Translating Modal Verbs in Editorials from Arabic to English: A Critical Discourse Analysis

A research submitted by
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Abstract

Halliday et al. (2014) state that "mood expresses speech function by giving or demanding information … which determines the four basic speech functions of statement, question, offer and command" (p. 363). Mood might be a proposition; entailing statement or question, or a proposal, entailing offer or command. Furthermore, he suggests that a sentence expressing mood is divided into the "Subject"; such as 'Obama administration', the "Finite"; such as 'will not', and the "Residue'; such as 'be criticized'. According to Bazzi (2009), Journalists or editors "create a specific mood in the text requiring something of the text receiver, i.e. to enact their own power, inflame feeling against the ideological enemy, or win consent from the targeted audience" (p. 82) . Thus, translating the prior mentioned 'specific moods' –if not transformed normally in rendering political discourse –may give different ideological intentions.
Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis- Translation – Modal verbs

ترجمة الأفعال الصيغيه في مقالات الرأى من العربيه إلى الإنجليزية : تحليل نقدي للخطاب
بحث مقدم من الباحثه
شيماء رجب الأباصيري
طالبة دكتوراه بكلية آداب جامعة حلوان قسم اللغة الإنجليزية

(ملخص)

هاليداي (٢٠١٤) ينص على أن الأفعال الصيغية تعبر عن وظيفة الكلام ومعناه . قد تمثل الأفعال الصيغية اقتراحًا ؛ يستلزم بيانًا أو سؤالًا أو اقتراحًا يستلزم عرضًا أو أمرًا. وفقًا لـ Bazzi (٢٠٠٩) ، فإن الصحفيين أو المحررين "يخلقون صيغة محدده في النص يتطلب شيئًا من متلقي النص ، أي لتفعيل سلطتهم ، أو تأجيج الشعور ضد الأيديولوجيات محدده ، أو كسب موافقة الجمهور المستهدف. وبالتالي ، فإن ترجمة " الأفعال الصيغية" إذا لم يتم تحويلها بشكل طبيعي في تقديم الخطاب السياسي ـ قد تعطي مقاصد أيديولوجية مختلفة. وبالتالي ، فإن المزج بين تحليل الخطاب النقدي (CDA) ودراسات الترجمة (TS) يفضي إلى فهم كامل لتحليل الخطاب السياسي بين اللغات المختلفه من خلال وسائل الإعلام.

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1. Introduction

Since Palmer (1986) views modality as a valid cross-linguistic grammatical category that describes the relationship between participants and expresses evaluation, a close critical discourse analysis of the process of translating mood from Arabic to English can give a concrete evidence for ideological transformations in the translation process of editorials. Bell (1991) explains that any section in newspapers other than advertisement is called 'editorial'. Editorials are divided into visual and written editorials – that entail service information, news (e.g. hard news, feature articles, special-topic news and headlines), and opinion. Mainly, opinion editorials –as explained by Bell –are articles which state the newspapers' view on a specific topic or issue. An essential argument in Bell's study is that journalists, editors, chief editors, editors, and all "newsworkers" participate in the process of news production by editing the language of news. He further explains that the process of editing varies from deleting information to lexical substitutions, syntactic modifications and standardizing language of news.

2. Literature Review

According to Pym (1992), "the only kind of discourse analysis strictly pertinent to translation is that which sees translating as a discursive work" (p.228). He views translation as a process of "active movement by which discourse may be extended from one cultural setting to another" (p. 235). Thus, a critical analysis of the discourse being moved and the transformations being undergone in the process of discourse movement; i.e. translation, can yield a better understanding of how CDS (Critical Discourse Studies) can contribute to TS and vice versa. In addition, Munday (2007) states:

While I generally agree with critical linguists and discourse analysts who see the lexico-grammatical choices of the author as reproducing an

ideology and conveying a representation of reality that favours the powerful side, particularly when this is represented by an institution, when it comes to translation the intervention of the translator inevitably means that the selection alters. (p. 213)

In other words, since authors of source texts prefer, whether consciously or unconsciously, some lexico-grammatical choices over others in the process of "reproducing an ideology and conveying a representation of reality", translators in turn have the same tendency to prefer and select the same or different "lexico-grammatical choices" in reproducing the same or different reproduction of ideology. Munday (2007) stresses on favouring the powerful side, especially when the "representation of reality" is expressed by an institution, and the way by which this representation may change due to the "intervention" from the side of translators. However, he does not touch upon favouring the powerful side, altering the representation of reality, or reproducing a certain ideology expressed by an institution of translated texts.

