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Ideology in Translating Political Discourse

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This work is dedicated in memory of my dearest person, my first teacher, whose
presence brought life to everything and whose absence made pain,
The person whose words of encouragement are still in my memory…who had
always been proud of my continuous success…and who would have been the
happiest to see this work accomplished: ***My Father***

I dedicate this work also to my loved precious ***Mother***, symbol of
persistence, and to my uncles, and aunts…

A final heart full word of acknowledgement is addressed to:

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and my eldest sister Nabila.
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List of Abbreviations:

S.T: Source Text

T.T: Target Text

S.L: Source Language

T.L: Target Language

PDA: Political Discourse Analysis

CDA: Critical Discourse Analysis

DA: Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

Introduction

Statement of Problem:

Translation plays an important role in communication between different cultures and communities' .This difference makes the action of moving from one language to another a very difficult task specially in finding the accurate equivalence of a given semantic notion in many discourses, such as political discourse. It has already been clearly established by many translation theorists that the act of translation is influenced by both translator's society and his/her culture as well (ideology), which may cause a problem in transferring the correct meaning to the reader. The problem in this case is to what extent ideology could affect the translator while he/she translates political discourse and what should the translator do to avoid ideology?

Aim of the study:

The objective of the present research is to identify the reasons behind the ideological influence of the translator and also attempts to find what might help him to face this problem.

Research Questions:

To what extent could ideology affect the translator while translating political discourse?
What are the main reasons behind ideological influence?
What should translators do to reduce ideological influence?

Hypothesis:

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

Chapter One: An Overview on Translation

Introduction:

In this chapter, we attempt to provide various definitions to translation and its types. Concerning types of translation, we shall concentrate on literal and free translation as they are the main types of translation. Besides, this part deals with translation problems in terms of grammatical and lexical aspects…etc. Furthermore, we shall highlight some strategies or procedures that translators should use to overcome those problems. Likewise, this part will focus on translation as process "translating" and product "translation" then, and underscore the importance of style and context in translation.

1.1. Some Definitions of Translation:

There have been numerous and various definitions to translation, since each scholar defines it according to his research strategy. Nida and Taber (1969:12) postulate that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Besides, Bell (1991:5-6) said that translation is the expression in another language or T.L of what has been expressed in another S.L, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

The above definitions also stress the significance of 'equivalence' which underlines the following definitions, among others: Translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a different language (Meetham and Hudson, 1972:713). Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language S.L by equivalent textual material in another language T.L Catford (1965:20).

In the light of the previous definitions, we notice that translation is based on reproducing new linguistic material (the target text) on the basis of an original linguistic version (the source text) without any external considerations.

1.2-Types of Translation:

1.2.1- Literal translation:

1.2.1.1- Word -for- word translation:

Translation by using word-for-word can be done only by keeping the same order of words in a sentence.

Eg:

That   child   is   intelligent

ذكي   يكون   الطفل   ذاك

ذاك الطفل يكون ذكي(ذاك الطفل ذكي)

Grammatically speaking the word 'is' in English can be translated into 'يكون' in Arabic it should be better deleted in order to be more suitable.

1.2.1.2- One to One literal translation:

This method of translation means to translate each S.L word or phrase into an identical word or phrase in the T.L, with the same number, grammatical class and type of language Ghazzala (2008:6).

Eg: My neighbors are good

جيراني يكونون طيبون

1.2.1.3- Direct Translation:

This type of translation is based on the meaning and the context of the S.L and it takes into consideration the T.L grammar and word order like the previous types, for that, direct translation is labeled as the best method of literal translation.

Eg: To run a company

يدير شركة

1.2.2- Free Translation:

This method of translation is to translate freely without restrictions since the translator uses the way that he considers appropriate.

1.2.2.1- Free Bound Translation:

Bound free translation is drawn from the context in a direct way and it includes: 'exaggeration' and 'expressivity'. This type of free translation is not fully free since it is restricted to context like translating collocation.

Eg: Come on!

بالله عليك

This translation is done by Arab translator since he includes the word "الله" in the translation product.

1.2.2.2- Loose/ Free Translation:

This subtype of free translation is based on translating what the translator understand from the speaker's speech.

Eg: It is half past nine

علينا بالمغادرة/ انتهت الحصة/تأخرنا كثيرا

1.3 Translation Constraints:

Translators may face some obstacles which lead them to stop the translation process. It seems that there are different types of problems such as: grammatical problems, lexical problems, cultural problems and stylistic problems.

1.3.1 Grammatical problems:

Generally speaking, grammatical problems a result of complicated or difficult S.L grammar, a complex or complicated T.L words order and different T.L grammar. English and Arabic belong to two different language families which make their grammar basically different.

1.3.2 Lexical problems:

This kind of problem takes place when some words or expressions are misunderstood by translators. As for lexical problems, they occur when a word or an expression does not have an established equivalent in the T.L. Together with synonymy, polysemy and monosemy, collocations, metaphors, clichés and idioms are considered as the most common source of translation lexical problem (Ghazala, 1995:24).

Synonymies are one of the most common problems that any translator may face since there is no perfect synonymy because word's meaning changes according to context. Polysemy refers to a word with several meanings for example "الأسد" has just one equivalence in English "lion" but in Arabic has a lot of equivalences such as: "سبع" "ليث" "هزبر".

Collocation is one of the major problems that any translator may face. This lexical problem appears because the translator may ignore that some words may occur together in a language. Idioms and metaphors are very difficult to be understood since their meaning is never guessed from the words in combination. Proverbs are strictly related to culture, and therefore literal translation is not an efficient way of rendering the same wanted meaning. (Ghazala, 1995).

1.3.3 Cultural Problems:

Translation is a means of communication between peoples who have different languages and different cultures.
According to (Toury 1978:200) translation is "A kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultures".
English and Arabic are two different languages since they belong to two different language families, the act of translation should be given more attention, especially the linguistic and cultural aspects characterizing English and Arabic.

Eg:

The term "owl" is a commonly known animal, but its symbolism differs from one culture to another.

-English culture: It symbolizes wisdom.
-Arabic culture: It symbolizes bad omen.

1.3.4 Stylistic Problems:

Translators should take care of style when they are translating since due to its importance. Numerous problems can be noticed in this aspect such as: Formality versus informality, fronting, parallelism, ambiguity and complex versus simple style; long versus short sentences; passive versus active style; repetition, variation and redundancy; the style of the show of muscles and nominalization versus verbalization, style of irony and the last one which is the translation of punctuation. The preceding elements make problems to translators in rendering the same style of English into Arabic or vice versa. In the case of

formality versus informality, translators may find difficulty in rendering the informal style of Arabic into English in lexical and grammatical because some tenses do not exist in Arabic language like 'Perfect' and some words that are used in Arabic dialect.

1.4 Translation Strategies 'Vinay and Darbelnet' :

Vinay and Darbelnet model is considered as the most known models and more representative models which deal with translation strategies. Their work was a linguistic comparison between English and French style aiming to identify the difference between the two languages and different translation strategies which are Direct 'literal translation' and Oblique translation Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 31-39).

1.4.1 Borrowing:

This strategy is mainly based on taking words from languages as they are without translating them, many English words are loaned from other languages such as: Mexican Spanish food names 'tequila' and 'tortillas' 'dollars' and 'party' from American English, 'pizza' from Italian language, "الأكسجين" is borrowed from Latin language "Oxygen". Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 31-32)

Translators may use 'borrowing strategy' in the case of lexical gap when T.T does not contain a given word in S.T and they uses it for stylistic or rhetoric reasons.

