

**Deanship of Graduate Studies
Al-Quds University**



**(Re)framing in News Translation:
The Case of the 'Times of Israel'**

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MA Thesis

Jerusalem-Occupied Palestine

May 2019

**(Re)framing in News Translation:
The Case of the 'Times of Israel'**

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the
Degree of Masters in Translation and Interpreting, English
Department, Faculty of Arts, Al-Quds University.**

May 2019

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Thesis Approval

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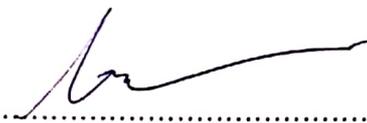
May 2019

Dedication

To my father. May he rest in peace.

Declaration

I hereby certify that this thesis, entitled *(Re)framing in News Translation: The Case of the 'Times of Israel'*, is bona fide and genuine research work that I have carried out under the supervision of Dr. Ahmad Ayyad, and that this study has not been submitted as a higher degree to any other university or institution.

Signed: 

Nour Abdus-Salam Yousef Ismail

Date: 21 May 2019

Acknowledgments

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Dr. Ahmad Ayyad for his dedicated supervision and continuous support throughout the research process, for his patience, motivation, and immense knowledge, I could not ask for a better mentor.

I would also like to thank viva examiners Drs. Samir Rammal, and Omar Najjar for their genuine remarks and meticulous correction.

My sincere thanks also go to Dr. Mohammad Thawabteh who taught me a lot in my years of study at al-Quds University.

Finally, I would like to express my profound gratitude to my mother and my brother for their unconditional love and support and for their continuous encouragement throughout writing this thesis and throughout my life.

Abstract

This thesis examines re-framing as a news translation strategy in the English and Arabic editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper during times of contemporary conflict from an ideological and socio-political perspective.

In modern Translation Studies, although research exists on (re)framing in news translation, (re)framing is still an under-researched news translation strategy. Operating within the framework of Product-Oriented Descriptive Translation Studies (Lambert and Van Gorp, 1985), Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 1992), and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006), the thesis examines selected news items related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict between the years 2017-2018.

This thesis offers various examples of (re)framing devices; used in the English and Arabic editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ within their historical and socio-political conditions that surrounds the ‘Times of Israel’. The thesis investigates how translation of the ‘Times of Israel’ reflects ideological and political positions at the macro and micro structural levels, with special emphasis on the macro level. The analysis shows how Arabic translations of news items reflect institutional patterns and guidelines linked to the socio-political and institutional contexts of the TT production.

To summarize, this thesis investigates (re)framing in news translation as a distinctive strategy of media translation, which can be the object of further research in the discipline of Translation Studies. The main findings of the thesis stress the need to investigate the translation of online newspapers in their respective historical, socio-political and institutional setting.

The thesis contributes to the discipline of Translation Studies by providing insights about the role of re-framing news translation in times of contemporary conflict, namely, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Keywords: ‘Times of Israel’, Translation Studies, political ideology, (re)framing news, Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

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Arabic Transliteration System

Arabic Transliteration System ¹			
Romanization	Arabic Character	Romanization	Arabic Character
'	همزة ء	GH	غ
Ā	ا	F	ف
B	ب	Q	ق
T	ت	K	ك
TH	ث	L	ل
J	ج	M	م
<u>H</u>	ح	N	ن
KH	خ	H	هـ والتاء المربوطة في نهاية الكلمة
D	د	W, Ū	و
DH	ذ	Y, Ī	ي
R	ر	a	Short Opener
Z	ز	ā	Long Opener
S	س	ā	Maddah
SH	ش	à	Alif Maqsurah
<u>S</u>	ص	u	Short Closer
<u>D</u>	ض	ū	Long Closer
<u>T</u>	ط	i	Short Breaker
<u>DH</u>	ظ	ī	Long Breaker
'	ع	Doubling the letter	شدة

¹This Arabic transliteration System table is based on the Eleventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. Retrieved from: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/11th-uncsgn-docs/E_Conf.105_137_CRP.137_14_Romanization%20System%20from%20Arabic%20%20letters%20to%20Latinized%20%20%20letters%202007%20-%20ENGLISH.pdf (last accessed, 8/3/2018)

Chapter I

Introduction

Translation studies is an academic inter-discipline that has developed enormously in recent years. Extensive research is currently being undertaken in the field (Munday, 2010, p. 8). Translation formerly was perceived as a part of comparative literature, contrastive linguistics and a language-learning activity (Munday, 2010, p. 4). Holmes (1988) made a name and structure for Translation Studies in which he described the discipline as being concerned with “the complex of problems clustered round the phenomenon of translating and translation” (Holmes, 1988, p. 181). Later on, translation has been connected to culture, human behavior and society as a whole. In (1990, pp. 79-86), Marry Snell-Hornby coined the term “cultural turn”, i.e. the movement from translation as text to translation as culture and politics.

Media translation has been examined widely by many scholars, e.g. Schäffner and Bassnett (2010), Bielsa and Bassnett (2009). Translation of media discourse is considered as powerful as media itself. Both translation and media reflect aspects of cultural identities. It was not until the cultural and descriptive Translation Studies in the 1980s and 1990s that the role of agents including institutions i.e. online newspapers was paid attention to. Therefore, scholars started to investigate the questions of how, when, what and why translations were produced.

This thesis compares the English edition of the ‘Times of Israel’ with Arabic one of the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper. It explores news translation by applying Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 1992), Descriptive Translation Studies (Lambert and van Gorp 1985) and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006) in the analysis of selected news items. Translational and institutional intervention can be noticed in media translations, in which translators and institutions aim to deliver their own voice, based on their own ideological tendencies to influence the target culture and contribute in shaping readers minds. These translations define who the translators are and reflect their ideological tendencies, even though sometimes the translators are literally invisible (not identified)

but through their translation we can obtain a certain amount of knowledge on their character and political views. However, this thesis is mainly focusing on the institution and the translation itself rather than the translators.

The data analyzed in this Thesis comprise a two-year (2017-2018) collection of English news items published on the ‘Times of Israel’² website, concerning the Palestinian - Israeli conflict. The website claims to have no partisan political affiliation, and this thesis aims at proving otherwise because “Unmediated, intervention-free translation is simply impossible, even when the translator is convinced that they should be totally neutral” (Baker, 2008, p. 8). Journalists write stories, and translators rewrite these stories based on their own ideologies or the ideologies of the institution following certain guidelines. This thesis shows how “language is not neutral but a highly constructive mediator” (Fowler, 1991, p. 1). The use of Critical Discourse Analysis, Descriptive Translation Studies, and Narrative theory, helps us understand how the Palestinian –Israeli conflict is framed and re-framed through paratexts by the ‘Times of Israel’ and explore how “the power of a frame can be as great as that of language itself” (Entman, 1993, p. 55).

1.1 Purpose of the Study

This thesis examines the English and Arabic editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper in their respective socio-political and ideological contexts. The aim of this Thesis is to compare the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions, looking at translational and editorial choices.

The thesis analyzes the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper in terms of the English text and its Arabic translation and how the ‘Times of Israel’ portrays the Palestinian - Israeli conflict. It also, examines the translation strategies used by the institution. The analysis of the conditions of the source text (**ST**) and target text (**TT**) production will help unfold political and ideological positions of agents³. In addition, the thesis examines the effect of these strategies on the **TT** itself, and to what extent they affect the translation.

³Agents include the individual translator and the institution of the ‘Times of Israel’ involved in translating the Arabic edition of the website.

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has two different narratives, “The Palestinians and Israelis have contradictory and intertwined narratives about the conflict, generally and in every single detail” (Ayyad, 2011, p. 16). By applying methods of CDA (Fairclough 1992), product-oriented DTS (Lambert and van Gorp 1985) and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006), data analysis attempts to examine the framing and re-framing of the ‘Times of Israel’ and its role in creating and circulating the Israeli narrative and undermining the Palestinian narrative.

The analysis of these aspects of the online newspaper shows how the **ST** translations go through intervention and manipulation processes, which are ideologically and politically motivated. This challenges the claim of ‘Times of Israel’ of having no partisan political affiliation (cf. **Chapter IV**), and proves that “translators and interpreters are not apolitical - that many hold strong beliefs about the rights and wrongs of (political) events in which they find themselves involved professionally” (Baker, 2013, p. 1). The thesis also examines the role of ideology, and the reasons that motivates agents to manipulate and intervene in the translated texts.

1.2 Significance of the Study

This thesis examines the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper and its English and Arabic editions from a Translation Studies point of view, focusing on an under-investigated strategy of re-framing in news translation. This textual and paratextual⁴ analysis show how institutions “participate in the construction of social and political reality” (Baker, 2007, p. 151) through re-framing. Such an intervention is made by the agents involved in order to directly contribute to the narrative that shapes our social world (Baker, 2007, p. 156). In this sense, this thesis attempts to uncover how the textual and paratextual profiles of the Arabic editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ reflects aspects of ideological and political affiliation.

According to Williams and Chesterman (2002, p. 2), Translation Studies research aims to “make a contribution to the field which increases the sum of our knowledge”. This thesis offers a genuine set of data from the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions,

⁴Gerard Genette introduced the term ‘paratext’ in 1988. Genette refers to ‘paratextual materials’ as the supplementary information to the text like prefaces, titles and illustrations (Genette, 1991, p. 263). And Genette describes paratexts as “a message that has taken on material form” (Genette, 2001, p. 4).

and it is the first to investigate the ‘Times of Israel’ website in terms of its translation and re-framing strategies, in which it bridges a gap in news translation

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed the emergence of a considerable theoretical output that laid the foundation of translation studies (Khalifa, 2014, p. 9). Different theoretical frameworks and methodologies have been used to examine news translation, i.e. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS), and Narrative Theory, in addition to linguistic and sociological frameworks. However, in order to provide an integrated analysis, this study is the first to combine Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 1992), Descriptive Translation Studies (Lambert and van Gorp 1985) with Narrative Theory (Baker 2006) approach. Using narrative theory as a theoretical framework “steadily gained ground throughout the twentieth century, and is now firmly established in a range of academic disciplines” (Harding, 2013, p. 105), the use of narrative theory in this thesis would provide an integrated data analysis.

This thesis also contributes to the understanding of framing devices used in news translation. Furthermore, it explains how these framing devices “draw attention to some aspects of reality while obscuring other elements” (Entman, 1993, p. 55). In addition, there are only few studies that investigate re-framing from a translation point of view e.g. Baker (2012), Vis (2016), and Feinauer (2016). Most of the other studies only investigate re-framing from the media, news and editorial point of view, leaving out translational and institutional choices, e.g. Entman (1993), Norris, Kern & Just (2004), Johnson-Cartee (2005), this thesis tackles the subject of framing and re-framing by combining both Translation Studies and News Studies.

The text production is affected by the political and ideological positions of agents “their positions emanate from their ideologies” (Ayyad, 2011, p. 36). This thesis explains how the Arabic translations of the ‘Times of Israel’ are politically and ideologically motivated.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Although aspects of framing are tackled within the discipline of Translation Studies, reframing news in online newspapers remains an under-investigated topic. Demonstrating an under-investigated topic, this thesis focuses on the re-framing process of the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper in its Arabic and English editions. Using an authentic set of data, this thesis bridges a gap in the analysis of re-framing news in online newspapers from the perspective of Translation Studies.

The manipulation degree and the ideological impact of the translator and institution on political **TTs** creates sensitive issues in news translations than in any other field. Schäffner (1997, p. 131) notes that "sensitivity in the context of translation is only partly determined by linguistic aspects". This is why the focus of this thesis is to analyze the English and Arabic editions of the website with special emphasis on the re-framing devices used by translators and editors. The website and its translation are analyzed in their relevant socio-political, historical and ideological settings.

