة من المصدر إلا أن التأثير المحتمل قد يخرج المتلقي من موقف لأخر خاصة مع مرور الزمن بحدوث التراكم في التلقي"قوي جمال2017. مجلة العربية و الترجمة. المنظمة العربية للترجمة.

Example: Al Jazeera channel reported:

"توافقات تركية على إصلاح القضاء وتأجيل النظام السياسي"

According to his explanation:

"إن كلمتي(توافقات) و(إصلاح) تحتويان المتلقي لقبول أي طرح قادم فالتوافق يعني الانسجام وهذا ما يريده المتلقي دائما طمعا في السلام والاستقرار والإصلاح هو دائما تطلع لما هو أحسن"

"لكن لو أردنا التحريض في قراءة النبأ لأمكننا القول(موافقة أو اتفاق تركي على تغييرات في القضاء) فقد تكون الموافقة من طرف واحد أما التوافق فمن مجموعة أطراف فالموافقة قد تزرع التشكيك في الإجماع على الخطوة وكذلك كلمة(تغييرات) لا ندري طبيعتها لذلك ننظر لها دائما بعين الريبة"قوي جمال2017. مجلة العربية و الترجمة. المنظمة العربية للترجمة.

With reference to what is mentioned above, it can be said that translation can be used as a means of communication aims at understanding between peoples in the world; on the other hand, it can be used to provoke wars and conflicts between nations by manipulating discourses.*

6.2 Skopos theory

Like any human action, translation process has a purpose. Skopos is a Greek word in its origin means aim or purpose. It is introduced into translation as a technical term for the purpose of translation or action of translating by the German linguist Hans Vermeer in the 1970s. Vermeer states that the translator should pay attention to the target culture and language, and the translator should have a purpose in mind when he translates or even before starting to translate. He proposes that the TT should determine the translation strategy to fulfill the appropriate result. In addition, the reader is one of the most important factors determining the purpose of the translation. Vermeer asserts that any action has an outcome and the outcome of the translational action is a translatum, which is the target text. Moreover, he considers that ST and TT are very important for the translator in terms of action and translation. Another thing he adds, to translate means to produce a text in a target setting for a target purpose and target addressees in target circumstances, besides the intentionality being part of the definition of any action (ibid). An example about skopos theory is when Al-Jazeera channel falsified the speech of President of America Donald Trump when he met with his Romanian counterpart in the White House during a press conference. Trump said in his speech "the time has come to call on Qatar to end founding terrorism and I want to call all the nations to stop immediately supporting terrorism", but Al-Jazeera channel translated the term "terrorism" into "extremism". This mistranslation on purpose gives the channel great criticism on social networking sites in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf and Arab countries. Also, the channel is considered one of the main reasons for Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Egypt and other Arab and Muslim countries to sever their full relations with Doha protesting against Qatar's policy and its relationship with terrorist organizations.

Conclusion

This chapter has mainly tackled with translation and politics, translation designs politics and power through media. Then, it moved to deal with political translation. Then, it discussed the term ideology and translation. After that, it uncovered the role of translation in provoking and waging wars by illustrating examples shows how the choice of words plays a role in the tension of diplomatic relations. And in the next chapter, the practical base of this study will be presented.

Practical part

Chapter Three

Analysis of terms related to the Palestinian Cause

Introduction

This chapter will present the practical part of the dissertation. It describes the methodology used to analyze the English translation of the patterns chosen from different channels, newspapers and news agencies, in order to identify the strategies used by their translators to render the terms related to the Palestinian Cause into English. Also, it describes the corpus chosen for this study. Then, it devotes to analyze the data collected depending on CDA of Van Dijk's model (1998). Lastly, it ends with a discussion of the findings of the analyzed data.

1. Description of the corpus

The data of the current study are twenty two (22) patterns related to the Palestinian Cause, which have been chosen from different websites, and their English translations were collected from various news agencies, channels, and newspapers such as: Al Jazeera international channel, Reuters, BBC English, AFP agency, and New York Times and Jerusalem-Post newspaper. This corpus has been chosen for its internationality, because the Palestinian Cause is considered the most sensitive cause in the world.

2. Methodology

The methodology adopted in this study is a descriptive analytical method, In order to identify the strategies used to render terms related to the Palestinian Cause into English. Also, to show in details the impact of translating sensitive terms related to Palestine according to the ideology of foreign translators that have certain ideological orientation, and how can these influence the international relations between the Arab and the western world.

N	Pattern	Reuters	BBC English	New York Times	Jerusalem Post news Paper	National geographic Abu Dubai	Al Jazeera International	A F P
1	جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	Israeli defense army	Israeli defense army	Israeli defense forces	Israeli defense army			
2	النكبة		Independence Day of the Israeli state	The establishment Of the state of Israel				
3	المسجد الأقصى				Temple mount			
4	القضية الفلسطينية	Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	Israeli-Palestinian Conflict	Israeli-Palestinian Conflict			
5	المقاومة الفلسطينية	Terrorist Organization	Terrorist Organization		Palestinian terrorism			
6	الكيان الصهيوني			The state of Israel	Israel			
7	العمليات الفدائية				Terrorist attacks			
8	الضفة الغربية المحتلة	The west Bank			Judea and Sumaria		The west Bank	
9	الدولة الفلسطينية				Palestinians			
10	مستوطن				Resident			
11	الفلسطنيون				Killers			
12	الإعلام المقاوم				Palestinian incitement			
13	الأراضي المحتلة				Israel			

No	Term							
14	الحاجز	Wall	Separation barrier		Wall		Wall	Separation wall
15	قوات الاحتلال الصهيوني				Police			
16	ناشط فلسطيني				Palestinian militant			
17	أنفاق المقاومة				Palestinian tunnels			
18	موجة العمليات الفلسطينية				Violence			
19	طائرات الاحتلال الصهيوني				Israeli jets			
20	أسير فلسطيني				Palestinian prisoner			
21	الفدائي الفلسطيني				Assailant			
22	صحراء فلسطين المحتلة					Israel's Judean desert		

Table 1: The English translation of Palestinian cause terms by different news agencies, channels and newspapers.

4. Corpus analysis

After collecting the patterns, herein the analysis of the corpus in which both source language is Arabic and the target language is English. Then, a comparison will be made between the patterns and their translation from point of view of Arabs and foreign translators.

Analysis of pattern one (1)

The term"جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي" was translated into Israeli Defense Army (IDA) from the point of view of the translators of Reuters, BBC English, New York Times, and J-post newspaper. This term is commonly used in international news agencies, which means from Arabic points of views "جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي". Since the ideological orientation of these news agencies is clear, the translators used the strategy of deletion and substitution. These translators deleted the word"احتلال" and replaced it by "Defense" to show that Zionist Entity is a legal country and this army is defending about its rights, land, people, and history.

Analysis of pattern two (2)

As shown in the table, the term" النكبة"was rendered as "independence day of the state of Israel" from the point of view of BBC English's translators, and the establishment of the state of Israel from the point of view of translator's of the American newspaper New York Times. Here deletion, omission, and substitution strategies are adopted. The term "النكبة" was deleted and substituted with a new one that differs completely from the Arabic meaning mentioned in the table. Also, New York Times omitted the source text term and replaced it; to demonstrate that Jewish had suffered from colonization throughout history and to gain world's sympathy.