1.4.2 Calque:

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 32) 'A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates it literally each of its elements.' That is to say, this strategy it comprises two steps: first one which is borrowing and the second step is literal translation of the borrowed word. For example the English word Week-End is taken as it is

نهاية الاسبوع. Literally into Arabic language .

1.4.3 Literal Translation 'word for word' :

'Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a S.L text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate T.L.' Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 33-34). It is the most common when translator translating between two languages which belong to the same family and sharing

approximately the same culture. We can notice through the following example: "This train arrives at the station" which become "Ce train arrive à la gare." (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:34-35). This method is not suitable in all contexts and cannot be of a great help for translators.

1.4.4 Transposition:

Vinay and Darbelnet defined transposition as follows **"The method called transposition and it involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message."** (Vinay and Darblnet 1995: 36), in other words, it is a shift of word class. Transposition is not used only between different languages it could be used even within the language itself as Vinay and Darbelnet said 'transposition can also be applied within language.' (1995:36). For instance,"il a annoncé qu'il reviendrait" can be re-expressed by trasnposing a subordinate verb with a noun, thus: "il a announcé son retour".

1.4.5 Modulation:

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

1.4.6 Equivalence:
Equivalence is transmitting the same situation by using different stylistics and structural resources. Most of equivalences are fixed, and include idioms, clichés, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, onomatopoeia, etc… The classical example of equivalence is given by reaction of an amateur who accidently hits his finger with a hammer: if he were French, his cry of pain would be transcribed as, "Aie!", but if he were English, this would be interpreted as, "Ouch!" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995: 38).

1.4.7 Adaptation:
According to Vinay and Darbelnet 'it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the S.L message is unknown in the T.L culture. In such cases translator have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent.' In other words adaptation is

used when the limit to translation is being reached, when a simple translation would not work or it would produce a result that is shocking in the target language and culture.

1.5- Translation as a process and a product:

Translation could be seen from two different views as a process and as a product. Translation as a process 'action' composed of turning a message from source language to the target language. The transmitted message can be in the form of utterance or expression. It can be seen in a different perspective as the end product of this process 'translated text'.

In addition to this division, there is another variable, namely that was forward by Bell. He (1991: 13) distinguished between "the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process", i.e, translation proper, translating (the process), and a translation (the product).

1.6- Importance of Style

The task of a translator is to transmit meaning from the S.T to the T.T, he/she should recognize the close relationship which content and style enter into to construct the meaning. In other words, if the translator wants to achieve an effective translation, he is not only supposed to focus on content but also to adopt the so-called stylistic accommodation strategy by which neither his style nor the original one is to be neglected to achieve stylistic equivalent. For instance, it is preferable to keep the same English style when he is translating an English text into Arabic. However, there are some cases where the English style is difficult to be retained which makes translator forced to make a shift in order to adopt the equivalent Arabic style (Ghazala, 2008: 20-23).

1.7 Importance of Context:

Translation is understood as an act of carrying the meaning of a text from one language to another. This process involves interpretation of meaning of the source text and producing the same meaning in another language. Text however cannot exist out of context. By context what is meant is the entire environment in which the word or sentence is expressed or stated. So a translator has to go into the background of the text to understand the text. Thus translator first de-contextualizes the original text and re-contextualizes it for the target text.

While seeking the context of a text there may be two categories of factors that may influence the meaning of the text- linguistic context or the situational context.

Linguistic context evokes the linguistic factors influencing the meaning of the text. The meaning of a linguistic unit cannot be captured unless one takes account of the interrelationship between linguistic units and the context of the situation. On this view, translation becomes "rather the placing of linguistic symbols against the cultural background of a society than the rendering of words by their equivalents in another language" (Malinowski, 1935:18). Any word in the text is not present in isolation but interacts with other words in the text and with the whole text at large. For example the use of word 'presses' in the following sentences:

-I work in press.

-Press the button.

In the first example the word "press" has the meaning of a profession or a job in newspaper but in the second examples it refers to pushing a given button.

The notion of context of situation - developed in systemic-functional theory by Halliday (1994) and his collaborators (most recently Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). Situational context refers to the factors of situation and circumstances influencing the meaning of a text. These factors are little harder to be recognized than linguistic ones. The situational factors may pertain to the facial expressions, gestures. Conventions and the whole value system differ from one culture and society to another.

Language therefore should be considered as a part of culture and is understood in its context. Translator must be giving over the top stress to understand the context so as to produce a good contextualized translation.

Conclusion:

In this chapter, we attempted to uncover the various definitions of translation and translation types in addition to the problems faced by translators and employed some strategies to make the translated texts as closely conforming to the original texts as possible in terms of meaning while taking into account all other influential factors such as culture and context.

Chapter two: Ideology and political discourse

Introduction:

The present chapter aims to supply diverse definitions of ideology and discourse and political discourse, discourse analysis (DA), political discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis (CDA) as well. In addition to the preceding definitions this part of research deals with the relation between ideology and language, culture, translation and political discourse.

1.1-Definition of Ideology:

The term 'ideology' has a direct link with political issue as it is defined in dictionary as " A set of beliefs or principles, one on which a political system, party or organization is based." [1] Scholars in the field of language-related, cultural and translation studies, however, often tend to extend the concept of ideology beyond the political area and define it in a rather politically neutralized sense as 'a set of ideas, which organize our lives and help us understand the relation to our environment' (Calzada-Pérez, 2003: 5).

According to Dijk ideology is a system of beliefs shared by members of a certain social group; this group shares the same attitudes or knowledge. These beliefs are called 'social representations'; "ideologies are the organizing, 'basic' beliefs of these Social representation's" (Dijk, 2002:17), the members of a certain society have the same common cultural ground such as: their traditions norms, principles, and society values which are the basis for all cognition within the same group or between different groups, and thus is also presupposed by different ideologies. Ideologies have a special structure which is based on the general norms and values, such as freedom, equality, justice or objectivity. The members of that society organize these values and norms into their ideologies.

Fairclough (1992:90) said that, "ideologies built into conventions may be more or less naturalized and automatized "; people may not identify that they have been influenced by their ideologies since it is something inherited in the unconscious part of one's personality, so a person reacts to responses in an automated way.

1.2- Ideological Aspects:

According to Shaffner (2003:23) ideological aspect can be determined within the text itself; both at the lexical level for example, in the avoidance of a particular word or in adding a specific word, the grammatical level for example the use of passive voice the avoidance of subjectivity. Ideological aspects can be clear or hidden in the texts which are dependent on the topic of a text, its genre and communicative purposes.

Ideological aspects can also be examined in the process of text production and the role of the translator as a target text producer as well specially in equivalence choice.

1.3- Ideology and Culture:

Ideology is a systematic scheme of ideas or concepts that are based on human life and culture; it is a way of thinking which distinguishes between different social groups.
The term culture refers to a set of beliefs that control behaviors of both individuals and social groups. It is defined by Taylor (cited in Hymes, 1964: 455) as a "complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, customs and any capacities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society" .