The analysis of the ‘Times of Israel’ website shows translations of carefully selected texts that elaborate a narrative that portray Palestinians as extremists, terrorists, anti-Semites, and a threat. While the actual Arabic translations are kept very similar to the English original text, the ‘Times of Israel’ uses re-framing of titles, headings, images and videos (cf. **Chapter IV**). These re-framing strategies can leave a huge impact on the reader, and steer the receiver towards the direction that is best for the text producers, therefore, strengthening the Israeli narrative and undermining the Palestinian narrative. After all, it is the translators whom, "strengthen or undermine particular aspects of the narrative they mediate" (Baker, 2006, p. 105), in addition to the institution’s role itself, as shown in this thesis.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

A number of studies has been conducted on news translation, but there has been a lack of research on re-framing in news translation from a political and ideological perspective, which is considered a key limitation of this thesis.

The fact that the ‘Times of Israel’ does not provide details about its translation policy makes it hard to obtain the institutional translation guidelines or any information on the

translators themselves. This lack of information is in itself a major limitation of this thesis. However, guidelines can be traced through examining the translational choices and patterns (cf. **Chapter IV**). On the other hand, this study only examines translations within the year frame of (2017-2018), which makes the attempt to draw a picture of translation patterns harder, and the attempt to draw a specific percentage of the translational choices impossible. However, the data in this thesis is sufficient to generalize findings regarding the strategies and translational choices of the ‘Times of Israel’.

1.5 Questions of the Study

This study aims at answering the following questions:

1. Does the English edition of the ‘Times of Israel’ differ from its Arabic edition? And how?
2. What strategies are used in translating news items from English to Arabic?
3. How do these translated news items reflect aspects of ideology, politics and power relations?
4. How can these aspects of ideology, politics and power relations be accounted for in terms of socio-political and institutional conditions of the Arabic edition production of the website?
5. To what extent is ‘Times of Israel’ impartial?

In order to provide answers for these questions, the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions are examined using the approaches of Critical Discourse Analysis (Lambert and van Gorp 1985), Descriptive Translation Studies (Fairclough 1992), and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006).

1.6 Structure of the Study

In addition to this introduction, this thesis comprises five chapters. **Chapter II** provides the relevant literature review of the thesis published on re-framing news translation, ideology and politics from the perspective of Translation Studies. The review justifies the significance of this research, showing that re-framing in news translation is an under-investigated topic.

Chapter III introduces the corpus and methodology of the study. The corpus, namely the ‘Times of Israel’ is presented. An overall view of the website is introduced along with an overall view of the ‘Times of Israel’ Arabic edition. Also, this chapter presents the methodological basis for analysis. The theoretical framework of product-oriented DTS (Lambert and van Gorp 1985), CDA (Fairclough 1992) and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006) are applied to analyze the socio-political and ideological aspects of the translations.

Chapter IV presents the macro and micro data analysis of the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions, with special emphasis on macro-structural analysis. The data analysis looks into images, videos, headline, titles, major omissions and major additions, taking into account the lexical items in which they are described and analyzed.

Chapter V lists the major conclusions of the thesis and draws attention to future studies that could be applied on the corpus of this thesis. It also highlights the contribution of this thesis to the field of Translation Studies.

Chapter II

Translation, News and Ideology

Overview

This chapter critically reviews relevant literature on translation, news and ideology. It is divided into five sections. Section 2.1 reviews literature on the relation between translation, media and politics and how it is related to the current thesis. Section 2.2 reviews literature on news translation in general and Arabic/English news translation in particular. Section 2.3 reviews the impact and influence of ideology on translation. Whereas section 2.4 reviews the main research on framing and re-framing in translation. Finally, section 2.5 presents the conclusion of this chapter.

2.1 Translation, Media and Politics

Since the cultural turn, translation has been widely regarded as not merely transferring meanings from the **ST** into the **TT**, but as “rewriting or manipulating original texts” (Lefevere, 1992, p. 16). This shift highlighted the focal position of translators and institutions, and shed light on the significance of the translator’s role and his social position. Moreover, it considers the power relations of social agents and institutions within translation activity, “in International context, translation may play a prominent role in and be a vital vehicle and means of communication in publishing and publicizing political agendas as well as in maintaining political power” (Banhegy, 2009, p. 5) There is more into translation than linguistic features. Cultural, ideological, social, political aspects must be considered in analyzing source and **TTs**, which would bring a deeper understanding of the translation process.

Politics and media have always been two intertwined topics. Most of the texts that tackle political issues often occupy “first pages of quality newspapers” (Schäffner and Bassnett, 2010, p. 4). According to Schäffner, these types of news do not simply report political events neutrally but they “provide evaluations and thus can have an impact on public opinion about politics and also on policy making” (Schäffner and Bassnett, 2010,

p. 4). Schöffner also highlights the role of editors and their use of recontextualisation strategies in transforming and evaluating news events by adding some elements, deleting others, and also rearranging some elements and substituting others (2010, p. 5).

Although Translation Studies scholars tend to avoid controversial issues related to ongoing contemporary conflicts (Baker, 2008, p. 1), the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular has been a vital topic for media coverage around the world for decades now. However, translators and institutions as a whole cannot help but show involvement in the matter especially when various agendas engulf it. Thornborrow (2004, p. 58) argues that “[t]he most important and interesting aspects of the potential power of the media from a linguistic point of view are the way that people and events get reported”. The **STs** in the ‘Times of Israel’ are persuasive, unlike the informative **TTs** which attempts to inform the readers about events in the source culture, giving the impression of an unbiased news translation. Hence, media cannot be considered as a tool for communicating news, events and information, etc... where on the contrary, it should also be appreciated as a tool for communicating political positions. On the other hand, media has become a very vital tool of communication between citizens and political institutions. (Strömbäck, 2008, p. 236)

These viewpoints are usually generated by institutional agendas because neutrality is impossible to achieve. The same situation applies to translation, “Unmediated, intervention-free translation is simply impossible, even when the translator is convinced that they should be totally neutral.” (Baker, 2008, p. 8). Baker claims that there is no such thing as neutrality in translation. Actually, a certain amount of bias occurs whether the translators like it or not and whether they are aware of this occurrence or not. Hence, one cannot help but agree with Baker’s emphasis on the impossibility of neutrality, not only in translation and media aspects but also in all aspects of life. Political contents are usually governed by rules or (translation guidelines) before publishing in media, such guidelines can be traced by looking into news websites and their translation, which is the case in analyzing the corpus of this thesis.

2.2 News Translation

News translation has been investigated from different angles by a number of Translation Studies scholars, e.g. Schöffner (2010), Bielsa and Bassnett (2009), and Darwish (2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010). Sigal (1986: 25) points out that, "News is not what happens,

but what someone says has happened or will happen". On the other hand, Schudson states:

News is not a mirror of reality. It is a representation of the world, and all representations are selective. This means that some human beings must do the selecting; certain people make decisions about what to present as news and how to present it. (Schudson, 2003, p. 33)

Conway & Bassnett (2006, p. 13), advocate that online news journalism has a great impact on the process of foreign language news translation, "By changing the news translation process, on-line journalism also changes news language".

Bazzi (2009) critically examines the role of language in the representations of events and ideologies in news items. She presents a distinctive discourse analysis model for analyzing politically sensitive texts in the media, relying on socio-political-linguistic approaches with genuine case studies. Bazzi's (2009) focus, is on the Arab media discourse in times of conflict with Israel and the US in the years from 2001 to 2009. Bazzi (2009, p. 3) points out that she is not interested in who is right or wrong but interested in analyzing media discourse in times of conflict and how meanings are shared, produced and consumed by a certain society through media apparatus. Bazzi's (2009) claim of not being interested in who is right or wrong is opposite to the main aims of this thesis. Unlike Bazzi's ideas, this thesis relies on analyzing how the 'wrong' side portrays themselves as to be 'right' and innocent party by blaming the other party like mentioned in Vis's 'Blame Game" (cf. Chapter 2.4).

Bazzi uses a series of real-life rich example collected from different media outlets like Al-Manar, Al-Jazeera, Assafr, Reuters English vs. Reuters Arabic (Bazzi, 2009, p. 6). For example, the phrase 'former dictator Saddam Hussein' has been translated into الرئيس الراحل صدام حسين (ar-ra'is ar-rāhil Ṣadām Husayn) in the Reuters (Bazzi, 185, p. 2009). According to her, this example reflects "the role of translation as a tool in the transcreation of socio-political realities" (Bazzi, 185, p. 2009).

Bazzi (2009, p. 6) also advocates that, "[i]n order to inform our understanding of the use of power in the media language we also need to make comparative analyses between Western media texts and their translations or counter-representations into Arabic (e.g. Reuters English vs. Reuters Arabic)". Thus, it is important to analyze the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions. Bazzi (2009, p. 6) also provides the readers with methods to approach the analysis of politically sensitive texts. She studied the editorial

control of each media outlet. According to her, “political discourses in the media are determined by dominant ideologies, power relations and cognitive systems” (Bazzi, 2009, p. 130), and these discourses practically adopted by their own editors. In order to examine editorial control, Bazzi (2009) gives examples provided by Reuters Arabic editors themselves. Some of the guidelines that they followed is that “names of sensitive political organizations are re-categorized. e.g. Hezbollah terrorists is represented as Hezbollah whom America and Israel accuse of terrorism” (Bazzi, 2009, p. 131). This matches the detected pattern that the ‘Times of Israel’ is following in re-categorizing organizations like Hamas, in which it is presented in the English text as Hamas terror group, and represented in the Arabic text as حماس (ḥamās) (cf. **Chapter IV**). Also, “minimizing what might be seen as bias or taking sides on the part of the Arab reader, e.g. avoiding literal translations of words such as *terrorists*” (Bazzi, 131, p. 2009). This is also the case in the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper, and it is mostly applied by omitting the word “terrorists” in the Arabic translation.

Schäffner (2012, p. 867) discusses the term “transediting” in investigating news translation. The term coined by Stetting in 1989, represents “the fuzzy borderline between translating and editing.” She also presents research on news translation that shows findings, concepts and methods used. According to Schäffner (2012, p. 867), Stetting's coinage of the term transediting is due to her belief that the translation task always includes a certain amount of editing. Schäffner (2012) argues that Stetting’s coinage of the label transediting entails ideological considerations, and that her reference to journalistic text production is simply an example of transediting. She adds that our understanding of translation is now much more than a transfer of meaning with reference to equivalence, and it moved beyond such a narrow linguistic view (2012, p. 880). Therefore, Schäffner (2012) argues that transediting is useful when it draws our attention to the way translation and editing are intertwined. Moreover, she makes the point that the term transediting was useful back then in its own context, but now, “if *transediting* is used as a substitute to and/or in opposition to the term *translation*, there is the danger that *translation* continues to be understood in a narrower sense of a purely word-for-word transfer process.” (2012, p. 881). Schäffner (2012, p. 881) adds that “[i]n order to fully understand and explain both the processes and the products of media translation, the whole framework of actions surrounding the translators, as well as the policies and ideologies that underlie these actions, need to be taken into consideration.”

Bielsa and Bassnett (2008) highlight the role of news agencies and how they employ translation in a global setting, in addition to the processes of interlingual transfer of news items. They advocate that, "research in Translation Studies has focused on other text types and has tended to ignore news translation" (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2008, p. 17). In their study, Bielsa and Bassnett (2008) outline some of the frequent modifications that a **TT** is subjected to in news translators, such as omission and change of title. "Titles and leads (information subtitles) are often substituted for new ones so as to better suit the needs of the target reader or the requirements of the target publication" (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2008, p. 64), as discussed and analyzed in this thesis (cf. **Chapter IV**). As for omission, Bielsa and Bassnett (2008, p. 64) state that the reason for such intervention is either because the eliminated information "is already known by the target reader or because it becomes too detailed and specific for a reader who is geographically and culturally removed from the reality described". However, what Bielsa and Bassnett fail to mention is that omission of information is also applied for manipulation purposes as shown in this thesis (cf. **Chapter IV**).

