

## Ideology in the Translation of Arabic-English News Headlines on the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict

Mohammad Issa Mehawesh<sup>1\*</sup>, Taher Abu Al-Roub<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of English Language and Translation, Jadara University, Jordan.

<sup>2</sup> Department of English Language and Translation, Jadara University, Jordan.

\*Corresponding Author: Mohammad Mehawesh (m.mehawesh@jadara.edu.jo)

### Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.31559/BAES2025.10.2.3>

Received: 9 Jul 2025

Revised: 24 Jul 2025

Accepted: 6 Aug 2025

**How to cite this article:** Mehawesh, M. I., & Abu Al-Roub, T. (2025). Ideology in the Translation of Arabic-English News Headlines on the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict. *Bulletin of Advanced English Studies*, 10 (2), 71-88. <https://doi.org/10.31559/BAES2025.10.2.3>



This file is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

### Abstract:

**Background:** News websites purport to be objective and unbiased in their reporting, but in truth, they selectively manipulate or modify certain aspects of the information to deliver differing perspectives from other sources with different ideologies. They exploit language and make use of translation to accomplish their ideological objectives.

**Purpose:** The present study aims to examine the techniques used in the translation of political news headlines from Arabic to English to manipulate the texts, as well as, to examine the linguistic tools of manipulation employed in political English news headlines during the translation process. In analyzing the translation, the researcher resorts to Molina and Albir's (2002) proposal to classify the translation techniques.

**Methodology:** This study adopts Van Dijk (2003) as a model of CDA. By adopting this model, this study shows how ideology and power are achieved during the translation process.

**Findings:** The results of the study suggest some techniques in the translation of news headlines are attributed to the use of various linguistic choices to manipulate the source texts such as addition, omission, lexicalisation, passivation, and nominalization. The findings' implications suggest that there should be raising awareness about the translation techniques and strategies along with the linguistic choices employed to manipulate the texts.

**Originality:** As the conflict between Palestine and Israel rages on October 7, 2023, the West and its supporters use media to preserve and spread their ideologies. This thesis provides an evaluation of the significant influence of conflict on the world by demonstrating how the ideologies conveyed in news headlines effect the process of translation and language. It aims to present the effect of ideology on the process of translation.

**Keywords:** News; Headlines; Translation; Ideology; Israeli; Palestinian; Conflict.

## 1 Introduction

Translation is, in some cases, used by dominant groups or individuals to disseminate certain beliefs, points of view, and ideas across society and globally. The examination of the selected political material for this study demonstrates the deep link between ideology, media, and translation. It delves into the manifestation of power and ideology by means of the translation and language. Furthermore, it demonstrates the misleading information delivered by the media to the public and their supporters, with the intention of influencing public opinion through a specific translated content.

Political conflicts arise from divergent viewpoints, requirements, and benefits among countries, the two sides see each other as a potential danger. The conflicts between disputing sides are mirrored in media output and can be obviously noted and monitored. State media seek to shape public opinion and to garner as many followers as possible, while countering another power and competing state media.

Translation serves as more than a mere means of communication; it is the act that enables individuals to be up to date the events about the outside world, including how individuals live, communicate, and engage with one another. Moreover, It serves as a means to enlighten individuals about the colonized nations, this what comes under a field called post-colonial translation studies, which examine the influence of unfair power dynamics on translation and translators, to suit the context of modern postcolonial societies.

The manipulative use of news and dissemination of disinformation to viewers often result in fading away of core ethics of media, such as integrity faithfulness and reliability. Frequently, state media claims delivering the news faithfully, but in reality, their channels intentionally distort specific information and falsely claim authenticity and credibility in order to propagate their ideology. Thus, translation is employed by media corporations to disseminate certain content to both local and global audiences. Typically, media companies insert their ideology in many languages on their websites to attract a wider range of readers; therefore, the news and media content are consequently not restricted to a single language.

These days, the media has a crucial role in shaping and altering the cultural and ideological beliefs of people. Government-affiliated news websites often disseminate specific news to the audience, and this news aligns with the

government's ideology, and its political agendas and attitudes. These news websites purport to be objective and unbiased in their reporting, but in truth, they selectively manipulate or modify certain aspects of the information to deliver differing perspectives from other sources with different ideologies. They exploit language and make use of translation to accomplish their ideological objectives.

### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

As the conflict between Palestine and Israel rages on October 7, 2023, the West and its supporters use media to preserve and spread their ideologies through translation. This paper provides an evaluation of the significant influence of conflict on the world by demonstrating how the ideologies conveyed in news headlines affect the process of translation and language. Addressing this problem, a qualitative method has been carried out by adopting a critical discourse analysis approach to demonstrate the disparity in meaning between the Arabic STs and their translations in English, and how the ideologies were transferred. Consequently, this study fills this gap by investigating the ideologies that were inserted in the political news headlines through translation that were spread during the time of the conflict from October 7, 2023 until the end of September 2024 by many news agencies such as CNN, Euronews, TIMES OF ISRAEL and France 24. The study examines the linguistic tools that were used to manipulate the political news headlines. Then, it elaborates in analyzing the ideological representation.

### 1.2 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is to demonstrate the impact of conflicts on spreading the ideologies through translation. The study analyzes online news headlines in Arabic and their translations into English. The study also aims to provide insights for academics in the field of translation, specifically those with an interest in the intersection of ideology, translation, and news headlines.

