The Effect of Ideological Orientations on Political Translation of

President Donald Trump's Speeches: A aCase Study

تأثير التوجهات الايديولوجيه على الترجمه السياسيه

لخطابات الرئيس دونالد ترامب : دراسه حاله

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Authorization

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to

Mum...whose love is greater than any other love.

Dad ...whose care is much greater than anybody else's.

Thank you ....

With my love....

Table of contents

eight	procedures employed in domesticating strategy	

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Abstract

This study is an attempt to cast light on the effect of the translator's ideologies exerted on the produced text in a comparison with the source text. It aims at examining the influence of these orientations on the accuracy of translation. To achieve the study purposes, the researcher designed a translation test consisted of 10 extracts of the American president Donald Trump's speeches full with ideological content. The sample of the study consisted of 21 professional translators with two years of experience and more which was selected to participate in the test. The researcher analyzed the results of the test quantitively and qualitatively. Moreover four open-ended interviews were conducted with four academic professors. The study revealed that translators were bias when translating sensitive political items related to their culture, religion or to those simply holds opposing political views. Their inability to manage ideological terms were obvious. They were more faithful to the ST when rendering neutral terms. Furthermore, the results have also showed that translators use two different strategies when translating ideological terms; foreignization (41%) of the total responses and domestication (54.4%) of the total responses. However, (4.4) of the responses were wrong answers. The results have also indicated that nine techniques were used via the translation process, namely, literal translation, synonymy, transposition, footnote, deletion, equivalence, modulation, naturalization and addition. At the end, the researcher

provided some important recommendations translators should know when translating such sensitive items; Translators of political texts with ideological manifestation should stick with literal translation, or any procedure that can be categorized under foreignizing strategy like recognized translation or paraphrasing.

Key words: ideology, orientations, domestication, foreignizing.

تأثير الطابع الايديولوجي على الترجمه السياسيه

خطابات الرئيس الامريكي دونالد ترامب: دراسه حاله

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الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسه الى البحث في الطابع الايديولوجي لدى المترجم وأثره على الترجمه السياسيه ،كما وهدفت الى تتبع اثر هذه الايديولوجيات على دقه النص المترجم. من اجل تحقيق اهداف الرساله قامت الباحثه بتصميم اختبار ترجمه يتضمن عشره اقتباسات ذات محتوى ايديولوجي القاها الرئيس الامريكي دونالد ترامب. تضمنت العينه التي قامت باداء الامتحان ٢١ مترجما محترفا ممن يمتلكون سنتين خبره او اكثر. ومن ثم قامت الباحثه بتحليل البيانات التي تم جمعتها من الامتحان كما ونوعا . كما وقامت الباحثه باجراء اربع مقابلات مع اساتذه اكادميين في مجال الترجمه . كانت اهم نتائج الدراسه تتلخص في التالي : أن المترجمين متحيزيين عند ترجمه بعض المصطلحات السياسيه الحساسه والتي تتعلق بثقافتهم، ديانتهم او ان هذه المصطلحات تحمل ببساطه توجهات سياسيه تناقض مع توجهاتهم، فكان واضحا عدم قدرتهم على التعامل مع المصطلحات السياسيه الحساسه. كما كشفت الدراسه انهم اكثر مصداقيه عند ترجمتهم للمصطلحات المحايده التي لا تحمل ايديولوجيات مغايره لتلك التي يمتلكونها. كما وكشفت الدراسه بأن المترجمين استعملو اسلوبين مختلفين عند ترجمه النصوص الايدوولجيه؛ التغريب بنسبه ٤١% والتدجين التي استعملت بنسبه٥٤,٤%، وجاءت ٤,٤% من الردود على شكل اجابات خاطئه. كما وأن النتائج اظهرت ان المترجمين قاموا باستخدام تسعه تقنيات في الترجمه وهي كالتالي: الترجمه الحرفيه، المرادفات، التبديل في النحو، استعمال الهوامش،الحذف، أعاده الصياغه، التجنيس والاضافه مرتبه تنازليا من حيث استعمالها. وفي النهايه قامت الباحثه بأعطاء بعض التوصيات ومنها أن المترجم وعند ترجمه نص سياسي ذو طابع ايديواوجي عليه الالتزام بالترجمه الحرفيه او اي اجراء اخر يصنف ضمن اسلوب التغريب مثل اعاده الشرح او استعمال الترجمه المتعارف عليها للمصطلح.

الكلمات المفتاحيه: الايديولوجيا، التوجهات، التغريب، التدجين.

Chapter one

Background of the Study

1.1 Introduction

This chapter aims at shedding light on the study's background. Then it emphasizes some crucial parts: the statement of the problem, the questions of the study, its objectives, its significance, its limits and limitations. Finally, it introduces some important definitions related to it.

Translation appeared many centuries ago as a means of interlingual communication. However, it has gained deep interest during the last two centuries due to the scientific progress in most of the scientific fields, and the need for globalizing this advance. It has also gained this importance as a result of its usage as a crucial part of any multilateral political institution or organization, since it is considered to be the corner- stone in any political negotiation process. These reasons have led to the rise of translation science or translatology.

Political translation is used as a formal way of communication between the states, and has the power of shaping the relationships between the different nations and states as friendly or hostile ones. Political translation as a cross- cultural means of communication, and as a basic method of transmitting political messages, undergoes considerable manipulations simply to serve the favor of some dominant

and super power authorities, or because it was affected by the translator's ideologies consciously, unconsciously or sub-consciously.

The translator in this process plays a vital role in shaping or at least affecting the public trends by injecting his/her personal ideologies, and by not being objective. No one can ignore that any manipulation in translating a political speech may lead to serious consequences and strained relations between the concerned states. In such circumstances, it's the translator's duty to be as objective as possible to transmit the contextual meaning of the source text (ST) with its smallest nuances without any counterfeit. For the above mentioned reason, one can say that the ethical and moral side in this process is crucial, and highly requested.

Moreover, one should always remember that this world is not an ideal one, where the translator translates objectively. We should always remember that the translator is a human being like any other who has his\her own orientations and ideologies, and who can be easily affected by any subject matter.

Fairclough (2001), emphasizes that the translator's ideologies and orientations in discourse are embodied within the lexical, grammatical and textual items s/he chooses, as well as the changes in these items s/he makes, which indicate different ideologies.

It is axiomatic that the ST holds its writer's ideologies as well as the readership s/he addresses' while the target text (TT) is the text which addresses a different readership with a different culture, different background and very possibly different

orientations. So, it is very possible to manipulate the text in the process of translation. Thus, it is of great importance to analyze any translated version of a political speech in order to identify the ideological aspect loaded within it if exists.

In one of his articles, Ben Winsor (2016), a specialist in political translation and a journalist, claims that Trump has created an ethical dilemma for interpreters and translators, due to his extremist views, as well as the slang language he uses. Two examples that may support Winsor's views are the following ones from Trump's speeches "Anyone who cannot name our enemy, is not fit to lead this country. Anyone who cannot condemn the hatred, oppression and violence of Radical Islam lacks the moral clarity to serve as our President." The other example is "All of the women on The Apprentice flirted with me – consciously or unconsciously. That's to be expected."

When we move to talk about the Middle East: Arabs in general, and Muslims, in particular in relation to the new president, many questions are raised concerning his ideologies and attitudes. Thus, the researcher uses his speeches, like any other political speeches, to form an adequate data source, and then to be used as an instrument which should accomplish the objectives of this study.

To achieve the study's purposes, the researcher has used two tools as instruments. The first is a test, while the other is an open ended interview. As for the test, the participants are professional translators who have two years of experience as minimum. They are of three different educational backgrounds BA,

MA and Ph.D. holders. The results of test firstly will be analyzed using Newark's translation techniques (1988 and 1991). Then, these techniques will be categorized under two opposing ideologies credited to Venuti, who is a well-known contributor in the field of translatology, namely, foreignization and domestication translation strategies.

As for the interviews, they have been conducted with four translation experts, who are university professors, and have the experience in teaching different issues related to translatology and methods of translation. The researcher raised questions related to the study questions, and to the possible applicable solutions translators may follow to produce an identical copy of the original text, especially when translating sensitive speeches like Trump's speeches, and when addressing their beliefs, cultures and societies.

1.2 Statement of the problem.

Lately, theorists of translation have tended to raise questions in relation to ideology in political translation. As for some of them, Inadequacy in political translation is usually a consequence of the translators' unfaithfulness to the ST. Consciously or un-consciously, translators attempt to manipulate the source text (ST) to serve some agendas, or to hold ideologies contradictory to those s/he believes in. While some scholars claim that the translator should focus on the usage of the equivalence factor, others pretend that there is no genuine equivalence in translation, and that subjectivity, in translating political texts, is spread widely and

cannot be ignored. However, until this moment, there are no international known codes to control such issue, and translators have a complete and a total control over the text they aim to reproduce. For all the above mentioned reasons, the researcher has found that it is crucial and a must to conduct this research.

1.3 Questions of the Study

In order to achieve the study goals, the researcher raises the following questions and tries to answer them by the means of the test and the conducted interviews:

1- Which effects do the translator's ideological orientations, attitudes and affiliation have on the translation of political texts?

2- How does the translator's ideological orientation affect the accuracy of the translation?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study aims at

1- Investigating the effect of the translator's ideological orientations on political translation.

2- Examining the translator's ideological orientations that affect the accuracy of the translated text.

1.‌ Significance of the Study

Many studies have been conducted concerning the effect of ideological orientations on translating political texts. However, the empirical studies related to the subject are conducted on a relatively small scale. This study may fill a gap in literature because it is the first study among other ones which examines the controversial speeches of the newly elected President Donald Trump's, and which examines how proficient Arab translators deal with sensitive topics that concern both the readership as well as the translator. It is also useful for professional translators, the experts in the field of translation, students of translation, novice translators and any diplomatic/political institution concerned with multilateral or bilateral language issues. The recommendations of this study may be helpful for other researchers who are trying to deal with the same topic.