Culture and ideology are two different notions but they are overlapped since cultural aspects affect people's ideology, for example, in Western culture they see the dog as a symbol of fidelity but in Arab's culture they use the word dog for insulting. Another example is the owl. It symbolizes in our culture pessimism while in the Western culture represents wisdom. For that, whenever the cultures of target and source texts are different, the ideology differs accordingly.

1.4- Ideology and Meaning:
According to Fairclough texts might be written by means of relating meaning with discourse type. He stated that "in fact meaning relations like synonymy can often be regarded as relative to particular ideologies, either the ideology imbedded in discourse type, or the ideology being creative generated in a text" (Fairclough,1989 :115). Furthermore ideology may affect on meaning. Let's take the case of a translator who should choose an accurate synonym or equivalence if he is influenced by his ideology for sure the meaning will be affected by his ideology.

1.5- Ideology and Language:

Hatim and Mason stipulated that "behind the systematic linguistic choices we make, there is inevitably a prior classification of reality in ideological terms." (1990: 161) which means that ideology can affect language on both Lexical 'semantic' and 'syntactic' levels in other words translator's ideology and attitudes influence both words selection and grammatical construction when translating political discourse.

Furthermore, ideology affects and employs language to obtain a certain aim; the ideology of the translator affects the words selection, and even the translation strategies employed in translating the original texts. Moreover, ideology stems from the political and cultural norms or values of people. Translators aim to modify or omit some words or expressions from the original text that may be inimical or severe, according to the translator, he/she may change the whole word or statement to make the discourse more harmonious with his/her culture or political standards.

1.6- Ideology and Translation:

Theoretically speaking, the role of the translator is to transfer the meaning of the S.T faithfully and without expressing feelings or opinions and to be objective as possible as he can. However, the process of translation is a way of "decoding and recoding, or analysis and restructuring, during which the translator tries to understand the author's ideas before putting them into words"(Al-Mohannadi: 2006:529). Therefore, the translator's ideology may affect the process of transfer or translation consciously or unconsciously; the translated text does not reflect the author's personal ideology or his/her cultural ideology (Al-Muhannadi, 2006). In other words translator's ideology does not mirror source text writer ideology and he should be responsible about any word he mention in target text that's why translator's job is considered as one of the hardest jobs.

According to Xiao-jiang (2007) ideology of translator affects the translation process and strategies for example when Muslims translators translate political texts for example when they write "Palestinian martyr" instead of "Palestinian slain", they do not only translate it, but also they tend to modify i.e. add or omit some information that they think must be included in the original texts. Therefore, they are influenced by the social and discursive practice of the Islamic societies.

2- Definition of Discourse:

Discourse is used for different reasons: "Firstly, it is used to refer to unified, meaningful and purposive stretches of spoken or written language. Secondly, it is used to refer to a language in

action. Last but not least; it is used to refer to the language of particular language variety" Dontcheva-Navratilova (2005: 141).

All the three above-mentioned meanings could be unified into one definition which was described by Celce-Murcia and Olshtain:

"A piece of a discourse is an instance of spoken or written language that has describable internal relationships of form and meaning (e.g., words, structures, cohesion) that relate coherently to an external communicative function of purpose and a given audience/interlocutor. The external function or purpose can only be properly determined if one takes into account the context and participants in which the piece of discourse occurs" (Celce-Murcia 2000:4).

2.1- Discourse and Society:

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

2.2- Definition of Political Discourse:

Political discourse has been defined by different linguists in different ways. According to Schaffner (1996), political discourse is considered as a sub-category of discourse in general. It is mainly based on two criteria: functional and thematic. Political discourse is a result of politics and it is historically and culturally determined. It has different functions because of the different political activities. It is thematic because its topics are primarily related to politics such as political activities, political ideas and political relations and political tendency as well.

Van Dijk stipulates that political discourse is not only defined by a topic or style, but rather by who speaks to whom, as what, on what occasion and with what goals. In other words, political discourse is especially 'political' because of its functions in the political process (2002: 225).

According to Zheng (2000) political discourse is considered as a mixed product between personal development and the relevant social environment in which an individual grows. Any individual political discourse is the result of personal development in certain social settings. Personal

development is affected by the individual's educational experiences, parental influence, social circles, political party, economic status...etc.

To make sense of political discourse, it is necessary to think of language as mediation, based on the recognition that politics cannot be conducted without language.

2.3- Ideology and Political Discourse:

The relationship between discourse and political ideologies is usually studied in terms of the structures of political discourse, such as, the use of biased lexical items, syntactic structures like actives and passives; Pronouns like "us" and "them"; metaphors, arguments, implications, and many other properties of discourse. Discourse makes ideologies observable in the sense that it is only in discourse that they may be explicitly expressed and formulated. Other political practices only implicitly show or experience ideologies, for instance in practices of discrimination on the basis racist, or political ideologies. It is in discourse that we need to explicitly explain that such discrimination occurs ''because he is black,'' or ''because they are socialists''

2.4- Translation and Political Discourse:

Political discourse is often of relevance not only for the specific culture of the text producer, but may be intended for a wider audience as well (Schaffner 2004:117). Due to globalization, politics have become internationalized, and it is through translation information made available to addressees beyond national borders (ibid: 120).

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

Shaffner has done valuable researches to show the relatedness of translation and political discourse (1997; 2002, 2003; 2004). She has tried to focus on cultural, social and political aspects of translation and text production in the source and target cultures and apply discourse analysis to translation. The research deals mainly with translation strategies that are used to transfer a culture-bound source text into another target language community with a limited knowledge to the foreign culture.

2.5- Political discourse Analysis:

Political discourse can be described as a complex form of human activity which is based on the recognition that politics cannot be conducted without language. It is not easy for a translator to translate English political terms or expressions in a speech or a written context without taking into consideration the linguistic, cultural and lexical dimensions.

Political discourse plays a significant influence on the mind and behavior of the members of a speech community. In the Arab World, more and more people are involved throughout their daily life in political actions, for instance, being asked to cast their votes in an election, watching the news on TV, reading a newspaper, or simply talking with friends about the consequences which recent decisions of the government might have for each individual. Newmark (1991:146) asserts that "Politics is the most general and universal aspect and sphere of human activity and in its reflection in language it often appears in powerful emotive terms".

Politics is the use of language in the constitution of social groups. Simply political discourse analyses is the analysis of political discourse and rely on translation which can highlight socio-cultural and political practices, norms, constraints of political discourse. Therefore, the scientific combination of concepts and methods of modern Translation Studies and Political Discourse Analysis can result in a more extensive study of political discourse (Chilton and Schaffner, 1997: 104).

2.6- Critical Discourse Analysis:

The word "Critical" shows that an analyst should be truly careful when he is trying to decode the particular discourse. Critical discourse analysis is mainly used to analyze the text linguistic factors of one language and one culture. This approach should be applied to both primary S.T and secondary T.T. Furthermore most of the research which has been done within T.S using CDA focuses on translation as a social action, answering questions such as: who is translating for whom, what is being translated, when is it being translated and what are the effects on the receiving culture (Chilton cited in Schaffner 2002:60).

Critical discourse analysis is a helpful method in multiple areas, such as education, literacy, gender, racism, ideology, economic, advertisements, institutional and media language, and, most importantly for this thesis, political discourse. In all these areas critical discourse analysis focuses on issues like power asymmetries, manipulation, structural inequalities and exploitation (Blommaert, 2005: 451-452).

Each critical discourse analysis usually consists of 3 steps. The first one is the descriptive stage which examines the basic formal properties of the discourse. It is also the pre-step for the next two steps.