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study aims at achieving the following objectives:

- To examine the techniques used in translating political Arabic news headlines to manipulate the target text.

- To examine the linguistic tools of manipulation employed in political English news headline through translation.

#### 1.4 Questions of the study

The study aims at answering the following questions:

- What are techniques used in translating political Arabic news headlines?
- What are the linguistic tools of manipulation employed in the political English news headline in the process of translation?

## 2 Theoretical Background

### 2.1 Ideology and Translation

The process of translation can have influence on various domains in life. It can be regarded as a political tool employed by the controlling powers to achieve targeted goals, protect their policies, disseminate their ideas, and exploit the public to achieve the intended results among a community.

Calzada-Perez (2014, p.23) says that the linkage between translation and ideology possesses several various dimensions. According to her, the selection of source texts and the intention of the producing target texts are determined by the preferences, goals, and objectives of social agents, which implies that all translations are ideologically produced. This perspective implies that translation may be inaccurate, deceitful, and imprecise, as the translator incorporates their own beliefs and principles into the target language, thereby promoting the desired image. Texts that are influenced by the translator's ideology convey beliefs and ideas with the intention of exerting an impact on the target community or culture.

Translations can be regarded as indicators that exist within certain cultural settings at a particular time and location accomplished by translators in accordance with employing specific translation strategies to reproduce meaning and either strengthen or refute ideologies (Cunico & Munday, 2007). The process of translation undergoes individuals or organizations who oversee, govern, and exploit it, and the resulting translated texts will serve the interests of those in positions of authority.

Farghal (2002) examines the concepts of controlling and overseeing in the process of translation. Farghal categorizes management in translation into two types: intrinsic and extrinsic management. These types are linked to both the source and target texts, as well as their connection

to ideology. Intrinsic management refers to targeted linguistic interventions, whereas extrinsic management, driven by ideology, has a more extensive and difficult-to-classify influence. The matter of ideological interference with regard to in translation refers to the possibility that linguistic choices made during the translation process may be influenced by strategies driven by ideology. These strategies are not only determined by the translator, but also by all parties involved, including those in positions of power, who determine ideologically based strategies to be injected in the texts to be translated (Baker and Saldanha, 2009, p.137-138).

### 2.2 Ideology and Translation of News

Numerous scholars have investigated the link between ideology and translation to be the topic of many research efforts. For instance, Hermans's (1985) study proves that the effect of ideology was appeared via literary translations. Additional significant research highlighting the role of ideology in translations was studied by Lefevere 1992; Calzada Pérez 2003. Language serves as a means of social interaction in which ideology is conveyed in every society and culture. Hatim and Mason (1997) made major contributions to the field of discourse analysis by enhancing the knowledge of the influence of ideologies on discourse and the effect of "discourse practices" in shaping ideology. Language expression often serves as a means to link ideology with politics, power dynamics, competing political parties, and organizations, as well as conflicts. For example, Ayyad (2012) demonstrated the political ideology behind the translation of the Roadmap Plan in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

According to Schäffner (2003), every translation is inherently ideological since it is influenced by the selection of a source text and the intended purpose of the resulting target text, which is controlled by the interests, goals, and purposes of the social agents. The statement is most relevant to the news translation process, in which the interests and objectives of the media institutions influence the final product of the news article. The ideological inclinations of the publisher or translator might potentially influence the translation of a news story.

Translating news headlines may be difficult due to the potential influence of the media outlet's worldview. Political biases and cultural inclinations may impact the choice and portrayal of news articles, leading to a detrimental impact

on the interpretation of headlines. Translators need to be aware of these biases to maintain accuracy and avoid misrepresentation or distortion of the intended message. Moreover, translators play a role as social agents within their communities and actively participate in social or political organizations. They adhere to conventions and replicate materials under the internalized limitations of their group.

According to Álvarez and Vidal (1996, 2), the translator “can be the authority who manipulates the culture, politics, literature, and their acceptance (or lack thereof) in the target culture”. The statement might be included under the category they mention, which is that the news story translator may have the power to reframe and rebuild a pre-framed news narrative.

Translation in stories might be further shifted by the ideological biases of the publisher or translator. Munday (2001, 90) asserts that changes in the metafunctions of texts, as analyzed through Systemic Functional Linguistics, are deliberately made by publishers or translators to shape a distinct perception of the story among the readers of the newspaper. Translation plays a significant part in the creation and dissemination of global news stories. However, it is important to note that translation cannot be done without making changes to the original content (Loupaki, 2010).

From his side, Eid (2024) studies the translation of news headlines about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is impacted by ideological positions and cultural backgrounds. The findings reveal that various news institutions use diverse translation strategies, including lexical choices, omission, addition, rephrasing, as well as cultural adaptation. It implies that translation is not an impartial process, instead it plays an important role in forming public perceptions of the news. This qualitative study is based on Political Discourse Analysis (PDA). The findings assume that the way news is framed can lead to varying interpretations among audiences, depending on the ideological slant of the source. The findings are based on the theory that translation choices are influenced by the cultural and political contexts of the news organizations involved.