1.‌ Limits and Limitations of the Study

This part of the study refers to its temporal and spatial dimensions, as well as the obstacles it faces. As for the temporal dimension, the study is conducted during the academic year 2016-2017. The spatial dimension of the study is limited to the country and the city it's conducted in, namely, Amman, Jordan. The study is limited to political texts only, more specifically to Donald Trump's political speeches. The results are limited, and cannot be generalized beyond the selected sample, which is composed of professional translators and the experts in the field of translatology.

1. ٧Definition of Terms

1.٧.1Donald Trump: Trump is an American businessman, television producer, and politician who was the Republican Party nominee for Presidential chair of the United States in the 2016 elections, and who is lately got the title of the United States president.

1.٧.2 Ideology: according to Hamilton (1987:39) ideology is theoretically "a system of collectively and normative and reputedly factual ideas and beliefs and attitudes advocating particular pattern of social relationships and arrangements, and\ or aimed at justifying a particular pattern of conduct, which its seeks to promote, relaise, pursue or maintain"

Operationally ideology is defined as: a system of ideas, thoughts, beliefs and attitudes toward a certain political issue which may affect the translator's objectivity when translating a text concerned with the same topic.

1.7.3 Orientation

1.٧.4 Political speeches: Duhamel's Law Dictionary defines a political speech as "expressions which comment on government action rather than the private conduct of an individual. Related Terms: Freedom of Expression. For the purposes of the sometimes protected freedom of expression as well as a defense against a claim for slander or libel, a communication may be branded"

Operationally political text is defined as any verbal or written speech emanated by a member of a political or diplomatic institution, or the institution itself.

1.٧.5 Translation: Newmark (1988:5) defines translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the original text to be.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) emphasize that "translation is to reproduce the closest natural equivalence of the source language text using the receptor language in term of meaning and style."

Operationally translation is defined as the process of conveying the contextual meaning of the ST, as the author intends it to be, and by being loyal to the source text as well as by avoiding subjectivity through the process of translation

1.٧.6 Translator's manipulation: I.Abu Shubbak (2013) defined translator's manipulation as "the process by which a translator tends to change and convert the original message so as to make it in line with his and his community's beliefs and inclinations."

Operationally the term translator's manipulation is defined as any change in the contextual meaning or the structure of the ST, which by doing, the translator tends to make the TT in harmony with his ideologies and beliefs, his/her community's, as well as the agendas s/he serves.

Chapter two

Review of Related Literature

2.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is a theoretical review of the literature, while the other one is related to empirical studies. There are some studies which address translating political texts and speeches. The available literature reveals that a few empirical studies have dealt with the effect of ideological orientations on translating political texts from English into Arabic. It also shows that up to this moment, no scholar or researcher has tried to embark on Trump's speeches as political speeches or texts.

2.2 Review of theoretical literature

2.2.1 Theories and methods of translation

Scholars have made great efforts to develop the science of translation by laying down some theories, methods, procedures and techniques of translation. Generally speaking, to facilitate and to ease the translator's job.

Muna Baker (2011) proclaimed that translation approaches, being credited to modern scholars, are not a new invention. She stated that during the Abbasid era, there were two approaches used in translation, namely, word for word translation, and in front of sense for sense translation. While the first refers to the used method in translation recently labeled with literal translation, the other is more concerned

with delivering the contextual meaning of a full sentence before moving to the next one.

In his book entitled, *Textbook of Translation* Newmark (1988) promoted for two of the most important translation theories in the modern era, namely semantic and communicative translation methods. Communicative translation theory is based on stimulating the effect present in the source text. In communicative translation, we can easily measure the translator's success by tracing the receptors interactions with both the ST and the TT. Newmark described communicative translation by declaring that "it is social, concentrates on the message and the main force of the text" and by clarifying that it "…is always written in a natural and resourceful style".

Semantic translation gives credit to rendering the meaning as closely as possible. It also provides credit for preserving the syntactic structure of the ST, though the translator should preserve the textual meaning of the ST.

Nida (1969) was another scholar who tried to be involved in the field of translatology by advocating another theory in translation ،i.e."formal and dynamic equivalence." Both strategies are used to achieve different levels of literalness between the ST and the TT. Formal equivalence tends to give credit to the lexical details and grammatical structure of the original text. Thus, dynamic equivalence tends to employ a more natural rendering but with less literal accuracy. In other words, formal equivalence is usually used in order to refer to the emphasis of the

translator's loyalty to the ST by rendering the smallest lexical details and grammatical structure of it. On the other hand, dynamic equivalence tends to employ a more natural rendering but with less literal accuracy.

In his book entitled *The Scandals of Translation: Towards an Ethics of Difference* (1998), Venuti indicated that translation strategies "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it" He illustrated domestication and foreignization as translation strategies. Domestication is the used strategy in producing a TT. It closely confirms the culture and the environment of the language being translated at the expense of the information loss from the source text. On the other hand, Foreignization is the process of capsulizing the information existed in the source text. It deliberately breaks the conventions of the target language to preserve its meaning.

While quickly reviewing the previously mentioned approaches in translation, the reader can easily recognize that most of the scholars emphasized the importance of delivering the nuances of the contextual meaning of the text. It has become a sort of an international code among translation scholars that the fundamental aim of any translator is to deliver the meaning of the text or the speech without any increase or decrease.

When we move to describe the used methods of translation, we have to discuss Newmark's(1988) methods of translation, which provide the translator with the following methods: First, word for word translation, in which the translator tries to

translate the words singly and out of context. Secondly, literal translation is where the translator converts SL grammatical constructions to their nearest TL equivalents, but once again this method of translation is accompanied by poor translation, and most of the times it is out of context. Thirdly, faithful translation, which attempts to reproduce the closest contextual meaning of the ST text within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. Fourthly, adaptation is usually used to translate comedies and poetry, the themes and characters. Fifthly, free translation produces the matter without the manner, the content without the form of the ST. It is usually paraphrased much longer than the original one. Last but not least, idiomatic translation tends to reproduce the 'message' of the ST. It usually plays havoc with the nuances of the meanings by using colloquialisms and idioms which do not exist in the ST.

Bergen's (n. d.) classified translation strategies within three categories according to their functions and they are comprehension strategies, transfer strategies as well as production strategies. By comprehension strategies, Bergen suggested that before the process of rendering any text the translator should start reading the text and catching with its essence. Then the translator should go through analyzing the text and rendering it till s/he finally reaches the final stage, namely, production strategy.

Chesterman (1997) defined translation strategy as any well-established way of solving a translation problem. According to him, translator should differentiate

between comprehension strategies and production strategies. Whereas the first is specialized in the process of understanding and analyzing the ST, the second is more concerned with the process of rendering it. He proclaimed that production strategies are formed of three main translation strategies, where each is divided into ten techniques. The three main strategies are syntactic strategies, semantic strategies and pragmatic strategies. Some syntactic techniques are literal translation, transposition, unit shift, calque and phrase structure change… etc. Some semantic techniques are emphasis change, distribution change, paraphrase and synonymy…etc. Some pragmatic techniques which are more concerned with the translator choices of the used terms and information are cultural filtering, information change, explicitness change, partial translation as well as coherence change…etc.

2.2.2 General characteristics of political languages

In this part of the study, the researcher attempted to analyze and discuss some of the characteristics of political language. However, it would be of importance to recall the definition of language. Merriam -Webster online dictionary defines language as "the system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings to each other/ any one of the systems of human language that are used and understood by a particular group of people/ words of a particular kind."

Language is the fundamental means to communicate, and it is the first and

only way to establish relationships with others no matter who they are: individuals, groups or countries. Language is also the vector used by politicians to fetch the public support and attention. It is an interesting segment of communication among different states.

Mozuwa O & Ezejidek E (2008) clarified that political and diplomatic language is a special sort of languages used in social sciences. According to them, it is closely connected with the history as well as the political thoughts and processes. They also emphasized the terminology used in political translation, and its division of political philosophy. To them, Political language shapes the essence of the questions in relation to the countries' different relations. The characteristics of political language are closely related to its functions in the international arena.

The political language is featured with rhetoric and propaganda. Politicians usually tend to adopt and adapt these linguistic devices to cajole the public attention and support for the subject which they promote.

The language of politics, as a special genus, aims at passing some needed information to the public, or to other concerned states. It is characterized by and loaded with the usage of register. Longe (1995), emphasized that there are two language varieties: dialect and diatype (register). According to him diatype is "the variety of language according to use". Any student of applied linguistics knows that register is the place where we can notice the speaker attitudes, ideologies, moods and feeling toward what s/he utters. In political speeches, Register is

usually expressed through style, and is considered important aspect of it.

According to Vehammer (2007), repetition is another important feature of political language. She illustrated that political figures usually attempt to repeat specific expressions and terms, phrases and ideas, in order to help the listener comprehend and catch up with the information they are trying to deliver. Repetition in political language is also used to put emphasis on a specific aspect of the speaker's speech.

Mozuwa O & Ezejidek E (2008) illustrated reference to God and Biblical citations as being another feature of political speech. Though it is not widely spread but some politicians as Donald Trump tend to cite some verses from the holy books like the Holy Bible. The reason behind such citation is to give spiritual credence and authority to the speech they try to deliver. The following is one example of Trump's speeches where he refers to the Bible: "it is my prayer that America of tomorrow and I mean that, that the America of tomorrow will be one of unity, togetherness and peace. Perhaps we can add the word prosperity, OK, prosperity. I'd like to conclude with a passage from 1 John chapter 4."

Another feature of political language that Omozuwa & C. Ezejidek have suggested is the usage of figurative language as idioms and metaphor, especially when referring to some abstract concepts. In other words, figurative language is used by politicians to make their speeches appreciated by the public, and to make them remarkable.

2.2.3 The concept of ideology and its effects on translation

Scholars have lately started to examine the impact of the ideological affiliation and orientations on political translation. However, it would be of a great of importance to dig deep into the concept of ideology according to different scholars, then to discuss its relationship to translation.

Irvine (1989) defined ideology as "the cultural system of ideas about social and linguistics relationships, together with their loading of moral and political interests." The reader can notice that Irvine linked the concept of the ideology to the cultural aspect. According to him both the cultural and the political facets form a vital factor and component of any nation. He clarified by suggesting this definition that the relationship between these facets are concrete and can't be ignored by any translator in the process of translation.

