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Specialty: Translation

Misinformation and Manipulation in Translating Journalistic Articles

Terms Related to Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (International Press Institute)

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Dedication

I dedicate this workspecially:

To my beloved mother, Aldjia, who has always encouraged, supported and guided me to work hard to succeed in my studying and life, your prayers are the reason behind making me able to get such honour.

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To whom I wear a lot of tenderness and respect.

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate this dissertation:

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Table of Abbreviations

SL: Source Language.

TL: Target Language.

ST: Source Text.

TT: Target Text.

DA: Discourse Analysis.

IPI: International Press Institute.

TV: Television.

JP/ JPOST: Jerusalem- Post Newspaper.

BBC: British Broadcast Corporation.

IT: Israeli Term.

PT: Palestinian Term.

UN News: United Nation News.

US: United States.

PC: the Palestine Chronicle.

AA News: Anadolu Agency.

DW: Deutsche Welle.

APS: Algeria Press Service.

IDF: Israel Defense Forces.

(Our Translation)

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Introduction

Introduction:

Language is the key to communication among peoples. It is the way through which people can understand each other, and share their ideas and thoughts and preserve the culture of nations and peoples. For thousands of years, language has been discovered to serve the needs of humans and to facilitate communication among people all over the world.

In ancient times, humans used to write in order to preserve their history, achievements and victories. By the development of humans civilization and multilingualism, since there are about 7,000 different languages in the world, people try to discover and transfer civilizations and sciences to their languages so translation emerged. It became an essential need in order to make peoples who belong to various societies, and have different backgrounds understand each other

The field of translation is therefore concerned with numerous domains, such as literature, science, law, medicine, politics... etc. The domain politics is one of the most critical and challenging domain of translation because a translator can't be free of all biases; i.e. translating the information to the recipient unfaithfully. The impact of such decisions made by the translator may change and shape the public opinion.

The statement of the problem

This dissertation is among other studies that deal with the analysis of political articles and the use of the methods that may change the public opinion through translation. as well as the impact of the translator's bias by analyzing, evaluating and comparing sample from journalistic article.

Aim of the study

This research aims at investigating the importance of translation on shaping public opinion and it sheds light on political translation as a complicated type. In addition, the strategies used to shape public opinion during the translation process.

The rationale of the study

This study is conducted for the following reasons:

- The need for more kind of this research.
- The importance of translation on shaping public opinion.
- The two main strategies used by translator to shape public opinion.
- Raising awareness about the negative effects of translator's bias especially in political discourse.

Research Question:

The present study aims to answer the following questions:

Main Question:

- ❖ To what extent can misinformed and manipulated translation shape public opinion?

Sub-questions:

- ❖ What is the correlation between translation, misinformation, manipulation and shaping public opinion?
- ❖ How can a translator preserve information intranslating journalistic articles without being bias?

Hypotheses:

It is hypothesized that:

- ✓ The translator may be biased against / towards certain cause so he would manipulate the text.
- ✓ The translator can shape public opinion by misinforming and manipulating the source text.
- ✓ The translator must be invisible.

Significance of the study

The study is significant in the field of translation and political translation. It is a very serious matter because if we don't pay attention about it, many incidents will be lost. The significant of this study is that it shows people the misinformed and the manipulated translation by the bias of the translator. In addition, to distinguish between the true and the falsified translation.

Methodology of the study

This dissertation will adopt an analytical descriptive approach to explore the methods of misinformation and manipulation which emerged as a result of translator's bias. The data will be collected from The International Press Institute (IPI) where we have chosen 10 terms related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict then comparing and analyzing them by extracting the main misinformation and manipulation strategies and adding other examples from various channels, news agencies and news papers.

Structure of the study

This study is divided into two parts: A theoretical and practical part. The theoretical part comprises two chapters. The first chapter is entitled: Language, Political Discourse and Translation. It consists of the definition with identifying relation of language and translation to politics, while the second chapter titled: The Influence of Misinformation and Manipulation on Shaping Public Opinion will tackle the methods used by biased translators to shape the public opinion. The third part is about analyzing terms related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and extracting the strategies used by biased translators in the translation process.

Chapter One: Language, Political Discourse and Translation

Introduction

This chapter is devoted to present the theoretical background of the current study. It begins with a definition of the language in general and its functions according to Halliday and Jakobson. Besides, it highlights the definition of journalistic language. Furthermore, it defines politics, political language and its characteristics. This chapter also addresses the definition of translation, and then it moves to present the relationship between translation and communication, political translation and faithfulness of translation. Moreover, it discusses the ethics of the translator. Finally it concludes with translator's ethics and translator's invisibility.

1. Language

Human beings can communicate with each other that are able to exchange knowledge, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats, commands, thanks, promises, declarations or feelings using language which is the system of communication. Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed) or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release.

Language defined in Longoman dictionary as "particular system of human communication". Also another dictionary defined language as: "a uniquely human, mentally encoded attribute principally used for written or spoken communication. When uttered by a speaker, language consists of a stream of sounds which conveys a meaning that can be decoded by a hearer (OXFORD dictionary).

A simple definition by Howard Jackson & Peter Stockwell (2011) might be: " Language is the human faculty that enables us to exchange meaningful messages with some of our fellow human beings by means of discourses and texts, which are structured according to the rules and conventions of the particular language that share with those fellow human beings".

Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, states : "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words. Words are combined into sentences, this combination answering to that of ideas into thoughts."

Language may be defined as the expression of thoughts by means of speech-sounds. In other words, every sentence or word by which we express our ideas has a certain definite form of its own by virtue of the sounds of which it is made up, and has more or less definite meaning.

Also the linguist Sapir (1921) defines the natural language "Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. These symbols are, in the first instance, auditory and they are produced by so-called organs of speech".

2.1. Functions of language

Systemic Functional Linguistics consider language as semiotic system, this system include phonological, lexicogrammatical, discourse semantic, situation, culture and ideology, M.A.K. Halliday (1994). Halliday identifies three metafunctions (language is functional) of language it is also labelled types of meaning namely ideational or experiential, Interpersonal and textual.

1) **EXPREMENTIAL meaning:** the meanings of the representation of the experience of each speaker in language. The speakers represent their experience by participating in the communication.
2) **INTERPERSONAL meaning:** is the social interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor. The speakers use language to act (asking questions, giving information...). They also use language in order to express their subjective judgement and opinions.
3) **TEXTUAL meaning:** it is about the message, when the speakers create text by indicating topic and relevance in how the organize language throughout the entire structure.

Halliday (1973) also classifies seven communicative function of language based on the concept beyond the language function as other experts do as follows:

1) **INSTRUMENTAL function:** is the function of the language used to satisfy material needs.

2) **REGULATORY function:** is the use of language that serves to control the behaviour, feelings or attitudes, such as approval, persuasion, request rejection... etc.

3) **REPRESENTATIONAL function**: is the function of language that serves to convey facts, relay or request information ... etc.

4) **INTERACTIONAL function:** is the function of language that serves to maintain anddevelop relationship.

5) **HEURISTIC function:** is the function of the language that is used to learn, exploreand discover to gain knowledge about the environment.

6) **PERSONAL function:** namely the use of language that serves to express feelings, emotions, attitudes or personal opinion… etc.

7) **IMAGINATIVE function:** use of language that serve to tell and make up creative stories or to create imaginary constructs.

"The Speech Event and the Functions of Language," Jakobson (1995p.73) explains that "although we distinguish six basic aspects of language, we could…hardly find verbal messages that would fulfil only one function. The diversity lies not in a monopoly of some one of these several functions, but in a different hierarchical order of functions"

Roman Jakobson (1960 p355) defines six functions of language (or communication functions) as follow:

1) **The EMOTIONAL or EXPRESSIVE function:**is oriented toward the addresser. It is determined by the communicative emphasize on feelings and emotions between the addressee and the content of the message and there maybe the use of interjections and other signs that indicate emotions.

2) **The REFERENTIAL function:** is oriented toward the context. It is the basic task of many message, the accessory involvement of the other functions in such messages must be taken into account by the observant linguists.

3) **The POETIC function:** it centred on the message for its own sake. It is common in poetic texts, where it draws attention to structure rhythm and sonority of the message.

4) **The CONATIVE function:** is oriented toward the addressee. It finds its purest grammatical expression in the vocative and imperative, which syntactically, morphologically, and often even phonemically deviate from other nominal and verbal categories.

5) **The PHATIC function:** is the first verbal function acquired by infants. It seeks to establish, prolong or interrupt communication, to attract the attention of the interlocutor or to confirm whether the contact is still there.

6) **The METALINGUAL function:** is used to establish mutual agreement on the code by the interlocutors through explanations, dictionaries are good examples.

2.2. Journalistic language

The everyday spoken language differs from the type of language that it is being heard on TV, radio news or workplace. The language of journalistic is language that use for writing all the forms of the news. It must be in simplified, formal and concise language.

Angela &Mechael (2013 p.2) claim « Language is, after all, the most essential tool of the journalist, and it is one of the marks of the exceptional journalist that they are able to use language with creativity and style ». In the absence of language, journalism would be no greater than picture book or silent film, this is why it is important to study the language used. (ibid)

2.3. Political language

Before starting to define political language it is necessary to define politics itself.

Adrian Beard (2000) argues that "the noun 'politician' belongs to a family of words: 'politic', 'politics', 'political', 'politicise' are some others. The root form 'politic' comes originally from classical Greek, meaning 'city', 'citizen', 'civic', but even Greek philosophers like Plato described politics as 'nothing but corruption'."

Politics is one of the main concerns in the world since it has the power of snapping people's opinion. According to OXFORD WORDPOWER dictionary "Politics is the work and ideas that are connected with governing a country, a town, ect ..."

According to I. Poggi et al(2010) "politics refers to the power sphere, it is the capacity of influence on political decision''. Also Dahl provided a definition of politics memorized by a generation of students as "the process that determines the authoritative allocution of value".