 The second stage, interpretation, tries to link the discourse with interaction, i.e. to see the discourse as a result of process of production and also as a resource in the act of interpretation.

 The last stage, explanation, which is the most important but which would not probably possible without previous two steps, attempts to find the relationships between interaction and social context i.e. which social determinants are necessary in the processes of interaction, production and their social effects (Fairclough, 1989: 26).

Conclusion:

The present chapter, is endeavored to provide some definitions to ideology and political discourse and discourse as well and the mediums that are used to discover or explore political ideologies in political discourses such as discourse analysis, political discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. Furthermore we dealt with the relationship between ideology and political discourse and other dichotomies like ideology and language, ideology and culture, ideology and meaning, ideology and translation, ideology and political discourse and the last one which is political discourse and translation.

Chapter Three: Practical Framework

Introduction:

In this chapter we are going to use all the preceding information in order to pick up or identify the ideological aspects in political discourse i.e: we attempt to apply the theoretical part on some translated political discourse through using Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) since it studies the relationship between political discourse and ideology.

Description of Samples:

The samples are translated political discourses taken from various articles of news papers and some of them are taken from websites such as IIP Digital US embassy and some of them from a blog of Alaa Ghazala a translator and interpreter and a media specialist at the Libyan Embassy who translated some political articles from English to Arabic and posted them on the internet.

Methodology:

 The Political discourse analysis is a critical process that deals with translated political discourses, it is based on translator choice of words and synonyms, equivalence should be accurate since any change could change the meaning so PDA will analyze the translated texts lexically and to which extent does the translators' ideology affect on his choice of synonyms, we are going to highlight the words that are affected by translator's ideology and explain why he have chosen this word instead of another synonym.

Texts 01:

Iraq's political crisis disheartens the middle class

Violence has begun to rise again. The number of civilians killed in Iraq jumped 50% from March to April, according to government statistics. On May 10, nearly 100people died in a day of bombings and shootings that was the worst in Iraq since last year. A perplexing string of assassinations of Sunni Arab clerics has led officials to wonder whether Al Qaeda in Iraq insurgents or Shiite militants might be involved. One was beheaded Monday at his mosque .And on Wednesday night, a car bomb killed six people and wounded at least 10at a restaurant in the town of Musayyib, south of Baghdad.

الأزمة السياسية تصيب العراقيين بالإحباط

لقد بدأ العنف في الزيادة من جديد. ارتفع عدد القتلى المدنيين في العراق .بمقدار خمسين بالمئة بين شهري آذار ونيسان، استنادا الى الاحصاءات الحكومية. وقتل يوم العاشر من آيار حوالي مئة شخص في تفجيرات شهدتها انحاء متفرقة في العراق تعد الاسوأ منذ العام الماضي. كما طالت موجة من الاغتيالات رجال الدين وتركت المسؤولين يتساءلون عما اذا كانت القاعدة او المليشيات الاخرى وراءها. وكان آخرها يوم الاثنين عندما قطع رأس رجل دين في مسجده. وادى انفجار سيارة مفخخة في مطعم ببلدة المسيب، ليل الاربعاء، الى مقتل ستة اشخاص وجرح عشرة آخر.

Political Discourse Analysis 01:

The above article, is talking about the Iraqis political crisis which affect on middle class. This article is taken from Lose Angeles Times Newspaper.

The headline of the article "Iraq's political crisis disheartens the middle class" is translated into " الأزمة السياسية تصيب العراقيين بالإحباط" here the translator did not translate the word "middle class" because his social ideology represents an impact on his translation .He may live in a society in which there is no social strata unlike in the Iraqi society where people are regarded according to their wealth, tribal origins and professions. Middle class is a social group that consists of well-educated people, such as, doctors, lawyers…etc who have good jobs and are neither very poor nor very rich.

"Sunni Arab clerics" translated into "رجال الدين" which is very general since it may refer to many religious sects; the translator did not identify to which religious sect those Arab Clerics belong to as in Libya the number of Shia is very limited and most of them are Sunni, therefore, he did not see the need to say "سنة". In one religion we may find many religious sects, for example in Islam we find Sunni and Shia. It would be better if he translated it into "أهل السنة" which shows the exact belief of clerics.

"Shiite militants" have been translated into " الميلشيات الأخرى" The translator did not transfer the meaning of the word "Shiite" into Arabic thoroughly .The most convenient translation of the term is "الشيعة" through which we can notice that religious ideology affects the translator choice of equivalence. The most possible reason behind this translation is that Iraqi community encompasses two major sects: Sunnis and Shiites who witnessed several cultural and religious clashes after U.S invasion.

Texts 02:

Kerry, Ashton Urge Russians Not to Sabotage Ukraine Election

EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and Secretary of State John Kerry urge Russian elements to stop trying to sabotage the May 25 Ukrainian presidential election.

Washington — Secretary of State John Kerry says that if Russian elements continue to sabotage the democratic process and prevent Ukraine from holding its May 25 presidential election, the United States and the European Union will impose additional, stronger economic sanctions.

It calls for all sides in the Ukrainian conflict to refrain from any violence, intimidation or provocative actions. Additionally, the agreement requires all illegally armed groups to be disarmed and for pro-Russian separatists to return control of all buildings seized to Ukrainian authorities.

كيري وآشتون يحثان روسيا على عدم تخريب الإنتخابات في أوكرانيا

الممثلة العليا للشؤون الخارجية كاثرين آشتون ووزير الخارجية جون كيري حثا عناصر موالية لروسيا على الكف عن محاولاتها لنسف الإنتخابات الرئاسية في أوكرانيا.

واشنطن،– صرّح وزير الخارجية جون كيري أنه إذا واصلت عناصر موالية لروسيا تقويض العملية الديمقراطية ومنع أوكرانيا من إجراء انتخاباتها الرئاسية يوم 25 الجاري، فإن الولايات المتحدة والاتحاد الأوروبي سيفرضان مزيدًا من العقوبات الاقتصادية الأشد فعالية

ويدعو الاتفاق، في ما يدعو، جميع أطراف الصراع في أوكرانيا كي تمتنع عن استعمال العنف والترهيب واللجوء للأعمال الاستفزازية، كما يقتضي من كل الجماعات المسلحة غير المشروعة أن تجرد نفسها من السلاح، ومن الانفصاليين الموالين لروسيا أن يعيدوا السيطرة على المباني التي استولوا عليها إلى السلطات

Political Discourse Analysis 02:

In this article, the translator used "Russian elements" for عناصر "موالية لروسيا" unlike the literary translation which gives: "العناصر الروسية " which seems to be the most adequate translation in this case. Translator's political tendency affected his translation because he added the word "موالية" that demonstrates the translators' political ideology and his point of view on the Russian elements who could be Ukrainians supporting the idea of invading Crimean island in Ukraine or Ukrainians who have Russian origins and want to sabotage the Ukrainian election in order to help or facilitate the road for Russia to seize Crimean peninsula and thus frustrate U.S.A and E.U attempts to set foot in the peninsular due to its strategical importance to the NATO members. The Russian target to seize Crimean peninsula was a dream for them since Russia or USSR in the past tried to occupy it on 1922 and 1917.