A good example related to Irvine's perception of ideology is the status of the Arab world, where we find the majority of its public share the same religion, doctrines, traditions and beliefs, and that what characterizes its inhabitants. Most of the Arabs instill a culture in their minds which may predestine them to analyze and view the world around them from a similar perspective to some extent, and from a sole angle, especially when it comes to sensitive issues related to their religions and doctrines, the ones which Trump usually attacks by calling them the "radical Islam"

According to Simpson (1993) ideology is defined as "assumptions, beliefs, value systems which are shared collectively by social groups." Simpson focuses on the link between culture, society and ideology. His perspective of ideology is to some

extent similar to the one Irvine suggests, emphasizing the similarities, the mutual characteristics and the set of principles, beliefs , norms, traditions, religions and political views that a society shares.

This implicit vision for ideology led Simpson (1993:64) to suggest that "when an ideology is the ideology of a particularly powerful social group, it is said to be dominant." He argues that ideologies within a specific society are of a great superpower, and that they can easily control the individuals and their perspectives', in addition to their reactions toward a certain issue. Obviously, this includes the translator, who is at the end part of his/ her society. For translators, that dominance would appear in the TT s/he produces, especially, if it deals with some sensitive issues related to the translator's society, norms and beliefs.

Hodge and Kress (1993:20) define ideology as" a systematic body of ideas, organized from a particular point of view." They propose that ideology is nothing but a set of ideas, or beliefs towards a specific topic. They believe in the role of language, in recognizing someone's ideology through the lexical items s/he uses and the pragmatics s/he chooses. They have also emphasized that the language is the mediator, through which, a man expresses his ideologies and orientations toward a specific topic. Hodge's and Kress's view of ideology represents the main core of this research, since it analyzes the effect of the translator's ideologies and orientations by examining the language s/he uses and produces as TT.

After conducting this brief review of concept of ideology according to some scholars, and its relation to this study, it would be appropriate to discuss its effect on translation.

Ideology in translation can be observed in the process of translation and the produced target text/speech. Tymoczko (2003) assured that the TT will be a mishmash consisting of the source text and its representation, as well as the translator's attitudes and ideologies injected in it. It would not be a complicated issue for critics, and even for the novices to recognize the ideological aspect within a translated piece of text, by comparing both the ST and the TT.

Schäffner (2003) explained that the ideology of translation lies not simply in the text translated, but in the voicing and stance of the translator in and above all its relevance to the receiving audience. He believed that the translator's body language and gestures would play a crucial role in revealing his\ her orientations and that the TT alone may give an idea about the translator's orientations, but it would be a fuzzy image without examining his/ her gestures and the way he represents the speech. However, it is obvious that Schaffner's vision of ideology and its effect on translation is more concerned with special group of translators' and interpreters' who are connected with simultaneous and consecutive interpretation.

In her book entitled *Apropos of Ideology: Translation Studies on Ideology* C. Perez (2003) traced the relationship between ideology and translation. She stated that translation is nothing but a site of ideological encounters, where the translator is the one who can avoid subjectiveness and who is the first responsible for producing a (TT) near to the ST as much as possible. She also hypothesized that it is almost impossible to produce a TT identical to the ST referring to the translator's affection consciously, sub-consciously or un-consciously by his/ her ideologies.

Karoubi (2005) has also explained that translators, too frequently, use translation as a tool for conveying or delivering an idea they support or stand against. This process which may happen consciously or unconsciously in most cases is unavoidable. According to Karoubi, Translators translate text usually by setting them in a comparison with their similes, agreed on conventions, or any previous general knowledge, which hold ideological aspect. He also illustrated that this knowledge is called the basis for a text translation.

He clarified that perspective, attitude, vision or orientation are other terms used to represent the ideological impact. Information can be presented from an ideological perspective: a system of norms whose values pertain to social relations. This explains why two newspapers reporting on the same event can produce different reports (Renkema, 2005).

Baker (2006) discussed narratives in political translation. She assured that translators are usually in struggle to translate political text, even though they follow

the appropriate strategies. According to her, the most suitable way to translate a political text/ speech is by using techniques which keeps the translator far from the ideologies existed in the ST.

She has also illustrated that novice translators are usually the victims of such ethical dilemma. So, they normally tend to stand with or against the topic relevant to the text while translating. She suggested techniques like selective appropriation, labeling, and repositioning of participants to strengthen or undermine particular aspects of the narratives they mediate, explicitly or implicitly.

Furthermore, she saw selective appropriation as framing feature. From this perspective, omission, deletion, and addition may be apparently noticed in order to" suppress, accentuate or elaborate particular aspects of a narrative encoded in the source text".

Venuti (2008) was one among other scholars who criticize the view that the translator is an invisible figure. In his book titled *The Translator's Invisibility: A History of Translation*, he lays out his theory called "domesticating practices" in which he declared that "legal and cultural constraints make it so that faithful rendition' which is defined partly by the illusion of transparency"

Darawish (2010) examined the effect of ideological orientations among news interpretation. He illustrated that this complicated phenomena is hardly studied and analyzed. He also posited that it was only since 1998 and later on, that scholars

started to show real interest in the field, and to examine the ideological aspect within translated texts, especially in news reports discusses political issues.

2.3 Empirical studies

Different scholars studied the concept and the effect of ideologies from different perspectives according to the criteria of the fields in which they are interested. The following are some of the empirical studies which tackled the effect of ideologies on translation.

Purtinen (2003) conducted Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) aiming at exploring the most probable ideological effects caused by translational solutions. The study's sample consisted of 32 students majoring in translation. Conducting a translation test, the researcher examined the ideological aspect by tracing the linguistic choices the translators made. In other words, he studied the ideological manipulation from a linguistic perspective. According to him, ideology in translation may be used to achieve different purposes: firstly, it creates a particular perspective of the events portrayed. Secondly, it may reflect the writer's opinions and attitudes. Thirdly, it may be used to influence readers' opinions"

Puurtinen illustrated that a translator may intentionally or unintentionally manipulate the text during the process of translation due to the insufficient language or lack of knowledge, or simply to follow his/her own attitudes towards the ST subject. The conducted test was extracted from some English magazines, and the students were asked to translate these extracts. The results of the study showed that

the ST manipulation was caused mainly by insufficient skills and knowledge rather than ideological motivation.

M. Jarour (2006) conducted a study in order to examine the application of relevance theory to the translation of modality between Arabic and English with special reference to the language used in newspaper reports. The researcher, to achieve the study goals, examined the relationship between language and ideology. Then, she examined the relationship between modality and ideology. As for the study instrument, she applied a corpus analysis of two types of texts. The data consisted of examples of authentic reports published in English and Arabic leading newspapers, which contain modality. She hypothesized that each modal verb renders a certain degree of relevance to the readership. The analysis took the shape of comparison -contrast study on the base of relevance theory to the study of modals, and to which limit they are relevant to any given piece of news. The results have shown that different modals convey different degrees of relevancy to the readers of news, leading to the possibility of promoting ideologies different from those existing in the ST.

Al-Mohannadi (2006) examined the concept of ideology in translation and its role in forming and shaping the receptors' worldview. She hypothesized that the translator's ideology may influence her\his style lexis which inevitably shapes the receiver's worldviews. In order to achieve her goals she conducted a contrastive analysis of one of Bin Laden speeches, which he delivered after the catastrophe on

the eleventh of September, and compared it with its translated versions of the same speech by some news leading agencies worldwide namely the CNN and the BBC news agencies. The results of her study were as follows:

1. The BBC's version was objective and faithful to the ST to certain extent. However, the CNN showed less objectivity and more subjectivity toward the text. It showed no loyalty to the ST.

2. The CNN's translation was loaded with the usage of translation techniques, such as addition and deletion that can be considered to be the indicator of some ideological Orientations.

Banhegyi, M (2009) studied the effect of politics and ideology on translating controversial newspaper articles. The research aimed at developing a theoretical model called political Bias Screener for capturing and analyzing ideology and political bias in argumentative newspaper articles. He also aimed at providing a first testing of the political Bias Screener on a first population of text generating preliminary data. To achieve his objectives, the researcher conducted a translation test of two translators with different ideologies. The test's transcripts were from two contradictory political standpoints extracted from a Hungarian newspaper. The results were analyzed by using Screener and by conducting a CDA analysis. The results showed that the TTs preserve the functional characteristics of the STs. Thus, it showed that the political message was not altered by the translators to the point

where it can change the macrostructure of the TTs in comparison with the macrostructure of the STs.

M.Caro (2014) conducted a study in order to measure the influence of a text with political stance. She hypothesized that words and expressions which are loaded with specific ideological implications that are contradictory to the translator's ideologies would hinder his\her decisions making s\he take a longer time to find an adequate translation. The selected sample consisted of 16 volunteers of both genders. They were selected according to their language proficiency in both Spanish and English. The participants were asked to complete a political translation test. An inter-subject and intra- subject comparisons were carried out in order to achieve the study aims. The results showed that the translators were subjective when translating texts related to their cultures and that they took more time to translate those items.

Ehteshami (2015) conducted a study titled "The Impact of Ideology on Translation: a Case in Iran". In her study, she tried to examine the effect of ideology on translation by comparing the pieces of translation of different texts by two translators holding opposite ideologies toward the subjects they were asked to translate. The analysis of the translated texts revealed that the translators' ideologies did affect their translation. The study has theoretical and pedagogical implications.

Shahsavar (2015) aimed at investigating the influence of ideology on translation from English into Persian. In order to achieve the study purposes, the researcher

adopted Fairclough's approach of analysis of "A Tale of Two Cities" (1989) written by Charles Dickens (1859) along with two translated copies of it done by two Persian translators under the title:داستان دو شهر . The corpus analysis tried to track the ideological differences between the ST and the TT. The results showed "significant difference between classification schemes, ideological contested words, overwordings and meaning relations of the source book

J. Azodi and B.Salmani (2015) traced the impact of ideology on translating news stories. To achieve their goals, the researchers conducted a qualitative study using a critical discourse analysis, and following Van Dijk's concept of ideology (2002). The study surveyed the ideological influence of Persian translators of different pieces of news stories in English in 2012. The results showed that the ideological facet in any translated work can control and direct the purpose of the news stories being translated from English to Persian and revealed its impact on a desired way as news stories for target audience.