In another study by Al-Mashaqbah (2024), he investigates the Influence of Ideology on Translation. It suggests that the translator's personal beliefs, institutional ideologies, and governmental perspectives can shape the translated text significantly. It includes examples from various Arabic-language news websites regarding the Russia-Ukraine war. The study

focused on how translators alter source material to support various ideological positions. It uses Lefevere's (1992) framework to compare source materials with translations, giving an organized way to examining how ideology influences translation. Furthermore, it employs Fairclough's model (1995) to investigate the underlying ideologies contained in the translated texts. The study discusses different strategies utilized by translators, including omission, addition, and lexicalization. These strategies are used to modify the text in a manner that reflects the ideological attitude of the translating entity, which might be a government or a media outlet. The results show that translations were not impartial, but rather impacted by the translator's ideological perspective and the institutions associated.

Another study conducted by Amer (2022). Amer examines the translation of news headlines. The study draws on a sample of 60 Arabic news items published by Al-Monitor during October and December 2019. The study's examples demonstrate that translation is more than just a linguistic assignment; it is also a rewriting process reflecting the translators' choices, which are impacted by their sociopolitical context. The research also uses CDA to investigate how translation choices influence the portrayal of Palestinian events. This qualitative study is based on Vinay and Darbelnet's (1995) taxonomy of translation procedures. The study highlights that the translation choices made by Al-Monitor's translators were aimed at making the news comprehensible and relatable to a non-Arabic speaking audience, particularly in the US. The results show that the most frequently used procedures included deletion, addition, modulation, and adaptation.

In the same vein, Ethelb (2022) investigates textual alterations in discourses that how news media's institutional and ideological practices influence the translation of news articles. The research examines a sample of 63 headlines gathered from both Aljazeera and Al-Arabiya websites. This corpus serves as the foundation for investigating the textual changes, ideological and organizational representations discovered throughout the translation process. These changes, which might be subtle or large, aim to ideologically realign its message or linguistic focus. The study adopts a qualitative approach, comparing translated material from both websites. The research adopts a CDA framework to examine how individuals and incidents are portrayed in media texts. The study employed van Leeuwen

(1996) and Machin and Mayr's (2012) studies regarding CDA tools used in manipulating news texts, which are: personalization and impersonalisation, individualisation vs. collectivisation, specification and genericisation, etc.

In a similar vein, Al-Awawdeh (2022) investigates the influence of ideology in translation, specifically when translators were charged with translating news headlines from Al Jazeera News into Arabic. The research investigates at how ideology effects translation, taking into account cultural, social, economic, religious, and political values. The research additionally examines at loyalty, fidelity, and correctness in terms of the translator's ideology in Arabic news headlines. The results show that some translation strategies employed in ideological framing process like addition and deletion. The study also shows that some linguistic choices occurred during the translation process such as intransitivity, lexical and grammatical choice shifts of words and phrases as well as foreignization.

Another study conducted by Liambo and Triyono (2018), they study the influence of ideology on the translation of news headlines. They note that the ideologies of translators had an impact on the text's diction, grammatical structures, thematization, and additions or omissions. The research indicates that the implicit expression of translators' perspectives in their work influenced the transmission of meaning from STs to TTs. The research also demonstrates that the translation process was influenced by the translator's perspective and social standards, which led to the transmission of ideology into the translated text. The researchers point out that the translators' perspectives influenced the translation process, resulting in biased or inaccurate interpretations of the original news headlines.

### 3 Methods and Procedures

#### 3.1 Data collection

In this paper, the researcher selects five news headlines that are ideologically translated from Arabic to English on the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict, which has renewed on the 7th of October, 2023 until the end of the month of September, 2024. The data are collected from different news websites. The Arabic source texts are taken from: the RT Arabic website ([www.arabic.rt.com](http://www.arabic.rt.com)), the dostor website ([www.dostor.org](http://www.dostor.org)), the Euronews website ([www.arabic.euronews.com](http://www.arabic.euronews.com)), the AL MAYADEEN website ([www.almayadeen.net](http://www.almayadeen.net)), the

France 24 website ([www.france24.com/ar](http://www.france24.com/ar)), the Al Ghad website ([www.alghad.com](http://www.alghad.com)), the TIMES OF ISRAEL website ([www.ar.timesofisrael.com](http://www.ar.timesofisrael.com)), and the Anadolu Ajansi website ([www.aa.com.tr/ar](http://www.aa.com.tr/ar)).

The English target texts on the other hand are taken from: the TIMES OF ISRAEL website ([www.timesofisrael.com](http://www.timesofisrael.com)), the CNN website ([www.edition.cnn.com](http://www.edition.cnn.com)), the Iran Press website ([www.iranpress.com](http://www.iranpress.com)), the CBC website ([www.cbc.ca](http://www.cbc.ca)), the Anadolu Ajansi website ([www.aa.com.tr/en](http://www.aa.com.tr/en)), the Times of India website ([www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com](http://www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com)), the Ammon News website ([www.en.ammonnews.net](http://www.en.ammonnews.net)), the Gulf News website ([www.gulfnews.com](http://www.gulfnews.com)), the Palestine Chronicle website ([www.palestinechronicle.com](http://www.palestinechronicle.com)), and the Telegraph website ([www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk)).

#### 3.2 Data Analysis

To uncover and analyze ideological interference by translators, the researcher examined the Arabic source texts and their English translations with regard to word choice and their real contextual meanings. He then performed a comparative examination of the source texts and target texts to identify linguistic components that express a certain ideology. For the purpose of analysis, the research draws mainly on Molina and Albir's (2002) the translation techniques as follows: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation: particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition and variation.