Analysis of pattern three (3)

The holy Palestinian term"المسجد الأقصى" translated into "temple mount" from the point of view of the translators of Jerusalem Post newspaper, which literal

translation is"الجبل الهيكل". This term is also said by the President of America Donald Trump in his speech delivered on December 6th, 2017 at the White House. The translator of Jerusalem Post newspaper omitted the term mentioned in the source text and replaced it with a new one; to underline that this place name "temple mount" and not Al-Aqsa Mosque. Moreover, the Jewish claim that this place has a Jewish historical root, and there is the first and the second temples were built there; that is why they support the demolition of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Analysis of pattern four (4)

For more than half a century of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories, the terms related to the Palestinian Cause have disappeared. As described in the table above, the term "القضية الفلسطينية"was translated according to the point of view of translators of Reuters, BBC English, New York Times, and J-Post newspaper into "Israeli- Palestinian conflict" which literal translation denotes " النزاع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني" from the point of view of Arab translators. According to their ideology, the translators used the strategy of deletion and substitution to indicate that Palestine has caused conflict and war, and "Israel" is the victim. Furthermore, the English term "Israeli- Palestinian conflict" is used to mitigate war on the land of Palestine and to let the world knows that the problem is small and can be solved through negotiations.

Analysis of pattern five (5)

From the point of view of translators of Reuter's agency and BBC English the term"المقاومة الفلسطينية" translated into "terrorist organization" and the Hebrew newspaper J-Post translated it into" Palestinian terrorism". The three translations are wrong from the point of view of the Arab translators, the literal translation of the first means "منظمة إرهابية" and the second means"الإرهاب الفلسطيني ". Omission and substitution strategies are used here. The term"المقاومة الفلسطينية" is omitted in both translations and substituted by "terrorist organization" in Reuter's translation, and

"Palestinian terrorism" in J-Post newspaper; to describe the Palestinians who take part in fighting against Zionist as a group of terrorism.

Analysis of pattern six (6)

"الكيان الصهيوني " is translated into "The State of Israel" from translator's point of view of the New York Times newspaper**.** Here the translator of the agency adopts omission strategy when he\she neglects the charge of the word "الكيان"in order to give the legitimacy to this colonization and to make the Arab Muslim citizen accept the victimizer entity for becoming a part in the Arab Islamic region, also, it is an obvious declaration of the State of Israel. Moreover, the Jerusalem Post translator adopts deletion strategy by deleting the term"الكيان"الصهيوني and replaced it by "Israel" to delete the name of Palestine from the map of the world which indicates the ideological connotation of the newspaper.

Analysis of pattern seven (7)

"العمليات الفدائية" this term is used to refer to the Palestinians' death for their country as a noble death. But from the point of view of the translator's of the Zionist Entity and pro-Israeli news agencies including Jerusalem Post newspaper, the term translated into "terrorist attacks "by adopting the strategy of omission when banning the word "الفدائية" and replacing it by terrorist, hence; the Israelis deem Palestine as a legal nation where there is no right for combating and resisting by the Palestinians. This action indicates the political orientation of the translator, which affected by the political ideology of the agency as well.

 Analysis of pattern eight (8)

"الضفة الغربية المحتلة" translated according to the point of view of the translator of Jerusalem Post newspaper into "Judea and Sumaria". The translator used omission and substitution strategies, in which he omitted the term "الضفة الغربية المحتلة"and replaced it by "Judea and Sumaria" which means "يهودا والسامرة""; in a falsified trial to forge the reality of the Arab region and to affiliate it to Israel.

Analysis of pattern nine (9)

The term "الدولة الفلسطينية" has been translated into "Palestinians" by J-Post newspaper's translator point of view. The translator of the newspaper adopted omission strategy, where the word "الدولة" has been omitted and replaced it by "Palestinians" to denote that Palestinians are only group of people without state, also the Israeli forces do not recognize the State of Palestine and they consider the Palestinians residing within the 1948 area as a mere group of people with no national rights.

Analysis of pattern ten (10)

"مستوطن" is translated into "resident" from the point of view of the translator of Jerusalem Post newspaper, its translator adopted substitution strategy, he\she used "resident" which means from the Arab translator's point of views "مقيم", in order to identify the Israeli settler as a stable resident in Palestine who has rights as any citizen in a legal country. This kind of replacing has a danger indication on the Palestinian cause in particular and Palestine in general as a State.

Analysis of pattern eleven (11)

"الفلسطينيون" is translated into "killers" according to the point of view of the translator of Jerusalem Post newspaper. Here the translator used substitution strategy by eliminating the charge of the word "الفلسطينيون" and replacing it with "killers" in order to present the Palestinians as terrorist people who have no right to use force and gun against the colonized Israeli settlers, and to accuse the Palestinians by committing crimes.

Analysis of pattern twelve (12)

"الإعلام المقاوم" was rendered from the point of view of J-Post newspaper translator as "Palestinian incitement" by using deletion and substitution strategies (the term of the source text was deleted and replaced with a new one in the target text), in order to reduce the credibility of Palestinian media, also to indicate that the Palestinian

media incite strongly Palestinians to attack Jewish and to win the sympathy of world public opinion.

Analysis of pattern thirteen (13)

Pattern fifteen (13) "الأراضي المحتلة" was transferred into "Israel" from the point of view of J-Post newspaper translator. The translator in this case used the strategies omission and substitution to point out that "Israel" is a legal country was occupied by Palestinians, and to make other countries support them. Also, to claim that Palestine is Jewish origin and Muslims are outsiders on that land.

Analysis of pattern fourteen (14)

"الحاجز" is a term translated from the point of view of AFP translator into "separation wall" and "wall" by Al Jazeera international and Reuters' translator point of view. The correct literal translation of the pattern as the Arabs believe is "the fence". The translator of AFP deleted all the term and replaced it with a new one by adding new word has not been mentioned in the source text which is" separation". The translator of BBC English rendered the term as "separation barrier" by adding a new word "separation". From the point of view of Reuter's agency and Al Jazeera channel translators, the term "الحاجز" translated into wall. J-Post transferred the same term also into "wall". With reference to literal translation, it is noticed that all translators of these agencies adopted the strategies: deletion, substitution, and addition to change the intended source text. In fact, this fence is built by Israel to contain the Palestinian lands and not as they claimed this wall will protect them from Palestinian attacks. Concerning Al Jazeera channel translation, it is noticed that it is affected by the western media in reporting its news.

Analysis of pattern fifteen (15)

When rendering the term"قوات الاحتلال الصهيوني", the translator of J-Post newspaper translated it according to his point of view into "police" by deleting all what has been mentioned in the source text and substituting it with one word "police" to give

a positive image to the world that Zionists places were attacked by Palestinians and police must reserve security from riots.