To conclude, this study is different from those reviewed above because it analyzed the TTs in a divergent way. It uses Newmark's approach and model of analysis in order to diagnose the collected data. It is also different due to the variety of the selected sample. The study also tackles a very sensitive, hot, vital and fresh issue according to Arabs and Muslims, which is the speeches of the President Donald Trumps', and above all it tries to suggest some solutions related to dealing with such sensitive speeches in the process of translation.

Chapter three

Methodology

3.1 introduction

  This chapter sheds the light on the methodology, as well as the procedures that are set forth to achieve the study goals. It describes the used instruments, validity and reliability. The chapter also discusses population and sample of the study. Furthermore, it displays the way the data were analyzed and treated and finally, it ends up with the procedures section.

3.2 methodology

This study employs both qualitative and quantitative methods in collecting the needed data. The test embodies the quantitative aspect, while the interviews represent the qualitative aspect of it.

3.3 Population and sample of the study

  The population of the study includes professional translators only. It is composed of males and females. It belongs to different religions, different authentic origins and nationalities. However, the population is formed only of Arabs, who speak Arabic as their mother tongue and English as a foreign language. All

members of the population are fluent speakers of English, and have no language barrier that may form an obstacle in the translation process.

As for the sample it is random and consists of 21 selected professional translators. The participants are BA, MA and Ph.D. degrees holders. Most of them are majoring in literature, translation and linguistics. Nevertheless, only one majors in English for Specific purposes.

Moreover, four academic professors were chosen to participating in the interviews. All of them have more than five years of experience in teaching different issues related to translation and linguistics.

The demographic data of the translators participating in the exam include their gender, nationality, years of experience, educational background, and their majors.

Translators who responded to the test were 15 females and 6 males whose ages range between 24 and 60. 13 of the participants were Jordanians, 4 were Syrians while the other four were Iraqis. Their years of experience ranged between two years and 40 years. 18 of the participants were Muslims while three were Christians. (See appendix 5 A and B)

3.4 Instruments of the study

3.4.1 The Test

In order to achieve the study aims, the researcher designed a test to examine the effect of the translator's ideological orientations on political translation from

English into Arabic. The test tried to unveil the impact of the translator's ideologies and orientations on the accuracy of translation. It has also examined the procedures the translators use to interpret / translate a text with an ideological aspect. The test is composed of two parts. The first part is a set of enquiries which represent the demographic data of the participants. Some of the information that they were asked to provide is about their gender, religion as well as the years of experience. The second part consists of 10 short transcripts extracted from Trump's different speeches, which he delivered in 2016 and the early beginnings of 2017 in different states. The paragraphs were all extracted from different websites and news agencies. The transcripts were all related to the participants' culture and religion, as they were targeting issues relevant to the Middle East, Arabs and Muslims'. Some of The transcripts also questioned issues related to ISIS and terrorism in general.

To help the participants to translate the test, the researcher provided them with an idea about the ideologies embodied in the texts, and gave them a list of the websites from which the texts were extracted. Newmark's (1988, 1991) evaluation of language was taken into consideration while designing the test that contains: voyage language, negative connotations, and controversial expressions as well as some slang terms. (See appendix1 A, B, C for the full translation test and the suggested answer.)

3.4.2 Interviews

Four open -ended interviews were also conducted with four experts of both genders in the field of translation. All of them teach translation in different Jordanian universities. They are Ph.D. degree holders who have more than five years of teaching experience in the field. They were asked to answer four crucial questions. The first two questions were related to the translator's ideologies and orientations, and the degree of distorting the contextual meaning of the source text, specifically in political translation. The third question was concerned with the cultural aspect and the effects it has on translating sensitive texts and speeches. The last question dealt with the strategies and the procedures translators should follow while translating such texts loaded with ideological terms in order to avoid subjectivity and to achieve the equivalence factor. (See appendix 2 for the interview questions, and see appendix3 for academic professors' interviews.)

3.5 Validity and reliability of the test

3.5.1 Validity

The suggested test was handed to a panel of four experts in order to read the items it includes, and to find out whether the test is appropriate or not. All of them were university professors, who have the teaching experience in both translation and linguistics. They were asked to comment on the validity of the instrument and to suggest any needed adjustments or modifications. (For the validation letter and for the validation committee see appendix four A and B)

3.5.2 Reliability

The test's reliability was achieved by the means of test - retest. The test was administrated to a group of four of the study's population who have demographic characteristics similar to those of the sample, but were not part of it. They were asked to determine approximately the time needed to answer the test. They were also asked to give their comments and feedback on the test. They have acknowledged that though the texts were written in simple language to some extent, they were difficult to translate due to their special features. One week later the test was administrated to the selected sample; the participants took four days to deliver their answers, which showed stable results.

3.6 data analysis

The collected data of the test were analyzed according to Newark's (1988, 1991) translation strategies and techniques. Later on, the used procedures and techniques were divided into two opposing ideologies credited to Venuti's (1998) strategies, namely, domestication and foreignization. Throughout the analysis, the researcher examined the techniques used in translating these transcriptions. The collected data were also analyzed in the light of the reviewed related literature especially that which examines the ideological aspect such as addition, deletion, glosses, footnotes and moderating.

The following are the alternatives used in analyzing the collected data and are divided into three

1. Techniques and strategies like naturalization (without glossing), literal translation and paraphrasing were classified under foreignizing ideology.

2. Techniques and procedures such as transposition, equivalence, addition, deletion, modulation and footnote that may suggest utilizing ideologies were classified under domesticating ideology.

3. The wrong translations that distorted the meaning of the source text were caused by the referential and linguistic mistakes.

   Moreover, the frequencies and the percentages of the responses were estimated and summarized in quantitative tables. The qualitative data that were extracted from the interviews were analyzed, narrated and described.

3.7 Procedures

. Reviewing the related theoretical literature of different resources as theories and methods of translation, as well as political language characteristics by prominent figures in the field

. Examining empirical studies relevant to the topic

. Rising the questions of the study whose significance is intimately connected with the literature review.

.Designing the instruments of the study which were a test and open ended interviews.

. Testing the validity and the reliability of the instruments.

. Conducting the test and the interviews and collecting the needed data.

. Analyzing the collected data and documenting the extracted results using a tabulation   model, as well as content analysis.

. Providing the needed recommendations.

. Presenting the list of references according to the APA sheet, fifth edition.

Chapter four

Results of the Study

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the answers' of the questions which have been already raised in chapter one. The questions are as follows:

1- Which effects do the translator's ideological orientation have on the translation of political texts?

2- How does the translator's ideological orientation affect the accuracy of the translated text?

The results of the translators' performance are presented in tables (2, 3, and 4) pages (35, 36, and 37). 16 items were selected to be analyzed via ten extracts to show the effect of the translators' ideologies on translating political speeches. The results indicated that items (4, 9.a, 3c,5b,) arranged according to a descending order have the highest frequencies in ideological translation. Items like (6.a, 6.b,3.b) scored the highest frequencies via using foreignizing translation. The items (7,6.a) obtained the highest frequencies in having wrong translations.

Table two: Frequencies and percentages of strategies employed in translating

No	. Item	Foreignizing strategy		Domesticating strategy		Wrong answer		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	f	%
1	Black and Arab	11	52.3	10	47.6	0	0	21	100
2.	Black and yellow	9	42.8	12	57.1	0	0	21	100
3.a	Same sex marriage	6	28.5	15	71.3	0	0	21	100
b.	Gay people	12	57.1	9	42.7	0	0	21	100
c.	They even strip their woman	5	23.8	16	76.2	0	0	21	100
4.	Radical Islamic terrorists	2	9.5	19	90.5	0	0	21	100
5.a	Hateful ideology	11	52.3	10	47.6	0	0	21	100
b.	Of radical Islam	7	33.3	14	66.6	0	0	21	100
c.	Nonbelievers	10	47.6	11	52.3	0	0	21	100
6.a	Moderate Muslims	14	66.6	2	9.5	5	23.8	21	100
b.	Fundamentalist teaching	12	57.1	9	42.8	0	0	21	100
7	Reformist voices	11	52.3	0	0	10	47.6	21	100
8.	Conventions and beliefs of radical Islam	10	47.6	11	52.2	0	0	21	100
9.a	Children slaughtered	0	0	21	99.9	0	0	21	100
9.b.	Girls sold into slavery	10	47.6	11	52.3	0	0	21	100
10	Jihad	8	38	13	62	0	0	21	100
	Total	138	41	183	54.4	15	4.4	341	100

the test

Table three

Procedures employed in Forigenizing strategy

F: frequency %: percentage

Item number	Literal translation		Naturalization procedure		Total	
	f	%	F	%	F	%
1	11	52.3			11	52.3
2	9	42.8			9	42.8
3.a	6	28.5			6	28.5
3.b	12	57.1			12	57.1
3.c.	5	23.8			5	23.8
4	0	0	2	9.5	2	9.5
5.a	7	33.3	4	19	11	52.3
5.b.	5	23.8	2	9.5	7	33.3
5.c	10	47.6			10	47.6
6.a	14	66.6			14	66.6
6.b	12	57.1			12	57.1
7	11	52.3			11	52.3
8	10	47.6			10	47.6
9.a	0	0			0	0
9.b	10	47.6			10	47.6
10	8	38.1			8	38.1
Total	130	38.6	8	2.3	138	41

Table four: Frequencies and percentage of procedures employed in the domesticating strategy

Item .No	Transposition		Equivalence		Footnote		Addition		Modulation		Deletion		Synonymy		Total	
	F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%
1			5	23.8	5	23.8									10	47.6
2.					6	28.5					1	4.7	5	23.8	12	57
3.a			8	38.0	1	4.8							6	28.5	15	71.3
3.b											3	14.2	6	28.5	9	42.7
3.c	5	23.8							11	52.4					16	76.2
4	10	47.6			2	9.5					7	33.3			19	90.4
5.a											10	47.6			10	47.6
5.b			4	19	7	33.3					3	14.2			14	66.6
5.c							2	9.5			2	9.5	7	33.3	11	52.3
6.a											2	9.5			2	9.5
6.b.					4	19.0							5	23.8	9	42.8
7															0	0
8					3	14.2	5	23.8			3	14.2			11	52.2
9a	8	38.0											13	61.9	21	99.9
9b	8	38											3	14.2	11	52.3
10					7	33.3							6	28.5	13	62
total	36	10.7	17	5.5	35	10.4	7	2.1	11	3.3	31	9.2	51	15.2	183	54.4

4.1 Discussion of the selected items

4.1.1 The results of the first term 1"<u>black</u> and Arab"

The term black, according to *Merriam Webster online dictionary* is defined as "having dark skin, hair, and eyes" . The results showed variance in translating it. First, 52.3% used foreignization strategy, applying literal translation rendering it into ذو البشره السوداء. Second, 47.6% used domesticating strategy applying cultural equivalence, 23.8% translating it to الافارقه او الافريقين. Third, 23.8% used footnote combined with literal translation to express that the term is used to refer to الافريقين، الافارقه or to show that the expression is used in an offensive, racist way.