The study draws also on Van Dijk's model (2003). He believes that discourse structures and social structures are not directly linked, but rather connected by means of personal and cognitive structures. Van Dijk (2003) asserts that the study of discourse connects among society, culture, setting, cognition, and discourse/language. Van Dijk (2000/2014) provides a triple relationship of discourse-cognitive-society model of ideology as follows:

- **Discourse:** indicates "communicative event" such as conversational interplays, written texts, and any related gestures, facial expressions, body movements, visuals, etc.
- **Cognition:** indicates all aspects of personal and social cognition such as beliefs, emotions, values, mental structures, and memory system, etc.
- **Society:** indicates both the local micro-structures and universal political, social macro-structures that are identified by societies and their

interactions, including control, inequality, dominance, and power.

#### 4 Findings and Discussion

##### Example One:

| ST                                                                                  | TT                                                                                           | BTT                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| المتحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي: لدينا أدلة تثبت أن حماس تستخدم المستشفيات أداة للحرب | Israeli troops enter Gaza's Al-Shifa Hospital, say Hamas weapons and equipment found on site | القوات الإسرائيلية تدخل مستشفى الشفاء في غزة، وتقول إن أسلحة ومعدات حماس عثر عليها في الموقع |

At first, the translator **added** the sentence “**Israeli troops enter Gaza's Al-Shifa Hospital**”. Then, the translator **omitted** “المتحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي” which means (IDF spokesman). After that, the translator **paraphrased** the statement “لدينا أدلة تثبت أن حماس تستخدم المستشفيات أداة للحرب” which means (we have evidence prove Hamas using the hospitals as a tool for war) as in “**Hamas weapons and equipment found on site**”. Next, the translator **transposed** the phrase “أدلة لدينا” which means (we have evidence) to be as “**weapons and equipment found on site**”. At last, the translator **adapted, omitted, compensated, particularized, and modulated** the phrase “للحرب أداة المستشفيات” which means (hospitals a tool for war) to be “weapons and equipment found on site”.

**The linguistic tools of manipulation employed in the translation of news headlines during the process of translation:**

##### 1. Deletion/Omission

The choice to delete (المتحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي) can enhance the credibility of the source of information. The translator attributes the information to an authoritative source obtained from on-the-ground operations, which can therefore increase the legitimacy and immediacy of the action. The choice to omit both (أدلة) and (تثبت) removes the certainty of finding Hamas weapons and equipment.

##### 2. Addition/Linguistic Amplification

The sentence “Israeli troops enter Gaza's Al-Shifa Hospital” indicates their actual involvement along with the physical action. This can provide a background information that covers a particular place and activity that is not explicitly stated in the ST.

##### 3. Metaphor

Although the ST employs the abstract (أداة للحرب), but the phrase “Hamas weapons and equipment” in the TT turns the emphasis to tangible evidence.

##### 4. Foregrounding

The example here is taken from ([www.arabic.euronews.com](http://www.arabic.euronews.com)). The headline is “المتحدث باسم الجيش

الإسرائيلي: لدينا أدلة تثبت أن حماس تستخدم المستشفيات أداة للحرب”, published on (November 13, 2023). The translation of the headline is taken from ([www.cbc.ca](http://www.cbc.ca)). To read the article of both the ST and TT (see the References):

The choice to foreground the term “Israeli troops” is to be in a position of actor who controls the event whereas Hamas is slightly mentioned regarding its possession of the “weapons and equipment”. This highlights the Israeli army’s act and discovery, away from Hamas’ claimed culpability and guilt. It clearly illustrates Israeli military operations yet underplaying Hamas’s hospital abuse.

##### 5. Passivation

The phrase “Hamas weapons and equipment found on site” backgrounds the Israeli troops’ actions and foregrounds the finding of weapons. This slight passivization separates the claim from the speaker, highlighting the evidence instead of the authority of the spokesman or military personnel. It also conveys a sense of certainty; however, it employs a nuanced passivization that distances the speaker from direct culpability for the discovery. This mitigates the accusation’s straightforwardness in the ST.

##### 6. Nominalization

The nominalization in the report statement “say Hamas weapons and equipment found on site” is employed to shift the focus from the idea of proving to the result of the action. The process of how the weapons were found is not clearly stated, causing attention to shift from Hamas’ activities to the result of the search. Thus, the nominalization is achieved by deleting the verb (تستخدم) to keep the focus away from presenting Hamas as the actor.

##### 7. Lexicalization

The lexical shift of word choice in the TT “weapons and equipment found on site” focuses on the tangible findings rather than the strategic implications of the ST, which alters the nature of the accusation and can elicit a stronger emotional response. However, the TT adds an aspect of factuality but lacks the emotional intensity of the metaphorical expression in the ST as in (a tool for war).

## 8. Loaded Language

Moreover, the phrase "Israeli troops enter" proposes straightforward and persuasive language, which might elicit an additional emotional reaction. Furthermore, the verb "enter" can create an impression of urgency and intensity of the action.

## 9. Vagueness

The modality of the phrase "say Hamas weapons and equipment found on site" is slightly less direct, to indicate the TT as a report, which in turn allows for some ambiguity.

## 10. Modality

As for the reporting verb "say" which adds a level of reported speech to the TT, possibly distancing the claim from the speaker, demonstrates the modality of the text. This may change the certainty the information is perceived by the audience. It also confirms the discovery of equipment and weapons, therefore establishing a factual perspective. Therefore, mentioning the reporting verb "say" indicates the information provided as a claim to reduce the trustworthiness of what is being reported.