2.2.1 Translation and Ideology

The French philosopher De Tracey first coined the term ideology in 1754 (Ball, 2010, p. 3). The "cultural turn" in the 1990s provoked the move from translation as text to translation as culture and politics (see Snell-Hornby 2006). Since then, the concept of ideology has received particular attention in a wide range of academic disciplines including Translation Studies. It could be claimed that scholars have addressed only the effect of ideology on media translation during the late 20th century, and according to Darwish (2010, p. 42), the impact of translation on news making was barely analyzed.

The concept of ideology has social, political, economic and cultural dimensions in society, and scholars define it differently. Mason (1994, p. 25) for one, defines ideology as "the set of beliefs and values which inform an individual's or institution's view of the world and assist their interpretation of events, facts, etc." Moreover, Hatim (2000, p. 218) defines ideology as "a body of ideas which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals, a societal institution etc., and which ultimately finds expression in language". Meanwhile, Lefevere (1992, p. 51) says that "on every level of the translation process, it can be shown that if linguistic considerations enter into conflict with considerations of an ideological nature, the latter tends to win out".

Moreover, according to Hatim and Mason (1997, p. 122), "Simply, the translator, as processor of texts, filters the text world of the **ST** through his/her own world-view/ideology, with differing results".

Studies have been conducted on the relationship between translation and ideology and how ideology influences translation e.g. Bassnett and Lefever (1992) argue that ideology can be evident in the target language of "rewritings". And also, Clazada Perez (2003), Hermans (1985) investigated translation and ideology in the translation of literary works. In addition to Venuti (1992), Gentzler and Tymoczko's (2002), and Munday (2007).

This study stresses what van Dijk (2002) stated:

Many of our social practices are imbued by ideologies. As soon as people act as members of a social group they bring to bear ideologies in their actions and reactions. In this way they marginalize, exclude, or problematize the members of other group(s) in infinitely subtle ways. (2002, p. 31)

On the other hand, Bassnett & Lefever (1992) have produced a collection of essays that represent different strands of work in the field of Translation Studies, and reflect the translation's development of culture by providing for example an overview of the role of ideology in shaping translation. According to Bassnett & Lefever ideology is usually "enforced by the patrons, the people or institutions who commission or publish translations." (1992, p. 14) which is the case in the 'Times of Israel'. Bassnett & Lefever argue that translations are forms of rewriting an original text, and that all rewritings reflect a certain ideology no matter what its intentions are (1992, p. 14). The notion of 'rewriting' relates ideology with the way texts are manipulated in translation.

Kuo and Nakamura (2005) provide useful insights on ideology in translation. Adopting the CDA approach, their study aims to explore the relationship between language and ideology through the analysis of the Chinese translation of Taiwan's first lady WU Shu-chen's interview that appeared in two ideologically opposed newspapers: United Daily News (UDN) and Liberty Times (LT). Based on the macro and micro structural analysis, they concluded that the differences between translations is ideologically motivated. According to Kuo and Nakamura (2005), the use of headlines in newspapers does not only describe the situation but also "signals the social or political opinions of the newspaper about the events" (2005, p. 401), which also reflects the headlines analyzed in this thesis (cf. **Chapter IV**).

Ideologies are always present in translation and they always affect the translation product whether the translator is aware or not. Schäffner (2008, p. 142) for instance, claims that all translations are ideological since "the choice of a **ST** and the use to which the subsequent **TT** is put are determined by the interests, aims, and objectives of social agents". Therefore, when an institution is able to shape the readers ideologies and penetrates their minds, then we can say it succeeded in constructing reality to serve their own agendas.

2.2.2 Framing and Re-framing in Translation

Framing and re-framing are closely related terms. Understanding frames is considered important because it helps to "illuminate many empirical and normative controversies, most importantly because the concept of framing directs our attention to the details of just how a communicated text exerts its power" (Entman, 1993, p. 56)". According to Conway & Bassnett (2006, p. 11), "Media frames or news frames focus on what is discussed, and how it is (or not) discussed." From a sociological perspective, frames have been defined as "principles of organization which govern events – at least social ones – and our subjective involvement in them" (Goffman, 1974, p. 10). According to Darwish, most news reports published by media outlets are already framed at the source, but it is through translation mediation that these frames are reframed (Darwish, 2009, p. 192). He (2006, p. 54) also argues that "translation-mediated news reporting is largely a reframing process of an already framed text, which entails a reconstruction of an already constructed reality that has already been subjected to these professional, institutional and contextual influences".

Entman (1993, p. 52) clarified frame theory echoing Goffman's original definition of framing and he suggested a more precise and universal understanding of terms such as framing, and frame. According to Entman (1993, P. 52), "To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, casual interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described." Entman (1993) argues that people make conscious or unconscious framings, which are guided by their own ideologies, and they reflect these ideologies in the text they produce, this reflection is manifested through adding or omitting of images or phrases. Entman (1994, p. 54)

also sees that what is omitted from news is as vital as what is added: “most frames are defined by what they omit as well as include, and the omissions of potential problem definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations may be as critical as the inclusions in guiding the audience.”

Frames highlight some bits of information about an item that is the subject of a communication, thereby elevating them in salience. The word salience itself needs to be defined: It means making a piece of information more noticeable, meaningful, or memorable to audiences. (Entman, 1993, p. 53)

According to Entman, (1993, p. 53) the more we increase salience the more it enhances the readers’ perception of information and meaning. He also asserts the important implications of framing for political communication, “Framing in this light plays a major role in the exertion of political power, and the frame in a news text is really the imprint of power—it registers the identity of actors or interests that competed to dominate the text.” (Entman, 1993, p. 55)

Reese (2007, p. 150) defines frames as “organizing principles that are socially shared and persistent over time, that work symbolically to meaningfully structure the social world.” According to Reese (2007, p. 149), when looking at framing from a theoretical perspective, it helps adding some critical ‘flavor’ to the media effects approach and “taming with more observational precision the media hegemony view on the other.”

On the other hand, Liu (2017, p. 1) finds that translation and framing news serves as a means of reconstruction of reality, therefore shaping the readers understanding of events. Liu (2017) collected articles from FTC website drawn from 2008 to the end of 2011 as her corpus of the study. She covers the topic of *Renminbi* (RMB), the Chinese currency, exchange rate in parallel texts, i.e. the ST in English with its corresponding translations in Chinese using textual analysis to show that the translation is a reconstruction of reality on the part of the translator. Liu (2017, p. 3) argues that media shapes our worldly view by its angles and standpoints in presenting events and issues, and we cannot help but agreeing with her on that point. “News as construction of reality” is a vital role that media plays and it asserts the purpose of this thesis in which the ‘Times of Israel’ uses re-framing and translation in order to shape the readers views and spread their own narrative.

Baker (2010) uses narrative theory as her model of analyzing framing, and re-framing devices adopted by the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI). MEMRI, just

like the 'Times of Israel', promotes the terrorism and security agenda through translation. According to Baker (2010, p. 5), in order to analyze websites like MEMRI, one should "look beyond the accuracy of individual translations to reach a better understanding of how MEMRI's entire translation program participates in constructing Arab and Muslim communities as terrorist and extremist". Baker's strategy is similar to the strategy employed to analyze the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions in this thesis.

Baker's (2010) model of analysis proves that "narratives elaborated about Arab and Muslim communities through translation do not have to be 'linguistically inaccurate' to be misleading" (Baker, p. 2010:6), which brings translation into a whole new different level and "allow us to engage with the potential motives for both repeated and individual (one - off) choices" (Baker, 2010, p. 7). The accuracy of the translations employed in websites like MEMRI and the 'Times of Israel' "allows those who produce the translations to claim that they are objective, non-partisan and a trustworthy source of information" (Baker, 2010, p. 1) And this is why just like MEMRI, The 'Times of Israel'⁵ safely claims that they are objective non-partisan source of information. This thesis agree that the translation of these institutions is almost accurate, then how are they able to pass their own public narratives? According to Baker (2010), this can be achieved by using framing and re-framing devices. These devices may include "exploiting paralinguistic devices such as intonation and typography, visual resources such as color, image and layout and linguistic devices such as tense shifts, deixis, code switching and the use of euphemisms" (Baker, 2010, p. 28), in addition to headings, sub-headings, titles, and summaries (Baker, 2010, p. 30).

For the corpus of this thesis, there are diverse use of these techniques especially photos, and sometimes, "These photos and the accompanying captions bear no relationship at all to the content of the article or the argument of its author, but they succeed in establishing a narrative framework" (Baker, 2010, p. 30). Another device of framing is adding an annotated link to a video clip, which aims at "encouraging the reader to interpret even the most reasonable of Arabic discourse as one that hides an extremist subtext" (Baker, p. 2010:31). Baker (2010) concludes her paper by confirming that translation does not necessarily have to be inaccurate in order to promote negative

⁵<https://www.timesofisrael.com/about/>

perceptions of Muslims and the Arab world. The 'Times of Israel' is one clear example on this issue.

Baker (2007) uses narrative theory, sociology, and the study of social movements as her model of analysis. Baker (2007) aims to analyze the ways translators and interpreters reframe political conflicts, and therefore be a part of constructing social and political reality. She (2007, p. 3) justifies her choice of narrativity as a theoretical framework due to her dissatisfaction with the existing theoretical notions that we use in order to explain the translators and interpreters' behavior, like Norm theory and Venuti's foreignizing and domestication strategies.

So According to Baker (2007, p. 3), "what we need is a framework that recognizes the varied, shifting and ongoingly negotiable positioning of individual translators in relation to their texts, authors, societies and dominant ideologies."

As for frames and framing, Baker (2007, p. 7) mentions some definitions of frames such as Tannen and Wallat (1993, p. 60) in which they define it as "a sense of what activity is being engaged in, how speakers mean what they say." According to Baker (2007, p. 7), locating and analyzing frames "allows us to see translational choices not merely as local linguistic challenges but as contributing directly to the narratives that shape our social world", and help us understand the narratives elaborated in the text and the larger narratives in which the text is embedded.

Baker's (2007) corpus of study is MEMRI and Watching America, which their narrative feature of selective appropriation allows them "to frame the Arab World as extremist and dangerous by simply choosing to translate the worst possible examples of Arabic discourse, which they also circulate to the media and Congress free of charge." (Baker, 2007, p. 9). Similar to the 'Times of Israel', MEMRI and Watching America keeps the actual translation very close to the original, but they change the title "to frame the narrative as extremist, threatening or simply "discursively alien" (Baker, 2007, p. 10), which is the reframing device that is also employed by the 'Times of Israel'. Baker (2007) describes the (re)framing devices practiced by both MEMRI and Watching America, that are mentioned earlier in her (2010) article, such as inserting images with suitable captions, and adding a suitably annotated link to a video clip "encouraging the

reader to interpret even the most reasonable of Arabic discourse as one that hides an extremist subtext.” (Baker, 2007, p. 10).

Vis (2016, p. 3) Analyzed Narratives used by Yemeni, Saudi and Iranian News Agencies in order to understand how the conflict in Yemen between March 2015 and May 2016 is framed by these agencies. The roles that the narratives play in shaping the audiences’ attitude can be outlined by understanding the framing of these narratives. Vis (2016, p. 3) also focuses on a set of concepts that were manipulated by these agencies “using the same bank of concepts to frame their evaluation of, and proposed solution for, the conflict in Yemen”. Vis’s (2016) thesis did not deal with the subject from a Translation Studies point of view, even though; connections were made between this thesis and the case study of The ‘Times of Israel’. First, Vis (2016) refers to what Tilly calls the blame game (2010), which is also a vital expression to describe the ‘Times of Israel’’s news making process.