4.١.2 The results of the second term "black and <u>yellow</u>"

Merriam Webster online dictionary defines the term yellow as" *sometimes offensive*: having a yellowish or light brown complexion or skin".
The participant performance showed disparity in translating the term. While 42.8% of the translators employed foreignization using literal translation 57% of them employed domesticating. ٢٨.5% of the participants used footnote to clarify that the term is offensive and is used to refer to Asian

public.23.8% of the participants used synonymy translating the term into)

(ذوو البشره الحنطيه- حنطي البشره and 4.7% used deletion technique.

4.1.3 The results of the third term

Item one "Same sex marriage"

The item elucidated disparity in the translations: 28.5% of the participants used foreignization employing literal translation, 71.3% of them used domestication employing synonymy translating it to الشواذ. The cultural equivalence renders the term into المثليين.

Item two "gay people"

Merriam Webster learners online dictionary defines the term gay as "sexually attracted to someone who is of the same sex: HOMOSEXUAL" while *Cambridge online dictionary* defines it as " sexually attracted to people of the same sex and not to people of the opposite sex". The participants' results came with 57.1% employing foreignization using literal translation. 42.7% of the participants used domestication using synonymy translating it into "الشواذ" and deletion.

Item three "They even strip their woman"

The variance in the results showed something unexpected. While only 23.8% of the participants employed foreignization using literal translation 76.2% of them employed domestication to refer to transposition by changing the passive into the active translating the term into تجرد النساء من ملابسها or by using modulation to translate it into على الملأ – يسمح للنساء بخلع ملابسها علانيه.

4.1.4 The results of the forth Term " Radical Islamic terrorists"

Islamic is an adjective derived from Islam. *Free online Dictionary* defines it as 1. Relating to or characteristic of Islam or its adherents 2. In accordance with or permitted under the Sharia. The term radical, according to the *free online dictionary* is "a person who favors extreme very different from the usual or traditional: EXTREME".Whereas only 9.5% of the participants used foreignization employing literal translation and naturalization   to render the term into الارهابيين ,الاسلاميين الراديكاليين_ المتطرفيين ٩٠.5% of them employed domestications applying more than one technique (couplets, triplets) to translate the item ,namely, `deletion, transposition and footnote. Whereas 19% of them omitted the term Islamic, 9.5% of them deleted the term radical and only 4.7% of them deleted the term terrorists. 47.6% of the participants used transpositions changing the adjectives into nouns by rendering the term Islamic المسلمين_ المسلمون, or by changing the word order into المسلمون الارهابيون المتطرفون_ المتطرفون الارهابيون _ المسلمون الارهابيون. 9.5% of the participants used footnote clarifying that the term Islamic is fuzzy and inaccurately

used with the term terrorism. The same footnote was also provided considering the terms radical and Islamic.

4.1.5 The results of the fifth   term

The first item "<u>hateful ideology</u> of radical Islam"

Whereas 52.3% of the participants used foreignization employing both naturalization as well as literal translation strategies rendering the item into الفكر البغيض- الايديولوجيه المليئه بالكره, 47.6% of them used domestication employing deletion skipping the item hateful.

The second item" radical Islam"

As it was previously discussed, politicians usually tend to repeat specific expressions to emphasize them. The term "radical Islam" was repeated twice within the same item. While 33,3% of the participants employed foreignization using both literal translation as well as naturalization, 66.6% of them employed domestication using deletion strategies for one of these items. Some of the participants used footnote to express that Islam is not radical, that it is misused, and that it is offensive.

The third item "nonbelievers"

A nonbeliever, according to *Cambridge English online dictionary is ″a* person who has no religious beliefs". 47.6% of the participants used foreignization using literal translation rendering the term into "غير المؤمنين". 52.3% of the participants used domestication to manipulate the cultural

equivalence rendering it into الملحدين. They have also used synonymy rendering it into الكفار. Above all they used additions using words such as بدينهم.

4.1.6 The results of the sixth term

The first item "<u>Moderate</u> Muslims"

Free online dictionary defines the term moderate as "not violent or subject to extremes ". *Cambridge English dictionary* defines it as a person whose opinions, especially political views are not extreme and are therefore acceptable to a large number of people."

Whereas 66.6% of the participants employed foreignization using literal translation, 9.5% of them employed domestication using the deletion technique. However, 23.8% of the participants failed to provide the correct answer and thus distort the meaning of the source text.

The second item "fundamentalist teaching"

Whereas 57.1% of the participants delivered literal translation of the item employing foreignization, 42.8% of them delivered domesticated translations employing synonymy to translate it into العادات والتقاليد الموروثه and footnote to give further explanations المقصود هنا الموروثات الاجتماعيه

4.1.7 The results of the seventh term "reformist voices"

The item "reformist" , according to *Oxford English dictionary,* is "supporting or advancing gradual reform rather than abolition or revolution." While none of the participants used domestication, 52.3% of them used foreignization using literal

translation and 47.6% of them gave wrong answers which distorted the meaning of the text providing answers like ،المحافظين، اصلاح الاصوات.

4.1.8 The results of the eighth term "<u>conventions and beliefs</u> of radical Islam"

Whereas 47.6 of the participants employed foreignization using literal translation rendering the item into القناعات والمعتقدات الاساسيه للأسلام المتطرف, 52.2% of them employed domestication using deletion, skipping the item, addition (adding the term ،الشريعه) and footnotes to express المصطلح مغلوط فهو يصف المعتقدات والشريعه" the term الاسلاميه بالتطرف"

4.1.9 The results of the ninth term

The results of the first item "children slaughtered"

The expression "slaughtered," according to *Merriam Webster dictionary,* is" the act of killing; *specifically*: the butchering of livestock for market ". While none of the translators employed foreignization, 100% of them used domestication to manipulate transposition, namely, changing the active into passive and using synonymy to render it into قتلinstead of ذبح.

The results of the second item "girls sold into slavery"

Whereas 47.6% of the participants used foreignization employing literal translation, the other 52.3% of them employed domestication using synonymy to render the term into بيع الفتيات في سوق النخاسه or using literal translation

combined with transposition to change the active into the passive rendering the term as وقامت داعش ببيع الفتيات للعبوديه. term as

4.1.10 The results of the tenth term "jihad"

The term "jihad" as *Merriam Webster* defines it is "a holy war waged on behalf of Islam as a religious duty". While 38% of the participants employed foreignization using literal translation, 62% of the participants employed domestication using synonymy to render the item into القتال, or using a footnote to express that the fundamental aim of jihad is not killing people as the extract suggests.

4.2 Comment on the used techniques

4.2.1 Techniques were used in foreignization strategy

1. Literal translation

Literal translation stood as the most predominant used procedure, with 130 frequencies, 38.6% of the total responses. It tends to foreignize the target text by being faithful to the source text rendering the contextual meaning of it, without any distortion, regardless any ideological implications or orientations available in it. The items "Gay people"," moderate Muslims " are best examples of the usage of literal translation.

2. Naturalization

It represents the second and last used technique to activate foreignization strategy, scoring for only 8 frequencies, and 2.3% of the total responses. Using this procedure, the participants tend to adopt the ST term, and adapt it according to the TL morphological and phonological system. The term" radical" was rendered into "الراديكاليه" and "ideological" translated into "ايديولوجيه.". Thus, using this procedure, the participants restrained any ideological and orientations implications, they may provide by providing the readership with the denotative meaning only, and neglecting any connotative meaning it may hold.

4.2.2Techniques used in domesticating strategy

1. Synonymy

It was viewed as being the most dominant used technique, scoring 51 frequencies, and constituting 15.2% of the total responses. Synonymy includes the replacement of a SL word with a near equivalence in the TL, whether the precise equivalence exists or not. The ninth term "children slaughtered" was the item where the participants used it heavily to render it into قتل instead of ذبح. The fifth term item c" nonbeliever" is also a good example because translators used this technique rendering it into "الكفار", though the precise equivalence was available. The usage of synonymy is usually a good mark of the translators' ideological affiliation and orientations.

2. Transposition

It was seen as the second used procedure in domesticating strategy, getting 36 frequencies, i.e. 10.7% 0f the total responses. As discussed before, this procedure involves a shift in the grammatical structure between the ST and the TT. Such usage may express the translator's attitudes, orientations and ideological mediation. Transposition was widely used in the fourth term"

Radical Islamic Terrorists" leading to different grammatical forms in the same way as the adjective "Islamic" was rendered into the noun "Muslims". Some of the participants translated the adjective radical into "المتطرفين"

The ninth term represented the second used technique. The Item "children slaughtered" was translated by using the active for the passive to translate it into "قامت داعش بقتل الاطفال". The item "girls sold into slavery" was also translated by using the same procedure into "كما وقامت (داعش) ببيع الفتيات للعبوديه" using the same procedure.