Hatim and Mason (1997), in an indirect reference to the role of CDA in the process of translation, state that "a translator acts in a social context and is part of that context. It is in this sense that translating is, in itself, an ideological activity" (p121). Their definitions of ideology as being "the tacit assumptions, beliefs and value systems which are shared collectively by social groups", and of discourse as an "institutionalized mode of speaking and writing" pave the way to observe translated texts as institutionalized discourse that bear ideological significance. To put is simply, since translated texts, as well as original texts, are instances of communicative institutionalized discourse, they represent a proper medium for ideologies in order to be expressed and conveyed. Thus, they differentiate between two types concepts; "ideology of translation" and "translation of ideology" (p. 120). The former is represented in the fact that translation as a process is far from being un-ideologically loaded. For instance, translators translate texts (whether literary, legal, scientific, political …, etc.) which bear ideological significance, work in agencies or institutions that have ideological biases and also have different cultural backgrounds which make them perceive and render ideologies differently. This brings us to highlighting the second concept, that is, the "ideology of translating". Hatim and Mason (1997) illustrate that the "translator, as processor of texts, filters the text world of the source text through his/her own world-view/ideology, with differing results" (p. 122). This does not mean that translators are the only control factor in the process of translating ideologies, however, they are individuals who interfere changeably in transferring or mediating the ideologies imbedded in different kinds of discourse

Calzada Pérez (2002) highlights that CDA, whose "primary aim is to expose the ideological forces that underlie communicative exchanges", has a solid common ground with translation (p.2). She stresses this common ground as follows:

TS dig into ideological phenomena for a variety of reasons. All language use is, as CDA contenders claim, ideological. Translation is an operation carried out on language use. This undoubtedly means that translation itself is always a site of ideological encounters (p.2)

In that sense, she views that translators –as mediators of communicative events –tend to translate based on "the ideological settings" in which they perform their tasks. Moreover, Calzada Perez (2007) investigates transitivity patterns in a sample of the translations of the European parliamentary speeches, concluding distinctive individual translation choices. In addition, Valedon (2007) studies the ideological implications of the words 'terrorist' and 'separatist' together with their Spanish translation in a corpus of news articles from CNN and BBC with their Spanish versions. The results of his study reveal that "the translation process has been shaped primarily by very incoherent editorial notions of ideological independence, making the mediating role of the text writers subservient to the political position of the company" (p.116).

In their attempt to find common grounds between translating media political discourse and CDA, Schäffner and Bassnett (2010) argue that the different "choices" made by authors and translators of news discourse on whether to include/exclude, background/foreground any information have been a central issue to CDA. They add that translation as a process is in itself a political activity; for instance, much online news have become "multilingual", but not all of them in the sense that some are chosen to be translated and others are not. They clearly state that:

The media report on a variety of topics … a large number of texts, however, are related to political topics. These texts are normally placed on the first pages of quality newspapers, with leaders (editorials) and comments being typical genres of print media … these genres do not simply report on political events in a neutral way, but they provide evaluations and thus can have an impact on public opinion about politics. (p. 4)

Similarly, Lande (2010) states, the significance of twining and integrating CDA tools with translation theories is "due to the fact that the main aim of CDA is to uncover ideological and power structure" in media discourse not only in the source text but also in the translated one (p. 26) .

Munday (2007) gives account of the relation between ideology and translation through applying CDA to find the way by which ideologies are expressed in translations. He states that "particularly relevant for close

textual analysis of the translator's ideological mediation is work in the tradition of critical linguistics" (p.197). In his case study, Munday analyses samples taken from English translations of Latin contemporary political speeches. He concluded that:

While I generally agree with critical linguists and discourse analysts who see the lexicogrammatical choices of the author as reproducing an ideology and conveying a representation of reality that favours the powerful side, particularly when this is represented by an institution, when it comes to translation the intervention of the translator inevitably means that the selection alters. (p.213)

Munday believes that transferring CDA model of analysis to the process of translation would give a deep insight into ideologically loaded translated discourse which is affected by both source and target contexts.

Similarly, Wodak (2011) views translation as an instance of recontextualization in which texts in a certain language is transferred to another language. She assures that this act of transformation is far from being one-to-one, thus needs a systematic multidisciplinary analysis. In that sense, the present study examines the way by which both CDA and TS share the assumption that variations in textual, linguistic and discursive features can be mutually related to different representations and reproduction of ideologies.