The blame game sets up a distinction between those responsible for an action and their victims, in many ways similar to the us-them, victim-aggressor, distinction described by Farwell and in the work of Seethaler and Melischek. By naming a certain group the aggressor, that group is diagnostically framed as responsible for the conflict, as the party to be blamed. (Vis, 2016, p. 55)

According to Vis (2016), the blame game can frame further actions like conflict or intervention. When a certain agency places blame on a certain party of the conflict they also justifies the actions taken against the blamed party, thus, build a narrative. The ‘Times of Israel’ plays the blame game by falsely blaming the Palestinians as responsible for the conflict, through reframing and translation. And by doing that, they are justifying the Israeli measures taken against Palestinians. Not only that the blame game assigns blame, but it also consists of assigning credit for others actions like their leadership, thus creating a narrative of ‘the good’ and ‘the bad’ (Vis, 2016, p. 64).

Placing the blame is inherently a negative framing process. Naming a group as those to blame for a conflict is often done through the use of emotive language, applying negative labels to the group to indicate that they are to be understood as bad - as guilty - often even distancing that group along the lines of us and them (Tilly 2010). Quoted in (Vis, 2016, p. 65)

According to Vis (2016, p. 61), framing usually succeeds when it is a reflection of a narrative that already exists. Also, the Saudi Press Agency framed the Houthi as terrorists by labeling them a terrorists, extremists, militia (Vis, 2016, p. 61), just like the ‘Times of Israel’ which uses the concept of terrorism (in the English ST only) (Cf.

Chapter IV), in describing Palestinians. Such labels are effective because it has an emotional weight on the reader in addition to labels such as acts of war, aggressor, and violent attacks, etc. Which is why both the Saudi Press Agency and the ‘Times of Israel’ uses such labels.

Feinauer (2016) discusses the translation of newspaper texts from Afrikaans/English newspapers for Afrikaans/English Internet news portals. Moreover, she examines to what extent does these publications undergo re-framing and how, and the role that framing devices play in constructing reality. According to Feinauer (2016, p. 176), “This constructed reality is maintained throughout and is reinforced by the omission, distortion or misrepresentation of facts where necessary.” Feinauer (2016) collected and analyzed one hundred and twenty randomly chosen news reports as part of the news coverage of News24. Feinauer’s(2016) has a sociological perspective using Baker’s (2006) narrative frame model in order to “investigate the ways in which translators highlight, weaken or transform aspects of the narrative(s) encoded in the ST (ST)” (Feinauer, 2016, p. 168). Feinauer (2016, p. 171) suggested that “One could even apply the frame of the ‘Us vs. Them-polarisation’, where narratives framed within the Us-perspective could be used for the STs, and the TTs could be reframed to be read and understood by the others.” The frame of the ‘Us vs. Them-polarisation’ can also be applied to the translation process that the ‘Times of Israel’ follows. As noticed in the data analysis, the ‘Times of Israel’ re-frame the TT (‘them’ as in Palestinians and Arabs) as terrorists to strengthen the Israeli narrative (Cf. **Chapter IV**). In the collected data, Feinauer (2016, p. 194) also noticed that headings in the ST are more explicit which led to a harsher impression, unlike the TT which is phrased in more neutral terms that are less negative and less harsh than the English text. Which is similar to the ‘Times of Israel’ translation policy that makes the English text full negative expressions like terror, and less negative expressions in the target Arabic text.

2.3 Conclusion

This chapter gives a review of the most relevant literature on news translation. It covers all topics like media and politics, news translation, ideology, framing and re-framing. This chapter also provides an overview of the major research on news translation to make it clear how this thesis contributes to the topic as a whole. As shown earlier, many

studies has been conducted on news translation as a whole e.g. Bielsa and Bassnett (2008), Bazzi (2009), Schäffner (2012), but investigating re-framing in news translation in particular is has only started to grow recently in Translation Studies e.g. Reese (2007), Baker (2010), Vis (2016), Feinauer (2016), Liu (2017). As seen in the literature review, the 'Times of Israel' has never been investigated in terms of translation and re-framing before, therefore, this thesis brings a genuine set of data that contributes to enrich Translation Studies field, in particular; re-framing in news translation which is an under investigated strategy in news translation. This thesis comes to compliments works like Bazzi (2009) by choosing a specific online newspaper as its corpus, and it interferes with works like Schäffner (2012) and agrees that translation is more than just a transfer of meaning.

Chapter III

Corpus and Methodology of the Study

Overview

This chapter introduces the corpus and methodology of this thesis. Section 3.1 introduces the corpus of the thesis, namely, the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions. The English and Arabic editions of the website are examined in terms of translation, framing and re-framing in their institutional context. The English edition will be referred to as the ST (ST), and the Arabic edition will be referred to as the TT (TT). Section 3.2 introduces the framework and methodological basis for the data analysis, namely, Descriptive Translation Studies (Lambert and van Gorp 1985), Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 1992) and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006).

3.1 Corpus of the Study

3.1.1 The English Edition of the ‘Times of Israel’

The ‘Times of Israel’ is an online newspaper based in Jerusalem. Veteran Israeli journalist David Horovitz and his partner Seth Klarman established the website in 2012. Horovitz is the founding editor, responsible for the site’s editorial content. The website’s “about us”⁶ section claims that: “The ‘Times of Israel’ has no partisan political affiliation. It seeks to present the news fair-mindedly and offers a wide range of analysis and opinion pieces”. The website also states that it “highlights developments of the Jewish communities in diaspora and thus serves as a global focal point for the Jewish world”. Also according to the website, it aims “to serve as a platform for constructive debate regarding the challenges facing Israel, the region and the Jewish people”. The ‘Times of Israel’ is provided in four languages: English, Arabic, French, and Chinese, with no Hebrew language. The core staff and contributors of the ‘Times of Israel’ include many of Israel’s leading English-language journalists. A list of the ‘Times of

⁶<https://www.timesofisrael.com/about/>

Israel' staff and Editorial Board profiles is provided only in the English and French editions of the website.

3.1.2 The Arabic Edition of the 'Times of Israel'

The 'Times of Israel' Arabic edition edited by Suha Halifa, was launched on the 4th of February 2014. According to the newspaper's founding editor David Horovits, the goal of launching an Arabic edition is "to report Israel, the region and the Jewish world accurately and engagingly for Arabic readers wherever they may be," he wrote in an op-ed. He adds that, "This is more important than ever in today's Middle East" (Horovits, p. 2014). In announcing the Arabic edition, Horovits stated that the 'Times of Israel' might have created the first Arabic blog platform that "draw[s] articles from across the spectrum of opinion. We're inviting those of our Arabic readers with something of value that they want to say to blog on our pages, respecting the parameters of legitimate debate, joining our marketplace of ideas." (Horovits, p. 2014).

While the editor of the Arabic Edition of the 'Times of Israel' is known, the translators remain invisible. According to (Schäffner & Bassnett 2010, p. 9), in media reports, translation is often invisible.

3.2 Methodology of the Study

3.2.1 Descriptive Translation Studies (DTS)

Holmes (1972) suggested that the translation discipline name should be Translation Studies to "remove a fair amount of confusion and misunderstanding" (Holmes, 1972, as cited in Venuti, 2004, p. 175). Holmes divided Translation Studies into two main research areas: Pure and Applied, in which the Pure TS is given two goals, the first is DTS and the second is Translation Theory. DTS according to Holmes is subdivided into three major kinds of research which are product-oriented, function-oriented and process-oriented (Holmes, 1972, as cited in, Venuti, 2004, p. 176-179).

To examine the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions, this thesis applies product oriented DTS approach, which is a proposed scheme by Lambert and van Gorp "for the comparison of the ST and TT literary systems and for the description of relations within them" (Munday, 2016, p. 189). According to Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 338), DTS is a branch of translation studies that "involves the EMPIRICAL, non-PRESCRIPTIVE

analysis of STs and TTs with the aim of identifying general characteristics and LAWS OF TRANSLATION”. According to Munday (2001, p. 17-18), DTS is a branch of ‘pure’ research in Holmes’s map of Translation Studies and has three possible foci: examination of the product, the function, and the process.

Lambert and van Gorp 1985/2006 divided the product oriented DTS approach scheme into four sections: (1) preliminary data; (2) macro-level; (3) micro-level; (4) systemic context. The micro-level of comparison between ST and TT identifies “i.e. shifts on phonic, graphic, micro-syntactic, lexico-semantic, [and] stylistic” levels, as well as the “selection of words”, and the “dominant grammatical patterns. And the macro-level analysis will investigate the paratextual elements like pictures, titles, headings, layouts, in addition to omission, addition, and borrowing (Lambert & van Gorp 1985, p. 52). By adopting this flexible method "the scholar will gain an insight into text rules and translational rules; he can test them throughout the text and classify them according to specific parameters, without having to accumulate random examples" (Lambert, 2006, p. 43).

This thesis provides data analysis on the micro- level with special emphasis on the macro- level (C.f. **Chapter IV**). The data analysis on both levels shows that the translations of the ‘Times of Israel’ are politically and ideologically laden and developed in order to steer the readers towards the intended designed Israeli narrative.

3.2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis CDA

In order to examine the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions, this thesis also applies Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), which is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse that views language as a form of social practice (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997, p. 258). Analyzing language and translations is an effort made to reveal ideological conventions hiding within texts. CDA approach made a very important breakthrough in analyzing translations; translations are now not looked at as just a school or a specialization in comparison to the many approaches, but as something, that offers “a different “mode” or “perspective” of theorizing, analysis, and application through out the whole field.” (Dijk, 2001, p. 352)

And according to Fairclough (1992, p. 92), CDA aims to “bring together linguistically-oriented discourse analysis and social and political thought relevant to discourse and language”. In order to do that, CDA aims at combining the (micro level) analysis of the

text with the (macro level) analysis of the text relying on the discursive practices which are the mediator between micro and macro (the textual level and the sociocultural level) (Thompson, 2004, p. 5).

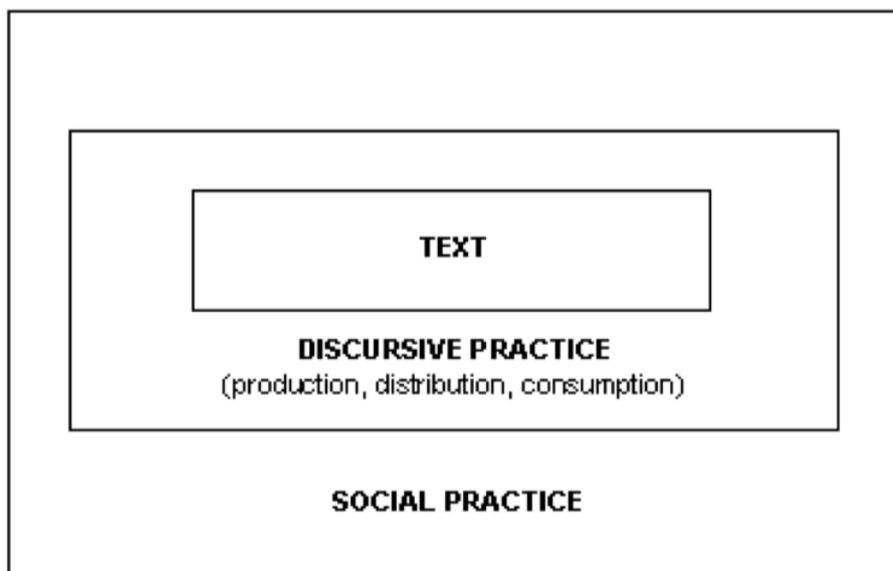


Figure 3.1: Fairclough's framework for critical discourse analysis of a communicative event (1995, p. 59).