3- Footnote

Footnote was viewed as being the third predominant procedure used in domesticating strategy, scoring 35frequncies and constituting 10.4% of the total responses. Footnote as a procedure is usually used by translators to give further explanation related to the text or to give any needed information, or even to express opinion. According to scholars, footnote is the best technique to deal with sensitive texts related to politics, religion and culture. Items 5b "radical Islam", 10 "jihad" showed the highest frequency of this technique. As for the item 5b, the used footnote was to express that the term is offensive as mentioned before. For the tenth term, the footnote was used to express that the fundamental aim of al- Jihad isn't killing people as suggested in the transcript.

4- Deletion

Deletion was considered to be the fourth used procedure in domestication, registering 31 frequencies, namely, 9.2% of the total responses. Deletion according to translation scholars is an impairment in any translation. However, the participants showed high frequencies in using it. Items 5a "hateful ideology", and item four "radical Islamic terrorists" showed the highest percentages in using this technique.

5- Equivalence

This procedure was regarded as being the fifth used procedure in this strategy, obtaining 17 frequencies, i.e. 5.5% of the total responses. Item 3a "same sex marriage"showed the highest percentage in using this technique whereby it was translated into "المثليين". Though cultural equivalence is one of the ways used to translate ideological term, and to avoid any ideological affiliation, it is sometimes fails to render the contextual meaning of the ST, especially if it is not combined with a footnote or paraphrased to clarify the idea the text holds.

6- Modulation

Modulation as a translation procedure usually holds a shift in the perspective or the view point expressed in the ST. It was the sixth procedure used in domesticating strategy, scoring 11 frequencies, namely, 3.3% of the total responses. Item 3c "they even strip their woman" showed the highest frequencies. The item was rendered into يسمحون للنساء بخلع ملابسهن.

7- Addition

It was viewed as being the last used procedure, scoring 7 frequencies, i.e. 2.1% of the total responses. Item 8 "conventions and beliefs of radical Islam" showed the highest frequency in using this procedure whereby it was rendered into "معتقدات وتعاليم الشريعه الاسلاميه المتطرفه".

4.3 Results of the interview questions

4.3.1 Results of the first and the second questions

Dr. Sana Abu Ein, a specialist in translation working at AL-Isra'a university, with more than fourteen years of teaching experience, answered the first question by expressing that though a professional translator should not interfere in the text, and should be loyal as much as possible to the source text, we find that translators are biased when dealing with sensitive texts related to their culture. She added that according to many scholars, the translator is free and there are no restrictions that may prevent his / her interference in the process of translation. At the end, she added that the ethical and the moral part in such cases is crucial and highly required. As for the second question, she responded saying that as for professional translators, they cannot manipulate their translation to the point in which it may distort the meaning of the source text. She went further to express the importance of being faithful to the source text, and the importance of rendering the exact contextual meaning and its macrostructure. According to her, professional translators should be only mediators having the bilingual knowledge. Professional translators know when to maneuver in their translations without causing distortion in the meaning.

Dr. Yara Sabri, a specialist in translation studies at Petra University responded saying that because our ideologies are reflected in our everyday speech, a translator's background and ideologies should always be manifested in any translated piece of work s/he produces. The reason is that translation is a mirror of his/ her interpretation and understanding of the source text. As for the second question, she stated that the more professional the translator becomes, the more

aware s/he becomes of the role that his/ her ideologies play. As a result, a professional translator knows how to separate him/herself from any religious or political affiliations that they may have. However, the impact of the translator's ideologies and orientations cannot be denied.

Dr. Yasmin Hanoneh, a specialist in translation and linguistics, responded to the first questions suggesting that the translator's ideologies and affiliations repercussion is crucial and no one can ignore it. It is a matter to which level it distorts the meaning of the source text. According to her, professional translators are conscious of the power of political lexical terminology which is charged with high emotive meanings and can render the meaning of such items without any distortion. They are aware of the methods which should be used to reconstruct the meanings of the ST.

Dr. Muhammad ALhamd, a specialist in political translation, answered the first question clarifying that though translators should not interfere, we find that they are biased to some degree. According to him, every translator, no matter how professional s/he is, translates his/ her understanding of the ST, which is definitely affected by his orientations and attitudes. Every translator sees the text or the transcript from a specific angle or perspective, and this perspective reflects his/ her background, religious, cultural and political views. As for the second question, he suggested that professional translators should be aware of the effect of any political,

cultural or religious affiliation existing in the source text to translate it literally to avoid any distortion in the meaning of the source text. In other words, professional translators can be biased and can maneuver or even manipulate the translation, but at the end these manipulations should never distort the intended meaning of the text. He believes that these manipulations should take place only to avoid any unnecessary offensiveness, or disrespect in the ST.

4.13.2 Results of the third question

As for the question related to the cultural aspect, Dr. Sana Abu Ein clarified that in order to consider a translator to be a professional one, s/he should be characterized by the bicultural knowledge of both the SL culture and the TL culture. She stated that the knowledge of the SL culture, and the TL culture is as important as the bilingual knowledge for any translator, and that this knowledge is what makes it possible to understand the nuances of the source text.

Dr. Yara Sabri replied saying that though the cultural aspect is very important in the process of translation, and though it plays a vital role, culture nowadays has not formed a huge barrier in this process. Due to the cultural openness, people are exposed to the same experiences and to a dominant culture which is the Anglo-American one. Currently most people are more bicultural than they think and the world has already become a small village. For these reasons, culture doesn't form an obstacle in translating sensitive texts, such as political ones.

Dr. Yasmin Hanineh stated that culture, political knowledge as well as language are inseparable and that they go hand in hand. These three factors form the requirements of any political translator. As a result, deep understanding of both cultures (ST culture, TT culture) is a must to reproduce a TT appropriately, without distortion in the meaning. However, translators have lately become more aware of the effect of this factor and its effects nowadays are declining.

Dr. Muhammad ALhamd answered the question stating that the cultural aspect is the second factor after the bilingual competence that may affect the translation. According to him, some of the translators, though they are aware of the cultural gap choose lexical items that serve their purposes. This takes us back to the faithfulness principle that requires that the translator translate the text as it stands, and that s/he stick to the nearest cultural equivalence of any sensitive term. It is not a matter of acquiring zero knowledge of both cultures, simply because nowadays there has been a huge cultural openness, and it has not been a barrier anymore, but it is a matter of being faithful to the culture of the ST.

4.13.3 The results of the fourth question

As for the last question which deals with the strategies and techniques that should be used to avoid subjectivity in the process of translation, all of the professionals agreed that there are no sets of rules or strategies that they can provide to avoid

subjectivity in translation. It's a matter of estimation, and it is the translator's job to decide what is the best method, strategy or technique to be used.

Dr. Sana Abu Ein answered the question clarifying that there are no specific translation techniques or strategies which can prevent the translator's interference during the process of translating, nevertheless translators can avoid subjectivity by using footnotes or paraphrasing in order to deliver what s/he thinks is important for him, her or for their readership.

Dr. Yara Sabri clarified that there is not a set of strategies or techniques that may fit all kinds of texts, even the sensitive ones of them. What may fit one text or one term may not fit the other, and the translator's choices of the used techniques depend usually on his/ her readership, his/her client as well as his/ her orientations and attitudes. Scholars couldn't advocate one set of rules or strategies the translator should follow in translating such sensitive texts. To conclude, she stated that a professional translator is a human being and always has a part of him in any piece of work s/he does, but it is a matter of faithfulness to render the nuances of the contextual meaning of the ST as much as possible and respect of the target text culture.

Dr. Yasmin Hanonh clarified that there are some strategies translator may use in such cases, such as substitution and literal translation annexed with a brief explanation "glossing, paraphrasing or a footnote"to give more details related to the subject. At the end, she summarized, saying that it is the translator's duty to decide which method,

strategy, technique or procedure to use in the translation process, simply because no translation procedure or method suits all texts, or even one lexical item used in different transcripts.

Dr. Muhammad ALhamd answered the question clarifying that whatever a strategy or a method the translator chooses depends on the transcript, text or speech s/he is supposed to render or translate. All of the procedures and techniques can be used. Thus, the translator should keep in mind the equivalence factor that should be achieved, and then to decide the best technique or strategy to use. Finally, he suggested literal translation with glossing for sensitive expressions if equivalence does not exist, and sticking to it if it is there.

Chapter Five

Discussion, conclusion and Recommendation

5.0 Introduction

This study aims at investigating the effect of the translator's orientations and ideologies on political translation. It also aims at examining some suitable strategies and techniques to be used in translating such texts. This chapter of the study introduces a brief discussion and summary of the results of the study questions. It also suggests an interpretation and illustration of the results in light of the reviewed literature. Furthermore, it offers some recommendations for other translators and researchers.

5.1 discussion of the first question results

What effects do the translator's ideological orientations, attitudes and affiliation have on the translation of political texts?

After analyzing the obtained data, it became clear that even professional translators tend to be biased to their own orientations. The ideological and cultural affiliations were clear and can't be ignored. The translators were very sensitive while translating terms related to their cultural, religious and political views and tended to manipulate their translations. It also becomes obvious that some of these manipulations in the translation resulted from a language barrier, though the translators were all professionals, but some of them couldn't provide accurate translation of items such as"أصوات اصلاحيه". However, most of the manipulations basically resulted from the affiliations the translators have. These affiliations led to serious changes in the nanostructure such as the items"black and yellow," "same sex marriage". It   can be argued now that translation is a profession that depends on the ideological factor, and that the ideological impact is unavoidable. In some cases the whole idea related to the text was distorted and the contextual meaning was changed into another one. The term" they even strip their women" was translated into "يسمحون بتعري نسائهم ".Terms and items with a contrary viewpoint to the participants' ideological viewpoint showed variety in the responses rendering the items in a valence with his/ her own ideologies as the item" radical Islamic terrorists" which showed the highest frequencies in using domesticating translation and the item "hateful ideology of radical Islam" in which the translators used

techniques like deletion in order to lessen the intensity of the terms. Terms and items which are neutral to some extent were translated literally using forignizing strategy without any distortion in the meaning, such as the item "moderate Muslims" . Translators showed their ability to translate such terms, though their failure to find the equivalence was clear in some cases, mainly, due to its non-existence, or to their lacking knowledge of it which is true of "reformist voices". To summarize, the translators showed their inability to manage the ideological implications and any ideological affiliations which would affect the accuracy of the ST in a way that would change its meaning, its severity, and its perspective. Nevertheless, neutral terms are less complicated and more manageable to translate. The results have also indicated that when dealing with speeches of a president like Trump, the translators become more sensitive, and they may lose their control on the text in the process of the translation, providing connotative meaning which may or may not be purposed by the writer/ speaker of the source text or speech.