Analysis of pattern sixteen (16)

From the point of view of the translator of BBC English, the term "ناشط فلسطيني" translated into "Palestinian militant" literal translation "gunmen". This translation does not convey the term meaning as intended in the source text. The translator of BBC English deleted the word"ناشط"and replaced it with "militant" to prevent the Palestinians who seek to change the situation of the Palestinian community to the best.

Analysis of pattern seventeen (17)

All the Israeli media including J-Post newspaper rendered the term "أنفاق المقاومة" as "terror tunnels" according to their point of views. Depending on the use of deletion and substitution strategies, the translator deleted the word"المقاومة" and replaced it with "terror" to imply that these tunnels are used by Palestinians for terrorist activities such as: smugglings weapons and money for the Palestinian fighters**.**

Analysis of pattern eighteen (18)

All the Zionist newspapers including J-Post transferred the term " موجة العمليات الفلسطينية" into "violence" from their translators 'point of views, by deleting the term mentioned in the source text and replacing it with a new negative term shows that Palestine is a violent community causes harm and drops blood, all these made in order to enhance the Zionist image and make Palestinians appear as a devil.

Analysis of pattern nineteen (19)

"طائرات الاحتلال"was rendered as "Israeli jets" from the translators 'point of view of J-Post newspaper, following deletion and substitution strategies. The translator deleted the word"الاحتلال"and substituted it with "Israel"; here the ideology of the translator is very clear to make his translation appropriate for the target readers. In

addition to that, the translator wants to convince other peoples that Israelis are victims must defense about their rights on their land against Palestinians. By doing so, the translator aimed at having the reader on his side.

Analysis of pattern twenty (20)

The term "أسير فلسطيني"translated into "Palestinian prisoner" from the translators 'point of views of J-Post newspaper. The correct literal translation for the Palestinian term is "Palestinian captive from the point of view of the Arab translators , but the translator of J-Post omitted the word"أسير" and substituted it with "prisoner" to denote that Palestinian captives are an out- law criminals, and to take away usurping and occupation from the land of Palestine. Moreover, to make peoples recognize Zionist entity and its sovereignty on the land of Palestine.

Analysis of pattern twenty one (21)

The term "الفدائي الفلسطيني" translated into "assailant" from the point of view of J-Post newspaper translator, in which the Arabic literal translation is"المعتدي الفلسطيني". Here the translator depended on using omission and substitution strategies, in which the word "الفدائي" is omitted and replaced with "assailant", to accuse the Palestinians of terrorist and to convince the public opinion that Israelis are victims.

Analysis of pattern twenty two (22)

"صحراء فلسطين المحتلة" is translated into "Israel's Judean desert" from the point of view of the translator of National Geographic Abu Dhabi channel. The translator of the channel omitted "فلسطين المحتلة" and replaced it with "Israel's Judean desert" to falsify the truth that this desert belongs to Palestine. This translation is made on purpose in order to normalize the relations between "Israel" and UAE, which based on the view that Iran poses a threat to the Gulf region more than "Israel".

No	Reuters	BBC English	New York Times	Jerusalem Post news Paper	Al Jazeera International	A F P	National Geographic Abu Dhabi
1	Deletion- Substitution-	Deletion Substitution	Deletion Substitution	Deletion Substitution			
2		Deletion Substitution	Omission Substitution				
3				Omission Substitution			
4	Deletion Substitution	Deletion Substitution	Deletion Substitution	Deletion Substitution			
5	Omission Substitution	Omission Substitution		Omission Substitution			
6			Omission Substitution	Deletion Substitution			
7				Omission Substitution			
8	Omission Substitution			Omission Substitution	Omission Substitution		
9				Omission Substitution			
10				Deletion Substitution			
11				Omission Substitution			
12				Deletion Substitution			
13				Omission Substitution			

14	Deletion Substitution	Addition		Deletion Substitution	Deletion Substitution	Deletion Addition Substitution	
15				Deletion Substitution			
16		Deletion Substitution					
17				Deletion Substitution			
18				Deletion Substitution			
19				Deletion Substitution			
20				Omission Substitution			
21				Omission Substitution			
22							Omission Substitution

Table 2: The translation strategies used in the rendition of patterns.

Strategy	Reuters	BBC English	New York Times	J-Post news Paper	Al-Jazeera international	AFP	National Geographic Abu Dhabi	Total summary
Deletion	3	2	0	10	1	1	0	17
Omission	2	1	2	8	1	0	1	15
Addition	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Substitution	5	3	2	18	2	1	1	32

Table 03: The frequency of translation strategies.

As noticed in the table above, which represents the frequency of translation strategies used in the rendition of patterns it can be deduced that: Firstly, deletion strategy has been used three (3) times by Reuter's agency because its ideological orientation is for the Zionist Entity, twice by BBC English because it has always been accused of being loyal to "Israel" when it ignored the killing of the family members of the Palestinian journalist Jihad Al Mashharawi, ten (10) times by J-Post newspaper because it is a well-known Israeli English newspaper , and by AFP and Al-Jazeera international once. Secondly, omission strategy has been adopted twice (2) by Reuters and New York Times, eight (8) times by J-Post newspaper, and once (1) by BBC English and National geographic Abu Dhabi. Thirdly, addition strategy has been applied by BBC English and AFP once (1). Last but not least, substitution strategy has been utilized five (5) times by Reuters, three (3) times by BBC English, twice (2) by New York Times because it topped the list of manipulation of terms related to Palestinian Cause, eighteen (18) times, and once (1) by Al-Jazeera international, AFP, and National geographic Abu Dhabi for its normalization of relations with "Israel". As noticed J-Post newspaper is the most