Fairclough and Wodak (1997) state that there are three main theoretical approaches of CDA which are: (1) the socio-cognitive approach of Van Dijk; (2) the discourse-historical approach; and (3) the three-dimensional model of CDA developed by Norman Fairclough. This thesis examines the 'Times of Israel' through the application of Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model approach to CDA. According to Fairclough (1995a, p. 87), CDA "looks to establish connections between properties of texts, features of discourse practice (text production, consumption and distribution), and wider sociocultural practice". Therefore, Fairclough proposed three interrelated analytical dimensions, see Figure 3.1: (1) a text; (2) a discursive practice (which includes processes of text production, distribution and consumption); and (3) a social practice (or sociocultural practice) dimension. In agreement with Wodak & Meyer:

For CDA, language is not powerful on its own - it gains power by the use powerful people make of it. This explains why CL often chooses the perspective of those who suffer, and critically analyses the language use of those in power, who are responsible for the existence of inequalities and who also have the means and opportunity to improve conditions. (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p. 10)

And that is why the use of Faircloughs' three-level model of Critical Discourse Analysis aids the analysis of this thesis in investigating the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic Editions in their socio-political and historical settings. According to Van Dijk (1993, p. 249), Critical Discourse Analysis "is the approach to discourse analysis which attempts to uncover the relationship between discourse, ideology, and power". As this thesis looks to examine aspects of politics and ideology in the 'Times of Israel', CDA is "a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context" (Van Dijk, 2001, p. 352). Thus, it helps disclose the ideological implications in online newspapers' translation.

3.2.3 Narrative Theory

In analyzing the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions, this thesis also applies the theoretical framework of Narrative Theory as outlined by Baker (2006), which is based on the typology of Somers & Gibson (1994). The use of this theoretical framework in addition to the previous mentioned frameworks of Descriptive Translation Studies and Critical Discourse Analysis, will make the perfect combination and "it acknowledges the ongoingly negotiable nature of our positioning in relation to social and political reality" (Baker, 2007, p. 152).

According to Baker (2006, p. 19), narratives are "Public and personal 'stories' that we subscribe to and guide our behavior". Baker (2006, p. 169) adds that narratives are stories we tell ourselves and share with others about the world we live in. And also according to Baker (2006, p. 19), narratives do not have to be in written form, they can be presented through visual, kinetic or oral media like photography, film, ballet and oral tales. Baker states four types of narratives, personal narratives⁷, public narratives⁸, conceptual narratives⁹ and Meta narratives¹⁰.

⁷Personal narratives which is also the ontological narratives described by Somers & Gibson are defined by Baker as stories told by a person in order relate to his place in the world (Baker, 2006, p. 28).

⁸ Public narratives are stories elaborated and circulated within social formation and institutions like family or educational institutions in addition to media (Baker, 2006, p. 33).

⁹Conceptual narratives according to Baker refer to "disciplinary narratives in any field of study" (2006, p. 39).

¹⁰Baker defines meta narratives as shared stories with extensive temporal and spatial reach. (Baker, 2006, p. 45).

The reason for using Narrative Theory is first, to analyze how the 'Times of Israel' is trying to undermine the Palestinian public narrative and enforce the Israeli public narrative regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Secondly, it is because Narrative Theory is a "framework that recognizes translators in relation to their texts, authors, societies and dominant ideologies" (Baker, 2007, p. 152). Lastly, is that "unlike much of the existing scholar-ship in translation studies, it allows us to examine the way in which translation features in the elaboration of narratives that cut across time and texts" (Baker4, p. 2006).

3.3 Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the corpus and methodology of the thesis. It focuses on the aims and claims of the 'Times of Israel' paving the way for the purpose this thesis is trying to achieve through investigating the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions. As mentioned earlier, there are many theoretical approaches and research methods to translation, and each one examines the data from a different point of view. Combining two or more research methods in a translation study can be more effective in serving the purposes of the study because each approach compensate for the other.

This chapter presented the theatrical frameworks of the thesis of the thesis, namely Product-oriented DTS (Lambert and van Gorp 1985), Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 1992) and Narrative Theory (Baker 2006). These approaches will be applied through the data analysis process in **Chapter IV** in order to track the ideological and political considerations in the 'Times of Israel' online newspaper.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

Overview

This chapter presents the data analysis of the English and Arabic editions of ‘Times of Israel’ at the macro-structural level and the micro-structural level with special emphasis on the former. The data on the macro-structural level is exhibited through the analysis of paratextual elements and framing devices within its socio-political and ideological context. Genette introduced the term ‘paratext’ in 1988, in which he defines paratexts as "a message that has taken on material form" (Genette, 2001, p. 4). Paratextual elements are used as tool framing to prioritize events for the readers and govern the reading process towards the intended narrative, which is a manipulated version of reality. Wu (2017, p. 15) for instance, makes the point that, “[c]onflicting ideologies and competing interests are the driving force for stance reframing in the context of conflict and violence.”

The macro-structural data analysis shows how the translation of the ‘Times of Israel’ is a real proof of the partiality of the Israeli media, and how the framing devices and strategies are employed by the ‘Times of Israel’ to undermine and underline and enforce some aspects of the public narrative they are trying to circulate regarding the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. According to Baker, these framing devices are "an active strategy that implies agency and by means of which we consciously participate in the construction of reality" (Baker, 2006, p. 106). And to add to Baker's definition, framing devices do not only participate in the 'construction' of reality but also and most importantly they participate in the reconstruction of reality.

The macro structural data analysis will help in revealing the strategies that enable the ‘Times of Israel’ to reconstruct reality within the context of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions are analyzed through applying of Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 1992), Product-Oriented Descriptive Translation Studies (Lambert and Van Gorp 1985) and Narrative Theory

(Baker 2006). The thesis also uses translation strategies suggested by Chesterman (1997).

4.1 Macro Structural Analysis

4.1.1 Images and Videos

Images play an essential role in news making; they shape the readers minds and affect their understanding of the news stories (Bednarek & Caple, 2012, p. 118). In fact, Images and videos as framing devices can be used to disseminate and challenge narratives and influence public opinions. According to Baker (2007, p. 158), translators can frame or reframe a text not only in the body of the translation, but also “around the translation”, in this section, the images and videos around the translation of news items are analyzed along with their captions and subtitles. The ‘Times of Israel’ use of images reflects their political and ideological stance, as they use images as a tool to strengthen the Israeli narrative and undermine the Palestinian narrative. The following example is the case in point.

In the next example, the ‘Times of Israel’ uses Images of Hamas during a military parade in a graduation ceremony in Gaza. The Arabic caption reads as follow:

“عناصر في القوات المسلحة التابعة لحركة حماس خلال حفل تخريج في مدينة غزة، ٢٢ يناير، ٢٠١٧.

(AFP PHOTO / MAHMUD HAMS).

Whereas the English caption on the other hand reads as:

“Members of the Palestinian Hamas security forces stage mock raid on IDF post during a graduation ceremony in Gaza city on January 22, 2017. (AFP PHOTO / MAHMUD HAMS).

Back Translation: Members of Hamas Security Forces during a graduation ceremony in Gaza City.

Example 1
Figure 4.1



Members of the Palestinian Hamas security forces stage mock raid on IDF post during a graduation ceremony in Gaza City on January 22, 2017. (AFP PHOTO / MAHMUD HAMS)

Figure 4.2



عناصر في القوات المسلحة التابعة لحركة حماس خلال حفل تخريج في مدينة غزة، 22 يناير، 2017. (AFP PHOTO / MAHMUD HAMS)

In this example, the ‘Times of Israel’ uses Images of Hamas during a military parade in a graduation ceremony in Gaza. The Arabic caption reads as follow:

“عناصر في القوات المسلحة التابعة لحركة حماس خلال حفل تخريج في مدينة غزة، ٢٢ يناير، ٢٠١٧. (AFP PHOTO / MAHMUD HAMS).

Whereas the English caption on the other hand reads as:

“Members of the Palestinian Hamas security forces stage mock raid on IDF post during a graduation ceremony in Gaza city on January 22, 2017. (AFP PHOTO / MAHMUD HAMS).

The English caption is completely at odds with the Arabic translation, it leads to a different interpretation on the English reader part. Text producers opt to perform a complete change of the ST. This is often done by means of idiomatic expressions, which, behind their metaphoric appearance, also carry an ideological component. These expressions serve to attract the readers and anticipate an interpretation of the “communicative event”. (Valdeón, 2005, p. 110)

As noticed, the ideological aspect is obvious in the translation process and choice of words. Schäffner (2003) points out indicated that:

Ideological aspects through translation can be determined within a text itself, both at lexical level (reflected, for example in the deliberate choice or avoidance of a specific word), and the grammatical level (for example, use of passive structures to avoid as expression of agency). Ideological aspects can be more or less obvious in texts, depending on the topic of a text, its genre and communicative purposes. (Schäffner, 2003, p. 23)

In the English caption the phrase ‘stage mock raid’ is used to portray to the target reader how Hamas is targeting IOF¹¹ and to emphasize to the English readers the negative intentions of Hamas towards IOF. The ‘Times of Israel’ did not translate the “stage mock raid” part because this picture is aimed at the target English reader rather than the Arabic reader in an attempt to emphasize that Hamas is a threat to the security of Israel. The Arabic translation is neutralized to attract more Arab readers and give the illusion of unbiased news production.

¹¹IOF: Israeli Occupation Forces.

Example 2
Figure 4.3



A Palestinian man helps a boy set fire to an Israeli flag during a graduation ceremony for Hamas security forces in Gaza City on January 22, 2017. (AFP/Mahmud Hams)

Figure 4.4



عناصر في القوات المسلحة التابعة لحركة حماس خلال حفل
تخريج في مدينة غزة، 22 يناير، 2017. (/ AFP PHOTO)
(MAHMUD HAMS)

Back Translation: Members of Hamas Security Forces during a graduation ceremony in Gaza City

In the English caption of the above pictures, the phrase “A Palestinian man helps a boy to set fire to an Israeli flag” is omitted from the Arabic translation that goes as:

عناصر من القوات المسلحة التابعة لحركة حماس خلال حفل تخريج في مدينة غزة.

The English caption is more illustrative and detailed than that of the Arabic one. The Arabic translation suffice with a simple description of the image, while on the other hand, the English text supports the narrative that the ‘Times of Israel’ is trying to disseminate, which is “leading the target audience to a framed interpretation of the text” (Hijjo & Kaur, 2017, p. 25). The phrase “A Palestinian man helps a boy to set fire to an Israeli flag” is to entrench the idea that Palestinians are terrorists and anti-Semitic and that they teach their children to be the same.

Al-Herthani (2009, p. 64) for instance argues that, “The importance of images in translated texts lies in their ability to frame the TT, and to orient the process of reading before it starts.” Also, as noticed in the pictures the burning Israeli flag is missing, which leads the readers to question the reliability of the photo and its caption and make the statement itself appear doubtful and unreliable. In this light, the English text can be seen as a reflection of the ‘Times of Israel’ sociopolitical stance.

Example 3

Figure 4.5



Members of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad terror group attend the funeral of fellow terrorists killed in an Israeli operation to blow up a tunnel stretching from the Gaza Strip into Israel in central Gaza, on October 31, 2017. (AFP/Thomas Coex)

Figure 4.6



عناصر في حركة 'الجهاد الإسلامي' الفلسطينية يشاركون في جنازة رفاقهم الذين قُتلوا في عملية إسرائيلية لتفجير نفق امتد من قطاع غزة إلى داخل إسرائيل في مخيم البريج في وسط غزة، 31 أكتوبر، 2017. (AFP PHOTO / THOMAS COEX)

Back Translation: Members of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad are taking part in the funeral of their comrades who were killed in an Israeli operation to blow up a tunnel running from Gaza Strip into Israel in Al-Bureij refugee camp in central Gaza.

In the Arabic caption of the above pictures, the 'Times of Israel' describes the individuals as عناصر في حركة "الجهاد الإسلامي" الفلسطينية. Unlike the Arabic translation, the English edition describes the individuals as "members of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad terror group". Also, in the Arabic text, the phrase "جنازة رفاقهم" is used, while in the English text it says "fellow terrorists".

Images contribute to our sense of who we are and to our everyday engagement with the world around us. What these signs never announce is that they are most fundamentally the signifiers of ideology. After all, seeing is believing, and how we see ourselves and the world around us is often how we believe ourselves and the world to be. (nicholas, 1981:3, cited in Silverblatt et al, 2015, p. 6)

This continuous description of Palestinians as terrorists in the English text is designed to feed the Meta narrative of war on Terror, According to (El-Hasan, 2010, p. 200) "with the US approval, Israel has portrayed the fight against the Palestinians as part of the war on terrorism."