 The study's results corresponded to some of the reviewed empirical studies like Purtinen's (2003) where he illustrated that translators tend to manipulate translation due some reasons. Thus, the main reason for these manipulations was insufficient skills and knowledge rather than ideological motivation, while the reasons for the manipulations in this study resulted basically from both ideological motivations and lack of knowledge. The results of the study also corresponded to the results of M. R. Caro's (2014) study in which she found that the participants needed longer time to

provide adequate translation especially when the text was loaded with ideologies opposed to their values.

5.2 discussion of the second question results

How does the translator's ideological orientation affect the accuracy of the translation?

As mentioned above, the translator's affiliation, whether it is political, cultural or religious one, affects the accuracy of translation and may change the idea the text holds. It became clear that translators add their own background ideologies, worldviews and perspectives to the text unconsciously or deliberately. If the translator's translation depends on his/ her interpretation of the ST in the first place, then the accuracy factor depends on that interpretation. However, the collected data revealed that the more experience the translator has, the more s/he knows how to separate her/himself from the translation, and how to maintain objectivity. An experienced translator knows how, when and why to maneuver in the process of translation without affecting the accuracy of the ST by adding a footnote or reducing the speech intensity using synonymy for the term. When analyzing the data, the researcher has noticed that the participants who have five years of experience and more never used deletion technique for any of the selected items, but few of them used modulation. Other translators, who have less than five years of experience, used almost every domesticating technique including deletion, which according to scholars is the worst to be used and modulation, which tends to make a

change in the ST viewpoint and attitudes. However, in most cases and though the translators were biased, they rarely reached the point where they distorted the meaning of the ST. The syntactic and semantic mediation were used in the first place to make the text more readable to the new reader, and to overcome the cultural gap between the ST and the produced TT. However, these interventions cannot be ignored or neglected, as they changed the nanostructure of the source text in a case like "children slaughtered" or distorted the whole idea of the item which is manifest in "they even strip their women" and the item "Jihad".

The results of the study corresponded to the results of Ehteshami(2014) study, where she illustrated that the accuracy of translation where affected, and that the translators did not provide adequate versions of translations when there were ideologies opposed to theirs. The results also corresponded to *J. Azodi and B.Salmani*(2015) results in which they revealed that the accuracy in translating a news story depends in the first place on the audience targeted.

5.3 conclusion

The results extracted from the test and the interviews showed that translators are usually biased when they translate political texts with ideological aspect. Moreover, they become more subjective when the topic is relevant to their religion or culture. It has also revealed that the accuracy of translation depends on the translator's interpretation of the ST, which depends on the first place on his/her worldview's attitudes, orientations, ideologies and the knowledge of both cultures of the ST and

the TT. The obtained results have also clarified that when translators have acquired the experience necessary they can be neutral and only mediators without unnecessary interference.

Furthermore, the results have also indicated that the translators have used two main strategies when translating sensitive political texts, namely, domesticating scoring 138 frequencies: 41% of the total responses. The other used strategy is foreignization which obtains 188 frequencies: 56.4% of the total responses, but 2.6% of the responses were wrong answer for 15 frequencies.

Moreover, the analyzed data indicated that the participants utilized the following nine procedure to render political speeches; literal translation (130 data), synonymy (51 data), transposition (36 data), footnote (35 data), deletion (31 data), equivalence (17 data), modulation (11data), naturalization (8 data) and addition (7 data).

The data has also revealed that while literal translation and naturalization techniques underlie the foreignizing strategy to sustain the ideology of the ST, transposition, equivalence, deletion, addition, footnote, modulating and synonymy techniques underlie the domesticating strategy, which was used to cope up with the TT ideologies.

5.4 Recommendations

In the light of the study's results, the researcher finds the recommends the following:

Translators of political texts with ideological manifestation should stick to literal translation, or any procedure that can be categorized under foreignizing strategy as recognized translation or paraphrasing.

1- Translators should develop an adequate background about the TT culture as well as the text writer/ speaker attitudes in order to overcome any cultural gap within it.

2- Translators should keep in mind that they are only mediators, and that they have no right to interfere. At the same time they have also to remember the role they play to deliver any disadvantageous implications within the source text.

3- . It should be taken into consideration that the faithfulness to ST is not always combined with passing texts with its nuance semantically or linguistically structure. Some used translation techniques and procedures would serve both faithfulness to the ST and the respect of the TT culture as well as the new readership.

4- The ethical and moral aspect in such kind of interpretation and translation are highly requested, and the translator should remember that s/he should be faithful to the ST and its culture, not for the TT reader or culture.

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Appendix one (A)

The translation test

Dear translators,

  I am , Oraib Waleed Ahmad AL-asmr, an M.A student enrolled in the Middle East University, I'm trying lately to submit my thesis entitled "The Effect of Ideological Orientations on Political Translation, Speeches of President Donald Trumps as a case Study" . Enclosed is a translation test designed for the purpose of carrying out my thesis only. Accordingly, you are humbly requested to translate the enclosed ten English texts.

You may use any external needed resources like dictionaries.

Your participation, time and efforts are highly appreciated by the researcher.

The researcher

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Middle East University.

Appendix one (B)

The test

Translate the following

1- We are not obliged, even for a second, to try to prove to anybody and specially to blacks and Arabs that we are superior people - we have demonstrated that to the black and Arabs in 1001 ways

2- If God had wanted us to be equal to blacks and Arabs, he would have created us all of a uniform color and intellect. But he created us differently. Whites, blacks, yellow, the rulers and the ruled. Intellectually we are superior to the blacks and Arabs. That has been proven beyond the reasonable doubt over the years.

3- Their only main concern (which according to me is stupidity of the highest magnitude) is same - sex marriages. They keep pointing fingers to us, we the west, that we have legalized it in our countries, and that we always outspokenly support gay people around the world. And because they always foolishly want to demonstrate their ignorance, hatred and fear about the subject, some of them have even enacted harsh laws to condemn their own gay citizens. This shows that beyond illusions and doubt, what people do with their own bodies is Africans main concern. I hear they even strip their women publicly.

4- Take a look at what's happening to our world, folks. And we have to be smart. We have to be smart. We can't let it happen to us. So let me state this as clearly as I can: We are going to keep radical Islamic terrorists the hell out of our country.

5- We cannot let this evil continue. Nor can we let the hateful ideology of Radical Islam – its oppression of women, gays, children, and nonbelievers – be allowed to reside or spread within our own countries. We will defeat Radical Islamic Terrorism, just as we have defeated every threat we have faced in every age before.

6- Our Administration will be a friend to all moderate Muslim reformers in the Middle East, and will amplify their voices. This includes speaking out against the horrible practice of honor killings, where women are murdered by their relatives for dressing, marrying or acting in a way that violates fundamentalist teachings.

7- That is why one of my first acts as President will be to establish a Commission on Radical Islam – which will include reformist voices in the Muslim

community who will hopefully work with us. We want to build bridges and erase divisions.

8- The goal of the commission will be to identify and explain to the American public the core convictions and beliefs of Radical Islam, to identify the warning signs of radicalization, and to expose the networks in our society that support radicalization.

9- Overseas, ISIS has carried out one unthinkable atrocity after another. Children slaughtered, girls sold into slavery, men and women burned alive. Crucifixions, beheadings and drowning's. Ethnic minorities targeted for mass execution. Holy sites desecrated

10- "Until we are able to determine and understand this problem and the dangerous threat it poses, our country cannot be the victims of horrendous attacks by people that believe only in Jihad, and have no sense of reason or respect for human life,"

Appendix one (c)

Suggested translation

لسنا مجبرين ولو للحظه واحده، ان نحاول ان نثبت لاي احد خاصة السود(الافارقه) والعرب بأننا اناس متفوقون۔ فقد اثبتنا ذلك لهم بالف طريقه وطريقه.

لو اراد الاله لنا ان نكون مساوين للسود والعرب لخلقنا بنفس اللون والذكاء. لكنه خلقنا مختلفين بيض وسود وصفر * حكاما ومحكومين. اننا متفوقون على العرب والسود فكريا. وقد اثبت ذلك على مر السنين وبدون ادنى شك.

*صفر : تعبير مهين يستخدم لوصف الاسيويين حيث يعتمد التمييز العنصري على اساس اللون .

ان همهم الاول والوحيد هو زواج المثليه (وهذا بالنسبة لي يمثل اعلى درجات الغباء) فهم يعيبون علينا نحن الغربيين اعطاء الشرعية للمثلية في بلادنا وبأننا ندعم المثليين حول العالم وبكل صراحة . ولأنهم دائما ما يظهرون وبشكل احمق الجهل والكراهية والخوف من المثلية فان بعضهم قد سن قوانين قاسية بتجريم مواطنيهم المثليين . وهذا يظهر وبدون ادنى شك ان هم الافارقة الاول هو ما يفعله الناس بأجسادهم . حتى انهم وكما سمعت يعرون نسائهم علنا .

اصدقائي القوا نظرة على ما يحدث لعالمنا. علينا ان نكون اذكياء. يجب ان نكون اذكياء. لا نستطيع ان ندع ذلك يحدث لنا . لذا دعوني اقول هذا بأوضح ما يكون سنبعد الارهابيين* الاسلاميين ألراديكاليين * عن بلدنا .

*تعتبر مفردة الارهاب مفردة فضفاضة حيث لا يوجد تعريف محدد للارهاب ولا تحديد من هم الارهابيين حيث بقي المصطلح ملتبس ومع ذلك لا زال تستخدم في الخطاب السياسي والاعلامي .