## 11. Particularization

The TT shows the idea of specificity by providing specific details about the event location "Gaza's Al-Shifa Hospital" instead of translating the plurality of the word "المستشفيات" which means (hospitals) as being used as a tool that serves Hamas in the conflict. The specificity in the translation aims at deleting the generalization in the word "المستشفيات" as a plural noun, as well as, any layer of accusation against Hamas. It also provides details about what was found in the event location "weapons and equipment". These details provide the headline with a more immediate and concrete focus. The shift in translation occurred to provide more specificity, clarity, and reality for the target audience due to the mention of "Al-Shifa Hospital". Mentioning the particular hospital "Al-Shifa Hospital" can evoke a stronger image and perhaps a more poignant response due to its widespread

recognition. It may heighten the perceived gravity of the situation.

## 12. Presupposition

The presupposition in the TT assumes a clear and direct accusation against Hamas as in the phrase "Hamas weapons and equipment found on site", but with a subtle modification making the readers interpret the situation differently.

## 13. The Shift of Ideological Representation in the Translation

The TT subtly supports a narrative of Hamas as a militaristic organization engaged in clandestine operations by framing the incident as a finding of "Hamas weapons and equipment", therefore justifying the actions of the Israeli military in front of the English readers. Thus, the TT's subjectivity is more impartial. Moreover, by reflecting a militarized rather than a plain discursive context, the power dynamics in the TT are less concerning an official statement and more concerning the acts of the Israeli military. As for the second part of the headline "say Hamas weapons and equipment found on site" implies that Hamas is engaged in unlawful acts within hospitals; however, it is less assertive and softer than the use of (evidence).

The English headline shifts the event to emphasize the existence of weapons and instruments, not the deliberate "uses hospitals as a tool of war" which might help to lessen the ideological burden of the accusation in the TT than in the ST. The way the TT is structured indicates a report of findings instead of a guilt admission. This is seen in using "say" which suggests a degree of subjectivity that lets the reader interpret things whatever they like.

### Example Two:

The following example is taken from (ar.timesofisrael.com); the Arabic headline of the article is "الجيش الإسرائيلي يأسف لإطلاق النار "غير المباشر" الذي أدى إلى مقتل ناشطة أمريكية في الضفة الغربية", published on (September 11, 2024). The English translation of the headline is taken from ([www.telegraph.co.uk](http://www.telegraph.co.uk)). To read the article of both the ST and TT (see the References):

| ST                                                                                                | TT                                                   | BTT                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| الجيش الإسرائيلي يأسف لإطلاق النار "غير المباشر" الذي أدى إلى مقتل ناشطة أمريكية في الضفة الغربية | US-Turkish activist shot "unintentionally", says IDF | الجيش الإسرائيلي: إطلاق النار "غير مقصود" على ناشطة أمريكية تركياً |

The translator, first, **added** the **Turkish nationality** along with the US one that the killed activist woman has, specifically identifying the victim which is not present in the Arabic headline. Then, the translator **omitted the gender specification marker** by **neutralizing** or **generalizing** the gender that is present the ST.

This may produce a translation that is more impartial, less centered and unbiased on the individual's gender involved. At last, the translator **modulated** the phrase (الجيش الإسرائيلي يأسف) to be translated as (shot 'unintentionally') by omitting the verb "يأسف" which literally means (regrets), **reducing** "غير

المباشر وغير المقصود " to ('unintentionally'), and backgrounding "الجيش الإسرائيلي" which literally means "IDF".

### **The linguistic tools of manipulation employed in the translation of news headlines during the process of translation:**

#### **1. Lexicalization**

In Arabic, the letter "ة" which is pronounced as (tā' marbūṭa) in general is used at the end of nouns and adjectives to indicate and form the feminine gender to be distinguished from the masculine gender. In the case of the noun "نشطة", it refers to the role of woman in activism. However, the TT does not clarify the gender of the activist. The implication of the lexical choice in employing a gender-neutral term as "activist" might be identified as calling for gender neutrality, which corresponds with an ideology that aims to diminish the focus on gender in any sector or even public positions. Conversely, the omission of the gender marker might lead to the obliteration of gender visibility, thus diminishing the importance of women's distinctive efforts or difficulties regarding activism. This may be seen as disregarding the significance of depicting women's roles and accomplishments, a vital component of feminist discourse.

#### **2. Deletion/Omission**

The choice to omit the verb (regrets), the translator removes IDF's acknowledgment of fault. By omitting such emotionally charged word like "regrets" and presenting the event as (shot 'unintentionally'), this leads to producing gentler and more impartial language. Furthermore, this deletion aims to remove any effort to deliver an extra conciliatory, empathetic, or apologetic attitude presented in the ST. This deletion can weaken the qualifiers of justification as in ('indirect and unintended' fire), which in turn lessens the level of responsibility that may be portrayed as a critique of IDF.

#### **3. Passivation**

The passive construction of the TT that does not explicitly identify the agent accountable for the action (shot/fire), this diminishes the perception of direct action by IDF, thereby preserving a sense of direct accountability.

#### **4. Modality**

The choice of ('unintentionally') can imply the modality of doubt, since it does not imply any definitive assentation of reality. Thus, the adverb of ('unintentionally') between quotation marks can implicitly question the legitimacy of the IDF's action (firing). The reduction of ('indirect and unintended') to ('unintentionally') serves to lower

the level of expressing regret and weakens the justification of unintentional shooting. It also de-euphemizes the language used in the ST that states the definitive result (death of the activist).