Moreover, the excessive use of these types of pictures that shows masked members of Hamas with religious Islamic phrases printed on the head bandanas can be seen as a way of stamping the image of extremism in the readers' minds. In which this way they are not only leaving a negative impression about Palestinians, but also about Muslims as a whole, to promote the narrative of terrorist Islam and Muslims and labeling Palestinian resistance movement as a part of the international war on terrorism.

In the next example, the 'Times of Israel' attached a video to a piece of news in which it took from Palestinian Media Watch PMW. The video features an Arabic song by a Palestinian girl subtitled in English. As noticed in the first two pictures, information was added to the English subtitle: i.e. murderer of 2, and, terrorist who stabbed one.

Example 4
Figure 4.7

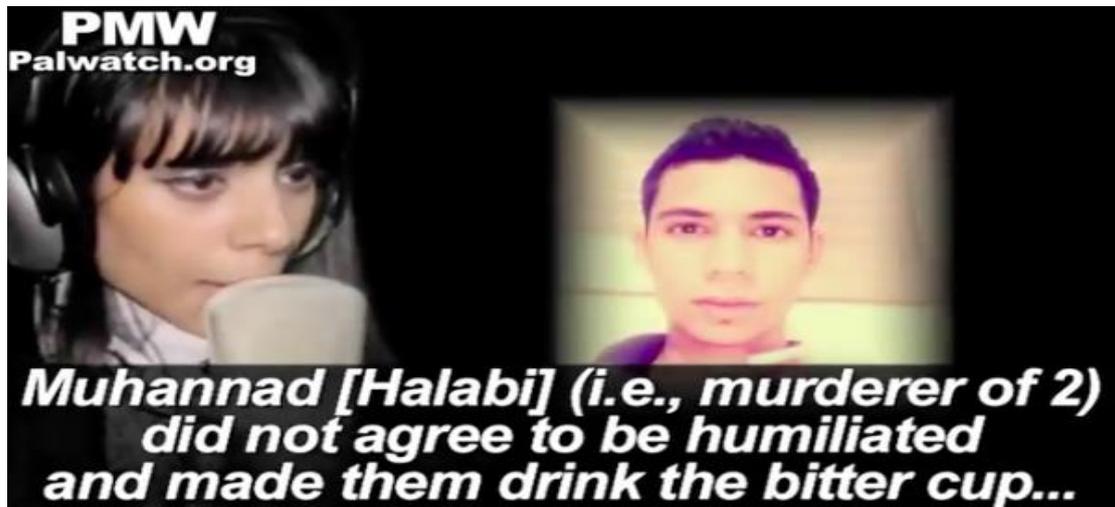
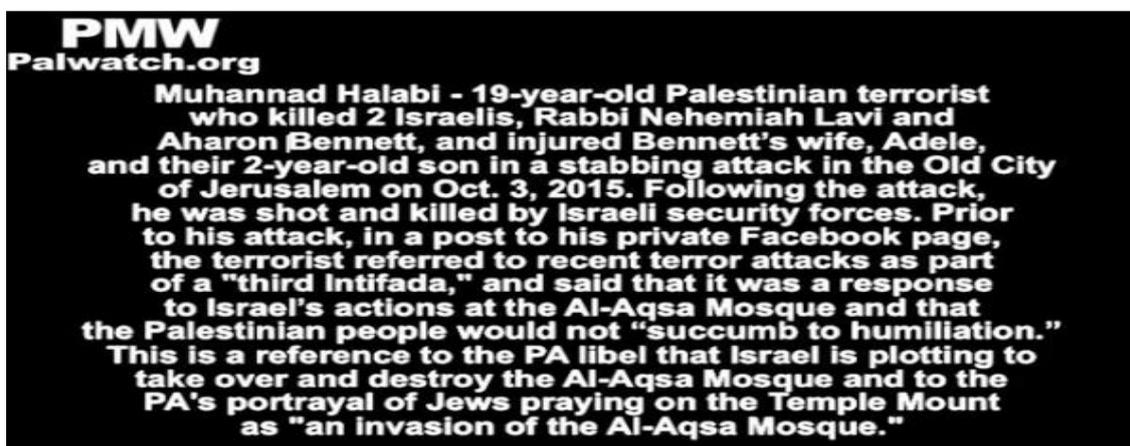


Figure 4.8



Figure 4.9



At the end of the video, there is an added conclusion to the English TT subtitle that is not present in the Arabic video as in the third picture.

This shows Palestinians as terrorists', and shape the readers minds into believing it, thus undermining the Palestinian narrative as an occupied nation under injustice. This is another example of re-framing in translation; in this case, the intervention on the part of the institution is obviously not an unconscious act but rather a highly motivated act. PMW reframes the original ST by adding supplementary information that does not exist in the original text.

This manipulation of translation can be viewed as politically and ideologically laden since it is loaded with information that has ideological values, in which the institution's ideological conventions is obviously the reason for this intervention. The added conclusion at the end of the English subtitle is a paratextual device that aims to guide the readers towards a particular interpretation of the text and it reflects the 'Times of Israel' intended framed interpretation.

Example 5

Figure 4.10



نساء فلسطينيات يطيرن طائرات ورق بالوان العلم الفلسطيني خلال مظاهرة قبل يوم الارض، في مدينة خيام واقعة بالقرب من الحدود بين اسرائيل وغزة، 29 مارس
(AFP PHOTO / MOHAMMED ABED) 2018

Figure 4.11



A Palestinian woman wearing niqab (full face veil) flashes the victory gesture while holding a Palestinian flag as others fly kites during a demonstration ahead of Land Day, at a tent city near the border with Israel east of Gaza City on March 29, 2018. (AFP PHOTO / MOHAMMED ABED)

Back Translation: Palestinian women flying kites with the colors of Palestinian flag during a pre-Earth Day demonstration in the city of Khiam, near the borders between Israel and Gaza.

In reporting Land's day demonstration in Gaza, the 'Times of Israel' published a news article in which the above pictures were attached. The English text caption described the woman in the image as a "Palestinian wearing niqab" (full face veil)" while this phrase was omitted in the Arabic caption.

The niqab is a garment of clothing that covers the face, which is worn by some Muslim women. Niqab has become a symbol of the terrorism of Islam in the western world. According to Edmunds (2012, p. 67-73) "religious symbols such as hijab or niqab become risks and even threats to national security when wearing them is interpreted as refusal to comply with the rules of secularism." (As cited in Veikkola, p. 2017).

The English caption of the first image frames the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as a religious one. It focuses on the Palestinian woman as "wearing niqab" therefore inserting the image of radical Islam in the Western reader's mind. On the other hand, the Arabic caption of the picture, only describes the situation in general as "Palestinian women flying kites with the colors of Palestinian flag during a pre-Earth Day demonstration in the city of Khiam, near the borders between Israel and Gaza.”.

Example 6

Figure 4.12



More news articles were published covering the 2018 Land's day demonstration in Gaza. The following image is present in the original English text but omitted from the Arabic translation of the text. The image portrays the ten martyrs whom been killed by the Israeli Occupation Forces, in which they describe them as “The Terrorists of the Violent Riots”. The insertion of this image in the English text and not including it the Arabic text is ideologically and politically motivated. According to Baker, the translator do not have to directly intervene in the text in order to undermine a narrative, that can also be achieved "by the very selection of texts to be translated" (Baker, 2010, p. 1), and the same thing applies for the institution which is in this case the ‘Times of Israel’.

4.1.2 Titles and Headlines

Titles are the first thing to be noticed in news articles. According to Lejeune, headlines are "a fringe of the printed text which in reality controls one's whole reading of the text" (as cited in Genette, 1997, p. 2). Sometimes readers do not even bother to read the whole text but suffice with reading the title only, which gives them a general view of what the article is all about. And it is based on the title that the reader decides whether to continue reading or not, (Hijjo & Kaur, 2017, p. 24). In other words, titles are vital to news articles making and it affects the readers understanding of the article. Bell (1991, p. 189) for example, recognizes that headline's function is to attract the reader, in addition to providing a summery for the news article. Spoonley on the other hand, states that

headlines "provide a concise and value-laden indication of a publication's stance on a particular issue" (as cited in Abel 1992, p. 12). Therefore, headlines create a first impact on the reader minds and pave the way for the idea that the ST is trying to inflict. The 'Times of Israel' tends to exploit the significant use of headlines to serve their own ideological and political agendas.

Example 1

ST	Palestinian nabbed outside settlement with meat cleaver, Quran.
Back Translation	Palestinian arrested outside a settlement with a meat cleaver.
TT	اعتقال فلسطيني خارج مستوطنة بحوزته ساطور لحوم

In the English text, it is noticed that the word Quran is used in the title in order to connect Islam with terrorism acts. Unlike the Arabic text in which the word Quran (the holy book) is omitted because the 'Times of Israel' only aim is to portray Islam as a terrorism religion for the ST readers and act as if they are partial and respectful to the religion of Islam for the TT readers.

This addition in the headline not only frames Palestinians as terrorists but also suggests that Islam is related to terrorism as if the Islamic religion is what drives youth to commit 'terrorists' acts. Moreover, this intentional connection is what seems to be a war call on Islam as an aggressive religion. Indeed, the 'Times of Israel's' narrative "invites the readers to believe that terrorism is a product, which is solely served and operated by Muslims based on Islamic teachings" (Hijjo & Kaur, 2017, p. 25).

Example 2

ST	Hamas appoints West Bank terror chief as its deputy leader
Back Translation	Hamas appoints Saleh al-Arouri as deputy head of its political bureau.
TT	حماس تعين صالح العاروري نائباً لرئيس مكتبها السياسي

The ST describes the new deputy leader of Hamas as "terror chief". On the other hand, in the TT Arabic translation the phrase "terror chief" is removed and replaced by the chief's name, which was not mentioned in the English ST.

When referring to Hamas or any Hamas officials, the 'Times of Israel' tends to use the words terror, terrorists, terrorism etc. The English text associates the movement with "terror", whereas the Arabic edition of the website abstains from using such terms. The

text's "function has changed from external political communication to internal political communication after they had been translated" (Schäffner, 1997, p. 132), which creates the illusion of a democratic media (locally), when on the other hand it is a driven biased media (internationally). These lexical choices which are ideologically motivated, evoke the negative public-narrative of Islam and Hamas.

Example 3

ST	Police say Acre car-ramming a nationalistic terror attack.
Back Translation	National motives behind the process of running over in Acre.
TT	دوافع قومية تقف وراء عملية الدهس في عكا.

Unlike the ST, the TT uses the word terror (ارهابي irhabiy) in describing a "car-ramming" Palestinian, which was omitted in the TT. While withholding from using the term terror in the Arabic text, the 'Times of Israel' continues to use that term in their English texts. In which they "intervene in the transfer process, feeding their own knowledge and beliefs into their processing of a text" (Hatim and Mason, 1997, p. 147). Hamas seems to be consistently rendered as terrorist in the ST; this detected pattern of the continuous use of the term terror in the English text reflects the 'Times of Israel' political stance and refute their claim of impartiality.

4.1.3 Major Additions

According to van Dijk, like deletion, additions are a kind of local transformation, and they are used "to provide blither information about previous events, context, or historical background and then have the function of explanation and embedding" (1988, p. 117). The additions in the 'Times of Israel' Arabic text are ideologically and socio-politically motivated.