3. Theoretical Framework

For reasons of objectivity and unbiased criterion of selection, the current research examines all the translated editorials, which are published in Watching America's website (henceforth WA), about the United States and its policy in the Middle East from the point of view of different journalists in the Middle Eastern press from 2016 till 2020. According to WA website, Watching America is an "internationally acclaimed current events website that culls opinion about, and analysis of, the United States from the world's press, and publishes translations in English" (Seeking translators, 2014). Accordingly, WA contains only opinion editorials rather than any other genre of news stories, that is, hard news, featured articles, and special-topic news.

The main objectives of the present study is to reveal ideological transformations in the process of translating opinion editorials from Arabic to English. The analysis implements Bazzi's (2009) toolkit in investigating ideologies of politically sensitive texts. It also applies van Dijk's (2011) ideological square to provide ideological elucidations to the processes of transformation. For the purpose of identifying and analysing transformations in modality structures in the AEEPC, the current study implemented a list of Arabic modalities that corresponds to Bazzi's (2009) categories of modality expressions. The Arabic corresponding

modality expressions are extracted from Anghlescu's (1999) modal categories in Arabic. Table 1 summarizes all the Arabic modality expressions investigated in the interpersonal analysis of the AEEPC.

Table 1

Arabic Modals Investigated in the AEEPC.

Category	Definition	Examples
Modal Verbs or Auxiliaries	Refer to the judgment of the speaker.	يجب – سوف –يمكن
Mood Adjuncts	They are most closely associated with the meanings constructed in the mood system: those of polarity, modality, temporality, and mood … they tend to occur in a clause near the finite verbal operator.	قد –من المحتمل – ربما – مؤكد –أكيد – من الممكن – دائما –نادرا –عادة –تماما – من الواضح – حتى – من الطبيعي –مما لا شك فيه
Perception Modalities	Human perceptions which imply the presence of the text producer's subjectivity behind the media report.	ما يسمى ب –مايسموه
Modal Quantifiers	Expressing quantities	بعض –كثير – معظم

4. Procedures

The corpus of the present study is an ad-hoc corpus of news editorials translated from Arabic into English. The selected Arabic original and English translated corpora are not artificially designed for the purpose of the present research; on the contrary, they are authentic texts in WA online mainstream newspaper. As previously mentioned, the rationale behind choosing editorials is that they are the most suitable discourse domain for investigating ideologies of press.

The corpus of the present study encompasses Arabic editorials and their English translations extracted from the online mainstream newspaper WA. For the aim of contextualizing the compiled corpus and identifying the origins of the source and target editorials, this section gives account of the context in which these editorials are assembled, categorized and represented on WA's website. As previously outlined, Knox (2007) stresses on the fact that analysing online media discourse should provide an analysis of the news context and profile. According to Knox's online Newspaper websites' hierarchy, WA's website is divided into a homepage, section pages, and story pages as follows:
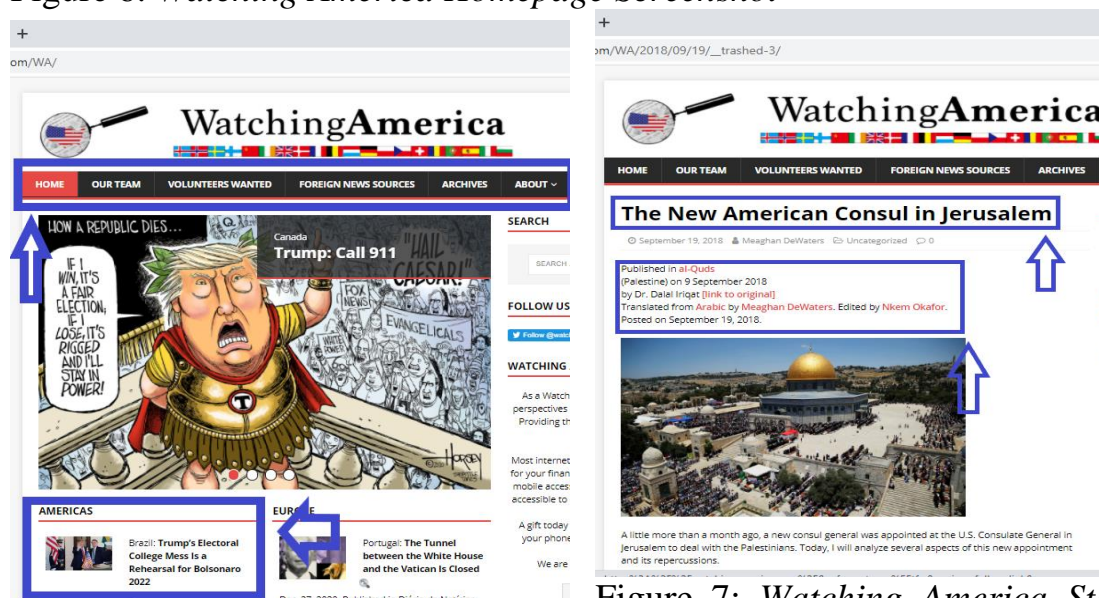
Figure 6: *Watching America Homepage Screenshot*