*الراديكالية :الايمان بمبادىء التغيير الجذري وتستخدم بشكل ملتبس للاشارة الى الحركات المتطرفة التي تدعو لاحداث تغييرات جذرية .

لا نستطيع السماح لهذا الشر بالاستمرار ولا نستطيع ان ندع الفكر البغيض للإسلام الراديكالي واضطهاده للنساء والمثليين والاطفال وغير المؤمنين ان يستقر او ينتشر في بلادنا . سوف ندحر الارهاب الاسلامي* الراديكالي تماما كما دحرنا اي تهديد واجهنا من قبل على مر الزمن .

الاسلامي * (Islamic   )   صفة تستخدم لوصف كل ما يتعلق بالاسلام او يمثل جزء من مبادى الاسلام

) تعبير فيه الكثير من المغالطات حيث يصف الارهاب وكانه (Radical Islamic Terrorism) ولذلك جزء اساسي من الاسلام .

ان ادارتنا ستكون صديقة لكل المسلمين الاصلاحيين المعتدلين في الشرق الاوسط وسنجعل اصواتهم تعلو . وهذا سيشمل الحديث وبدون اي خوف عن جرائم الشرف حيث تقتل النساء من قبل اقاربهن بسبب لباسهن او زواجهن او تصرفهن بأي طريقة تخرق التعاليم الاصولية.

ولذلك احد اول القرارات لي كرئيس ستكون تأسيس مفوضية للتعامل مع الاسلام الراديكالي حيث ستشمل اصوات الاصلاحيين في المجتمع الاسلامي الذي نأمل ان تعمل معنا . فنحن نريد ان نمد جسور التواصل وان نمحي الفواصل .

ان الهدف من هذه المفوضية ان تشرح وتحدد للأمريكان المعتقدات والقناعات الجوهرية للإسلام الراديكالي وان تحدد الاشارات التحذيرية للراديكالية وللكشف عن الشبكات التي تدعم الراديكالية في مجتمعنا.

عبر البحار ، ترتكب داعش مرة بعد مرة اعمالا وحشية لايمكن تصورها . اطفال يذبحون وفتيات تباع كرقيق ورجال ونساء يحرقون احياءا . صلب وقطع رؤوس واغراق واعدامات جماعية للاقليات العرقية وتدنيس للاماكن المقدسة.

والى ان نصبح قادرين على تحديد وفهم هذه المشكلة وما تشكله من تهديد خطير فان بلدنا لايمكن ان يكون ضحية للهجمات المرعبة من قبل اناس لا يؤمنون الا بالجهاد وليس لديهم اي منطق او احترام لحياة الانسان .

- مصطلح الجهاد في هذا السياق يدل على سفك الدماء والقتل دون اي وجه حق وهو يخالف تماما المعنى الحقيقي للجهاد في الاسلام

Appendix two
Interview questions

Dear Professor,

I am , Oraib Waleed Ahmad AL-Asmar, an M.A student enrolled in the Middle East University, working on my thesis titled " The Effect of Ideological Orientations on Political Translation: Speeches of President Donald Trumps as a Case Study".

Based on your experience and knowledge in the fields of linguistics and translation, I would like you to answer four questions related to the effect of the translator's attitudes and ideologies on political translation.

Your time, help, effort, and cooperation in answering the following questions are highly appreciated

1- **What effects do the translator's ideological orientations/ attitudes have on political translation?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2- **To which level may these orientations/ attitudes distort the contextual meaning of the source text?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3- **What role does the cultural aspect play in the process of rendering such sensitive texts?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4- **What techniques and strategies should translators use while translating political texts in order to avoid subjectivity?**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Appendix three

Interviewed experts

Name	Specialization	Place of work
Dr. Sana Abu Ein	Translation	AL-Isra'a university

Dr. Yasmin Hanoneh	Translation and linguistics	AL-Isra'a University
Dr. Yara Sabri	Translation studies	Petra University
Dr. Muhammad AL-Hamd	Translation studies/ political translation	Petra university

Appendix four (A)

Validation letter

Dear Professor,

I am , Oraib Waleed Ahmad AL-Asmar, an M.A student enrolled in the Middle East University, working on my thesis titled "The Effect of Ideological Orientations on Political Translation: Speeches of President Donald Trump as a Case study."

With your expertise, I am humbly asking you to validate the suitability of the attached translation test which is going to be used to unveil the relationship between the translator's personal ideologies and orientations and political translation.

Your time, help, effort, and cooperation in commenting on the following are highly appreciated.

I am looking forward that my request would merit your good response.

Sincerely Yours,

Oraib Waleed AL-asmar

 Middle East University

    Jordan-Amman

Oraib.alasmar19@gmail.com

0796436291

Kindly write your personal information :-

1.Name………………………………………………………………………………
…

2. Specialization……………………………………………………………………

3.   Place   of   work
………………………………………………………………………………….

4. Work experience…………………………………………………………………...

Appendix four (b)

The validation committee

Name	Specialization	Place of Work

Prof. Omar Atri	Applied linguistics and translation studies	Petra university
Dr. Dima ALadwan	Translation studies	ALzaytooneh University
Dr. Ula ALdabbagh	Translation studies and linguistics	Petra university
Dr. Ibrahim Mohammad	Translation and applied linguistics	ALzaytooneh University

Appendix five (A)

Demographic background for the participants (personal information)

Please fill in the following form:

1. **Gender.**

Male ☐   Female ☐

2. **Age.**

24-28 years ☐   29-35 ☐   36-42 ☐

more than 43 ☐   ☐

3. **Nationality**

Jordanian ☐   Iraqi ☐   other (name it) ☐ ……………

4. **years of experience**

1- 4years ☐ 5-9 ☐ 10-40 ☐   more than 40 ☐

5. **Educational background**

Two -year college ☐   B.A ☐   M.A ☐   PhD ☐

6. **Religion**

Muslim ☐ Christian ☐   other (name it) ☐ ……………

7. **Major in college or university**

English literature ☐   English and Translation ☐

English linguistics ☐   other (name it) ☐ ……….……

Appendix five (B)

Table (1): Demographic characteristics of the sample

Gender	No
Male	6
Female	15
Age	
24-28 years	11
29-35	3
36-42	4
43 and above	3
Nationality	
Jordanian	13
Syrian	4
Iraqi	4
Work experience	
2-6	7
7-11	5
12-16	6
More than 16	3
Educational background	
Two-year college	
B.A	2
M.A	17
PhD	2
Religion	
Muslim	18
Christian	3
Other	0
Major in college or university	
English literature	8
English and Translation	4
English linguistics	3
English language and literature	5
English for specific purpose	1

Table two: Frequencies and percentages of strategies employed in translating

No	. Item	Foreignizing strategy		Domesticating strategy		Wrong answer		Total	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	f	%
1	Black and Arab	11	52.3	10	47.6	0	0	21	100
2.	Black and yellow	9	42.8	12	57.1	0	0	21	100
3.a	Same sex marriage	6	28.5	15	71.3	0	0	21	100
b.	Gay people	12	57.1	9	42.7	0	0	21	100
c.	They even strip their woman	5	23.8	16	76.2	0	0	21	100
4.	Radical Islamic terrorists	2	9.5	19	90.5	0	0	21	100
5.a	Hateful ideology	11	52.3	10	47.6	0	0	21	100
b.	Of radical Islam	7	33.3	14	66.6	0	0	21	100
c.	Nonbelievers	10	47.6	11	52.3	0	0	21	100
6.a	Moderate Muslims	14	66.6	2	9.5	5	23.8	21	100
b.	Fundamentalist teaching	12	57.1	9	42.8	0	0	21	100
7	Reformist voices	11	52.3	0	0	10	47.6	21	100
8.	Conventions and beliefs of radical Islam	10	47.6	11	52.2	0	0	21	100
9.a	Children slaughtered	0	0	21	99.9	0	0	21	100
9.b.	Girls sold into slavery	10	47.6	11	52.3	0	0	21	100
10	Jihad	8	38	13	62	0	0	21	100
	Total	138	41	183	54.4	15	4.4	341	100

the test

Table three

Procedures employed in Forigenizing strategy

F: frequency %: percentage

Item number	Literal translation		Naturalization procedure		Total	
	f	%	F	%	F	%
1	11	52.3			11	52.3
2	9	42.8			9	42.8
3.a	6	28.5			6	28.5
3.b	12	57.1			12	57.1
3.c.	5	23.8			5	23.8
4	0	0	2	9.5	2	9.5
5.a	7	33.3	4	19	11	52.3
5.b.	5	23.8	2	9.5	7	33.3
5.c	10	47.6			10	47.6
6.a	14	66.6			14	66.6
6.b	12	57.1			12	57.1
7	11	52.3			11	52.3
8	10	47.6			10	47.6
9.a	0	0			0	0
9.b	10	47.6			10	47.6
10	8	38.1			8	38.1
Total	130	38.6	8	2.3	138	41

Table four : Frequencies and percentage of procedures employed in the domesticating strategy

Item .No	Transposition		Equivalence		Footnote		Addition		Modulation		Deletion		Synonymy		Total	
	F	%	f	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%
1			5	23.8	5	23.8									10	47.6
2.					6	28.5					1	4.7	5	23.8	12	57
3.a			8	38.0	1	4.8							6	28.5	15	71.3
3.b											3	14.2	6	28.5	9	42.7
3.c	5	23.8							11	52.4					16	76.2
4	10	47.6			2	9.5					7	33.3			19	90.4
5.a											10	47.6			10	47.6
5.b			4	19	7	33.3					3	14.2			14	66.6
5.c							2	9.5			2	9.5	7	33.3	11	52.3
6.a											2	9.5			2	9.5
6.b.					4	19.0							5	23.8	9	42.8
7															0	0
8					3	14.2	5	23.8			3	14.2			11	52.2
9a	8	38.0											13	61.9	21	99.9
9b	8	38											3	14.2	11	52.3
10					7	33.3							6	28.5	13	62
total	36	10.7	17	5.5	35	10.4	7	2.1	11	3.3	31	9.2	51	15.2	183	54.4

F: frequency %: percentage