Language has always been a very powerful tool to exert influence, strength, power. It is important to perform many activities and it is certainly crucial to politics,no political activity can be performed without language. Political language is one of the most critical and figurative language. Lasswell, H.D, Leites, N in their book « The Language of Politics » assert that political language is the language of power, the language of decision; making politics is equivalent to a persuasion exercise, it is a "verbal negotiation", a contractual interaction that can determine cooperation or competition.

Isabella et al (2010) argue that Political language is considered by political scientists as a secondary aspect, as contrary to other empirically observable macro-phenomena. On the other hand, the experts of linguistics know the importance of language is in politics even if political language constitutes only a precise field of language.

Political language belongs to the category of the special languages used in social sciences, characterized by the usage of theoretical means such as metaphors, metonymy, ideologies, allusion, repetition, emotional expressions in addition to the use of vocabulary that is very strong in meaning... Politicians resort to those characteristics in order to manipulate, control and affect the recipient's reaction and

support their political opinion, ensure that their speech will be more convenient and understandable to people.

3. Political Discourse

It is important to give a clear idea about the meaning of discourse, discourse analysis and political discourse analysis also.

According to Murcia and Olshtain(2000) the term discourse can be defined as "an instant of spoken or written language that has describable internal relations of forms and meaning that related coherently to an external communicative function of purpose and given audience/ interlocutor." Also, John HamuHabwe, (1999) thinks that discourse is seen as the context in which communicative interaction takes place, and as the process by which society itself is reproduced.

Discourse Analysis (DA) is a broad field of study that drives some of its theories and methods of analysis from disciplines such as linguistics, sociology, philosophy and psychology … Harris (1952) argues that DA is a method for the analysis of connected speech or writing, for continuing descriptive linguistics beyond the limit of a simple sentence at a time. Moreover, Van Dijk (1995) basically perceives discourse analysis as a kind of ideology analysis because, according to him, "ideologies are typically, though not exclusively, expressed and reproduced in discourse and communication including non-verbal semiotic messages, such as pictures, photographs and movies"

Political discourse is a powerful tool that can sway public opinion to serve certain purpose. Tannen, D., & Hamilton, H. E. (2015) argue that the term political discourse can refer in a number of ways to a range of different types of talk or text. We may be referring to a type of discourse which is a political production – a speech, debate, political interview, policy document, and so on. Also Chilton and Schaffner (1997, p.207) describe Political discourse as a complete form of human activity. Political discourses hold a great importance in the field of Critical Discourse Analysis.

Fairclough, I., & Fairclough, N. (2013)see political discourse analysis as a significant branch of applied linguistic;it integrates analysis of arguments into critical discourse analysis and political discourse analysis. Johnson (2002) says that political discourse analysis focuses on political debates, speeches, and sessions.   It describes the use of language to influence the recipient's opinion.

4. Translation

Translation is not a newborn concept but, exists over centuries and, known as an open window that aids people to discover others from different aspects and an essential procedure to communicate people who do not speak the same language.

Aiga dukate (2007) suggeststhat: Translation is a very broad notion, which can be approached from a multitude of angles, and accordingly also interpreted in various ways.

Translator must work on two levels when translating, the first one is :the systematic level where the attention is on the meaning while the second one: the syntactic level is devoted to the structure specially when the two languages are different.

According to Catford (1965) Translationis an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. The definition above shows that translation is an procedure that influenceand exchange a text in a language into another text in another language .

Translation depends on studying: grammatical structure ,verb must convey with another verb ,noun with another noun ect…. , choice of lexis so the coherency can be in the translated text, and the cultural background of the source language to conserve/remain the same meaning.

Translation process have many constraints to go through. Darwish (2003) observes two types of translation constraints: external and internal. The external constraints have two types: (1) extrinsic, such as time, space, environments tools, etc., and (2) intrinsic, such as discourse ,subject matter etc…

4.1. Translation and Communication

Communication simply is the act of passing information, idea, emotion from a place, person or group of people to another using the right set of words and gestures or signs. Communication might be verbal or non-verbal. It is based on two elements, the sender and the recipient .The communication can be regarded as effective when the message received correctly using the right language because language plays a major role in communication and as most of the people all around the world have the inquisitiveness to explore each other ,they use translation as a mean of communication to transfer the information/idea from SL to TL so that means translation can unites people through communication .

According to Nida(1972) ,Communication is one of the most universal and frequent phenomena of animate existence .All living creatures communicate ,and even the most minute parts of creatures are in communication with one another"

This definition aims that the communication is not just with words, animals for example use signs or different voices (each animal has its own way) to communicate .

G. Steiner, (1998,p49) thinks that thoughts communication among various cultures and languages has depended on translation as a perfect tool to transmit and share ideas, cultures where it can be said that the translator and the communicator share some responsibilities in transferring the massage faithfully to the hearer /reader from one language into another.

This aims that the perfect way that helps people communicate and exchange ideas from different cultures is translation and the translator is the responsible for this operation and he/she must do it correctly to guarantee that the message is received with no imperfections.

Communication may have some barriers for example: when the sender do not have much of knowledge of the recipient's language or background ,that might creates some difficulties in transferring the message which put the two of them in confusion or misunderstand, so a person may not successfully communicate or pass an idea without the awareness of the language of the person that he speaks to.

4.2. Translation as a political act

Translation played and still playing a role in political field .Political translation known as the sensitive translation. It is a technique that examines ideology and political ideas through written or spoken media in another different language. Political translation is accounted as : a power that discuses certain case, covering a political events in the world or giving an image about how the governmental system works presenting changes in the legal acts or shedding the light on political phenomenon of another country. To translate a political text ,the translator must be competent aware enough about the political situation that he deals with either it is speech or a newspaper article .Political translation also helps people communicate to serve certain cultural needs and goals.

Sárosi, K. (2014) indicates that a feature of the political system is composed of strongly related texts, so while creating a new text we must pay attention to its coherent with the original political text, in the case of political translations it is important that the translator deals with the existing source language terminology, because this becomes in fact the code of political communication and the tool of coherent texts. also to produce a political translation the translator needs a minimal knowledge of both political systems.

As well, it is through translation that political concepts emerging in one cultural environment travel to other spaces and impact intellectual and social debates in new contexts. In the conference of Translation as Political Act "Intergovernmental diplomacy has often been conducted through translation, and social and international conflicts are often mediated, assuaged, or exacerbated through translation". This implies that using translation helps the cultural field grows and spread in the world in addition to that, the diplomacy between governments is managed by translation.

4.3.   The Concept of Faithfulness In Translation

Faithfull translation is a type of translation that means the message delivers from SL to TL in a smooth way without any conflicts whether it is done on purpose or not. It is required the most in the political field. To be a loyal translator not an easy task especially when translating a case belongs to his country or attaches his religion

or believes, he might be provoked easily if he is not aware that faithfulness is a must in the process of translating .Translator should identify the problem as it is and the attention must focus on the case not the on feelings.

According to Hatim and Mason (2004), the faithfulness principle is an option for the translator to render the text directly to produce a similar text in the target language. The translator must transfer each word as it is respecting its content and grammatical structure.

Guralnik (1979), in Webster's English Dictionary, writes that "faithfulness/fidelity" means "the quality of being accurate, reliable, and exact." That means that the translator must translate ST with no overmuch or decrease (be faithful to the original).

Kolawole, S. O. and Salawu, Adewuni (2008) say "Faithfulness to the original means faithfulness not only at the level of words, the content, and the period, but also at the level of the author and the genesis of the meaning (sense) he is transmitting"

AmparoHurtado-Albir (1990, p.118) says that fidelity in relation to three things, the first one: What the author means to say, the second: The target language and the third is the reader. That means that to be faithful is do declare the author's intention and respect target language and reader otherwise the translator will be considered as a faithless.

Mohamed. E.A (2014) indicates that: Although the faithful translation method seems to be affective in achieving the intended meaning with short simple sentences, it is likely to have some drawbacks with complex sentences, as the meaning being embodied in the structure as a whole rather than the individual words of the structure.

Lwerence Ventui (1994) claims in his book "The translator's Invisibility that "Invisibility" has a relation with faithfulness and he used this term to describe the translator's situation and activity in contemporary Anglo-American culture .He says that the translator must be fluent in converting the message between two languages so the reader can understand it easily. Venuti adds that transparency is attached to invisibility and effects fluent discourse, of the translator's effort to insure easy readability by adhering to current usage, maintaining continuous syntax, fixing a

precise meaning. The more invisible the translator, the more fluent translation and visible the writer or meaning of the foreign text.

As the cultural and linguistic context are important to foreignization and domestication strategies in faithfulness, Schleinmacher claims that the translator leaves the writer in peace as much as possible and moves the reader toward him means foriegnization or he leaves the reader in peace as much as possible and moves the writer toward him means domestication .

4.4. Translator's Ethics

Ethics is one of the most significant matters in translation which related to moral. Each and every translator must be aware that he/she should have certain values to produce a correct translation in all the fields. Translators must take the full responsibility of what they produce and the more subject translated is sensitive, the more responsibility emerges.

Robinson, (2003) indicates "Translator'sethics have been strictly defined as the practice to keep the meaning of the source text undistorted".

X.Cruz(2017) sees that translation ethics has codes and should be seen as an activity with ethical implications and translators as its potential ethical agents, seeing that they play a central role in the cultural systems, shaping societies and nations in an increasingly globalized world and, translator must have ethical principles and framed in a certain ideological and political field.

Ethics hits two spheres : Personal and professional, Chesterman.A(2001) , suggests that to understand the highest value of translators in a wild sense clears that professional translator is bound to ,truth, clarity, loyalty, trust moreover the personal one may affects how he/she translate by taking the feelings of responsibility about the intelligible of his/hers translation. However, Pym (2000, 2012) says that the ethical responsibilities of translators may also be cast within a somewhat wider frame, that of cooperation. Accuracy is also considered as one of the translator affective ethics in the process of translating a text .The more accuracy, the fewer mistakes.