Figure 7: *Watching America Story Page Sample Screenshot*

As shown in the figures 6 and 7, WA's home page contains several links to its section pages, which include "Our Team", "volunteers Wanted", "Foreign News Sources", "Archives", and "About". The current study refers to the "Our Team" and "About" sections in the process of the analysis to highlight the purpose and the overall ideology of WA as stated by the website itself. The homepage displays story page hyperlinks to the translated English editorials, which are divided according to the region of the source text. The regions included on the homepage are Americas, Europe, Middle East and North Africa, Asia, and Africa. This study also uses the hyperlinks of the story pages as they provide a full account of each translated editorial, that is, the editorial's title, place and date of publication, name of the author, translator, and editor.

As shown in figure 7, there are hyperlinks –placed under the title of the sample editorial –which include a "link to the original" text on its source

newspaper website, and another link to the "Arabic" original text on WA's website. The main importance of these two hyperlinks to the process of compiling data lies in the fact that some Arabic source newspaper websites do not include archives to the editorials published for more than a year, so in this case the researcher resorts back to the "Arabic" hyperlink to have an access to the original Arabic editorial. According to De Maeyer (2012), WA's website hyperlinks are interactive, credible, and transparent because they permit clicking and redirecting to the source editorial news website, give background information to their news resources, and offer the researcher the chance to trace the process of editorials' news gathering.

5. Analysis and findings

The interpersonal analysis of the current research highlights various shifts and transformations of the modality system among the Arabic and English editorials. That is to say, this analysis allows pinpointing the variations in the degree of truth, accuracy, obligation, reliability .., etc. or any other dimension in the modality structure of a specific proposition. The current study applies Bazzi's (2009) interpersonal analysis text strategies, which include modal auxiliaries, mood adjuncts, the use of perception modalities and modal quantifiers. As Bazzi puts it, the prior mentioned modality markers "can help the analyst to conclude the predetermined judgment of the text producer regarding a political event" (p. 86). Similarly, van Dijk (2003) asserts that modality has "something to do with the way we represent the world and its events", and accordingly represents positive self-presentation through emphasizing the 'Good things' and de-emphasizing the 'Bad things' while the opposite is applicable to negative-other presentation (p. 51).

The following examples include the most significant transformations in modality structures in the process of translating Arabic editorials into English as published in WA news website.

Example 1:

ST: لا يجب التعويل عليها للقول انه لم يعد هناك ما
يثير القلق او الشك في المواقف و السياسات الامريكية التي لا تخدم مصالحنا ، بل تهددها .

TT: We do not need to rely on the summit in order to say without a doubt that American attitudes and policies no longer serve our interest.

Suggested Translation: We must not rely on the summit in order to say that there is nothing to doubt in the American attitude and policies which does not serve our interests; on the contrary it threatens them.

The translator in the previous example replaced the modal (يجب) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (**must**) with the verb (**needs to**). This type of interpersonal transformation, that is, "substitution" aims at deemphasizing the necessity/obligation mood of non-relying on the gulf

cooperation council (GCC)-American summit to admit that the American policies do not serve Arab interests anymore.

Example 2:

ST: فهذه الدول لا تعترف الا بمصالحها ، وترامب الجديد رفع شعاره المحبب اليه " امريكا اولا "، و هو شعار يغني عن اي تاويل و يفرض على الاخرين مواقف استباقية ، يجب الا تقتصر على الدفاع فقط .

TT: These countries **must take care of their own interests**, as Trump's slogan – "America First" – **could mean anything**, and it may result in provocations **that will exceed mere defence**.