#### **5. Presupposition**

The verb "shot" without being linked to the definitive result can lower the sense of finality, thus diminishing the severity of the event.

#### **6. Backgrounding**

By backgrounding IDF, the TT deletes IDF from its main position of accountability. This backgrounding shifts the focus to "US-Turkish activist" which is a classification that incorporates a more individualized aspect, perhaps eliciting empathy for the victim while concurrently minimizing the Israeli army's involvement, and lowering the sense of taking the responsibility by IDF. This diminishes the direct attribution and lessens perceived agency. Moreover, the reporting structure in "says IDF" incorporates evidentiality to indicate that the information is attributed to IDF as a source instead of stated as fact. This indicates that the information is a claim, but not as an absolute fact. The translator intended to lower the degree of direct attribution towards IDF as being the actor responsible for the action of (shooting). By doing so, the tone of the clear statement of regret and justification is shifted to a reported one, which can create a sense of detachment by which the translator distance Israel from the direct taking of responsibility by presenting the actual event as a report. This shift can lead to the readers' perception in lowering the action of (shooting) from an absolute truth to a personal, biased point of view. This shifts the declarative statement in the ST to be reportative structure in the TT, which can change the readers' interpretation of the event from a point of view to a report claim instead of an assertion of reality.

#### **7. Speech acts**

The phrase ("says IDF") adds a layer of detachment.

#### **8. Modality**

The phrase ("says IDF") introduces a modality of validity, portraying what is stated as a claim by the IDF, instead of a factual assertion, which exposes the interpretation for questioning or controversy.

#### **9. The Shift of Ideological Representation in the Translation**

The TT recontextualizes the occurrence as a sorrowful, which in turn generates a cognitive image implying less direct blame. The victim is the primary focus alongside portraying the act of IDF as "unintentional". The omission of feminine

gender specification may lead to the depersonalization or anonymization of the subject in the translation. This may render the activist to be as a generic, unidentified figure, obscuring her distinct identity as a female activist. This technique could promote an ideology that aims to depict problems in a more generic or global context, maybe to attract a wider audience that may be less focused on particular gender identities. If the translation targets an audience that may deem gender differences irrelevant in such situations, the translator may intentionally exclude the gender marker to prevent what may be seen as superfluous focus on gender. On the contrary, this may be seen as neglecting the acknowledgment of gender-specific accomplishments or challenges, which might be perceived as ideologically agreeing with a more conventional or conservative perspective that does not prioritize gender concerns. By doing so, the translator aims to neglect the cultural sensitivity as well as the audience consideration.

This choice would correspond with an ideological viewpoint that aims to highlight the contributions of women and recognize their unique journeys and difficulties in both public and political

### Example Three:

The following example is taken from ([www.arabic.euronews.com](http://www.arabic.euronews.com)) and the headline of the story is “الشرطة الإسرائيلية تمنع مئات الفلسطينيين من أداء

| ST                                                                            | TT                                                                                               | BTT                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| الشرطة الإسرائيلية تمنع مئات الفلسطينيين من أداء صلاة الجمعة في المسجد الأقصى | Muslim worshippers blocked from prayers at Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque for 6th consecutive Friday | منع مصليين من أداء الصلاة في المسجد الأقصى بالقدس للجمعة السادسة على التوالي |

The translator managed the ST by **modulating** and **omitting** the active voice phrase (Israeli police prevent) to the passive construction “Muslim worshippers blocked”. The translator also **omitted** the phrase (Israeli police) as being the agent, diverting attention from the acts of the Israeli authorities, thereby softening the critical edge of the narrative. The translator translated the Arabic headline by **linguistically compressing** the information into a more concise, direct and shorter phrase in the TT “blocked from prayers”, omitting details such as the number of worshippers, as well as, the explicit reference of Friday prayers. The translation shifts the focus to the recipients of the action who are “Muslim worshippers” as the affected group.

**The linguistic tools of manipulation employed in the translation:**

#### 1. Lexicalization

domains. It can be said some sources favor language that is gender-neutral to mitigate any biases, but others might promote for identifying gender to emphasize diversity or underrepresentation. In situations where gender equality is a critical concern, emphasizing gender may be more ideologically motivated, whereas in other scenarios, gender neutrality may be favored to prevent apparent bias.

The minimization of emotional language and the employing of reported speech indicate a more impartial story. This may attract foreign readers who see the conflict as intricate and multifaceted, rather than just hostile. The TT presents less background, perhaps limiting the reader's comprehension of the incident's severity or context.

The English headline is therefore modified by the translator to fit the impression of the incident as sorrowful rather than negative. This choice can fit with audiences who may prefer reporting that is antagonistic. Thus, this can indicate that the TT also aims to show an unbiased, euphemized depiction that is align with narratives that spread ideologies that are less confrontational in portraying the governmental activities.

” صلاة الجمعة في المسجد الأقصى published on (November 17, 2023). The translation of the headline story is taken from ([www.aa.com.tr/en](http://www.aa.com.tr/en)). To read the article of both the ST and TT (see the References):

The choice of the word “blocked” still implying the meaning of prevention, but is less assertive, specific and confrontational. The absence of directness and intensity of (prevent) diminishes the sense of the level of force and active involvement of the Israeli police than in the ST. Furthermore, it is softer and more vague that might refer to numerous of actions that are done toward the Palestinian worshippers, from the existence of a physical barrier to a basic refusal of entry the Mosque. The TT abstracts the event by emphasizing “prayers” instead of the act of preventing them, therefore lowering the immediacy as well as directness of the action. The translation adds a degree of ambiguity by not specifying the guilty party. The lexical choices in the English headline vary, indicating a deliberate effort to soften the narrative in the translation. This may be done with the intention of appealing to a wider audience with less political involvement.