5. **Conclusion**

This chapter dealt with language in general how it used and its functions in detail,then journalistic and political language with some brief definitions cited and paraphrased from scholars with the characteristics of political language and its critical discourse analysis , moreover, the chapter also dealt with the translation process defining it referring to some scholars then how people uses it to communicate then its relation to politics and role adding to that, the concept of faithfulness in translation and how the balance kept between the SL and the TL and how can translators be faithful and loyal to the original and preserve the facts shedding the light on the invisibility of the translator by illustrating from Venuti's book. Finally, the chapter concluded by identifying some translators ethics and morals adding some pieces of information about what they must and must not do in order to came with a correct translation in result.

Chapter two:

The Influence of Misinformation / Manipulation and Translation on Shaping Public Opinion

1. Introduction

Considering that the first chapter was about introducing the current study in general, this chapter will deal with the area of: defining public opinion including the cultural and religious purposes of shaping it then ,this chapter will relate shaping public opinion through or by translation mentioning the skopos theory by the linguist "Hans Josef Vermeer" in detail adding the main skopos's rules .Finally, the chapter will be concluded by the main tools of shaping the public opinion which are misinformation and manipulation .

2. Public opinion

The term *public opinion* was not used until the 18th century. This phenomenon is linked to the existence of human societies. Where there is a community, there is a public opinion. Given the importance of public opinion, it has always received the attention of politicians, journalists and thinkers ... ect, due to its influence on political or social matters.

Public opinion is one of the most frequently evoked terms in politics. It is the complex collection of opinions of many different people on some issue, problem related to political, social topics or government. Public opinion exists only with the following three components which are group of individuals, issue or a problem and discussion. There are several interpretations of public opinion by several scholars.

Edward L. Bernays (1923) claims that Public opinion is a term describing as fluid and changeable group of individual judgments. Public opinion is the aggregate of individual attitudes or beliefs.—now uniform, now conflicting—of people who make up society or any group of society.

صرح كريم شلبي(1989. ص48) "وجهة نظر أو رأي أغلبية الجماعة الذي لا يفوقه أو يجبه رأي أخر، و ذلك في وقت معين و إزاء مسألة معينة تعني الجماعة و تدور حولها المناقشة صراحة أو ضمنا في إطار هذه الجماعة".

Karam Chelbi (1989. p48) says "the view or the opinion of the majority group, which is not exceeded by another opinion, in a certain time and on a particular issue

that concerns the group, it is discussed explicitly or implicitly within this group". (Our translation)

The definition of Public Opinion also has been given by A. Lawrence Lowell. In his book "Public Opinion and Popular Government", Lowell, A. L. (2008) writes, "In order that an opinion may be public a majority is not enough and unanimity is not required, but the opinion must be such that while the minority may not share it, they feel bound by conviction, not by fear, to accept it and if democracy is complete, the submission of the minority must be given ungrudgingly".

Also Hennessy Bernard (1990) argues that « Public opinion is the Complex of beliefs expressed by significant numbers of persons on an issue of general importance ». Since their inception, human still face a range of influences that may shape their own opinion, they may influence and influence others by many factors, given the nature of the human being.

2.1. Purposes of shaping public opinion

Shaping public opinion plays an integral role with the personal and public interests so, that it deals with the level of tension of public's mind in order to accomplish a purpose or several purposes that serves their personal or country's benefit, it concerns government in general and belongs to a political case in specific cause all governments attempts to shape theirs citizens ideas .Among these purposes there are :

2.1.1. Cultural Purpose

The concept of culture refers to group of people sharing the same ideas, behaviors, values, religion.

According to Taylor E.B (2016), Culture is «That complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by human in society.»

Culture is considered one of the most dangerous service to shape public opinion motivated by the political issues related to government for example: elections, in which citizens get all convinced by something may not be true so, they vote for

someone and, not only vote but sometimes he/she pays money for his/hers false campaign to help it win which called mass media.

2.1.2. Religious Purpose

Religion is assumed to be the most sensitive field in all fields around the world, especially to media, shaping opinions with it may be the hardest task to do because it includes principles and morals of the person/public .The religious beliefs of a each country around the world represents the identity and the amount of faith and any mass of them is taken as a personal case ,example of that : fundamentals views on religion took by" a research center "bout : if it is necessary to believe in god to be moral.

2.1.3. Political purpose

Politics indeed have a significant role in shaping public opinion because, it plays with attention of the reader of a political text in an implicit way, so the writer here is considered as the mediator of the reader's mind and emotions especially if the case touches the government he belongs to.

3. Shaping Public Opinion Through Translation

Shaping public opinion through or by translation is a phenomenon born from politics or motivated by an political issue/issues affects values, knowledge, attitudes, but its discovery may be difficult with the same language and sometimes impossible if it is in another language, for its formularization a translator in this case needs to pick the words carefully to create a successful shape or a mass with mind with an idea not necessarily correct in the original language sometimes to make an ideological rapprochement and sometimes to convince the receiver about an faulty matter.

Shaping public opinion through translation is divided into two types, the first is called : the leader (translator) which made of people whose are cultivated enough in both languages so they can easily play with the mind without even a small attention of the reader, so the message receives as the leader wishes, the second one called : the subject (reader) whose generally made of common people, those ones whom may be

monolingual or even bilingual but not aware that they are being a prey to the leader who gives them a false image of something through translated written or spoken media but perfectly delivered ,and the less the subject is aware, the more easy for the leader to achieve his goal.

With the increasing influence of media in the world. Media translation plays an indispensable role in shaping public opinion, which means that each translation is an action with a purpose. Skopos theory derives from a Greek word SKOPOS which means aim or purpose. Skopos theory for a long time remains the core of Functional School of translation. This theory first appeared in an article published by linguist Hans Josef Vermeer in the German Journal LebendeSprachen, 1978 in which the author proposed a "framework for a general theory of translation". He called it skopos theory (Skopostheorie) and suggested that the most important criterion guiding the translator's decisions should be the skopos, i.e. the aim or purpose, of the translation process.

Skopos is a technical term, coined by Hans Vermeer who represents the aim of a translation. Paul Kussmaul (1995) illustrates Skopos theory as "the functional approach has a great affinity with Skopos theory". In this theory, the process of translation is determined by the function of the product. This function is specified by the addressee. According to Baker and Saldanha (2008) the Skopos theory is based on the importance of the target text function, the purpose (Skopos) of the target text becomes the most important factor that determines the translation strategies and techniques the translator applies to fulfil the intended Skopos of the new target text . Furthermore, according to Hans J Vermeer (1989) and following translation theory experts, there are three main rules of the Skopos theory:

1. **The Skoposrule:** Each text should have a given purpose and should serve this purpose. The Skopos rule thus reads as follows: translate/interpret/speak/write in a way that enables your text/translation to function in a specific situation and with the people who want to use it and precisely in the way they want it to function.

2. **The Coherence rule:** A translation should be acceptable in the sense that it is coherent with the target receiver's settings and circumstances.

3. **The Fidelity rule:** that there must be coherence between the source text and the target text, the translated version.

Among things that redound translation to shape the public opinion are the two strategies: Misinformation and Manipulation.

4. Misinformation

Misinformation on media has caused widespread alarm in recent years, it is problematic for democracy in particular because it leads to inaccurate beliefs and can exacerbate partisan disagreement over even basic facts. Nowadays,the spread of misinformation on media has become a major focus of public debate and academic study in recent years. The media contribute consciously or unconsciously to misinformation. The means of misinformation are numerous and varied, including radio stations and television networks, newspapers and magazines … etc. And it comes in many different forms, including rumours, conspiracy theories, propaganda and fake news. Benkler et al.(2018) define misinformation as "publishing wrong information without meaning to be wrong or having a political purpose in communicating false information". Also, they defined misinformation as "Communication of false information without intent to deceive, manipulate, or otherwise obtain an outcome". According to research of ("Supplemental Material for the Effects of Subtle Misinformation in News Headlines," 2014)misinformation in news articles as a misleading information that contains at least one piece of false information.

George Orwell says"The greatest enemy of clear language is insincerity." . Camouflage and misinformation in discourse go mainly through language by discourse, suggestion and inspiration. Translation can contribute to the process of misinforming the recipient by controlling his/her mind, beliefs, and indirectly a controlling the actions of recipients . Bassnett and André Lefevere in the book of Lawrence Venuti, Translator's Invisibility (1995), say that translation is rewriting the original text and all rewritings, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology and a poetics. This means that translation is only an excuse for transmitting the translator's ideology.

Rewritings can introduce new concepts, new genres, new devices, but also it can repress innovation, distort and contain the original text (ibid). In this regard, the translator will put his personal touch and the translation has to serve his purpose either explicitly or implicitly.

Baker (1992, p 57) states that "a certain amount of loss addition or skewing of meaning is often unavoidable in translation, language systems tend to be too different to produce exact replicas in most cases".

5. Manipulation

6. The concept of manipulation in translation was born in the 1980s by a member of scholars from different countries. At first manipulation among all fields is estimated as an operation between two parties or more, and studied from different approaches including political discourse. Many webs, scholars and researchers define manipulation from different perspectives such as:

7. According to Merriam Webster "to manipulate means to control or play upon by artful, unfair, or insidious means especially to one's own advantage ». The later definition means someone being used from another for his own advantage or benefit.

8. In addition, Van Dijk (2006) clarifies that manipulation is a communicative and interactional practice, in which a manipulator exercises control over the audience, usually against their will or against their best interests. This definition aims that manipulation is a control practice of someone who is manipulator above the audience (readers or listeners). He also explains manipulation in the political discourse from three perspectives: social that is illegitimate social power abuse and domination confirming social inequality, cognitive that involves mind control and the interference with processes of understanding, the formation of biased mental models and social representations.

9. Translators and interpreters can further play a dangerous part in manipulation by redefining the truth into something else in another language including their ideological direction and applying several clever approaches. Various scholars describe the phenomenon of manipulation through translation in different ways.

10. Dukate (2007) sees that "manipulation is a shift manifested in translation used to denote changes which might be observed if the target text is compared to the source text". She sees that if the source text is well analyzed and compared to the target one the changes might be discovered.