frequently used newspaper in terms of translation strategies, which means that the Zionist is strongly existed in the media arena.
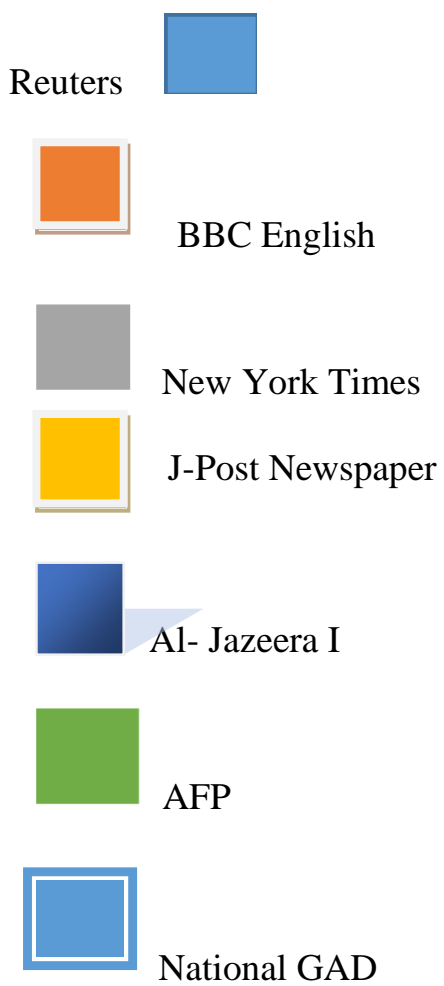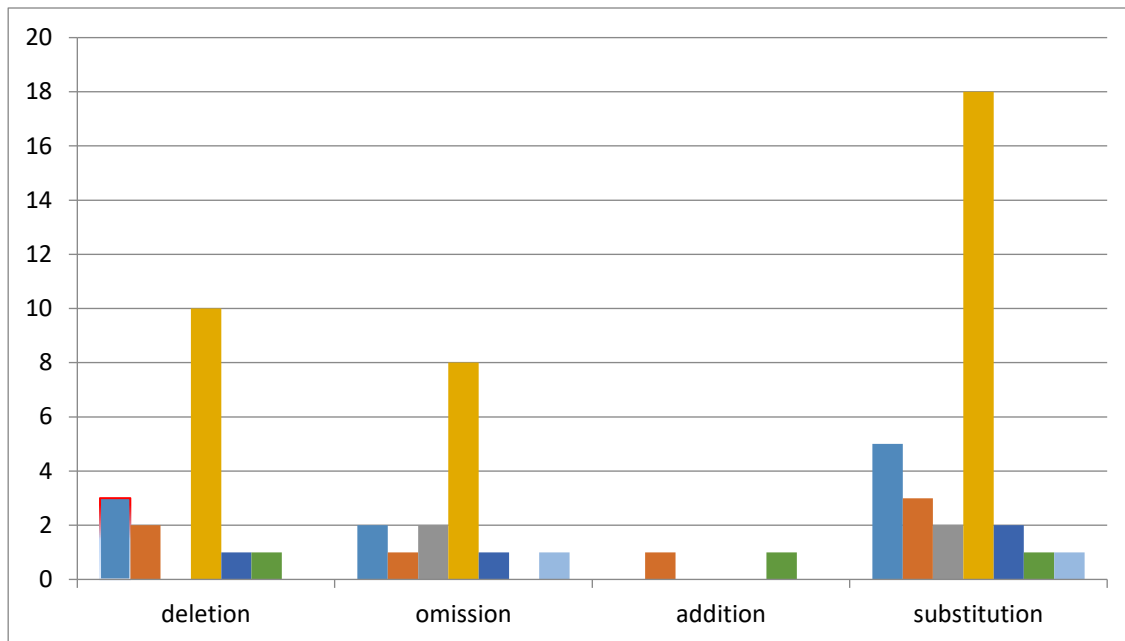
Reuters

BBC English

New York Times

J-Post Newspaper

Al- Jazeera I

AFP

National GAD

Figure1: The frequency of translation strategies

Discussion of the findings

 The tension and conflict between Palestine and Zionist entity arose in 1948. The struggle has aggravated by wars, which led to the establishment of the putative state of Israel, and the resultant deporting of almost the Palestinian people, which known as El Nakbah (the catastrophe). After that, Israel and the Arabs countries (Jordon, Syria, and Egypt) fought another war in 1967 known as Six Day war. Consequently, the tension between the two parties has grown rapidly.

On one hand, the terms chosen as patterns are related to the Palestinian cause, which is the most sensitive issue in the world especially in the Arab one. On the other hand, the translators of these patterns are from different newspapers and agencies with the same ideological connotation, such as Reuters, is a world agency located in London, Britain which is considered one of the great countries that recognizes Israel, and the same thing with New York Times newspaper and BBC English channel, which has always known by supporting the Israeli side, especially when it ignored the killing of family members of the Palestinian journalist Jihad Al Meshharawi in Gaza Strip. Also they have always been the official media representative to justify the Israeli bombard on Gaza with their alliance, especially the American newspaper" Mother Jones". At the same context, New York Times topped the list of western news agencies that support "Israel" and its war against Palestine, where it presented Palestinian Cause to the American people from the Israeli point of view.

The results of patterns analysis indicate that: deletion, omission, addition, and substitution are the most translation strategies used when translating the Palestinian Cause terms into English by different translators of various newspapers, agencies, and channels.

When analyzing the translation of the patterns with reference to ideology and some strategies used by the translators of the mentioned news agencies in table 1, it is noticed that: the translators did not translate the terms as intended in the source

language, because the terms are not in line with their countries beliefs and ideology that is why; they changed the source text according to their ideology to serve certain goals .thus, mistranslation is done on purpose by these translators and the main problem lies in the ideological orientation of them.

This study shows how translators adopted different strategies such as: deletion, omission, addition, and substitution to render the source text according to their cultural and political affiliation to serve the interest of their countries The findings of this study denote that the intervention in the source text is clearly appeared in the rendition of terms to present the ideology of translators which is the first reason of mistranslation on purpose. Also, the translation of these terms was distorted and substituted by foreign terms that are added purposefully, so as to change facts and affect others, and to deform its image in the mind of the international reader. Finally, the translators who render Palestinian expressions into English did not convey the fact at all in order to solidify and fix these fake terms in the world especially in the Arabic language to oblige the authors and the politicians to use it for serving the Zionist project in Palestine. Moreover, to make the Arab countries normalize their relations with "Israel".

The impact of mistranslation on shaping the international ties

Knowing how to speak two different languages differs from knowing how to translate. In the world, there are millions of people speaking different languages, miss-communication will always be the first problem, in this case and to understand what others say we rely on translators and interpreters who work in the media that plays an important role in the foreign policy of countries, it can deepen friendships or lead to the tension of diplomatic relations and cause wars because of the mistakes and errors made by these translators and interpreters.

There is a famous Italian proverb says:"translators are traitors", which means that the translator cannot remain faithful to the source text. Here, there are the

most common mistranslations and how were their impacts on countries.

"Mokosatsu" the word that killed more than70, 000 people*

 The United State National Security Agency revealed documents showing the cause of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima which was a blunder in translation from Japanese into English. On July 26-1945, the United State, the United Kingdom, and China announced about an ultimatum demanding the surrender of Japan to end world war2, in this declaration they stated that if Japan did not surrender they would face "prompt and utter destruction". The ultimatum was translated from English into Japanese while the Allies waited for an answer from Japan impatiently. The Japanese premier Kantaru Suzuski replied that he "refrained from comments at the moment" by choosing the Japanese word "Mukusatsu" which means no comment in English, this was what exactly Suzuski said, but because this single word can be translated in different ways, the international news agencies reported to the world and particularly to the allies that the Japanese premier said "not worthy of comment; held in silent contempt" the US considered the word as a rejection of their demands for peaceful surrender, and after 10 days the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Linguists have named this error the most tragic incident translation in the world.*

Bahrain attacks Iran over mistranslating Morsi's speech on Syria

 In 2012, the former president of Egypt Mohamed Morsi delivered a speech at a summit of non-aligned nations in Tehran. In his speech Mohamed Morsi said:*

"إن الشعبين الفلسطيني والسوري يناضلان من اجل الحرية والكرامة وإننا نتضامن مع الشعب السوري لمواجهة الظلم والطغيان"

Iran's state TV has manipulated with the speech of Morsi and the Persian interpreter intentionally falsified the word Syria and replaced it with Bahrain, when Mohammed Morsi was indicating to the country in connection with the events across the Arab world. Thus the position of Egypt seemed to support Iran's position

on Bahrain, which officially protested on the translation and has increased diplomatic tension between the two countries.*