Suggested Translation: These countries **do not acknowledge except their own interests**, as Trump's favorite slogan – "America First" – suggests. This slogan **does not need any explanation**, and obliges other countries to take early **actions that must not only be restricted to self-defence.**

In this example the translator applied two processes of transformation; addition and deletion.

Addition: The translator added the model auxiliary (**must**) which refers to countries like USA and Russia.

The translator also added the modal auxiliary (**could**) which refers to Trump's slogan.

Deletion: the translator deleted the modal (يجب) which refers to the Arab countries' actions.

These transformation processes deemphasize the negative presentation of America as a country that does not recognize other Arab countries. Also, adding the Modal auxiliary (**could**) to the verb (**mean**) adds a probability mood to the negative presentation of Trump's slogan.

This is enhanced by deleting the modal auxiliary (يجب) which necessitates that Arab countries should not restrict their action to only self-defence.

Example 3:

ST: تلكا تيلرسون في ما كان يجب أن يفعله عند اندلاع الازمة القطريه .

TT: He is slow in responding to the Qatar crisis in the Gulf.

Suggested Translation: Tillerson was slow in responding to what he must not have done during the outbreak of the Qatar crisis.

The translator in Example 3 deleted the modal (يجب) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (**must**). This deemphasizes the obligation of Tillerson's immediate action toward the Qatar crisis.

Example 4:

ST:التغيير يجب ان يحدث من الداخل بتطوير البديل بعمل مواطنين يعشقون اوطانهم.

TT: Change **is supposed to** come from within by developing the alternative plan of making people love their country.

Suggested Translation: The change **must come from** within by developing the alternative plan

The translator substituted the modal (يجب) which is equivalent to the English auxiliary (must) with the modal auxiliary (supposed to) which is equivalent to the Arabic modal adjunct (من المفترض). This deemphasizes the Arab countries' degree of obligation to make a change and develop themselves.

Example 5:

ST: انهن بكل عزم يخبرن شعب الولايات المتحدة ، اعظم و اقوى امة على الارض ، كيف يجب ان ندير حكومتنا .

TT: These women are "loudly and viciously telling the people of the United States, the greatest and most powerful nation on earth, how our government **is to be** run.

Suggested Translation: These women are firmly telling the people of the United States, the greatest and most powerful Nation on earth, how our government **must be run.**

The translator in the previous example deleted the modal (يجب) which corresponds to the English modal auxiliary (must), which deemphasizes the degree of obligation by which America must know how to run its government.

Example 6:

ST: و هنا يجب ان تقوم حكومة العراق بتقييم المخاطر الرئيسية لهذه العقوبات و تخفيف تاثيرها السلبي علينا

TT: The Iraqi government needs to undertake an evaluation of the principal risks from these sanctions in order to lessen their negative effects on Iraq.

Suggested Translation: The Iraqi government must undertake an evaluation of the principal risks from these sanctions in order to lessen their negative effects on Iraq.

The translator replaced the modal (يجب) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (must) with the verb (needs to).This deemphasizes the Iraqi's government necessity to evaluate the dangers of the American sanctions.

Example 7:

ST: وقد يكون هذا بتحريض كثير من واشنطن، خصوصاً من الأوروبيين، المتخوفين بشدة من أي تفاهم أمريكي روسي مقبل على حساب مصالحهم الدولية.

TT: The instigators are many Washington allies, especially the Europeans, who are wary of any American understanding with Russia.

Suggested Translation: The instigators may be Washington allies, especially the Europeans, who are wary of any American understanding with Russia.

The translator deleted the modal (قد) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (may). The source text writer mentioned that the instigators "may" be European Washington allies, which typically entails the probability of the proposition in the statement. However, for expressing different attitude towards the proposition as a whole, the translator has totally ignored the probability and has shifted it to factuality by stating that the instigators "are" European Washington allies. This emphasizes how the European allies are ascertained to be instigators against any American-Russian understanding –which is understood as negative other presentation of the Europeans –via deleting the modal auxiliary modal (may).

Example 8:

ST: و حتى يتم عزل الرئيس الامريكى بالنص الدستورى- فان هناك لوائح واضحة نص عليها الدستور الامريكى قد تدفع بالكونجرس الى اجراء محاكمة.

TT: In order to actually remove the sitting U.S. president, the U.S. Constitution clearly provides that congress conduct a trial.