11. Moreover, Shuttleworh and Cowie (1997) state that manipulation can also be seen as translation strategy, which might be applied to the whole of the text or only to some parts of it in which case it becomes what might be labeled a partial strategy. This definition aims that manipulation is considered as one of the translation strategies that includes the whole text or some parts of it.

6.   Strategies used in Misinformation and Manipulation through translation

Given that misinformation and manipulation are two means that might distort, dominate and change the outcomeof translation, there are plenty of strategies which may help those means to influence and shape certain opinions.

6.1.   Addition and omission in the process of translation

Additions and omissions in translation are common phenomena resorted by translators in order to make a way out of the maze of lexical equivalents and pragmatics. Omission and addition of information during the translation of news can significantly affect the text content, which causes a change in pragmatic influence. In this regard, translation became an important product where the greater the need to control and dominate the recipient's ideas, the greater the need for translators to transfer the intended message.Baker, (1992)insists that since no two languages are the same, either systematically or culturally, some alterations such as additions and omissions might be unavoidable

Any political text can be subjected to distortion and thus misrepresented in translation when it is expanded to add false information to the target reader's knowledge, or reduced to eliminate necessary information from the text in order to reach his purpose.

Benjamins, (1994) says "This category refers to material which is added outright to the text by the translator". This strategy is one of the most commonly used

strategies of translation. It refers to a process of adding extra information in the target text for the purpose of clarify what is ambiguous in the source text and to fill the gap between languages differences. Consequently translators are obliged to add information or provide sort of explanation of the source item in order to be defined and easy to be understood in the target text, otherwise this extra information might be for certain purpose.

Addition can be as a manipulation and misinformation means for the purpose of shaping certain opinions. The translator adds certain information that is not needed, but it adds a specific idea or thought in the text has a certain impact on the TT, aims at influencing the receiver's beliefs and gives a specific message about a specific subject.

Benjamins,(1994) states that omissions refer to items present in the original version which are left out of the translation by the translator. Furthermore, Ivacovoni, (2009) argues that "Omission means dropping a word or words from the SLT while translating. This procedure can be the outcome of the cultural clashes that exist between the SL and the TL (…). The translator omits words that do not have equivalents in the TT, or that may raise the hostility of the receptor"

Sometimes, omission of the information in the text weakens the pragmatics, which the author of the source text originally laid in the text itself. In fact, it can be the outcome of the biased translator who omits words or expressions in the TT that will inevitably affect and inflect damages on the meaning and the whole text. This can provoke the shift or distortion of the text coherence because the omission of a phrase affects the syntactic structure of the sentence.

6.2. Loss and gain in the process of translation

One of translators' main problems is finding the equivalence of culture-specific items as they contain cultural information. The differences between languages and cultures may create a gap in transferring a text from one language SL to another TL. Translators need to give carefully consideration to any loss or gain in translation. Loss and gain can be in semantic or syntax level of a text. Sholikin(2013), in his thesis on the translation of bilingual book, states that loss is shown on word class loss and phrase class loss. Gain is also shown only on word class gain and phrase class gain.

Bassnett, (2006) aressts "Once the principle is accepted that sameness cannot be excited between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of loss and gain"

Loss is the disappearance of certain elements in the target language text TLT which are present in the source language text SLT. If the translator is not competent in the target language, fails to convey some units or lacks knowledge about the target culture, some words and phrases might be omitted from that reason loss occurs. This is ascribed to the linguistic disparities that exist between languages the lack of equivalence between concepts, words, phrases and syntax in the target language, which are in the source language, and disparate cultures since there is no two languages have the same culture.

Bassnett (2006) defines gain as, "The enrichment or clarification of the source language text in the process of translation." It refers to the extra effort, enrichment and the creativity of the translator in case of having linguistic causes, cultural causes and personal causes, who seeks to have the perfect translation and understandable.

The translator might use translation as a double-edged weapon in which he uses losses or gains in the target text on purpose, the role of the translator will completely change from a faithful translator to an unfaithful one due to his biased role.

6.3. The choice of lexis

Lexis is a linguistic term related to grammar and the vocabulary of language.

Nordquist, R (2019).Lexis is a Greek term meaning "word" or "speech." The adjective is lexical. The study of lexis and the lexicon, or collection of words in a language, is called lexicology. The process of adding words and word patterns to the lexicon of a language is called lexicalization".

According to Zgusta (1971) every word (lexical unit) has something that is individual that makes it different from any other word and, it is just the lexical meaning which is the most outstanding individual property of the word. Also, Baker.

M (1992), sees that the lexical meaning or lexical unit may be thought of a specific value it has in a particular linguistic system and the personality it acquires through usage within that system.

The correct use of lexis may help the translator easily control the mind of the reader. It is called the lexical competence in translation process.

6.4.   The use of expressive meaning

The word "expressivity" or "expressive meaning has a long tradition in linguistics. Roman Jakobson (1960), elaborated the term expressive or emotive for one of the functions of language which is determined by the communicative emphasize on feelings and emotions between the addresser and the content of the message. It is the use of words and sentences and jesters and writing to convey meaning and messages to others.

According to Mona Baker (1992).The expressive meaning cannot be judged as true or false because the expressive meaning relates to the speaker's feelings and attitudes rather than to what words and utterances refer to".

According to MerriamWebster "expressive meaning means effectively conveying meaning or feeling such as: "expressing silence". Furthermore, Karl Bühler (1934) claims that the term expressive or emotive for one of the functions of language. Hedescribes it as the function focused on the addresser [speaker], aims a direct expression of thespeaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about. In addition, Cruse (1986) introduces the term expressive meaning in the context of synonymy in lexical semantics and plays no role in determining its truth-conditions.

This strategy is used where the translator is working for specific ideology and specific purpose in order to contain, incite, influence and control the recipient's beliefs and feelings an explicit or implicit manner.

Conclusion

When a translator attempts to translate a given piece of a political discourse; written or spoken, he may face a lot of problems or we can say difficulties while

translating. One of these problems is his bias it may be consciously or unconsciously. Consequently, this chapter of a theoretical nature tried to give an overview on the main concepts needed in the work. It has highlighted the importance of the concepts of about how can translation shape public opinion and point out Skopos theory's contribution. Moreover, this area of study identified the definitions of misinformation and manipulation, which are used by the biased translator in order to shape public opinion. Finally, the chapter concluded by the strategies, omission and addition, loss and gain, the use of expressive words and the choice of lexis, which are used in misinformation and manipulation.The next chapter, the practical base of this study will be presented.

Chapter three:
Analysis of the Terms Related to Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (International Press Institute)

Introduction

This chapter is devoted to analyze some terms related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict selected from "The International Press Institute" in order to investigate how manipulation and misinformation occur in translated journalistic articles. Moreover, to shed the light on the strategies used by the biased translators to manipulate and misinform, namely, addition, omission, choice of lexis and the use of expressive meaning.The data collected is to be analyzed relying on the use of the terms of israli-paletinian conflict in different contexts.

1. The corpus

The data of this current study consists of eight (8) terms related to Israeli-Palestinian conflicttaken from"Reporter's Glossary of Loaded Language in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict" which is published the International Press Institute(IPI).IPI is a global organisation dedicated to the promotion and protection of press freedom and the improvement of journalism practices. The institution was founded in Vienna, October 1950, and currently has members in 120 countries. This handbook consists of 58 pages and 77 terms / expressionsrelated to the Israeli-Palestinian conflictemployed in news reports.We have selectedrandomly those eight (8) terms to be analysed.

At the time of writing the present study, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been intensified. Therefore we have decided to change the previous corpus, journalistic articles, to the current corpus considering it is the hottest topic in the mean time.

2. Methodology

The selected terms will be compared to their alternatives as provided by the report of the International Press Institute. The terms will be investigated in-context by selecting full sentences from Western and Arab media in order to measure the degree of manipulation and misinformation. In addition, adding more examples to demonstrate various points of views of the same concept.

3. Data analysis

3.1.Term one (1)

Term	Alternative
Apartheid wall	Separation barrier
جدار الابارتهايد /جدار الفصل العنصري	جدار الفصل الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني/جدار الفصل

The term "Apartheid wall" as it is mentioned in the Reporter's Glossary that Palestinians and pro-Palestinians sometimes use this term in reference to the separation barrier between Israel and the West Bank, which is literally translated " جدار الفصل العنصري /الابارتهايد", Palestinian term. However, Israel uses the term "Separation barrier" literally translated to "جدار الفصل/ الفصل الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني".

Pattern 1

They believed Palestinians in the west bank were trapped within the confines of its apartheid wall that encircles their villages and towns. (The Palestine Chronicle)

This sentence is extracted from The Palestine Chronicle (PC). Palestinians use this term because this wall implies that the motivation for constructing the barrier is racial or ethnic. They compare it to the racist segregation policies of South Africa prior to 1994. The Pro-Israel translators see that "Apartheid wall" is used in order to misinform and manipulate the readers. Israelis find this term deeply offensive by choosing this expressive lexis "apartheid" and adds the charge of racist segregation policies implicitly to gain the cause.

Pattern 2

The Israelis say the wall and other parts of separation barrier are vital for the security of their people. (BBC News)

The sentence is extracted from BBC News. Israeli uses this term to describe the wall as a necessary security barrier against terrorism and they report that the number of violent attacks on civilians has decreased since its construction. The Pro-Palestinians translators see that the IT is used in order to cover the crimes against

Palestinians by omitting the intended load of the crimes and give an impression as if they demonstrate that Israelis punish discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, or ethnicity, and Arab/Palestinian citizens of Israel have equal rights by choosing the lexis of "separation barrier".