Nikita Khrushchev to Americans:"we will bury you"

In 1956, during the cold war at the polish embassy in Moscow soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev delivered a speech in which he said a phrase that interpreted as "we will bury you" but this is not what Khrushchev actually said because the translation of his words was a bit too literal "we will be present when you are buried" a famous saying in the Soviet Union is used to mean "we will outlast you" or "we are the champions". At the time Americans thought that Khrushchev was threatening to destroy America with a nuclear attack which led to escalating the tension between the US and Soviet Union at that times.**

Even Presidents get bad translators

In 1977, the President of US Jimmy Carter traveled to Poland to hold the United States' first conference in a communist country. Carter opened his speech by saying "I left the United State this morning", it was interpreted to "when I abandoned the US" at first the Polish were laughed and then left shaking their heads. When Carter said "I have come to learn your opinions and to understand your desires for the future", it was interpreted into, "I desire the Poles carnally". The interpreter made things worse because he spoke shaky polish.*

Has the translator caused the loss of lands occupied by Zionist entity in1967?*

On November 22, 1967UN Security Council adopted the Resolution 242 unanimously, and sponsored by the ambassador of Britain Lord Caradon. This resolution came as a settlement of dispute between Israel and the Arabs. The latter fell as a victim to the error of translating the text of the resolution between English and French languages. Mistranslation was about the absence of definite article" the" in the English version. The English text of the resolution called for "withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflicts"; thus, Israelis

see that withdrawal must be from some territories and not all of them, claiming that there is no words such "the" and "all" in the English text of resolution. The French text of the resolution called for "withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied in the recent conflict". For this reason, Israel has accused the French text of the resolution by mistranslation.*

Face book apologizes to a Palestinian citizen*

Face book apologizes to a Palestinian citizen after the occupying forces have arrested him because of mistranslation on social networking site. According to the Hebrew newspaper: the laborer/the worker wrote on his page the Arabic word "يصبحكم", and put his picture beside a bulldozer, but the machine translation of Face book translated the word into"يذبحهم", which made the Israeli occupation army thinks that the man has an intention to carry out an incursion that's why he has been arrested.*

Guantanamo prisoners*

Thirty one (31) detained people remained in the prison of Guantanamo as a result of mistranslation in their sayings, because of the interpreter who accompanied them during the investigation. According to the American lawyer Alka Bradhan, mistranslation occurred when the detained were asked if they know Al Qaeda, all of them answer by yes, but at that time they were meant the city of Al Qaeda located in south Yemen.*

Conclusion

This chapter is firstly devoted to describe the corpus of this study and the methodology used to fulfill the aim of it. Then, it moved to analyze it by identifying the strategies used by translators of different news agencies and newspapers to

render sensitive Palestinian terms into English. After that, it analyzed the corpus step by step. Finally, it ended with a discussion of the results found.

Conclusion

The present study has tackled a very important topic that has thought in a lot by translators and translation scholars recently all over the world. Since political translation plays a crucial role in mass media which in turn can contribute to shape public opinion's point of views and international political ties, translators who translate terms and expressions with highly sensitive content especially the case of Palestinian terms; find it an accurate job to ruin cultures, beliefs of others in the point of view of readers. The accomplishment of aim of study provides to answer the main question of this dissertation which related to the translation of Palestinian Cause terms, which is: why terms related to the Palestinian Cause are not always translated successfully into English. Also, the dissertation attempted to answer three sub-questions; the first is concerned with: To what extent could mistranslation results from ideological manipulation influence international political ties? The second related to the consequences and impacts of mistranslation, and the last one has to do with the strategies adopted to render terms related to the Palestinian Cause into English

In this regard, the findings of the study showed that the English translation of Palestinian Cause terms is not correct from the point of view of Arab translators, which means that there is a mistranslation on purpose, and that the translators of the foreign news agencies, channels and newspapers have manipulated the source text intentionally. The study determined that these translators have applied manipulative translation strategies such as: deletion, omission, addition, and substitution when translating every Palestinian Cause term, so as to make the target text in line with their countries policies, ideology and beliefs. Furthermore, the study showed that mistranslation could influence international relations so far; it can lead to wars and catastrophes as seen when the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima and Nakazaki because of unintentionally mistranslation made when translating from Japanese into English. Moreover, it was found that the impact of mistranslation whether

intentionally or unintentionally has a negative effect on international relations in general as it will be seen next , and on the Palestinian Cause in particular, in which it deformed the image of Palestinians and their Cause in the view of the world public opinion. Also, when translators deliberately falsify and manipulate the translation particularly the case of Palestinian Cause terms, this causes the deformation of the image, identity and judaization of Palestinian land and its history.

Finally, it can be said that, there is an emergency need for an applicable Arab strategy to be applied to put an end to the wrong translations whether intentionally or unintentionally especially the ones promoted by the west and Jews against the Palestinian people and their Cause. The findings of this study propose the need for further research on such topics

Recommendations

Based on the results found in this study, the following recommendations are suggested to help other researchers who are interested in the study of translating Palestinian Cause terms or any Arab Cause like the Syrian revolution in terms of accuracy, honesty, and correctness.

1-Translators and translation students should have background knowledge about how certain terms with sensitive content translated into English especially the ones related to Palestinian Cause.

2-Translators should learn how to deal with translated sensitive expressions which are in line with the ideology and culture of foreign translators.

3-Translation students and novice translators should be knowledgeable about the terms and expressions used in the media and their correct translation.

4- Universities should specify political courses in the syllabus.

5- Researchers should conduct more researches in the domain of translating political sensitive expressions related to the Arabs and the strategies applied to render them.

6- Translators should learn and master translating political expressions to encounter the west's translations to these terms.

7- The focus on studying ideology and translation is very important and beneficial for translation students to help them in their studies, works, and jobs.

8- Translators should recognize the manipulative translation strategies used by foreign translators in rendering Arab terms in general and Palestinian Cause terms in particular.

Appendix
Arabic-English glossary
مسرد عربي انجليزي

Number	Arabic term	The correct English translation	The proposed translation by the west
1	شهيد	Martyr	Murdered
2	عملية استشهادية	Martyrdom operation	Suicide bombing
3	الضفة الغربية وقطاع غزة	The West Bank and Gaza strip	The two halves of homeland
4	إسلاميين	Islamists	Extremist
5	منازل استيطانية	Settlers homes	Settler homes units
6	مجموعة جهادية	Jihadist group	Terrorists
7	القدس الشرقية المحتلة	The occupied East Jerusalem	East Jerusalem
8	الضفة الغربية المحتلة	The occupied West Bank	Judea and Sumaria
9	الغزو الإسرائيلي	Israeli invasion	Israeli operation
10	المقاومة الفلسطينية	Palestinian resistance	Terrorist organization
11	المتمردون السوريون	Syrian rebels	Opposition fighters
12	قوات الأسد	Assad's forces	Governmentall forces
13	الرجل الفلسطيني	Palestinian man	Terrorist
14	المنظمات المسلحة	Armed organizations	Terrorist organizations
15	جماعات غير منظمة	Unorganized groups	Unorganized gangs
16	الأراضي المحتلة	The occupied territories	Israel
17	جنود الاحتلال	Israeli soldiers	Officiers
18	مستوطنون اسرائليون	Israeli settlers	Israeli civilians
19	الشبان/الفتية	Youth	Untrained assailants
20	قصص مروعة	Awesome stories	Heartbreaking stories
21	الكيان الصهيوني	Zionist Entity	Israel
22	القيادة السياسية الصهيونية	The Zionist political Leadership	Government
23	الأعمال الفردية	Individual works	Lone wolves
24	الخط الأخضر	Green Line	Israel
25	جدار الفصل العنصري	Apartheid wall	Security wall
26	مناطق متنازع عليها	Disputed areas	The West Bank-East Jerusalem
27	العدو الصهيوني	Zionist enemy	Israel