"To sabotage" has been translated into "نسف" which looks too extreme and too harsh since .The term is usually used in to refer to blowing up of bombs. Through this word, we can identify that the translator tendency is against the Russian policy employed in Ukraine aiming at the annexation of Crimean peninsula, the translator utilizes this kind of terms because he was influenced by his political tendency when translating this article since he could replace "نسف" by "تخريب" or "إفشال"

Texts 03:

<div style="border:1px solid">

Israel, Palestinians Set Goal of Final Peace Agreement in 2014

"I think everyone involved here believes that we cannot pass along to another generation the responsibility of ending a conflict that is in our power to resolve in our time. They should not be expected to bear that burden, and we should not leave it to them. They should not be expected <mark>to bear the pain of continued conflict</mark> or perpetual war," Kerry said.

</div>

<div style="border:1px solid; direction:rtl">

إسرائيل والفلسطينيون يحددون هدف التوصل إلى اتفاقية سلام نهائي في موعد ما في 2014

وعن المفاوضات قال كيري: "أعتقد أن جميع المشاركين هنا يعتقدون أنه ليس بمقدورنا أن نورث جيلا آخر مسؤولية إنهاء صراع في استطاعتنا أن نسويه في زمننا نحن. والجيل المقبل لا يُتوقع منه أن يتحمل ذلك العبء وعلينا ألا نتركه له. وهو لا يُتوقع منه أن <mark>يكتوي بآلام استمرار الصراع</mark> أو حرب لا نهاية لها".

</div>

Political Discourse Analysis 03:

This article, written by Stephen Kaufman is about the speech of John Kery, the secretary of state of U.S.A which deals with the negotiation between Israel and Palestinian authority to set a final peace pact and resolve the conflict between the two sides.

"To bear the pain of continued conflict" is translated into Arabic as: "يكتوي بالأم استمرار الصراع". In this translation, we notice that the translator mentions the Word "يكتوي" which infers to an extreme painful feeling, but in the source text "bear" has the meaning of الاحتمال. Translator was too severe in his translation because he knows to which extent could this conflict hurt those two parties specially Palestinians and he used this stern expression because he was influenced by his ideology or his political tendency.

He sympathizes with Palestinians because their country is occupied by Israel since 1943 till now. For the Israelis, Palestine is considered as their homeland according to their irrelevant religious beliefs that the remains of the temple of Solomon do exist under the temple mount mosque of Jerusalem, and what they call 'Weeping wall'. Palestinians and Muslims in general believe that this wall is where Mohammed Peace be upon him travelled on the steed *Buraq* to the *Aqsa mosque* where he led other prophets in prayer. This journey is associated with Lailat Al Mi'iraj as one of the most significant events in Islam.

Israel army killed a countless number of Palestinians without mercy. Israelis do not make difference between men and women, children and elderly while they annihilate people using lethal weapons against people who only use stone for self defense .This is considered as an unbalanced equation which attracts people around the world and made them sympathize with Palestinians and condemn all the attacks of Israeli army against Palestinian people. Through the preceding information we could identify the reason behind the ideological affection of translator that is clear in equivalence choice translated bear into يكتوي instead of يحتمل.

Texts 04:

Iraqi refugees find hard times

A white-haired man stands in a welfare line, jobless in a new country after having been kidnapped and losing his chicken farm in Iraq to Muslim militants. A burly man in a cafe who had worked as a security guard for foreign media left Baghdad after receiving an envelope with five bullets inside, meant for each member of his family.

The family fled to Syria and opened a small market. After two years, U.S. officials approved their refugee application. It was a lifeline. Muslims had burned down their home in Iraq.

معاناة اللاجئين العراقيين في أميركا

رجل أشيب الشعر يقف في طابور المساعدات الإنسانية، عاطل عن العمل في بلد جديد، بعد آن كان قد تعرض للاختطاف وخسر مزرعة الدواجن على يد رجال المليشيات. وفي رجل قوي البنية يجلس بمقهى كان قد عمل حارسا امنيا لمؤسسة صحفية أجنبية غادر بغداد بعد أن تلقى ظرفا بريديا يحوي خمس طلقات بداخله، واحدة لكل فرد من أسرته.

وهكذا، هربت العائلة إلى سوريا وافتتحت متجرا صغيرا. وبعد عامين، وافق مسئولون أميركيون على طلب اللجوء الذي تقدموا به. لقد كان هذا حدثا فاصلا. وقد أحرقت المليشيات منزلهم في العراق.

26

Political Discourse Analysis 04:

The present article talks about Iraqi refugees sufferance in U.S.A especially ,more precisely, Iraqi families who belong to Mandeans religion and the reasons that oblige them to leave their country. This article is extracted from Lose Angeles Times Newspaper.

"Muslim militants" is translated into "رجال المليشيات" in this translation , the translator misses to mention the word "مسلم" in the target text because he is Muslim. In the source text , he is blaming Muslims for burning Iraqi's houses so he avoids referring to Muslims in his translation to exile the reproach of burning from people who share with him them the same religion , furthermore, he blames American militants without a mention of their nationality just to be subjective , however, his religious ideology and enthusiasm are very clear in the target text through the omission of the word Muslim.

Furthermore, "Muslims" have been translated into "المليشيات" instead of "المسلمين" because the translator was affected by his ideology believing that Muslims do not tend to commit such acts of burning their neighbors' houses . This might be the most probable reason for the word translation into "المليشيات".

Texts 05:

<u>**In a Tour for Visitors, Baghdad's Past Is Present**</u>

Unlike most of the others on the tour, Mr. Pearson had been to Baghdad before —
but that had been 30 years ago. "It's looking very tired after three wars," he said.
"It's very sad." At the Shahbandar Cafe, a venerable hangout for intellectuals, men
sipped sweet tea and smoked hookahs. The walls were lined with black-and-white
photos of a glorious looking, unrecognizable city. A bulbul bird hopped around in a
cage.

<u>**في جولة سياحية.. ماضي بغداد مثل حاضرها**</u>

وعلى خلاف معظم الزوار الاخرين، فان السيد بيرسون كان قد زار بغداد من قبل، لكن ذلك كان قبل ثلاثين

عاما. يقول: "تبدو (بغداد) متعبة جدا بعد ثلاث حروب. انها لامر محزن للغاية." وفي مقهى الشابندر، وهو ملتقى

المثقفين الراقي، كان الرجال يرتشفون الشاي المحلى ويدخنون الاركيلة. وامتلأت الجدران بالصور الفوتوغرافية

بالاسود والابيض لمدينة خلابة المنظر، ولكن لا يمكن تمييزها. وراح بلبل يطير من مكان لاخر في قفصه.

Political Discourse Analysis 05:

This article is talking about a tourist who visited Iraq- Baghdad as well as on some of those visitors who have come to Iraq before, and their opinions on what they have seen including a comparison between Baghdad in the past and in the present.

"Hookahs" have been translated into "الاركيلة" this Arabic word is used in Iraq and in Middle East in general since they call it أركيلة or ارقيلة those two words belong to Iraqi dialect because the Iraqi people use it in their daily life specially in cafe where people usually smoke hookah and drink some tea or café. It would be better if the translator says النارجيلة which exists in Classic Arabic or formal Arabic. Maybe he did not use it in target text since it is not common among people and preferred to use the dialect to make the meaning very clear for all people.

The word اركيلة is not used in North African countries; instead, they use word الشيشة in the place of ارقيلة. The difference in the preceding two words shows that translator is influenced by Middle East culture since his choice of vocabulary while he translates identifies to which region he belongs to.