This concept has been expressed in various news agencies, channels, and newspapers in the English version. "Separation barrier" is used from the point of view of France 24 (English) translators. Reuters's agency and Deutsche Welle use "security fence" to express the term. Here, it is noticed that this wall/ barrier is a legal wall and is used to show that is important for the safety and the security of the people by describing the wall by using the word "security". The reporter of the Reuters and DW adopt the strategies of manipulation and misinformation through the use of gain, expressive meaning and the choice of lexis. Moreover, it has been expressed in various news agencies, channels, and newspapers in the Arabic version, such as Al Arabiya and Aljazeera use the term "جدار الفصل العنصري"translated literally to "Apartheid wall", noticed that the translator is aligned with the Palestinian cause, trying to misinform and manipulate the audience, while in Arabic version of BBC News, translators use "جدار إسرائيل العازل" or "الجدار العازل" translated literally to "separation wall" demonstrating that it is a crucial wall, but this term is more neutral than the others.

France 24 (English)

*The buildings are close to Israel's **separation barrier** which cuts off the occupied West Bank and the Jewish state says they were built too close to the wall.*

Reuters' Agency

*An Israeli **security fence** is seen in the border area between Israel and the Gaza Strip as an Israeli flag flutters in the foreground.*

Deutsche Welle (DW) (English)

*He and others were protesting in support of Palestinians on the Lebanese side of the border and tried to cross a **security fence** on the border.*

Al Arabiya

كما دعا المجتمع الدولي للعمل كل ما يمكن لإلزام إسرائيل باحترام ميثاق الأمم المتحدة واتفاقية جنيف الرابعة والقانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان وقرارات الأمم المتحدة ذات الصلة بما في ذلك قرار مجلس الأمن رقم 2334 لعام 2016, مشدداً على أن المملكة تدين بشدة وترفض الانتهاكات الإسرائيلية المستمرة **بجدار الفصل العنصري** وبناء المستعمرات وتدمير ممتلكات الفلسطينيين وتهجيرهم قسراً من منازلهم وأرضهم.

BBCNews

احدث شباب فلسطينيون للمرة الثانية في أسبوع واحد ثغرة في **جدار إسرائيل العازل** الذي يفصلها عن الضفة الغربية في احتجاج بمناسبة الذكرى العشرين لسقوط حائط برلين.

Aljazeera

ومنصور نفسه استخدم رسوم الفنان والنحات الإيطالي مايكل أنغلو في رسوم سياسية فنية حديثة على **جدار الفصل العنصري**.

3.2.Term two (2)

Term	Alternative
Martyrdom operation	Suicide attack
عملية استشهادية	عملية انتحارية

Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians use the term "martyrdom operation" to demonstrate that this operation is referred to the Palestinians' death for their country as a noble death and as an act of sacrifice in order to get into paradise and its literal translation is "عملية استشهادية" which is a pro-Palestinian term. Nevertheless, from the point of view of Israelis' translators and pro-Israel, they use the term "suicide attack" considering it as an act of violence and terrorism carried out from the Palestinians against the Israelis civilians and its literal translation is "عملية انتحارية".

Pattern 1

*With the **martyrdom operations** and creative resistance acts, in 2005 Israel and its army had no choice but to withdraw from the Gaza Strip in humiliation. (The Palestine Chronicle)*

The sentence is extracted from the Palestine Chronicle (PC). The term is highly expressive as it refers to an action carried out by someone who has devoted himself and his life to his cause. Here, Israelis and pro-Israelis rejected this term because it dehumanises and criminalises those killed in such attacks. There is an Israeli view which says that the use of these terms is offensive in the context of the conflict. Moreover, it has meaning of terrorist attacks according to Israelis as they associate Islam with terrorism due to the choice of this expressive lexis "martyrdom" which holds offensiveness to Israelis.

Pattern 2

*Many Palestinians cheered the wave of Hamas **suicide attacks** in the first years of the second intifada. (BBC News)*

In this example the sentence is extracted from BBC News website. The term is a negative expression with highly negative connotation, as the word suicide is forbidden in Islam. Also, the term describes Palestinians as terrorists and they commit this terrorist attack in purpose of killing the innocent civilians (Israelis). Here the Israelis and Pro-Israelis use this IT to misinform and manipulate the audience by using this expressive lexis and adding the load of terrorism to the Palestinian people (gain), who find this term highly offensive.

Furthermore, Jerusalem Post(JPOST) uses another term that expresses the same concept which is "terror attack" that is rendered as "هجوم إرهابي" where they choose this sensitive expressive meaning to express this concept which holds an offensive meaning to the Palestinians, presenting the Palestinians as terrorist people who have no right to use force and gun against the colonized Israeli settlers. Additionally, another news agencies, channels, and newspapers in the Arabic version, such as Aljazeera use the term "عمليات استشهادية" showing that their translators are aligned to Palestinian cause. BBC News uses the term "عمليات انتحارية" rendered to "suicide attacks" demonstrating that the Palestinians are suiciding not defending their country. Also, Al Arabiya uses the term "عمليات فدائية" literally translated to

"commando operations''. They try to describe the operation as a noble operation which plays the same role of the term "martyrdom operations".

JPOST

*The Israel Defence Forces described the stabbing as an apparent **terror attack**.*

Aljazeera

وأحيت ''القسام'' على موقعها الإلكتروني الذكرى الـ 20 **للعملية الاستشهادية** التي نفذها ''سعيد الحوتري'' في قلب مدينة تل أبيب.

BBC News

لم تقبل حركة حماس ومجموعات الرفض الأخرى اتفاق أوسلو وبدأت في شن **عمليات انتحارية** ضد الإسرائيليين.

Al Arabiya

.....خصوصا **العمليات الفدائية** التي نفذها المقاتلون الفلسطينيون داخل فلسطين التاريخية.

3.3.Term three (3)

Term	Alternative
Israel Occupation Forces	Israeli Defence Forces (IDF)
قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي

Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians use the term of ''Israel Occupation Forces'' (IOF), in a message that tells the readers that there is no country called Israel. It implies that the role of the Israeli army is to occupy, and its literal translation is " قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي''. On the other hand, Israelis and Pro-Israelis use "Israeli Defence Forces (IDF)"This term is commonly used in international news agencies, which means from Arabic points of views "جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي''.

Pattern 1

Israeli occupation forces arrested, Monday, 41 individuals in the West Bank, mostly in the city of Jerusalem.(Kuwait News Agency)

This sentence is extracted from Kuwait News Agency (KUNA). Some Palestinian media and some websites use this term to show that these forces are only occupying forces and to confirm that 'Israel' is not a legal country and that the name 'Israel' is a name which does not refer to a land owned by 'Israelis'. That is to say, the role of the Israeli army is to occupy not to defend. Also, there is a Palestinian view that says because the United Nations describes the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem as being under Israeli occupation, the Israeli soldiers operating in those areas are only 'occupation soldiers'. Israelis and pro-Israelis did not accept this PT as it is an offensive blanket description implying that the Israeli army is the aggressor and that it indiscriminately attacks Palestinian people by choosing this expressive lexis ''occupation'' which adds the load of aggressiveness (gain) and hides the defensive load (loss) in order to manipulate and misinform the audience.

Pattern 2

*Also on Thursday, the **IDF** carried out a series of raids in the West Bank in collaboration with the Border Police, during which they arrested 18 wanted men – 17 of them for rioting and throwing stones and firebombs at Israeli civilians.(JPOST)*

This example is extracted from Jerusalem post (JPOST). Israelis use this term in order to show that their military are defending for their own state and they are official troops of a legal country. In addition, there is an Israeli argument that not all those serving in the IDF serve in the West Bank. However, Palestinians rejected this IT owning to the fact that they do not believe that there a country called Israel and accordingly there is nothing called "IDF". Thereupon, from the Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians, the translator here tries to misinform and manipulate the audience by choosing this expressive lexis "defence" which adds the load that Palestine is their own country and they are defending their rights (gain) and hides the load of being aggressive (loss).

This concept can be expressed in different ways by various news agencies, channels, and newspapers in the English. "Israeli forces" is the term that Consumer News and Business Channel (CNBC) uses to express this concept. Also, BBC News

use the term "Israeli military" and both terms are neutral. Hence, the two terms still have the touch of a biased term to both Israelis and Palestinians. According to them there is misinformation and manipulation by omitting the words "occupation" in the PT which makes the Israelis have the right to act as if its own country (loss) and "defence" in IT which omitted the load of defending their rights. Furthermore, Aljazeera and Al Arabiya use the term "قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي" to show that Israel occupied Palestine by using the word "الاحتلال". While BBC News use the term "قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي" trying to be more neutral by omitting the word occupation.

CNBC

*The fighting between **Israeli forces** and Palestinian militants continued into its ninth day Tuesday, with two Thai workers killed at a packaging plant in southern Israel overnight by rockets fired from Gaza, according to Israeli authorities.*

BBC News

The Israeli military *says more than 4,300 rockets were fired towards its territory by militants and that it struck more than 1,000 militant targets in Gaza.*

Aljazeera

جددت **قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي** الجمعة، لليوم الخامس على التوالي، قصفها العنيف جوا وبرا وبحرا على قطاع غزة

BBC News

كثف **الجيش الإسرائيلي** هجماته على الفصائل الفلسطينية في قطاع غزة، وقال بيان للجيش إن قواته تشن عمليات جديدة ضد أهداف في القطاع.

Al Arabiya

وأشار الهلال الفلسطيني إلى أن معظم الإصابات بالعيون والوجه، من جراء استخدام **قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي** للرصاص المطاطي والقنابل الصوتية.

3.4.Term four (4)

Term	**Alternative**
Palestinians	Israeli-Arabs
فلسطينيون	عرب إسرائيل

Palestinian media refers to the population as "Palestinians" to emphasize the fact that they are the real citizens of the state of Palestine. This term is rendered to "فلسطينيون".Israeli media, by contrast, prefers "Arabs of Israel", because it allows the group to be regarded as Arabs and not Palestinians and they are a part from the state, it is not theirs, the term is rendered to ''عرب إسرائيل''.

Pattern 1

*Before a truce took hold last Friday, Israeli airstrikes and artillery fire on Gaza killed over 250 **Palestinians**, including 66 children, and wounded more than 1,900 people in 11 days of conflict, the health ministry in Gaza says. (PC)*

This example is extracted for the Palestine Chronicle (PC). Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians use this term to demonstrate that they are the real citizens of the state. Hence, Israelis did not use this term in order to delete the concept of the Palestinians and Palestine itself. Consequently, for Israelis there is manipulation by using this term (choice of lexis).