28	العاصمة الأبدية للشعب الفلسطيني	Eternal capital of the Palestinian people	Eternal capital of the Israeli people
29	الحرم الإبراهيمي الشريف	Al-Haram-Al-Ibrahimi-AlSharif	Tomb of the Patriarchs
30	قبة الصخرة	The Dome of the rock	Holiest of holies
31	فلسطين التاريخية	HistoricPalestine	The land of Israel
32	تدمير الممتلكات	Destruction of property	Leveling lands
33	وزير الحرب	Minister of war	Minister of security
34	مظاهرة سلمية	Peaceful demonstration	Riots /terrorism
35	إغلاق	Closure	Security measures
36	حائط البراق	Western wall	Wailing wall

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Abstract

  This study aims at exploring and investigating the impact of translator's ideology on shaping the international political ties, especially in the Middle East by analyzing the English translation of terms related to the Palestinian Cause rendered by different foreign news agencies, channels, and newspapers; in order to identify the adopted strategies. Also, it tried to examine why these terms are not translated successfully into English? For achieving the purpose of this study, twenty two (22) patterns related to Palestinian Cause were chosen from different websites, and their English translations were collected from different news agencies, channels, and newspapers. After that, the patterns were analyzed by focusing on the strategies used by the translators. The results of the study showed that deletion, omission, addition, and substitution strategies have been adopted to render terms related to the Palestinian Cause. Also, the findings showed that terms related to Palestinian Cause were not translated successfully into English and their meanings have changed to fit translator's cultural and political affiliations, and that the translators have manipulated the source text intentionally to serve their countries interests. Finally, the study showed that translator's ideology has a negative impact especially on Palestinian Cause, because it deforms its image in the world.

  Key terms: Shaping the international political ties, Palestinian Cause, Translators' ideology, and translators' cultural and political affiliations.

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى عرض اثر إيديولوجية المترجم على تشكيل العلاقات السياسية الدولية خاصة في منطقة الشرق الأوسط. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة تم انتقاء 22 مصطلح خاص بالقضية الفلسطينية وكيف ترجمته بعض وكالات الأنباء والقنوات الإخبارية والصحف اليومية ذات توجه معروف لمعرفة الاستراتيجيات التي تم استخدامها في ترجمة هذه المصطلحات, كما تم التركيز على ما إذا كانت هذه الأخيرة قد ترجمت كما وردت في النص الأصلي أم تعمد المترجمون استبدال مضمونها بمفاهيم أخرى تتناسب مع فكرهم الإيديولوجي وميولا تهم السياسية والثقافية. وقد أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة انه تم التلاعب عن قصد بترجمة   مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية حيث لم تترجم كما وردت في النص الأصلي لأنها تتعارض مع ثقافتهم وميولا تهم السياسية

والثقافية معتمدين في ذلك على استراتيجيات مثل الحذف والاستبدال والإضافة مما أدى إلى الوقوع في الخطأ في الترجمة عن قصد عن طريق التلاعب الإيديولوجي للمترجمين والتي كان لها اثر سلبي على القضية الفلسطينية وهو تشويه صورتها في نظر العالم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تشكيل العلاقات السياسية الدولية , القضية الفلسطينية, إيديولوجية المترجمين, الميولات السياسية والثقافية للمترجمين.

Résumé

L'objectif de cette étude a pour de présenter l'effet de l'idéologie du traducteur sur la formation de relations politiques internationales surtout au Moyen Orient. Pour réaliser les buts de cette étude, on a choisi vingt-deux (22) termes parmi les termes de la cause Palestinienne, et comment ces (22) termes ont été traduits par certaines agences et des chaines d'information et des journaux qui ont une tendance connue afin de connaitre les stratégies employées en la traduction de ces termes-là, ainsi qu'on a mis l'accent sur la fidélité de cette traduction par rapport au texte source ou bien les traducteurs ont trahi exprès le texte source en changeant le contenu de ces termes par un autre qui va avec leur pensée et leur idéologie et leur tendance politique et culturelle. Les résultats de cette étude ont montré qu'on a manipulé les termes de la cause Palestinienne où ils ne sont pas traduits fidèlement Parce qu'ils sont incompatibles avec leur culture et leurs intérêts politiques et culturels exprès à travers la stratégie d'ellipse, ajouté, et de changement ce qui a abouti à tomber dans la faute de la traduction volontairement Par la manipulation idéologique des interprètes en traduisant, et tout cela avait un impact négatif sur la cause.

Les mots-clés:

-la formation de relations politiques internationales.

-La cause Palestinienne.

-Idéologie des traducteurs.

-Les tendances politiques et culturelles des traducteurs.

الملخص باللغة العربية

مقدمة

لطالما كانت الترجمة همزة وصل وتواصل بين الشعوب والأمم والحضارات عبر العصور حيث يتم من خلالها نقل وتبادل المعارف والعلوم والأفكار, وفي ظل اختلاف وتنوع ثقافات الشعوب المتحدثة بلغات مختلفة وتطورها بشكل ملحوظ، تظهر الترجمة كضرورة لابد منها لمواجهة وتبسيط هذه التحديات. ومما لا يختلف حوله اثنين أن اللغة الإنجليزية هي الأكثر رواجا في عالم الترجمة والأكثر حيوية. ومن جهة أخرى تبقى الترجمة سلاحا ذو حدين حيث أنها قد تقتصر على دورها التواصلي المحض، وقد تتعداه أحيانا خدمة لمآرب وأهداف معينة وأفكار وتوجهات دون غيرها, حيث لطالما كانت ساحة واسعة لشن الحروب خاصة المتعلقة بترجمة المصطلحات التي تحمل شحنة ثقافية وسياسية ودينية مما قد يؤدي إلى تغيير الرأي العام.واليوم أصبح موضوع الترجمة اخطر خاصة بعد التضخم الكبير الذي تقوم به وسائل الإعلام الخارجية بهدف التخريب والغزو الثقافي و إحداث البلبلة وإعادة تشكيل الوعي في المجتمعات العربية. وفي هذا السياق تظهر فكرة الأمانة أثناء الترجمة وعدم التسليم لأفكار وإيديولوجية المترجم خصوصا ما يتعلق بالمواضيع الحساسة والمؤثرة في العالم وعلى وجه الخصوص ما يتعلق بالقضية الفلسطينية. ومنه يتجلى التساؤل التالي هل يراعى معيار الصدق والأمانة خلال الترجمة خاصة مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية؟

دوافع البحث

أجريت هذه الدراسة لأسباب عدة نذكر من بينها:

• ضرورة الوعي بمدى تلاعب الغرب بالمصطلحات المتعلقة بالقضية الفلسطينية خاصة.