Suggested Translation: In order to remove the sitting U.S. president –by constitutional provisions –there are clear U.S regulations which may push the congress forward to conduct a trial.

The translator deleted the modal (قد) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (may). This deemphasizes the degree of the U.S constitutional regulations' probability to push the congress to conduct a

trial to Trump. Deleting the modal auxiliary (may) deemphasizes any negative presentation of the US constitution regulations as having a probability to apply the rules.

Example 9:

ST: اعلان " اسرائيل " الصريح ضرب المفاعل النووي
السوري في دير الزور ، هي رسالة قوية ل ايران بان " اسرائيل " قد لا تتوانى بضوء اخضر
امريكي عن تكراره معها

TT: Israel's strike on the Syrian nuclear reactor in Deir ez-Zour has sent Iran the message that it will not wait for U.S. cooperation.

Suggested Translation: Israel's clear announcement of striking the Syrian nuclear Actor in Deir ez-Zour is a strong message to Iran that Israel may not be lagged by an American green light to do it again.

The translator substituted the modal (قد) which corresponds to the modal adjunct (may) with the model auxiliary (will) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (سوف). This deemphasizes Israel's probability to wait for American permission to make any political action in the Middle East. This deemphasizes the negative presentation of America as the instigator of violence and destruction in Syria through giving green lights to Israel.

Example 10:

ST: و في احسن الاحوال ربما تكون عملية تقاسم مصالح
بين الروس و الامريكيين ، ان لم نقل ان الروس يسمسرون للامريكان في سوريا ، كما فعلوا من
قبل عند ما ضغطوا على القيادة السورية لتسليم سلاحها الكيماوي الاستراتيجي.

TT: Certainly Russia did not bother with the Americans in Syria as it did before when it pressured the Syrian leadership to give up its strategic chemical weapons.

Suggested Translation: In the best case, **it may be a process** of interests' share between Russians and Americans if we haven't said that the Russians are making a co-brokerage agreement with America in Syria as it did before when it pressured the Syrian leadership to give up its strategic chemical weapons.

The translator deleted the modal (ربما) that corresponds to the modal auxiliary (may) which refers to the process of interests 'share between America and Russia in Russia. This deemphasizes the fact that America shares the same destructive interests in Syria. This is also enhanced by deleting the proposition (Russians are making a co-brokerage agreement with America in Syria).

Example 11:

ST: و هذا تحول مهم و كبير ، و ربما منعطف
في التاريخ الاميركي و لا يمكن فصله عن تطورات العالم الجارية ، و المنافسة الاقتصادية التي
تواجهها الولايات المتحدة من بلدان ذات اقتصادات متحدية للاقتصاد الاميركي مثل الصين .

TT: It is not possible to separate this transformation from the current global developments that the United States is facing, such as economic competition from countries like China.

Suggested Translation: This is an important transformation, and may be a turning point in the American history, which cannot be separated from the current global developments that the United States is facing from countries that possess competitive economies such as China.

The translator deleted the modal (ربما) which corresponds to the modal auxiliary (may be) that refers to the transformation in the American economy, which deemphasizes the fact that America "may" have an economic crisis that may form a turning point in its history.

Example 12:

ST: امريكا مترددة في القيام بأي نوع من الحرب حتى
مجرد تحرش لان ايران ليست حكم طالبان و لا حكم صدام .

TT: America is hesitant to start any war unless it is provoked. This is because Iran is not like Saddam Hussein or the rulers of the Taliban.

Suggested Translation: America is hesitant to start any war –even through a simple provocative act towards Iran. This is because Iran is not like Saddam Hussein or the rulers of the Taliban.

The translator deleted the modal (حتى) which corresponds to the modal adjunct (even) that refers to America's inability to "even" starting a war with Iran. This deemphasizes the degree of hesitancy of America towards not only starting a war, but "even" provoking Iran to start a war.

Example 13:

ST: السبب ان واحدة من اكبر الجهات الممولة لمعظم
الحملات الانتخابية لهؤلاء السياسيين هي شركات الاسلحة النارية.

TT: The reason stems from the funding of election campaigns by the firearm companies.

Suggested Translation: The reason is that one of the biggest funding channels for **most of the election campaigns** are the firearm companies.