Pattern 2

*As Palestinian militants fired rockets from Gaza and Israel carried out air strikes on Wednesday night, rival Jewish and **Israeli Arab** mobs attacked businesses, cars and people in cities across Israel. Police reportedly arrested more than 400 people.(BBC News)*

The sentence is extracted from BBC News. This term, used by Israelis, is sometimes used to refer to members of the Arab/ Palestinian minority residing within the State of Israel, and who hold Israeli citizenship. Palestinians find this term highly offensive because it erases, denies and removes the Palestinian Arab identity trying to misinform and manipulate the audience by choosing these lexis and using this expressive meaning.

Media use several names for this population such as "Arab citizens of Israel" used by Deutsche Welle (DW) which is rendered to ''مواطني إسرائيل العرب''. This term is not acceptable to the Palestinians people considering that it will misinform and manipulate the audience, showing that the Palestinians are living in the state of Israel which is the state of Palestine for them adopting the strategies of expressive meanings and the choice of lexis. Moreover, BBC News and Aljazeera use the term "عرب 48" to remind readers of the displacement of Palestinians following the 1948 war, and to emphasise the fact that they are part of Arab and Palestinian society but living within the Israeli territories. Besides, Al Arabiya use " *الأقلية العربية في إسرائيل*" rendered to "Arabs minority in Israel" This term is sometimes used to refer to members of the Arab/ Palestinian minority residing within the territories of Israel, and who hold Israeli citizenship. This term which recognises the group's civil identity without highlighting a sense of separate national identity.

Deutsche Welle (DW) (English)

Arab citizens of Israel are being drawn into the conflict as the IDF bombards the Gaza Strip.

Aljazeera

أنه رغم إدراك العقل الإستراتيجي الإسرائيلي اتساع الجبهات في الجولة الأخيرة من الصراع لتشمل الضفة وغزة و**عرب 48**، بالإضافة إلى فلسطينيي الشتات، والرأي العام العربي والإسلامي وبعض قطاعات الرأي العام الغربي فإن هناك محاولة دائبة لاختزال الأمر إلى صراع مع حماس

Al Arabiya

وصف نفتالي بينيت، الذي سيخلف رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي، بنيامين نتنياهو، في رئاسة الحكومة الإسرائيلية، السياسي الإخواني **من الأقلية العربية في إسرائيل** منصور عباس بـ"الزعيم الشجاع."

BBC News:

قال مسؤولون إسرائيليون إن صواريخ أطلقت من غزة أودت بحياة 12 شخصا في إسرائيل، بينهم طفل، ومراهق من **عرب 48** وجندي إسرائيلي، ومواطن هندي، وتايلانديين اثنين، فضلا عن إصابة نحو 357 شخصا في إسرائيل.

3.5.Term five (5)

Term	Alternative
Judea and Samaria	West Bank
يهودا والسامره	الضفة الغربية

The term "Judea and Samaria according to the (IT) "is translated to "يهودا والسامره" defined in the glossary is biblical references thatconfer aJewish–Israeli ownership of that land, which is offensive to thePalestinians who make up the majority of the population there. The two names refer to the territory roughly corresponding to the area now usually referred to as the West Bank, which was captured by Israel in 1967 and has been under Israeli control since then. Nevertheless, according to the (PT) they use "West Bank "which is translated to "الضفةالغربية"".The west bank is administrative Israeli territory to which the names Judea and Samaria have been given. Palestinians rejected Israeli administration of the area and these terms, which were imposed as part of that administration.

Pattern 1

*Should the plan pass the board, it would be the first decision to specifically focus on a wide-ranging strategy to strengthen Jewish building in **Judea and Samaria**.*

This sentence is derived from Jerusalem Post. According to Israel where the two lands are situated into "Judea and Samaria" which means "يهودا والسامره". Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians find this term is a falsified trial to forge the reality of the Arab region and to affiliate it to Israel, they thinks that they own them. Here there is misinformation and manipulation used to shape the idea that the land belongs to Israel not to Palestine. The strategies adopted here are the choice of lexis and omission of the whole original term "West Bank" and replace it by another that serves Israel.

Pattern 2

*5-Year-Old Girl Injured as Israeli Forces Arrest 18 Palestinians in **West Bank***

This example is extracted from Palestine Chronicle, the "West Bank" refers to the land that is situated in the west of the Jordan River and the West Bank was

governed as part of Jordan. Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians use this term to declare that the area belongs to the Palestine and, to describe the occupation of Israel over the Palestinian territory since 1967.The term came as an alternative against the term "Judea and Samaria". Israelis and Pro-Israeli did not accept this term. The strategy adopted here is omission of the (IT) and replacing it with the (PT) and the choice of the correct lexis.

Other channels and newspapers in the English version dealt with this sensitive expression from various points of views it could be biased like HAARATEZ which belongs to Israel itself, used the (IT) to express that the two lands are Israelis but, the BBC News preserved the term. In the other hand the term was expressed in some Arabic version channels news agencies and newspapers in different ways such as Aljazeera which used the term"يهودا والسامره" misinforming the audience by referring that the lands are Israelis. BBC News Arabic and AL Arabiya used the term "الضفة الغربية".

HAARETZ

*The Palestinians in **Judea and Samaria** see Israelis next-door.*

BBC News

*At least 10 Palestinians are reported to have died in the **West Bank** unrest, while hundreds have been injured.*

Aljazeera

جيش الدفاع تقرر تعزيز قوات فرقة **يهودا والسامره** (نابلس) بقوات مقاتلة

BBC News

كان ثلاثة فلسطينيين قتلوا وأصيب المئات في القدس الشرقية **والضفة الغربية** إثر مواجهات مع قوات الأمن الإسرائيلية

Al Arabiya

سيتولى بينيت، الرئيس السابق للمنظمة الرئيسية للاستيطان في **الضفة الغربية**، رئاسة الوزراء

3.6.Term six (6)

Term	Alternative
Occupied Jerusalem	Jerusalem
القدس المحتلة	القدس

The term "Occupied Jerusalem" which is rendered as "القدس المحتلة"is referred to Palestinians and pro-Palestinians and united nations in media as a support to the Palestinian cause in order to show that Palestine is taken by force from Israel However, as it is mentioned in the glossary there is an Israeli view that use the term occupied Jerusalem or occupied capital is problematic because it implies that all of Jerusalem is only Palestinian territory, or in other contexts only Israeli territory, it prefers using just the term "Jerusalem".

Pattern 1

*Israel rejects US plan to reopen consulate in **occupied Jerusalem**. (Middle East Minor)*

The term is extracted from Middle East Monitor. Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians use this term to denote that Jerusalem is taken by force from them. Whereas Israelis and Pro-Israelis rejected this term see and consider it as an inappropriate by adding the sensitive and expressive meaning "occupied".

Some channel treated the term in many ways for example the UN News, Palestine Chronicle which is obviously biased by using the term "occupied Jerusalem but, Routes and BBC News kept the alternative.

Pattern 2

*The Palestinian couple's single-storey stone house in **East Jerusalem**. (BBC News)*

According to BBC News which dealt with this term neutrally referring that the western area includes Jewish, Christians and Muslims that is to say there is no separation in the state with denying that the state is a Palestinian territory. Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians rejected this term and saw it as ignorance that there is no

occupation or war was and still among Israel and Palestine. The strategy used here is omission of the expressive meaning "occupied" with misinforming the audience and keeping them away from the facts.

This concept is seen in various ways from many channels in the English version some of them kept the alternative like of BBC News and Routes Online which may considered as a bias to Israel because they denies that there is a conflict between Palestine and Israel . On the other hand, Palestine Chronicle dealt with the concept in a total bias to the Palestine because it is a Palestinian channel and would write in a way that serves Palestine only. However in the Arabic version Al Arabia news took on the term"الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة" "القدس" omitting the word then adding the charge "الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة", Aljazeera used the term "العاصمة" to show that Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine. However BBC News Arabic used the term "القدس".

The Palestine chronicle

*Nearly 200 Palestinians gathered outside the Jerusalem District Court today to protest the planned forcible expulsion of hundreds of Palestinians from their homes in the **occupied East Jerusalem.***

Routes Online

*Although **Jerusalem** and Tel Aviv remain prime attractions for leisure, business and religious passengers, the red sea resort of Elate has been steadily growing traffic.*

Al Arabyia News

تلقى مجلس حقوق الإنسان التابع للأمم المتحدة الثلاثاء الماضي مشروع قرار، يطلب تأليف لجنة تحقيق دولية حول انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان **في الأراضي الفلسطينية المحتلة** وفي إسرائيل

Aljazeera

نظم التحالف الإندونيسي لنصرة بيت المقدس برنامجا شارك فيه نحو ألف مسجد وعشرات الجمعيات نصرة للأقصى وقطاع غزة وبسبب جائحة كورونا وصعوبة تنظيم حشود كبيرة **بالعاصمة** كان البديل فعاليات حاشدة بمئات المساجد

BBC News

يهدف المجلس، بحسب الموقع، إلى "الحفاظ على الهوية العربية والإسلامية لمدينة **القدس،** ورسم البرامج والخطط المتعلقة بالحرم القدسي، وإدارة "الأوقاف الإسلامية من الناحية الدينية والإدارية والسياسية. (مجلس الوزراء الأردني)

3.7.Term seven (7)

Term	Alternative
Temple Mount	Al-Aqsa mosque
جبل الهيكل	المسجد الأقصى

The term "Temple Mount" literally translated to the (IT) "جبل الهيكل"and from what is written in the reporter's glossary is Judaism's holiest site. According to Jews, the Temple Mount was located on Mount Moriah and is the point that Jews believe God touched the earth during its creation. It later became the site of Solomon's Temple, which was destroyed by the Babylonians, and of the Second Temple, built in its place 2000 years ago, which was destroyed by the Romans.The Arabic name for the area is the Noble Sanctuary). Because Jews are not allowed to pray on the Temple Mount, they Al Aqsa mosque traditionally pray instead at the Western Wall, which is considered the closest point to Mount Moriah's peak. However the holy (PT) Al-Aqsa mosque is translated to "المسجد الأقصى".The strategy used here is misinformation that the whole term was omitted and changed by another one, also there is a manipulation to show that Al Aqsa mosque belongs to Israel not to Palestine.