• التوعية بمدى خطورة آثار الترجمة المتعمدة على العالم والوطن العربي بصفة خاصة.

تساؤلات البحث

تتطرق هذه الدراسة لسؤال رئيسي وأسئلة أخرى فرعية، حيث يتمحور السؤال الرئيسي حول:

• لماذا لا تتم ترجمة المصطلحة المتعلقة بالقضية الفلسطينية بطريقة صحيحة وناجحة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية؟

وتتمثل الأسئلة الفرعية فيما يلي:

•إلى أي مدى يمكن أن يؤثر الخطأ في الترجمة الناتج عن التلاعب الإيديولوجي على تشكيل العلاقات السياسية الدولية؟

•ما هي نتائج وعواقب الخطأ في الترجمة على العلاقات السياسية الدولية؟

ما هي الاستراتيجيات التي يعتمد عليها المترجمون في ترجمة مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية؟

الفرضيات

يشير هذا البحث إلى أن لأخطاء الترجمة المتعمدة والغير متعمدة، عواقب وخيمة حيث تؤدي إلى توتر العلاقات السياسية بين الدول بالإضافة إلى نشوء النزاعات والحروب ، ولتفادي هذه الظاهرة يجب التزام الدقة والمصداقية قدر المستطاع أثناء القيام بالترجمة.

• يفترض أن أغلب المترجمين يعملون لصالح انتماءاتهم وتوجهاتهم السياسية.

• يفترض أنه يتم إتباع استراتيجيات معينة ومقصودة خلال نقل مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية من قبل المترجمين الغربيين.

•يفترض أن الخطأ في الترجمة سواء كان عمدا أو سهوا هو واحد من الأسباب الغير مباشرة في نشوء النزاعات بين الدول.

التعريف بالعينة

تتمثل العينة في 22 مصطلح خاص بالقضية الفلسطينية والمقابل الانجليزي الذي تم اختياره من وكالات أنباء وقنوات وصحف عالمية مختلفة ذات توجه معروف,وقد كانت هذه الترجمات لقناتي الجزيرة وناشيونال جيوغرافيك أبو ظبي، وجريدتي نيو يورك تايمز وجرزليم بوست وكذا لوكالات الأنباء، رويترز وبي بي سي و ا.ف.ب. لمعرفة إذا كانت هاته المصطلحات قد ترجمت بطريقة صحيحة أم تم تغييرها لخدمة مآرب سياسية أخرى, وأيضا لتحديد الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في ترجمتهم.

منهجية التحليل

أثناء القيام بهذه الدراسة تم استخدام المنهج التحليلي الوصفي من خلال وصف وتحليل بعض المصطلحات السياسية المتعلقة بالقضية الفلسطينية، وذلك بتوظيف الأسلوب المقارن لتوضيح الاختلافات بين ترجمات وكالات الأنباء المختلفة.

منهجية البحث

تنقسم هذه الدراسة إلى جزئيين، جزء نظري يضم فصلين، وجزء آخر تطبيقي به فصل واحد. يتضمن الفصل الأول من الجزء النظري تعريفات مختصرة حول مفهوم الترجمة وأنواعها، ثم يتطرق لبعض المشاكل والصعوبات التي قد تواجه المترجم أثناء الترجمة. بعدها يقدم الفصل بعض الاستراتيجيات الممكن إتباعها والاعتماد عليها لتجاوز هذه الصعوبات، بعد ذلك يتناول تعريفا بسيطا حول أخطاء الترجمة وبعض أسبابها مع إعطاء مثالين توضيحيين وبعد ذلك يتناول الفصل عنصر مفهوم السياسة والخطاب السياسي ومميزاته وكذا تحليل الخطاب وتحليل الخطاب نقديا، وكعنصر أخير يعرض الفصل نظرة عامة حول العلاقات الدولية. ثم بعد ذلك يأتي الفصل الثاني الذي يتناول موضوع الترجمة والسياسة وكذا الترجمة السياسية، وبعدها يتطرق لمفهوم الإيديولوجيا وعلاقتها بالترجمة، وفي الأخير يسلط الفصل الضوء على دور الترجمة في شن الحروب وهندستها بطريقة سلمية، كما يتطرق بعدها لنظريات الترجمة وعلاقتها بالعلاقات الدولية، كنظرية التلاعب ونظرية الهدف مع إعطاء مثال لكل واحدة منهما. أما الجزء التطبيقي فيتمثل في تحليل مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية التي تم اختيار ترجماتها من مواقع إخبارية مختلفة للإجابة على التساؤلات التي تم طرحها في هذه الورقة.

مفهوم العلاقات الدولية

ظهرت العلاقات الدولية تزامنا مع بداية استكشاف الإنسان للعالم حوله وتعامله مع ثقافات وحضارات أخرى جديدة عنه. وتتمثل أساسا في التعاملات السياسية بين الدول، يقول مكيافيللي في كتابه "الأمير" أن السياسة الدولية هي صراع قوى راسخ، حيث أن الرجل الأول في القوم ملزم بحفظ القوى والنفوذ وتوظيفها قدر الإمكان في الدفاع عن المصلحة القومية.

وتبقى العلاقات الدولية موضوعا شاسعا ومعقدا بالنسبة للدول المرتبطة بعلاقات مع دول أخرى، وبطبيعة الحال فإنها تتمثل أساسا في نسبة المشاركات والتدخلات في صناعة هذه العلاقات على أساس التفاهم والتبادل

المصالح وذلك بحضور القادة السياسيين للبلاد. وقد تتأثر أيضا بالأحداث السياسية الداخلية للبلاد وغير السياسية، كالاقتصاد والجغرافيا والثقافة. ورغم كل هذا تبقى العلاقات الدولية ترتكز أساسا على المعاملات بين الدول.

أهمية العلاقات الدولية في العالم

ما هو واضح وجلي أن دراسة العلاقات الدولية تساعد في تحليل الأحداث وطبيعة العلاقات بين الدول وذلك لتجنب الحروب والخلافات، فقد شهد القرن العشرين حربين عالميتين والتي خلفتا دمارا ماديا وبشريا. إضافة إلى ذلك فإن دراسة العلاقات الدولية تساعد في استيعاب مدى عيوب القومية، والتي كانت سببا رئيسيا في اشتعال الحرب العالمية الأولى، حيث أن كل دولة فكرت في مصلحتها الوطنية الخاصة وتجاهلت المصلحة الدولية.

ومن أهم أهداف دراسة العلاقات الدولية فهم وتبسيط المشاكل بين الدول ومحاولة حلها وانفراجها وإنهاء أي نزاع أو خلاف. وكنتيجة لعلاقات دولية ناجحة فإن العالم يتجنب بذلك الخلافات وكل ما قد تؤول إليه ويحقق في المقابل السلام الدولي والذي يكون بضرورة وجود الحوار والتفاهم وعقد الاتفاقيات حيث تلعب الترجمة دورا أساسيا في تقريب وشرح وجهات النظر لجميع الأطراف كلا بلغته.