The translator deleted the modal quantifier (معظم) which corresponds to the modal quantifier (most) that refers to the U.S. presidential campaigns. This deletion deemphasizes the degree of

frequency the source text employs to describe that the majority of U.S. presidential elections are funded by firearm companies**.**

Example 14:

ST: ليست حدود أميركا مفتوحة على مصراعيها
للهاربين من الحروب والصراعات، كما يظن الكثير من الأمريكان.

TT: The American borders are not wide open to those fleeing wars and conflicts, **as is thought by a number of Americans**.

Suggested Translation: The American borders are not wide open to those fleeing wars and conflicts, **as is thought by many Americans**.

The translator has deleted the Arabic modal quantifier (الكثير) that is equivalent to the English modal quantifier (many). The deletion process of the quantifier de-emphasizes the negative connotation it gives that many Americans think of the refugees as a burden that flees into their wide open borders of the United States. However, substituting the quantifier "many" with the word "number" gives the impression that only a number of Americans who think of refugees as a burden which the United States should cast away**.**

Example 15:

ST: تخلفت واشنطن عن ممارسة اي دور سياسي فعال
في الازمة السورية ، على العكس تماما تنامى نفوذ روسيا و ايران .

TT: Washington stepped back from taking any constructive political role in the Syrian crisis, **whereas Russian and Iranian control grew.**

Suggested Translation: Washington stepped back from taking any constructive political role in the Syrian crisis, **whereas quite contrary to this, the Russian and Iranian control has escalated.**

The translator deleted the modal adjunct (تماما) which corresponds to the modal adjunct (completely). This deemphasizes the degree of contrast given by the modal adjunct (تماما) to describe the extreme opposition between Russia and Iran and America in taking a constructive political role in the Syrian crisis.

Example 16:

ST: لقد كشرت امريكا عن انيابها تماما و لم تعد حتى
تتحدث بلغة سياسية و دبلوماسية بل صارت تتصرف بلغة الكاوبوي بشكل صارخ.

TT: America has bared its teeth, no longer speaking in political or diplomatic terms, but behaving now like a cowboy.

Suggested Translation: America has completely bared its teeth, no longer speaking in political or diplomatic terms, but extremely behaving now like a cowboy.

The translator deleted the modal adjunct (تماما) which corresponds to the modal adjunct (completely). Deemphasizing the degree of intensity by which America has unveiled its true violent face. This de-emphasis is enhanced by the deletion of the modal adjunct (extremely) which describes the way by which America is behaving towards the Arab countries.

6. Discussion

Hatim and Mason (2005) highlight a significant distinction between the ideology of translation and the translation of ideology. The main aim of the current research is to critically analyse how ideologies and different ideological assumptions are translated in political texts; especially, editorials. Hatim and Mason state that "the translator, as processor of texts, filters the text world of the source text through his/her own world-view/ideology, with differing results" (p.122). It is worth mentioning to add that translators do not only filter the source text according to their ideology, but also according to their news agencies' ideologies and interests. The previously analysed political discourse –which is represented in the Arabic-English editorials –is collected from the online mainstream newspaper "Watching America" whose readership and ideology can be summarized in highlighting how the Middle Eastern countries perceive American policies. Through a critical synergy between Bazzi's (2009) toolkit of analysing sensitive political texts and van Dijk's (2006) ideological square, many translation transformations have been produced –including deletion, addition, rearrangement , and substitution.

7. Conclusion

Interdisciplinary research has been the key notion in recent research in critical discourse studies, translation studies and Media studies alike. Ideologies, whether defined neutrally as the set of beliefs, attitudes and opinions that are shared by social groups or institutions and form the way they view the world, or negatively as the set of beliefs that legitimize power abuse or social dominance, are sketched through literature as a cornerstone of CDA, media and translation studies.

As far as the Arabic-English pair is concerned, a number of scholarly research has been conducted on addressing both CDA and TS. One of the interdisciplinary studies investigating the way by which politically sensitive texts are translated at times of conflict is represented in Bazzi's (2009) work in investigating the Arab-Israeli conflict. Bazzi identifies three phases in which she compares different discursive features in source and target texts, then takes into account different factors affecting translators at times of conflict, and finally concludes two types of translation outputs. The first type of translation results in an "interpretive output", that is, a "translation resembling the ST ideological evaluation and intended interpretation". The second type of translation is called "descriptive" in which a translation survives in its own "having its own ideological evaluation" (p.211). A concluding remark could be given that the process of translating the Arabic editorials into English in Watching America news has resulted in a descriptive output that has its own ideological assumptions.

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