Example 1

ST	Though only religiously mandated during the time of the Jewish Temples, in recent years, fringe groups of right-wing, religious Jews committed to rebuilding the Temple have been working to revive ancient rituals "in preparation" for its return to the <u>Temple Mount</u> . Today, the Al-Aqsa Mosque stands on the same mount.
Back Translation	Although these rituals were conducted only during the days of the two ancient Jewish temples, in recent years. Marginal groups in the religious Jewish right have been trying to revive these ancient rituals "in preparation" for their return to the Temple Mount (<u>the Jewish</u>) " <u>designation of the Holy Temple</u> "al-haram ālqdsy Today, the Al-Aqsa Mosque stands at the site.
TT	على الرغم من أن هذه الطقوس كانت تُجرى فقط خلال أيام الهيكل ين اليهوديين القديمين، إلا أنه في السنوات الأخيرة تحاول مجموعات اليمين اليهودية المتدينة احياء هذه الطقوس القديمة "في التحضير" لعودتها لجبل الهيكل (<u>التسمية اليهودية للحرم القدسي</u>) اليوم يقف بالموقع المسجد الأقصى.

The phrase "التسمية اليهودية للحرم القدسي" is added to the TT referring to "جبل الهيكل", the translation of Temple Mount in the ST.

The addition of the phrase (التسمية اليهودية للحرم القدسي) to the TT, led to a visibility change, in which the bracketed comments, "draw the reader's attention to the presence of the translator who is no longer transparent" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 112). This addition was rendered following a cultural filtering strategy, motivated by historical, sociopolitical, and ideological motivations.

Even though the translator is unknown, but the addition of the phrase (التسمية اليهودية) (للحرم القدسي) to the TT is shown as evidence of the institutional intervention on the part of the 'Times of Israel'.

4.1.4 Major Omissions

Omissions are applied for many reasons in translations. According to Kuo and Nakamura (2005, p. 402) "Each newspaper seems to delete information that is incongruent with its political stance". On the other hand, Van Dijk believes that, deletion is a type of local transformation, and can be applied for external and internal conditions. External criteria are "space limitations or the impossibility to verify an important but controversial detail on the basis of other sources" (Dijk, 1988, p. 117). Internal criteria on the other hand involve "decisions about the relative irrelevance of details or details that are not consistent with the models, scripts, or attitudes of journalists or those (assumed by the journalists) of the readers" (Dijk, 1988, p. 117). The internal conditions are analyzed in this thesis.

Example 1

ST	The Jerusalem District Court gave the go-ahead for the Bible-mandated ritual of slaughtering the paschal lamb not on the <u>Temple Mount, the holiest site for Jews</u> , but just below it, in the Davidson complex.
Back Translation	The central court in Jerusalem gave the green light to the lamb slaughter rituals to be offered as a sacrifice during the Hebrew Passover, but not at <u>the Holy Temple</u> , but at Davidson, which is directly below it.
TT	وأعطت المحكمة المركزية في القدس الضوء الأخضر لطقوس ذبح خروف لتقدمه كأضحية خلال عيد الفصح العبري لكنيس في <u>الحرم القدسي</u> ، وإنما في مجمع "ديفيدسون"، الذي يقع سفله مباشرة.

In the TT, the phrase "the holiest site for Jews" was omitted. And the toponym "Temple Mount" was translated into "الحرم القدسي". One of the most conflicted sites between the Palestinians and Israelis is what is called by Muslims "الحرم الشريف" (al-Haram al-Sharif) or "الحرم القدسي" (al-Haram al-Qudsi), and called by the Jews as the "Temple Mount".

The above-mentioned TT was translated following a cultural filtering strategy in order to "conform to the TL norms" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 108). This information change suggests that it is not a priority for the 'Times of Israel' to explain the importance of the Temple Mount to the target audience, but it is aimed only for the ST readers for socio-political agendas, which led to "the omission of ST information deemed to be irrelevant" (Chesterman, 1997, p. 109). Also, it is noticed how the use of the toponym "Temple Mount" is a must in the TTs of the 'Times of Israel', while in the ST it is translated as "الحرم القدسي", "which employed an implicitness change strategy and thus avoids any direct reference to this toponym by its Arabic name" (Ayyad, 2011, p. 166).

Example 2

Figure 4.13

Islamists sentenced for trying to prevent concert with arson attack

Arab Israeli residents of Tayibe confessed that performance offended their extremist Islamic religious views

By TOI STAFF

1 January 2018, 3:12 pm | 0



Full omissions of translated new articles, or in other words, withholding from translating certain articles is one of the key re-framing strategies at the 'Times of Israel'. The English edition of the 'Times of Israel' updates the news section more regularly than the Arabic edition of the website. And it focuses on the actions taken by Palestinians against Israel, see for example the above picture showing an article that was not translated into Arabic but it was highlighted at the top of the English edition of the website. In their 'untranslated news' they also target Islam and try to demonize any

Islamist parties, but they avoid any negative suggestion of Islam in the Arabic version to maintain their “democratic” aspect.

Example 3

In covering 2018 Land's day demonstration in Gaza, a news article titled “Foreign Ministry says it handled Gaza well. Michael Oren begs to differ” was published in both the Arabic and English editions of the ‘Times of Israel’. In the **ST** article, a number of direct and indirect quotations spoken by Oren were mentioned; all of these quotations were omitted from the **TT** translation, e.g.:

- 1- “But I am on the receiving end of the international press. And what I am getting is that our narrative is losing big time to [the Palestinian] narrative,” he said.
- 2- The solution to Israel’s PR problem is not sending more spokespeople to give interviews in crisis situations, but to train them to deliver a “very calibrated message,” said Oren.
“The first point we have to make is that Hamas is a terrorist organization. This is not getting through. We have to hammer it in,” he said.
- 3- Hamas wants Israelis to shoot Palestinian civilians, said Oren, because its goal is not necessarily to breach the Gaza border fence but mostly to delegitimize Israel in the eyes of the world.

The above-mentioned quotations were not translated into Arabic and only exist in the ST, these quotations grant a negative reference to Hamas and Palestinians and play a role in shaping the narrative of the Israeli side. In this regards Al-Sharif explains, “Direct quotes are a particularly persuasive device that is widely used in the media to give the impression that the narrator is reliable” (Al-Sharif, 2009, p. 195). The ‘Times of Israel’ highlights the ‘terrorism’ of Hamas by using selective negative quotes spoken by Oren while withstanding from translating them into Arabic.

While looking into three different websites, Harding (231, p. 2012) notices that the websites enlist different temporary narrators; e.g. translators, correspondents, eyewitnesses, government officials – to contribute to the websites overall narrative. In

this example, the ‘Times of Israel’ uses different quotations from Michael Oren former ambassador to the United States, to support its narrative. The quotes chosen by Oren do not only represent the Israeli agendas but also coincidentally represent the translational and institutional agendas of the ‘Times of Israel’, which is portraying Palestinians and Hamas as terrorists while appearing democratic to the Arabic reader. The ‘Times of Israel’ excessive use of quotations in reporting news is a tool to create “a perception of objectivity and neutrality of news reporting” (Darwish, 2009, p. 240).

4.2 Micro-Structural Analysis

Example 1

ST	Attack takes place near Barkan Industrial Park, where a <u>terrorist</u> killed Kim Levengrond Yehezkel and Ziv Hajbi last week
Back Translation	The attack took place in the Barkan industrial Park, where the <u>attacker</u> of Kim Levengrord Yehezkel and Ziv Hajbi was killed last week.
TT	الهجوم وقع في المنطقة الصناعية بركان، حيث قتل <u>منفذ هجوم</u> كيم ليفنغروود يحزكيل و زيف حاجبي في الأسبوع الماضي

In the above-mentioned example, the ‘Times of Israel’ describes a Palestinian man as "a terrorist" in the **ST** while in the **TT** they describe him as an "attacker". "منفذ هجوم". The ‘Times of Israel’ tend to not use the word terrorist or any word related to terrorism in the Arabic **TT** at all. Ryabova (2013, p. 36) defines euphemism as "the avoidance of words which may be seen as offensive, obscene, or somehow disturbing to listeners or readers". The ‘Times of Israel’ tries to euphemize the **TT** in order not to leave a negative impact on the Arabic reader, while on the other hand portray Palestinians as terrorists in the English **ST** for the western world.

Example 2

ST	No Israeli troops were injured in the incident and the <u>Israel Defense Forces</u> said it has opened an investigation.
Back Translation	There were no Israeli casualties in the incident and an investigation was opened, according to the <u>Israeli army</u> .
TT	ولم تقع إصابات إسرائيلية في الحادث وتم فتح تحقيق فيه بحسب الجيش الإسرائيلي.

In the **TT** Arabic translation, the phrase Israel Defense Forces is translated into الجيش الإسرائيلي "Israeli army". Israel Defense Forces are the military forces of the State of Israel, they consist of the ground forces, air force, and navy. Israel Defense Forces

is the sole military wing of the Israeli security forces, and has no civilian jurisdiction within Israel. This name was chosen because it reflected the army's role, which is defense, and because it incorporated the name Haganah, the pre-state defensive organization upon which the new army was based (Ostfeld, 1994, p. 114). The 'Times of Israel' tends to use the phrase "Israel Defense Forces" in the English ST only, because like mentioned above; the name emphasizes the fact that this army's job is to defend Israel from any enemy, which is in this case, the Palestinians.

4.5 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the data analysis of the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions. The chapter reviewed the re-framing devices and paratextual features in the translations. The analysis addressed titles, headings, images, subtitles, omissions and additions in the 'Times of Israel' Arabic translation. Moreover, the analysis of the above-mentioned elements revealed how the translations are politically and ideologically motivated, and were used to guide the readers towards a particular version of the public narrative within the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

The locally democratic Israeli media is a center of admiration, which also plays a role in fighting many faces of corruption, but internationally, it aims to be clearly biased against Palestinians and functions within clear policies. In which it tries to show any battle as a winning battle through the direct effects which it leaves on the recipients, through the spreading its own terminologies. The data analysis contributed in answering the questions of: "Does the English edition of the 'Times of Israel' differ from its Arabic edition? And how?". And "What strategies are used in translating news items from English to Arabic?". The data analysis of framing devices also contributed in answering the question of: "How do these translated news items reflect aspects of ideology, politics and power relations?". And "How can these aspects of ideology, politics and power relations be accounted for in terms of socio-political and institutional conditions of the Arabic edition production of the website?"

The analysis also showed that omission, rather than addition of information was a distinctive pattern of the 'Times of Israel' translation, this is because the 'Times of Israel' aims to convince the Arabic reader that they have "no partisan political affiliation", which answers on of thesis questions: "To what extent the 'Times of Israel'

in impartial?". The results of the analysis also shows that the 'Times of Israel' ostensibly promulgates major ideologies through its translation such as terrorism, anti-Islam, and anti-Palestinians.

Chapter IV

Conclusion

5.1 Major Findings

This thesis analyzed the Arabic and English versions of the online newspaper website the ‘Times of Israel’ within ideological, political and institutional settings. The thesis showed how the translators and institution's ideological and political stance affected the Arabic website, in which agents choices were reflected in the translations. By revealing the political and ideological positions, the thesis explained how the agents involved reflect the Arabic translations of the ‘Times of Israel’, which shows the relationship between the institutional mediation and news making. In this thesis, it is shown how the institutional mediation reframes original message. (cf. **Chapter IV**)

The aim of this thesis was to examine the Arabic and English websites of the ‘Times of Israel’. The thesis answered the following primary questions of the research through the analysis of the provided data: "How Does the English edition of the ‘Times of Israel’ differ from its Arabic edition? And how?", “What strategies are used in translating news items from English to Arabic?

The thesis also attempted to trace the pattern of the ‘Times of Israel’ translational processes and answer the question of “How do these translated news items reflect aspects of ideology, politics and power relations?”. And how can these aspects of ideology, politics and power relations be accounted for in terms of the socio-political and institutional conditions of the production of the Arabic edition of the website?” (cf. Chapter 1.5). These questions were addressed by the data analysis of the ‘Times of Israel’ Arabic and English editions (cf. **Chapter IV**).