Pattern 1

*The **Temple Mount** was originally closed to Jews on Jerusalem Day, following clashes between Arabs and Israeli police, and remained so throughout the Gaza violence in Operation Guardian of the Walls. (Jerusalem Post)*

According to the Jerusalem Post reporter that Israel owns and controls the Temple Mount that is to say this place has a Jewish historical root and, the First Temple was constructed during the reign of David's son, Solomon, and completed in 957 BCE. Other sanctuaries retained their religious functions, however, until Josiah abolished them and established the Temple of Jerusalem as the only place of sacrifice in the Kingdom of Judah. Palestinians and Pro-Palestinians did not accept the term

and found it falsified and that the real name of it should be "Al-Aqsa mosque. Depending on the strategies of omission of the whole term and replacing it with a neuter meaning.

Pattern 2

*Dozens of Jewish settlers, flanked by heavily armed Israeli Special Forces, entered **Al-Aqsa Mosque** compound in occupied East Jerusalem in the early morning. (Aljazeera English)*

Aljazeera English declares here that the term "Al-Aqsa Mosque" is the legal name of the place because of its Arabic and Islamic origin and considering that is the third holiest place in Islam and after the Prophet Muhammad's death the Mosque was transported from the Great Mosque of Mecca to this location during the Night Journey. The strategy here is omission of the term and replacing it by the (PT) "Al-Aqsa Mosque also, the use expressive meaning.

The term is used from other channels in the English version, some of them are Pro-Israelis considering the Temple mount belongs to Israel like Jerusalem Post and DW and some are Pro-Palestinians which are Arabic channels because of their Islamic origin like Aljazeera and AA News. In the other hand in the Arabic version Al Arabia News and BBC News Arabic used the term "المسجد الأقصى" but Aljazeera added a significant charge by using the term "الهيكل المزعوم".

Deutsche Welle(DW)

*Groups of Jewish visitors were allowed to enter **Temple Mount** on Sunday under police protection, marking a drop in tensions two days after the truce between Israel and Hamas went into effect.*

AA News

*The director of East Jerusalem's **Al-Aqsa Mosque** appealed via loudspeakers for help from the Islamic world amid Israeli police incursion into the holy site.*

Al Arabiya News

*شهدت ساحات **المسجد الأقصى** خلال الفترة الماضية مواجهات محدودة بين المصلين والشرطة الإسرائيلية أدت إلى إغلاق بوابات المسجد، مما اضطر المصلين لأداء الصلاة على بواباته قبل أن يعاد فتحها في وقت لاحق*

BBC News Arabic

وتشرف حالياً دائرة أوقاف القدس التابعة لوزارة الأوقاف والمقدسات والشؤون الإسلامية الأردنية، على **المسجد الأقصى** وأوقاف القدس الأخرى، مسيحية وإسلامية.

Aljazeera

تعمل الجمعيات التي تسعى لبناء **الهيكل المزعوم** بطرق تربوية ومن خلال وسائل إعلام متعددة، وتنظيم فعاليات منها زيارات للحرم خاصة في الأعياد اليهودي

3.8. Term eight (8)

Term	Alternative
Zionist entity	Israel
الكيان الصهيوني	إسرائيل

The expression "Zionist entity" or Zionist regime which is translated to الكيان "الصهيوني" is used by Pro-Palestiniansemphasizing to the Zionism, according to the reporter's glossary the term used to refer to the State of Israel without acknowledging its statehood,which is offensive to Israelis because it denies the rightof Israel to exist. However Pro-Israelis or neuters use the term "Israel" or in Arabic "إسرائيل" the Jewish state. The strategy adopted here is omission of the word Israel and replace it with the expressive term "Zionist entity" to express the Israeli persecution over Palestine.

Pattern 1

*The ambassador of the **Zionist entity** to Morocco tackled the Secretary-General of the Justice and Development Party and the chief of government, Saad-Eddin El Othmani, because of his position on the victory of the Palestinian people over the Zionist entity in the recent aggression. (Eshorouk Online)*

According to EShorouk Online newspaper that always showed it ideological support to the Palestinian cause it used the term (PT) "Zionist entity" instead of the (IT) "Israel" to show that it is an enemy and to describe the stand of Israel in its conflict with Palestine. Israelis and Pro-Israelis did not accept the term and found it

offensive. The term here is manipulated by adding the charge of the word "entity" in order to give the legitimacy to the colonization of Israel over Palestine.

Pattern 2

*US Secretary of State Antony Blinken got a very warm welcome to **Israel** this week. (Jerusalem Post)*

From the point of view of the Jerusalem Post Newspaper the term used is "Israel" considering that the term "Zionist entity" is offensive to them because the Zionist is often used as a swearword so it is appropriate to just say Israel. The strategies here are omitting the whole term which consists of two expressive words replacing them with one neuter term which resulted a loss at the level of number and meaning.

This term "Israel" in the English version is kept by Jerusalem Post considering that Israel owns and controls the Palestinian territory and by BBC News as a neuter oriented channel. In the other hand DZ Breaking News used the term "Zionist entity" because Algeria was always a fully ideological supportive for Palestine and the Palestinian cause. Moreover in the Arabic version Aljazeera used the term "العصابات الصهيونية" adding the charge of "العصابات"which means gangs to offense Israel.Al Arabiya used the term "عتاة الصهاينة" to offense Israel. However BBC News Arabic used just the alternative "إسرائيل".

BBC News

*At least 242 people were killed in Gaza and 13 were killed in **Israel** during 11 days of fierce fighting that ended on Friday with an Egyptian-brokered truce.*

Algeria Press Service (APS)

*Palestinian Prime Minister Mohamed Shtayyeh welcomes the President, AbdelmadjidTebboune's position against normalization policy with **Zionist entity**.*

Aljazeera

كما أن العمليات الإرهابية للفرق التي انشقت عن **العصابات الصهيونية** خاصة بعد انسحاب الجيش البريطاني من فلسطين في مايو/أيار 1948، حفزت عمليات التهجير وكذلك المجازر وعمليات اختطاف وقتل العرب، بموجب الوثيقة

Al Arabiya

كيف يجرؤ هذا الصهيوني (بنيامين نتنياهو)، وأمثاله من **عتاة الصهاينة** ومناصريهم على هذا الادعاء، في الوقت الذي يرتكبون فيه «جريمة العصر»، المتمثلة في اقتلاع شعب بأكمله من دياره، ونهب أرضه وممتلكاته، وتدمير حياته

BBC News

خلال السنوات الـ 15 التي قضاها رئيسا لوزراء **إسرائيل**، كان بنيامين نتنياهو زعيمها الأطول خدمة، وأول من واجه محاكمة جنائية أثناء وجوده في منصبه الرفيع.

Conclusion

The chapter tackled the practical part of the dissertation by investigating the translators' strategies in rendering journalistic articles by selecting highly sensitive terms related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which have been analyzed and compared with their alternative. The methodology used is to fulfil its aim.This chapter is concluded by adding some other examples from various agencies and newspapers to show different points of views from biased and neutral translators to shape the public opinion of the audience.

Conclusion

This current study covered a significant problem in translation. Given that, translating journalistic texts especially political ones contributes to shape public opinion hens, change international ties due to the bias of the translator who translates sensitive causes such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict which was and stills a crucial cause in the Middle East and all over the world. This dissertation achieved the aim of the study which is investigating the importance of translation in shaping opinion and it sheds light on political translation as a complicated type. In addition the strategies, Misinformation and Manipulation used to shape public opinion due translation process.

The dissertation answered the main question which is: to what extent can misinform and manipulated translation shape public opinion? It also answered the two sub questions the first one is: What is the coloration between misinformation, manipulation and shaping public opinion? The second one is concerned with: How can a translator preserve information in the journalistic articles? And those questions were answered as a result of the hypothesis mentioned.

This study has investigated the bias traces in translator's rendering the terms of Israeli-Palestinian conflict from different points of views collected from various news agencies, channels and newspapers that misinformed and manipulated the public opinion by using different strategies such as: addition, omission, loss, gain, choice of lexis and the use of expressive meaning. Furthermore, the practical part has assured that by using misinformation and manipulation in translation will absolutely shape public opinion.

At length, translating journalistic articles especially political ones could not be rendered unless having a clear vision towards the work of such texts, and being more neutral to the extent possible. However, this dissertation can hopefully be used as a pin point for further and wider research on the subject matter.

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Abstract

Translation seems only as a mean to discover the nations and civilizations. However, it is deeper than that. Where it is a double-edged sword because, it outright a war doesn't leave deaths or injured but it dominate and control thoughts using strategies that facilitate shaping of the public opinion. This study aims at presenting the influence of the misinformation and manipulation by the hands of a biased translator to a certain political cause through translating journalistic political articles. The main purpose of this study is to accomplish the hypothesis and shedding the light on the two strategies, misinformation and manipulation and the ways of their use. In order to reach the aims of the study, 8 eight terms was acquired from a Reporter's Glossary of Loaded Language from the International Press Institute (IPI) which is related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through comparing and analyzing terms and their alternatives by Pro-Palestinians or Pro-Israeli translators and the ways of rendering them in some news agencies, channels and news papers by adding some additional examples. Results were approved after examining them that the translator cannot be neutral while translating a political articles either intentional or unintentionally, relying on some strategies like omission, addition, loss, gain, choice of lexis and the use of expressive meaning. The translator's bias plays a crucial role in shaping, misinforming and manipulating the public opinion.

Key words: Translation, Misinformation, Manipulation, Political articles, Public Opinion.