Texts 06:

Obama Nobel Peace Prize: What Arabs think

The Palestinians were further dismayed by Washington's lukewarm reception to the UN fact-finding mission, led by South African judge Richard Goldstone, into Israel's offensive against Gaza a year ago. The Goldstone report, released in September, concluded that both Israel and Hamas committed war crimes and possibly crimes against humanity. But it reserved the bulk of its criticism for the actions of Israel, which refused to cooperate with the investigation on the grounds that doing so would legitimize an effort that Israel alleged was inherently biased.

رأي العــــــرب في نوبــــــل اوبامــــــا

وصعقت واشنطن الفلسطينيين اكثر من ذلك حينما استقبلت بالترحاب بعثة الامم المتحدة لتقصي الحقائق التي قادها القاضي الجنوب أفريقي ريتشارد غولدستون، والتي تحرّت عن العدوان الصهيوني على قطاع غزة في العام الماضي. وتوصل تقرير غولدستون، الذي صدر في شهر أيلول الماضي، ان كلا من إسرائيل وحماس ارتكبا جرائم حرب، وربما جرائم ضد الإنسانية، لكنها وجهت معظم انتقاداتها الى العمليات الإسرائيلية، والتي رفضت التعاون معها في التحقيق متذرعة بان من شأن ذلك ان يضفي الشرعية على هذا التحقيق الذي زعمت إسرائيل انه كان منحازا بالكامل.

Political Discourse Analysis 06:

This article is talking about Arabs and Muslims reaction toward Barak Obama Nobel peace prize; they see it inappropriate since Obama received this prize in a crucial dead-lock moment in Israeli-Palestinian peace process. The present political discourse is written by Nicholas Blanford Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and is taken from ABC News.

The term "Dismayed" is translated into "صعقت" that looks too harsh expression since this word is used when people are shocked by electricity instead of using the word "صدمة" that looks more appropriate. He has chosen this word to show that he is shocked by the content of UN fact-finding mission report on the Israeli shelling on Gaza strip which balanced between the victim and the criminal, thus showing translator's ideology or bias and his sympathy with Gaza strip and Palestinian cause in general.

"Israel's offensive" has been translated to "العدوان الصهيوني", according to this translation we notice that the word "Israel's" is transferred into "الصهيوني" which does not look objective since he should translate it as "إسرائيلي". The translator misused the correct equivalence or biased in his translation due to his hatred to Israel .Hee described them in target text as Zionist who are a political movement which had as its original aim the creation of a country for Jewish people, and which now works to help the development of Israel. According the previous information we notice that translator have been influenced or affected by his religious ideology.

"Offensive" transferred into "العدوان", here translator could translate it into "الهجوم" even if his translation is acceptable but it is not objective, since through target text we notice that he sees Israel as an enemy when he described its attack as "عدوان" due to his sympathy with Palestinian cause and Palestinian victims who got killed by Israeli army. Based on the preceding analysis, we notice that the translator has been affected by his ideology when he translated the present political article.

Texts 07:

<u>Obama Says U.S., Allies Succeeding in Libya</u>

President Obama called for Colonel Qadhafi's attacks against civilians to stop and for humanitarian assistance to be allowed to reach those in need. Washington — President Obama says the United States and its allies are succeeding in a "broad, international effort" to enforce United Nations Security Council resolutions aimed at ending attacks on the Libyan people by forces loyal to Colonel Muammar Qadhafi. "Because we acted quickly, a humanitarian catastrophe has been avoided and the lives of countless civilians — innocent men, women and children — have been saved," <u>Obama said March 26</u> from the White House. He said the United States has engaged in military, political and economic missions as part of an overall strategy "to support the Libyan people and hold the Qadhafi regime"

<u>أوباما: الولايات المتحدة والحلفاء يحققون نجاحاً في ليبيا</u>

واشنطن—— صرح الرئيس أوباما بأن الولايات المتحدة والحلفاء يحققون نجاحاً في "مجهود دولي عريض" لتنفيذ قرارين لمجلس الأمن الدولي يرميان إلى وضع حد للهجمات ضد الشعب الليبي من قبل قوات موالية للعقيد معمر القذافي . وقال الرئيس في كلمة له من البيت الأبيض يوم   26 آذار/مارس الجاري: "لأننا تصرفنا على وجه السرعة تم تفادي كارثة إنسانية، وجرى إنقاذ حياة أعداد لا تحصى من المدنيين– من رجال ونساء وأطفال أبرياء ".وأضاف أن الولايات المتحدة شاركت في مهمات عسكرية وسياسية واقتصادية كجزء من إستراتيجية شاملة "لدعم الشعب الليبي ومحاسبة نظام حكم القذافي الديكتاتوري".

Political Discourse Analysis 07:

The present article is U.S.A president Barak Obama speech which deals with Libyan crisis and the success of U.S., Allies in handling Colonel Qadhafi's attacks against Libyan citizens and their attempt to overthrow Qadhafi regime. This article was written by MacKenzie C. Babb.

The word "hold" in original text has been translated to "يحاسب" in the target text that has a different meaning and does not reflect the meaning of "hold" which means in Arabic language "توقف". The translator used this term believing that U.S., Allies' goals are not only to overthrow Qadhafi, but also to settle an account with his regime as well, due to attacks against his own citizens. The translator's political tendency (against Qadhafi regime) shows his intention to account the regime for all what have been done against the Libyan people. The preceding data clarify that translators' equivalence choice is due to his political ideology.

"Qadhafi regime" is translated into " نظام حكم ألقذافي الديكتاتوري " through this translation we notice that translator added the word "الديكتاتوري" in target text because Qadhafi ruled Libya more than 40 years consecutively   without giving chance for a succession. We notice through this term that he is against Qadhafi regime and that the previous information shows also that translator have been affected by his political ideology.

Conclusion:

This chapter has tried to highlight some of the ideological aspects that exist in political discourse through using political discourse analysis and identifying the translator choice of equivalence while he translates political articles and news bulletins, and to what extent may these ideologies affect his translation. Besides, we tried to uncover the reasons behind this ideological influence (social, religious political….etc).

Conclusion

This research is divided into two parts (theoretical and practical part), in the theoretical part, we gathered information and ideas from reading different books and references in order to have knowledge on the effect of ideology while translating political discourse.

In practical part, I have chosen some translated political discourses taken from different articles such as news papers and websites then, we used political discourse analysis, which is a critical process that deals with translated political discourses to identify ideological aspects, this method is based on translators' choice of words and equivalence that should be accurate since the choice of synonyms could affect on the meaning. In this part we analyzed the translated texts lexically and to what extent does the translators' ideology affect on his choice of equivalence and what are the reasons behind this influence.

Translating political discourse is a difficult task since it is considered among sensitive texts. Experienced translators may be affected by their ideological background (Political Tendency, difference in culture and religion) especially while they translate political articles in order to reduce this influence he/she should be objective as much as he/she can and analyzing the translated political discourse to discover ideological aspects that exist in his/her translation.