As shown in the literature review (cf. **Chapter II**), there are many studies on news translation in general. Re-framing in news translation in particular is an under investigated strategy of news translation that started to grow recently in Translation Studies, which makes investigating the ‘Times of Israel’ in terms of re-framing devices a vital contribution. This thesis analysis the Arabic and English editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper during times of contemporary conflict from an ideological

and socio-political perspective, specifically, the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Bazzi (2009) also examines Arab media discourse in time of conflict with Israel. Unlike Bazzi (2009), this thesis took a more precise scope by pointing fingers on what seems to be a very bias online newspaper (the 'Times of Israel'), through analyzing how the "wrong" side portrays themselves as the "right" and innocent party by blaming the other party like mentioned in Vis's "blame game" (cf. **Chapter II**).

On the other hand, Bazzi (2009, p. 3) states that she is not interested in who is right or wrong but interested in analyzing how meanings are shared, produced and consumed by a certain society through media apparatus. According to Bazzi (2009, p. 6), the key to understanding to use of power in the media language is comparing English texts and its translation into Arabic (e.g. Reuters English vs. Reuters Arabic), this thesis followed on Bazzi's vision by analyzing the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic editions. Similar to Bazzi's analysis of Reuters English and Arabic editions, it was found that the 'Times of Israel' uses the same pattern of re-categorization of organizations i.e. "*Hezbollah terrorists is represented as Hezbollah which America and Israel accuse of terrorism;*" (Bazzi, 2009, p. 131). The 'Times of Israel' on the other hand presents Hamas in the English edition as Hamas terror group, and represents it in the Arabic edition as حماس (ḥamās) (cf. **Chapter IV**).

In agreement with Schäffner (2012, p. 880-881), to analyze this thesis and understand how media translations are processed and produced we need to look at translation as more than just a transfer of meaning and we need to consider everything surrounding the text, including policies and ideologies. In order to achieve that, the 'Times of Israel' English and Arabic websites were analyzed through the application of the following theoretical frameworks: Fairclough's (1992) three-dimensional model of CDA, product-oriented DTS (Lambert and van Gorp 1985), and Narrative Theory Baker (2006) (cf. **Chapter III**). In agreement with Wodak & Meyer 2001, CDA is chosen to analyze the 'Times of Israel' because ideology for CDA "is seen as an important aspect of establishing and maintaining unequal power relations. CL takes a particular interest in the ways in which language mediates ideology in a variety of social institutions" (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p. 10). Another reason is that CDA aims to critically investigate the social inequality that is expressed through language and in discourse (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p. 2). On the other hand, Narrative Theory is also applied in this thesis because it "encourages us to look beyond the text into the political and social contexts

of interaction" (Baker, 2010, p. 7). And it also encourages us to avoid "broad abstractions and to think of individual choices as embedded in and contributing to the elaboration of concrete political reality" (Baker: 2007:157). And of course, the use of Descriptive Translation Studies as a theoretical framework is also vital, because "While describing particular translated texts in some detail, we can point the way to large-scale macro-structural research, or formulate hypotheses to guide such research" (Lamber, 2006, p. 44).

The data analysis showed that there are noticeable differences with respect to the English and Arabic versions of the 'Times of Israel'. In particular, the translation of headlines, editorial deletions and additions, the translation of images captions' etc. The choices that are made by agents are motivated by ideological and political institutional stance. The macro and micro structural levels of analysis uncovered how the Arabic and English editions of the 'Times of Israel' differ from one another, and revealed the political and ideological factors that led to such difference. With special emphasis on the macro-structural level of analysis, a number of titles, headings and images were analyzed along with their captions. These paratextual models revealed how the 'Times of Israel' uses framing devices in order to circulate a certain type of narrative, in addition to revealing the institutional guidelines. Major omissions and additions are also analyzed through macro-structural analysis. According to Bielsa and Bassnett (2008, p. 17), Translation Studies tends to ignore research of news translation, and focus more on other research areas in the field. In their own study, Bielsa and Bassnett (2008) highlighted the modifications that the **TT** is subjected to in news translation, i.e. omission and title change. The reason for omission of information from Bielsa and Bassnett's (2008, p. 64) point of view is either that the readers are already familiar with the eliminated information or that the information is foreign to the target reader culture. This thesis on the other hand, analysis omission of information in news translation, particularly in (the 'Times of Israel') as re-framing device that aims to manipulate the **TT** to serve political and ideological agendas (cf. **Chapter IV**), which is something that Bielsa and Bassnett overlooked.

Although the translators are invisible but the guidelines followed by them were traced through the analysis of the lexical change which is the most noticeable manipulation in the data analysis, this ideological bias is linguistically embedded in the translation (cf. **Chapter IV**).

The thesis depicted how the Arabic translation of the ‘Times of Israel’ English edition is a result of a number of agents, namely the translators themselves (whom are invisible), the editor (Suha Halifa), and the institution (the ‘Times of Israel’). This makes the translation product lies under a collective responsibility. According to Kuo and Nakamura, "Language is a vehicle of covert interpretation in supposedly neutral reporting" (2005, p. 411), the ‘Times of Israel’ claim of impartiality was questioned in this thesis.

According to co-founder David Horovits, he founded the ‘Times of Israel’ because “there was room for a site that reports on what’s happening in the Jewish world and does not have any political leanings.” (Tucker, 2012). By analyzing the translations as products, the thesis has answered the question: "To what extent ‘Times of Israel’ is impartial?" (cf. **Chapter IV**).

5.2 Contribution of the Study

This thesis stresses the significant function of news translation in shaping the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. And it shows how politically and ideologically motivated translation play a major role in this conflict. By analyzing both the English and Arabic websites of the ‘Times of Israel’, the thesis stressed the role of translators, editors, and institution as active agents in producing the translation in an ideological socio-political context.

Different studies have been conducted on news translation and on news websites e.g. Bielsa and Bassnett (2008), Baker (2007), Baker (2010), Darwish (2010), Schäffner (2012). However, this thesis is the first to examine the English and Arabic editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ online newspaper, and it provides a new set of data as a contribution to translation studies, which makes this thesis, open for future analysis in the field of Translation Studies.

This thesis explained the notion of paratextual framing and its important function in constructing and reconstructing narratives. Most previous studies tackled the notion of news framing from media and news standpoint; only few relevant literatures addressed news framing from a Translation Studies perspective e.g. Baker (2007) and Baker (2010). Therefore, this thesis provides an authentic contribution to Translation Studies.

In addition, this thesis spread awareness for the policymakers and public about the significant role of framing in translations that are ideologically laden, and shows what could be the impact of translation on news making, which is something that Darwsih (2010, p. 42) sees as barely analyzed. The concept of ideology is given a particular attention in this thesis. Many scholars addressed the effect of ideology on translation e.g. Bassnett and Lefevere (1992), Gentzler and Tymoczko (2002), Muday (2007).

According to Bassnett & Lefever (1992, p. 14) ideology is usually enforced by those who publish the translations or by the institution itself, they also believe that translation is a form of rewriting which reflects a certain ideology to Bassnett & Lefever (1992, p. 14). In analyzing the ‘Times of Israel’ data, it is noticed that the notion of ideology is reflected within the English **TT** and its Arabic translation. Kuo and Nakamura (2005) examined ideology in the analysis of the Chinese translation of Taiwan’s first lady WU Shu-chen’s interview that appeared in two ideologically opposed newspapers: United Daily News (UDN) and Liberty Times (LT). According to Kuo and Nakamura (2005, p. 401), the use of headlines in newspaper does not only describe the event but also reflects the socio-political stance of the institution itself towards the event, that also applies to the analyzed headlines in this thesis (cf. **Chapter IV**). Kuo and Nakamura (2005) adopted Critical Discourse Analysis approach only, unlike this thesis, which combines three theoretical frameworks.

This thesis contributes to the use theoretical frameworks in Translation Studies, being the first study to combine Descriptive Translation Studies, Critical Discourse Analysis, and Narrative Theory all in one thesis. The thesis shows how the three combination of these theoretical frameworks played a major role in the analysis of the ‘Times of Israel’ news translation from historical, socio-political, and ideological perspectives.

5.3 Future Research

This thesis focused mainly on micro-structural data analysis of the ‘Times of Israel’; therefore, macro-structural analysis is suggested for further research. Moreover, future studies can rely on a broader corpus from the same website, since the data analyzed in this case study only comprise a two-year (2017-2018) collection of news items published on the ‘Times of Israel’ English and Arabic editions. In addition, analyzing

the ‘Times of Israel’ can be conducted using different methodological frameworks than Descriptive Translation Studies, Critical Discourse Analysis and Narrative Theory, i.e. sociological studies.

In addition, future research can be conducted on the Persian¹² and French¹³ editions of the ‘Times of Israel’ in terms of translation and re-framing. And future research can focus more on translators themselves or the institution itself in terms of the translational guidelines and its influence on the individual translator and on the readers. Research can also be conducted using process-oriented rather than product-oriented approaches, or combining the two.

Future research can also be conducted on the reception and impact of the Arabic translation on the readers by for example analyzing the readers' comments section. The analysis of the translation has uncovered the political and ideological roles of the ‘Times of Israel’, in which Hamas in particular and the Palestinians in general has been viewed as terrorists, anti-Zionists, and anti-Jewish. This thesis can be a reference for news and media studies in general in order to investigate the role of news in circulating narratives and the role it plays in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict or contemporary conflicts in general.

¹²<http://fa.timesofisrael.com/>

¹³ <http://fr.timesofisrael.com/>

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إعادة التأطير في ترجمة الأخبار: تايمز أوف إسرائيل نموذج

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الملخص

تبحث هذه الأطروحة في إعادة التأطير كاستراتيجية لترجمة الأخبار في الصحيفة الإلكترونية تايمز أوف إسرائيل بنسختيها الإنجليزية والعربية من منظور أيديولوجي اجتماعي-سياسي. وتهدف الأطروحة إلى المساهمة في حقل دراسات الترجمة من خلال فهم دور الترجمة الإخبارية في سياق الصراعات الراهنة، وخصوصاً الصراع الفلسطيني-الإسرائيلي.

على الرغم من الأبحاث التي نُشرت حول إعادة التأطير في الترجمة الإخبارية إلا أن موضوع إعادة التأطير في الترجمة الإخبارية لم يحظ بالقدر الكافي من البحث والدراسة.

وترتكز هذه الأطروحة، التي تنطلق من دراسة أخبار موقع تايمز أوف إسرائيل ما بين العامين (2017-2018)، على الإطار النظري الذي يتألف من دراسات الترجمة الوصفية التي تركّز على الترجمة بوصفها منتجاً (Lambert and van Gorp 1985)، والتحليل النقدي للخطاب الذي يتضمن ثلاث مستويات (Fairclough 1992) و النظرية السردية (Baker 2006). تقدم هذه الأطروحة أمثلة مختلفة عن استراتيجيات إعادة التأطير المستخدمة في موقع تايمز أوف إسرائيل بنسختيه الإنجليزية والعربية والأخذ بعين الاعتبار الظروف التاريخية والاجتماعية والسياسية المحيطة بالموقع الإخباري في سياق الصراع الفلسطيني-الإسرائيلي. وتتناول الأطروحة كيف تعكس ترجمة تايمز أوف إسرائيل المواقف السياسية والأيديولوجية على المستويين الكلي والجزئي، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على المستوى الكلي. ويبين تحليل البيانات الواردة في الأطروحة أن اختيارات المترجم تعكس أنماط الترجمة المؤسسية المتبعة التي ترتبط بالسياقات والدوافع السياسية والاجتماعية والمؤسسية التي تخدم غاياتها.

وتقدم هذه الأطروحة، التي تساهم مساهمة أصيلة في حقل دراسات الترجمة، إعادة تأطير الترجمة الإخبارية بوصفها نوعاً متميزاً من أنواع الترجمة الإعلامية، والتي يمكن أن تساهم في المزيد من الأبحاث في حقل دراسات الترجمة. وتؤكد النتائج الرئيسية للأطروحة على الحاجة إلى دراسة ترجمة مواقع الصحف الإلكترونية في إطارها التاريخي والاجتماعي والسياسي والمؤسسي.