This shift can serve to diminish the perceived severity of the Israeli police's actions by depersonalizing and decontextualizing the event. Furthermore, it could try to appeal to more people or follow editorial standards meant to present the matter in a more objective and less politically charged manner.

## **2. Deletion/Omission**

The choice to omit the actor (Israeli police prevent) can undermine the sense of agency of Israeli police from holding the accountability for their actions. This can, therefore, adhere to an ideological stance that avoids condemnation against Israeli activities. Thus, hiding the agent can lessen the evidentiality of the context and therefore depicts the scenario as less simple and maybe less convincing.

## **3. Addition**

The addition of "Jerusalem" can be of interest to audiences who tend to be more sensitive to issues such as religious freedom instead of to the intricacies of the conflict between Palestine and Israel. The translator adds "Jerusalem" as way of clarifying the geographical detail for the target international audience. This also preserves the mosque's universal recognition along with its great religious and cultural relevance. The translator, here, followed literal translation, but this addition can serve as a way of particularization to provide more background to the context and ensure that readers who are not acquainted with the historical value of Al-Aqsa Mosque. This is, in which, to preserve the conceptual value and weight of the mosque's position to the Muslims. The phrase "for 6th consecutive Friday" is added to clarify the constant aspect of the restrictions. This addition can suggest a repeating series of occasions and adds interdiscursivity by tying the occurrence with prior events, however it does not immediately relate this pattern to more political motivations. It may evoke a different emotional reaction in contrast to a single event. Also, the phrase could be interpreted as an attempt to create a narrative of systematic religious suppression while sidestepping direct confrontation of political context conflict. This shows using amplification strategy to underline the event's ongoing nature by providing a layer of background that allows the reader to grasp the situation better.

## **4. Nominalization**

The noun phrase "Muslim worshippers" shifts the focus away from the action itself and directs it towards the result, so increasing the level of abstraction about the individuals involved.

## **5. Passivation**

Since the phrase "blocked from prayers" is not translated directly, however, it encapsulates the core of the action as it is portrayed in the Arabic headline. This can be seen as a form of discursive creation as it reformulates the original act in a manner that is idiomatic and smooth in English, while effectively conveying the intended message. This emphasis may redirect the reader's attention away from the systematic acts of the Israeli police and towards the repercussions faced by the worshippers. This may so modify the portrayed gravity of the police's acts. Thus, this alters the emphasis from the perpetrator towards the victims and the event itself, perhaps diminishing the explicit responsibility of the (Israeli police) and instead directing attention onto the experience of the worshippers. It also can result in a neutralization of the political charge that is clear in the Arabic headline. Moreover, it is an attempt to fit the information to the expected expectations or sensitivity of the intended audience or lessen the straightforward nature of the accusation.

## **6. Generalization**

The English phrase "Muslim worshippers" does not provide a specific number and instead generalizes the group. The phrase classifies the national identification of the people affected. The shifts the focus from a nationality (Palestinians) to a religious identity (Muslims). This indicates that the translator adopted a generalizing technique to shift the information from a particular (hundreds of Palestinians) to a more general "Muslim worshippers". This lowers the particular political and national background while also making the headline more relevant to a worldwide audience.

## **7. Euphemism**

The word "blocked" employs a euphemism instead of (prevented) or (stopped) to downplay the perceived severity and the forceful implications of the actions of Israeli police, which might possibly cause readers to interpret the situation as less serious or confrontational.

## **8. Foregrounding**

The noun phrase "Muslim worshippers" and the reality that they were "blocked" in the English headline are foregrounded, while the agent responsible for the act of the blocking is backgrounded and totally omitted. The attention is redirected towards the subject "Muslim worshippers" and the result being "blocked", while omitting the specific actor (The Israeli police). This transformation converts an explicit action-oriented sentence's syntactic structure to result-oriented.

## 9. The Shift of Ideological Representation in the Translation

The English headline redirects the narrative towards a more generalized matter of religious freedom, placing less importance on the particular political conflict. It portrays the event as a part of a broader narrative of religious persecution, emphasizing the religious identity of the worshipers and the ongoing nature of the blockage, rather than seeing it only as a particular case of political conflict. The TT uses neutral language in an attempt to **depoliticize the event** by linking it with religious freedom and continuous struggle as global notions in place of addressing the Palestinian-Israeli matter. Thus, the English headline **generalizes the sympathy** by focusing on the continuation of the obstacles faced by "Muslim worshippers" instead of their particular identification as Palestinians. This is done by describing the event as the sixth consecutive Friday. The exclusion of mentioning the Israeli police and the emphasis on "Muslim worshippers" alters the discourse from an issue of authority and dominance to one centered on **victimization** and the right to practice religious freedom. By doing so, the TT **minimizes the significance** of the particular political Israeli-Palestinian conflict, avoiding explicit condemnation of Israeli policy, while also recognizing their influence on religious practices. The English headline adopts a strategy of **universalization** by replacing "Palestinians" with "Muslim worshippers". This technique can potentially diminish the particular political