تأثير أخطاء الترجمة على العلاقات الدولية

أن يجيد الفرد التحدث بلغتين لا يعني بالضرورة إتقانه للترجمة من وإلى تلك اللغتين ففي عالمنا الآن ملايين البشر المتحدثين بلغات مختلفة أين تزيد أهمية الترجمة والتواصل وفي المقابل تتزايد ظاهرة سوء الفهم وأخطاء الترجمة التي ترد في عدة ميادين والأبرز منها هو المجال السياسي المتعلق بتصريحات السياسيين الكبار والمسؤولين خاصة إذا كان للتصريح أهمية بالغة جدا لدى المستمعين, أين يقع على عاتق المترجمين التحريريين والشفويين مهمة خاصة وحساسة والتي تتمثل في صنع السياسة الخارجية للبلاد، حيث يكون بمقدورهم توطيد علاقات الصداقة بينهم وبين دول أخرى أو رفع مستوى التوتر في هذه العلاقات، وعليه فان تجنيد الترجمة في المجال السياسي لخدمة مآرب أخرى يؤدي إلى عواقب وخيمة تتسبب أحيانا في خلافات ونزاعات عميقة. كما عرضت هذه الدراسة بعض الأمثلة أعلاه عن هذه الأخطاء وما سببته من نتائج كانت في بعض الأحيان كارثية وفي بعض الأحيان الأخرى أحدثت مشاكل كبيرة وعلى سبيل المثال نذكر الخطأ الغير متعمد في الترجمة من اليابانية إلى الانجليزية الذي تسبب بإلقاء القنبلة الذرية على مدينتي هيروشيما

وناكازاكي ما أدى إلى دمار كبير لا تزال أثاره إلى حد الآن موجودة, بالإضافة إلى التحريف المتعمد لخطاب مرسي في قمة دول عدم الانحياز بطهران الذي قام به مترجم التلفزيون الإيراني ما احدث توتر في العلاقات الدولية بين مصر والبحرين وغيرها من الأخطاء . كما يبين الفصل التطبيقي من خلال تحليله للترجمات الانجليزية لمصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية أن الكيان الصهيوني والدول الغربية الحليفة له سعوا لكسب التأييد العالمي لصفهم عن طريق تلاعبهم بترجمة مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية لتحقيق أهداف دولهم الخفية وفي المقابل كذبوا حقيقة أن فلسطين دولة عربية بامتياز.

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خاتمة

تناول الكثيرون دراسات حول موضوع الترجمة السياسية وتأثرها بإيديولوجيات وأفكار المترجمين وذلك

لمدى أهميتها وخصوصا تلك المتعلقة بالمواضيع السياسية الحساسة، كموضوع القضية الفلسطينية. فلطالما

شهدت العلاقات بين الغرب والعرب توترا وعدم اتزان وخاصة حول ما يتعلق بالعادات الثقافية والمقدسات

الدينية، وبالأخص تلك المتعلقة بالقضية الفلسطينية وشرعيتها. كما يلعب الإعلام دور مهما في توجيه الرأي

العام من خلال العمل على تشويه المصطلحات وتغيير معانيها بما يخدم مصالح الدول الكبرى وسياساتهم وهذا

ما يتم مشاهدته في عند متابعة القنوات ذات الجودة والحرفية العاليتين.و تبقى الترجمة السياسية عاملا أساسيا

في تحديد الطرف المهيمن صاحب القوى رغم صعوبتها حيث تعتبر أكثر تعقيدا من السياقات الثقافية واللغوية

البسيطة.

وبعد تحليل الترجمات المختلفة للمصطلحات المتعلقة بالقضية الفلسطينية، فقد بينت نتائج هذه المذكرة أن

استراتيجيات الإضافة و الحذف والاستبدال هم الأكثر استعمالا في ترجمة مصطلحات وتعابير القضية

الفلسطينية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية، كما أن التنوع في الاستراتيجيات المتبعة لترجمة تلك المصطلحات

بشكل خاطئ تحمل في طياتها عوامل تعزيز ودعم الكيان الصهيوني وتلميع صورته في نظر الرأي العام

المسؤول عن العنف والنزاع والحروب في منطقة الشرق الأوسط العالمي حتى لا يتم التساؤل عن المتسبب و

وفي فلسطين بشكل خاص.

تلخص نتائج هذه المذكرة أن دراسة الترجمة في المجال السياسي أمر يستحق المزيد من الجهود، وخصوصا

تلك التي تدور حول المواضيع السياسية الحساسة ومراكز الخلافات والنزاعات في العالم كالقضية الفلسطينية

وعليه لابد من الانتباه والحرص الدقيق على هذه القضية المهمة التي هي مصير الشعب الفلسطيني والتمسك

قدر الإمكان بالمصطلحات التاريخية والشرعية والتراثية لكل ما هو متعلق بدولة فلسطين حتى لا يكون

للمجتمع العربي ووسائله الإعلامية دور في ضياع هوية وأرض دولة فلسطين الحبيبة, كما يجب من

الضروري مواجهة التلاعب الغربي بالمصطلحات التي تخص شرعية الشعب الفلسطيني في أرضه من خلال

إعادة صياغة أخبار وكالات الأنباء والصحف الغربية والصهيونية حتى تتلاءم مع الواقع العربي والقضية

الفلسطينية ، وكذا لكسب الرأي العام العالمي في تأييد القضية ضد الكيان الصهيوني ودولته المزعومة. ولهذا

في أخر هذه المذكرة يتضمن مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية كان من الضروري التفكير بإعداد مسرد

والترجمة الصحيحة والخاطئة لكي يتضح للقارئ نوايا الصهاينة والغرب اتجاه دولة فلسطين وشعبها وقضيتها.

وفي الختام يمكن القول بان الترجمة ليست فقط مجرد نقل من لغة إلى لغة أخرى بل هي مواقف سياسية

واجتماعية وتربوية وثقافية تحدد مصير الأمم والشعوب,وعليه فإنه لا يمكن لهذه الدراسة تقديم نتائج حتمية

حول الموضوع وكذا مدى توظيف الاستراتيجيات المتخذة من طرف المترجمين عامة في السياقات السياسية، ومع هذا تبقى ة كمرجع لبحوث أخرى حول هذا الموضوع.

جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة

كلية الآداب واللغات الأجنبية

قسم الآداب واللغة الانجليزية

مذكرة: ماستر أكاديمي

ميدان: الآداب واللغات الأجنبية

اختصاص: ترجمة انجليزي↔ عربي

من إعداد: الضب نورالهدى ـ بن حمادي حدة

بعنوان

أثر إيديولوجية المترجم على تشكيل العلاقات السياسية الدولية دراسة الحالة: مصطلحات القضية الفلسطينية

مذكرة مقدمة لاستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر في الترجمة

تمت مناقشتها علنيا بتاريخ

2019/06/15

أمام اللجنة المكونة من

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الموسم الدراسي: 2018-2019