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الملخص

مقدمة:

إن الواقع المعاصر و المستقبل القريب يشيران إلى سعي الإنسان الدائم لإيجاد لغة تفاهم مشتركة بين الشعوب و الأمم، بحيث ينشا بينهم حوار مفهوم و واضح، و الترجمة وحدها هي الأداة التي يمكن من خلالها الوصول إلى هذه اللغة المشتركة، إذ أنها تقوم بالوساطة بين هذه اللغات المختلفة، فلولا الترجمة لما نجحت عملية التواصل بين من يتحدثون لغات مختلفة، و لما استفادت كل امة من علوم و فنون الأمم الأخرى، ولا ازدهار المحتوى العلمي و المعرفي الإنساني، ولا نشطت حركة التفاعل بين الشعوب فيما بعضها البعض و للترجمة أهمية في كل من تبادل الثقافات و كذالك الحفاظ عليها و على الهوية من خلال تعريف الشعوب بالثقافات و معارف بعضها البعض.

الترجمة هي سبيل إلى معرفة أخبار الشعوب عبر وسائل الإعلام سواء كانت سياسية رياضية اقتصادية... الخ. تعتبر النصوص السياسية أو الخطابات السياسية من بين أصعب و أكثر أنواع النصوص حساسية فعلى المترجم أن يكون حذرا في تعامله معها لان ايديولجية المترجم السياسية الاجتماعية و كذالك الدينية قد تؤثر عنه خلال عملية الترجمة و بتالي تؤثر على فهم القارئ للنص المترجم.

الهدف من البحثّ:

تعتبر الترجمة وسيلة لتواصل بين الشعوب بمختلف ثقافاتهم و عاداتهم حيث تسمح بتبادل كل من العلوم و ثقافات و الانجازات و كذالك العلوم بغيت الاستفادة منها، إن اختلاف اللغات و الثقافات يعد بمثابة إشكال أو عقبة يواجهها الناس في التواصل فيما بينهم و يشكل عائق للمترجم كذالك و يتجلى ذالك في إيجاد المرادف المناسب يتناسب مع ثقافة اللغة الهدف والذي يجعل من مهمة المترجم صعبة خاصتا في ترجمة النصوص السياسية التي تحتاج إلى عناية خاصة في انتقاء المكافئ. فقد كان خطأ في الترجمة ضمن احد الأسباب الرئيسية لنشوب الحرب العالمية الثانية و هذا ما يجعل الخطابات السياسية ضمن أكثر النصوص حساسية لهذا فقد وجب على المترجم أن يكون أكثر موضوعية و أن لا يجعل ايديولجيته تؤثر فيها أثناء الترجمة

إن الهدف الأساسي من وراء هذا البحث هو التحقق من الأسباب التي تتسبب في تأثر المترجم بـ ايديوليجيته أثناء ترجمته للخطابات السياسية و كيف يتم اكتشافها و التخلص منها أو تقليص من عدد المظاهر الايديولجية في النص المترجم و ذالك من خلال التحليل النقدي السياسي للنص المترجم.

التعريف بالعــــــينة:

العينات التي قمنا بتحليلها هي عبارة عن نصوص أو خطابات سياسية مترجمة مأخوذة من مقالات أجنبية مختلفة منها مأخوذ ة من مواقع الكترونية على سبيل المثال " IIP Digital usembassy" و هو عبارة عن موقع الكتروني يتضمن معلومات عن سياسة الولايات المتحدة الخارجية الحالية وعن الحياة والثقافة الأميركيتين، ويشرف عليه مكتب برامج الإعلام الخارجي التابع لوزارة الخارجية الأميركية و الذي يحتوي على مقالات سياسية مترجمة لعدت لغات من ضمنها اللغة العربية و إضافة إلى ذالك موقع خاص بالسيد علاء غزالة أخصائي في الإعلام، مترجم فوري و تحريري في السفارة الليبية وهذا الموقع يتضمن مقالات سياسية مترجمة من اللغة الانجليزية إلى العربية يتناول فيها قضية الغزو الأمريكي للعراق.

منهجية التحليل:

خلال هذا البحث قمنا بتحليل الخطابات أو المقالات السياسية بالاستعانة بما يسمي "تحليل الخطاب السياسي" و هي عبارة عن عملية تحليل نقدي مبني على اختيار المترجم لـ المكافئ و المرادف المناسب و ذالك لان أي تغير يطرأ على الترجمة بإمكانه أن يؤثر على المعنى ولهذا فان تحليل الخطاب السياسي يقوم بتحليل النص المترجم من الناحية المعجمية من اجل معرفة لأي مدى قد تؤثر الأيديولوجية على المترجم في انتقاء المكافئ المناسب و ذالك من خلال تحديد المفردات أو التعبيرات التي تبرز تأثر المترجم بالون الأزرق و شرح سبب اختيار المترجم لهاته المفردات بدلا من عبارات أخرى.

منـــهجية البـــــحث:

ينقسم هذا البحث إلى جزأين عملي أو تطبيقي و نظري، فالقسم النظري يحتوي على فصلين: الفصل الأول يتناول نظرة عامة حول الترجمة أما فيما يخص الفصل الثاني فيتناول كل من الأيديولوجية و الخطاب السياسية و يحتوي كذالك على العلاقة المتواجدة بين هاتان المصطلحان بالترجمة. أما بالنسبة للجانب التطبيقي فهو عبارة عن تجسيد الجانب النظري على بعض الخطابات السياسية و من اجل تفاصيل أكثر سنسلط الضوء على كل فصل على حدا.

يتضمن الفصل الأول من البحث نظرة عامة حول الترجمة حيث قمنا في بدايته بتعريف الترجمة، هناك الكثير من التعريفات التي تناولت الترجمة، وهناك العديد من الشروحات التي تعرضت لمفهوم الترجمة، وذالك بهدف الإجابة على تساؤل قد يبدو غريب و هو ما هي الترجمة؟ أو ما تعريف الترجمة؟ فكثيرون قد يجدون غرابة في طرح مثل هذا التساؤل الذي تبدو الإجابة عليه يسيرة بسيطة، وبرغم ما قد نظنه من سذاجة هذا التساؤل فقد تم تعريف الترجمة من طرف عدت منظرين مختصين في الترجمة و من بين هذه المفاهيم:

الترجمة هي عملية نقوم بها لإيجاد نظائر بين نصين معبر عنهما بلغتين مختلفتين، بحيث تراعي هذه النظائر بشكل دائم و ضروري طبيعة النصين و كذالك العلاقات الكائنة بين ثقافة الشعبين و مناخهما النفسي و الفكري و العاطفي بالإضافة إلى جميع الظروف المحيطة بالعصر و المكان اللذين يترجم منهما و إليهما. و بعد تطرقنا لمفاهيم الترجمة فقد سلطنا الضوء على أنواع الترجمة حيث إن العديد من الدراسات تناولت بالحديث حول أنواع الترجمة و أنماطها و