المستخلص

قد تبدو لنا الترجمة وسيلة لاكتشاف و معرفة الشعوب و الحضارات فقط, إلا أنها أعمق من ذلك حيث أنها سلاح ذو حدين إذ تتشب حربا لا تخلف قتلى أو جرحى إنما السيطرة و الهيمنة على الأفكار باستعمالها لتقنيات تمكنها من تشكيل الرأي العام. حيث تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى عرض اثر التضليل و التلاعب بالكلمات من طرف المترجم المتحيز لقضية سياسية ما من خلال ترجمة مقالات صحفية سياسية يتلخص الهدف من هذا البحث حول الوصول إلى ما تم ذكره من فرضيات و تسليط الضوء على الإستراتيجيتين ,التضليل و التلاعب و طرق استعمالهم ولتحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة تم انتقاء ثمانية مصطلحات من مسرد الصحفي للغة من انترناشيونال براس انستيتيوت(IPI) خاص بالصراع الإسرائيلي – الفلسطينيعن طريق مقارنة و تحليل المصطلحات و البدائل المقترحة من طرف مترجمون إما مؤيدون للقضية الفلسطينية أو إسرائيلوكيفية ترجمتهم في بعض وكالات الأنباء والقنوات الإخبارية والصحف اليومية عن طريق تقديم أمثلة إضافية . حيث انه تم إثبات بعض النتائج بعد الفحص منها أن المترجم لا يمكن أن يكون عنصرا محايدا خلال ترجمة المقالات الصحفية ذات الطابع السياسي بل يغلب عليه تحيزه اما متعمدا أو غير متعمد, معتمدين في ذلك على بعض الاستراتيجيات مثل الحذف و الإضافة و الربح و الخسارة و اختيار اللفظ واستخدام المعنى التعبيري. إذ أن لتحيز المترجم عن قصد أو دون ذلك دور كبير في التشكيل و التضليل و التلاعب بالرأي العام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة، التضليل، التلاعب، المقالات الصحفية، الرأي العام.

ملخص الدراسة

المقدمة

تعتبر اللغة منذ القدم وسيلة تواصل واكتشاف للشعوب والتاريخ والثقافات فهي تسمح لنا بتبادل أفكارنا ومشاركة مشاعرنا مع الآخرين, وفي ظل تنوع اللغات واختلاف الثقافات

الموجودة حول العالم وضرورة معرفتها ولدت الترجمة لتزيل الستار المبهم عن تلك اللغات وتحول العالم إلى غرفة صغيرة , لكن تبقى الترجمة دائما وابدأ سلاح ذو حدين حيث أنها تتقمص دورين. الأول هو التقليدي والتي تبدو فيه وسيلة تواصل بسيطة أو مجرد آلة أدبية والثاني, ألا وهو الاستراتيجي فتنشب حربا إيديولوجية بين الحضارات في مختلف أنحاء العالم وبهذا فهي تحاكي دورها بامتياز خصوصا في المجال السياسي الذي يعتبر من أصعب التحديات للمترجم وهذا متعلق بتضليل الرأي العام ر سواء في مقالات مقروءة أو مسموعة والتلاعب بأفكاره عبر الإضافة أو الإزالة للمصطلحات أو انتقاء الكلمات التعبيرية والسياق المناسب فبهذا, يتم إنتاج أفكار مغلوطة يمكن أن تقحم المترجم أو بلده في حرب حقيقية. وفي هذا السياق, يولد التضليل والتلاعب بالأفكار في المقالات الصحفية حول المواضيع السياسية الحساسة كالقضية الفلسطينية. ومنه أتى الإشكال حول إلى أي مدى يمكن للمترجم أن يضلل ويتلاعب بالرأي العام ؟

إشكالية البحث

تم في هذه الدراسة تسليط الضوء على أهم الاستراتيجيات المستعملة من طرف المترجمين المتحيزين لقضية سياسية ما, عن طريق تحليل مصطلحات الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني من المسرد الصحفي للغة "انترناشيونال برس انستيتيوت" والكشف عن التضليل والتلاعب بين الأصل والبديل.

أهداف الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى عرض أهمية الترجمة في تشكيل الرأي العام في المجال السياسي على من خلال شرح وتحليل أهم الاستراتيجيات المستعملة من طرف المترجم للقيام بذلك.

إشكالية الدراسة

في محاولة لتحقيق هدف الدراسة، من المهم الإجابة على الإشكاليات التالية:

الإشكالية الرئيسية

❖ إلى أي مدى يمكن للترجمة المضللة و المتلاعب بها أن تشكل الرأي العام؟

الإشكاليات الفرعية

❖ ما هي العلاقة بين الترجمة و التضليل و التلاعب و تشكيل الرأي العام؟

❖ كيف يمكن للمترجم أن يحافظ على نفس الحقائق في ترجمة المقالات الصحفية دون تحيزه؟

الفرضيات

في محاولة للإجابة على التساؤلات التي إثارتها هذه الدراسة،تم وضع الفرضيات التالية:

✓ قد يكون المترجم متحيزا ضد/ نحو قضية معينة حتى يتمكن من التلاعب بالنص.

✓ يمكن للمترجم أن يشكل الرأي العام عن طريق التضليل النص الأصل و التلاعب به.

✓ يجب على المترجم أن يكون مخفيا.

منهج البحث

المنهج الذي قمنا بإتباعه في بحثنا هذا هو منهج التحليلي الوصفي من خلال وصف وتحليل بعض المصطلحات السياسية المتعلقة بالصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني. حيث سنقوم بتحليل الاختلافات من أجل اكتشاف كيف تصرف المترجم عند انحيازه خلال عملية الترجمة.

خطة البحث

ينقسم هذا البحث إلى جزئين عملي أو تطبيقي ونظري فالقسم النظري يحتوي على فصلين.الفصل الأول يتناول فيه كل ما يخص اللغة و الخطاب السياسي و الترجمة. و الفصل الثاني يدور حول تأثير التضليل و التلاعب و الترجمة في تشكيل الرأي العام. اما الجزء التطبيقي يحتوي على فصل واحد أي الفصل الثالث. حيث يتم فيه محاولة لتحليل ومقارنة بعض المصطلحات خاصة بالصراع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي

الفصل الأول (النظري) اللغة والمجال السياسي في الترجمة

تعرف اللغة على أنها من تسمح للإنسان بالتعبير عن أفكاره من خلال حركات أو كلمات في سياق معين, باستعمالها لوظائف معينة على مستويات باطنية وظاهرية في مختلف المجالات. وأكثرها أهمية هو المجال الصحفي السياسي فهو يعتبر مجال خاص, لأنه يتعامل مع أيديولوجية الرأي العام في العالم والعامل المهيمن هنا هو الترجمة فهي من تمكن الشعوب من اكتشاف بعضها من خلال التواصل. وهنا قد يقع المترجم في تحيز نظرا لحساسية المجال السياسي وقوة

تأثير الكلمة فيه, فيستعمل استراتيجيات التي تقوم بتجريده من أخلاقه كمترجم فيدخل هو بدوره الرأي العام في دوامة و تشتيت فينتج عن ذلك أفكار مضللة ولهذا يجب على المترجم أن يتحلى بالوعي والاحتراف الكافيين اللذان يمكنانه من اجتناب احتمالية الوقوع فالتحيز سواء كان متعمد أو لا.

الفصل الثاني(النظري) تأثير التضليل و التلاعب بالكلمات و الترجمة في تشكيل الرأي العام:

للإعلام اثر كبير في تشكيل الرأي العام. فالصحافة باتت عنصراً و أداة مهمة في عملية التغيير الاجتماعي ، لكن مع هذا فمن الظلم و من غير الواقعي أيضاً أن نقرر بأن الإعلام لوحده هو الوسيلة والأداة الوحيدة لتشكيل رأي و وعي عام. فالترجمة الإعلامية خاصة السياسية أيضا تعد أداة لتشكيل و تضليل و التلاعب بالرأي العام. فالمترجم يستعمل عدة استراتيجيات للقيام بذلك من اجل أن يخدم مصالح الدول الأخرى وسياساتهم منها الإضافة و الحذف بإضافة أو حذف كلمة أو عبارة أو جملة مما يؤدي إلى تغيير و توجيه معنى النص ككل ، و الكسب و الخسارة اما بإضافة أو حذف شحنة باستعمال المصطلحات التي تخدم هدف المترجم؛ و اختيار اللفظ و استخدام المعاني التعبيرية.

الفصل الثالث(التطبيقي) تحليل مصطلحات الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني (انترناشيونال براس انستيتيوت)

تعد الترجمة السياسية من أصعب الترجمات التي تشكل تحديا كبيرا للمترجم نظرا لحساسية اللغة المستخدمة فيها. فأثناء القيام بعملية الترجمة قد يواجه المترجم مشاكل إيديولوجية تجعله ينحاز لقضية سياسية ما، و بالتالي يصبح دور الترجمة أداة لتشكيل الرأي العام. كان اختيار هذا الموضوع ناتجا عن كونه من أشهر المواضيع في الوقت الراهن و التي أثرت في العالم بشكل كبير. حيث يقوم المترجم بالتلاعب و التضليل للرأيالعام نتيجة تحيزه؛ فيستخدم استراتيجيات تمكنه من ذلك.

بعد هته المقتطفات, قمنا باختيار ثمانية مصطلحات من المسرد الصحفي للغة من انترناشيونال براس انستيتيوت و مقارنتها و تحليلها بالبدائل المقترحة, ثم الكشف عن أهم الاستراتيجيات المستعملة من طرف المترجم, و التي كانت الإضافة و الحذف و الربح و الخسارة

و اختيار اللفظ المناسب و استعمال المعاني التعبيرية. من هذا المنطلق وجب على المترجم أن يكون واسع الاطلاع و يتحلى بالواعي الكافي و يكون محنكا و متقنا لكلى اللغتين, دون إغفال الميولات الإيديولوجيات المنحازة, حتى يكون إنتاج النص الهدف قريبا من الأصلي دون تضليل و لا تلاعب.