ابرز هاته الدراسات هي التي قسمت الترجمة إلى نوعان أساسيان و هما الترجمة الحرفية و هي تعتمد على استبدال كل لفظ في اللغة المصدر بلفظ في اللغة الهدف أما بالنسبة للنوع الثاني المسمى الترجمة المحاكية أو الترجمة الحرة فهي لا تهتم بألفاظ النص ولا المعنى الذي يعنيه، و إنما تعبر عن فهم خاص و مختلف، وبتالي لا يجوز أن نطلق عليها ترجمة للنص الأصلي، بل الأولى أن نصفها بأنها تأليف. إن المترجم قد يواجه مشاكل و عقبات خاصة المترجم المبتدئ عديدة و قد تمثل هاته العقبات تحديا لقدرات و مهارات المترجم و يمكن أن نصنف الصعوبات المختلفة التي تواجه المترجم كتالي: أولا المشاكل النحوية حيث أن لكل لغة قواعد نحوية مميزة تتحكم و تضبط بنية الصياغة و الكلام، فالأساس في اللغات انه لا تطابق بينها على مختلف الأوجه، وان كان ثمة تشابه في بعض النواحي اللغوية، إلا أن التطابق الكلي مستحيل بين أي لغتين،فالتراكيب البنائي بين للجملة في العربية يختلف عنه في اللغة الانجليزية وهذا ما يشكل عائق للمترجم أثناء الترجمة، ثانيا المشاكل اللغوية و التي تتمثل في غياب أو عدم توفر أو تعدد المكافئ اللفظي بين اللغتين اللتين تتم بينهما عملية الترجمة، ثالثا الصعوبات الثقافية فالألفاظ تتضمن دلالات ذات معنى محدد وفقا لثقافة أهل اللغة فهناك كلمات لها معنى ثقافي معين في اللغة المصدر لكن لها معنى دلالي مختلف في اللغة الهدف من ما يشكل عائق للمترجم، رابعا و أخيرا الصعوبات الأسلوبية فا في بعض الأحيان قد يلجا صاحب النص إلى استخدام أساليب لغوية مجازية، و تعبيرات يغلب على تركيبها التعقيد أو الغموض، وهنا تتركز الصعوبة في ضرورة إدراك المعنى الاصلى الذي عناه صاحب النص ليمكن بعد ذلك البحث عن صيغة الترجمة المكافئة.

بغيت تجنب الصعوبات اثناء عملية الترجمة فقد اقترح كل من (*فيناي و داربوني*) سبعة تقنيات في الترجمة و هيا كتالي:

1-الاقتراض ويستعمل عندما لا يوجد المكافئ في اللغة الهدف.

2- نوع من الاقتراض لكن ليس للكلمات بل لبعض التعابير مثل كلمة عطلة نهاية الأسبوع.

3- الترجمة الحرة و التي سبق ان شرحناها.

4-"Transposition" وهي استبدال تعبير أخر مختلف من الناحية التركيبية بدون الإخلال في المعنى.

5- "Modulation" التغير في طريقة التعبير لكن مع إبقاء المعنى و عدم الإخلال به.

6-المكافئ و هي إيجاد المكافئ المناسب لثقافتنا فعلى سبيل المثال فاذا صرخ فتى عربي فيصرخ قائلا "أي" أما الانجليزي فيقول "اوتش".

7- التكييف حيث يقوم المترجم بإيجاد مرادف في اللغة الهدف يتناسب مع المعنى الذي يتضمنه في النص الأصلي.

وقد قمنا بإبراز كل من أهمية الأسلوب و السياق في الترجمة حيث يكتسيان أهمية كبيرة فالسياق يسهل علينا عملية الفهم ة كذالك الترجمة أما بالنسبة للأسلوب فقد قمنا بشرح أهميته سابقا ضمن الصعوبات الأسلوبية في الترجمة

في الفصل الثاني من البحث سلطنا الضوء على الأيديولوجية و الخطابات السياسية، فقد أعطينا تعريف للإيديولوجية وهي عبارة عن سلسلة من المعتقدات الدينية وكذالك النزعات الثقافية و التوجهات السياسية لدى الإنسان أضافت إلى ذالك قمنا برابط الأيديولوجية بكل من الترجمة و مدى تأثيرها على الترجمة و فكر المترجم، و علاقة الأيديولوجية بلغة وكذالك المعنى الذي يعتبر من أهم أساسيات للمترجم حيث أي تغير يطرأ على المعنى سيؤثر بشكل تلقائي على جودة الترجمة، الثقافة تلعب دور جد هام في تكوين أيديولوجية المترجم ويتضح ذالك لنا من خلال اختلاف الأيديولوجيات لدى الشعوب ويرجع هذا الاختلاف لاختلاف الثقافات.

خلال هذا الفصل قمنا بتعريف الخطاب بصفة عامة ومن ثم إبراز علاقته مع المجتمع، و بعد الحديث حول الخطاب بشكل عام تطرقنا إلى احد أهم أنواعه و هو الخطاب السياسي وذالك بتعريفه و تبيين العلاقة بينه و بين كل من الترجمة و الأيديولوجية. بهدف اكتشاف المظاهر الأيديولوجية في الخطابات السياسية استعنا بما يسمى تحليل الخطاب السياسي و كذالك التحليل الخطابي النقدي.

يحوي الفصل الأخير أو التطبيقي على بعض المقالات السياسية المترجمة من الانجليزية إلى العربية إضافة إلى ذالك تحليلها باستعمال تحليل الخطاب السياسي على المستوى المعجمي.

الخاتـــــمة:

تعتبر مهنة المترجم مهنة شاقة و محفوفة بالمخاطر، و ذالك بسبب المسؤولية الملقاة على عاتقه، حيث أن أي خطاء سواء كان مقصود أو غير مقصود قد يودي به لمتابعة قانونية، لذا وجب عليه الحذر في ترجمة النصوص خاصتا السياسية، و أن يكون موضوعيا في ترجمته وان لا يدع نزعته السياسية والثقافية، و كذالك المعتقدات الدينية (الأيديولوجية) أن تؤثر فيه، فمن خلال بحثنا هذا وجدنا انه لا يمكن التخلص بشكل نهائي من تأثير الأيديولوجية على المترجم، ولكن يمكن التقليص منها وذالك بتحليل النص بعد ترجمته تحليلا سياسيا نقديا من الناحية المعجمية، بغيت تفادي مشكل تأثير الأيديولوجية أثناء ترجمة المقالات السياسية.

Abstract

Nowadays, translation became an essential activity because of the need to communicate with other people who use different languages. Translation can be practiced when the translator has a basic knowledge on both source and target languages, however; the translator may face some problems while he translates some texts such as articles or political discourses since culture and the political aspects (Ideologies) could affect translator. Avoiding this problem looks Impossible because ideology may influence translator unconsciously and the only way to suppress it is to analyze the translated text lexically in order to identify ideological aspects.

Keywords:

Ideology, ideological aspects, translation, political discourses.

لقد أصبحت الترجمة في وقتنا الحالي نشاطا ضروريا بسبب الحاجة إلى التواصل مع شعوب تستعمل لغات مختلفة.   لا يمكن أن تمارس الترجمة إلا عندما يلم المترجم بأساسيات كل من لغة المصدر و الهدف ومع ذالك فان المترجم قد يواجه بعض العوائق عند ترجمة بعض النصوص على سبيل المثال المقالات أو الخطابات السياسية   حيث أن ثقافة المترجم و كذالك   المظاهر السياسية (الايديولوجات) قد يؤثر عليه . إن تجنب هذا الإشكال يبدو درب من المستحيل و ذالك بسبب قدرة تأثير الأيديولوجي ا على المترجم بطريقة غير مباشرة و   السبيل الوحيدة لمواجهة هذا الإشكال ه و القيام بتحليل   النص المترجم تحليلا معجميا بهدف اكتشاف المظاهر الأيديولوجية التي يحفل بها النص.

كلمات مفتاحيه:

الأيديولوجية، المظاهر الأيديولوجية، الترجمة، الخطابات السياسية.