### Example Four:

This example is taken from ([www.arabic.rt.com](http://www.arabic.rt.com)) and the headline of the story is "وزير خارجية إسرائيل: تعيين السنوار رئيساً لـ'حماس' سبب آخر للقضاء عليه ومحو الحركة عن الأرض"

| ST                                                                                          | TT                                                                                        | BTT                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| وزير خارجية إسرائيل: تعيين السنوار رئيساً لـ'حماس' سبب آخر للقضاء عليه ومحو الحركة عن الأرض | Israel FM calls to 'swiftly eliminate' new Hamas leader and 'arch-terrorist' Yahya Sinwar | وزير الخارجية الإسرائيلي يدعو إلى "القضاء بسرعة" على قائد حماس الجديد و"الإرهابي الأكبر" يحيى السنوار |

The literal translation of the Arabic headline is (Israeli Foreign Minister: Appointing Sinwar as Hamas leader is another reason to eliminate him and wipe the movement off the earth).

The translator **added** the term "arch-terrorist" which is absent in the ST. The translation is manipulated by adding and identifying Sinwar as an "arch-terrorist". The translator **modulated** the ST by shifting the register and formality of the language. This shift in register changes from a formal to a somewhat less formal tone, which reflects a different audience or communicative

significance of the event and present it as a more general issue of religious rights. The phrase "Muslim worshippers" is a more generic and broader classification of their religion affiliation than of their national or ethnic background. By **generalizing the identity of the victims**, the TT headline shifts the focus to a broader religious identity.

The English headline also refrains from employing overt **hyperbole** in the conventional sense, but it underscores the "6th consecutive Friday" which, although not exaggerated, nonetheless contributes to the event's significance and persistence. It can function in a manner comparable to hyperbole by amplifying the perceived urgency or severity of a situation. The **temporal framing** may be used as a technique to **legitimize or normalize certain activities** by portraying them as repeating events, rather than as extraordinary or newsworthy incidents. The TT's nuanced portrayal of continuity implies a reoccurring issue, using a discourse centered on religious rights while sidestepping the more politically sensitive matters of occupation and resistance.

The cognitive impact intends to promote compassion and worries within a more worldwide framework that suits society discourses favoring religious freedom as well as human rights. Focusing on the worshipers as well as the permanence of their suffering, the TT aims to attract more audiences who probably are not familiar or involved in all aspects of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

"عن الأرض", published on (August 6, 2024). The translation of the headline story is taken from ([www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com](http://www.timesofindia.indiatimes.com)). To read the article of both the ST and TT (see the References):

intention. The translator also manipulated the translation by assigning agency to the Israeli Foreign Minister "FM", who (calls to 'swiftly eliminate') Yahya Sinwar.

### 1. Lexicalization

Lexical choices like "swiftly eliminate" and "arch-terrorist" helps to frame the narrative distinctly. Thus, this adds a layer of interpretation that mirrors the translator's intention to highlight the severity of the threat presented by Sinwar. The term "arch-terrorist" is also a discursive creation that is meant to accentuate the negative portrayal

of Sinwar and portray him as a dangerous figure. These choices purposefully presents the TT as an issue of serious security concern gives a demand for quick action top priority above the consideration of alternative points of view.

## 2. Over-lexicalization

The prefix “arch” in “arch-terrorist” creates a discourse that dehumanizes the target and thereby legitimizes the use of extreme measures against them. It can serve as a deliberate attempt to heighten the emotional impact of the English headline. It helps in intensifying the perceived threat, thus enhancing the perceived urgency and legitimacy of the proposed elimination.

## 3. Nominalization

Through the process of nominalization, the translator removes the moral implications associated with assassination in the English headline, portraying it as a necessary and justified act. The nominalization, here, also aims to separate the readers from the cruelty of Israeli intention toward Sinwar by stressing the swiftness and urgency elements instead of its intention that is of violent nature.

## 4. Transitivity

However, the English headline intensifies this effect by clearly attributing the action to the Foreign Minister, therefore strengthening the authority and legitimacy of the state actor. The transitivity is employed to strengthen power structures by clearly defining the individuals who are in power and those who are subjected to it. Thus, the translator portrays Israel as a decisive actor, justified in its use of power, while Sinwar is portrayed as an object to be eliminated. This framing confers legitimacy to state violence by portraying it as a necessary and logical reaction to a perceived threat. The translator manipulated the phrase “القضاء عليه”, first by translating it directly as “eliminate”, then modulated it by adding the adverb “swiftly” to intensify the action which shifts the focus to introduce a sense of necessity, urgency and immediacy, which is explicitly presented in the ST. This change is supposed to concentrate on the result of action (the act of elimination) — not on the deliberate act of murder or assassination.

## 5. Modality

The phrase (calls to ‘swiftly eliminate’) can indicate a modality that delivers an emotionally deep sense of obligation and urgency. The verb “calls” suggests a command or instruction given by the Israeli Foreign Minister, therefore hinting that elimination is not an inevitable and necessary move. The high modality of “swiftly eliminate”

depicts the assassination as a moral necessity, thereby diminishing the potential for alternative perspectives or solutions. This aligns the reader’s viewpoint with that of the Israeli government, highlighting a narrative that emphasizes the necessity of swift and resolute action as the only viable solution.

## 6. Loaded language

Moreover, the phrase “swiftly eliminate” is a decisive and assertive, and conveys a sense of urgency that is in line with the ideology of instant and decisive military action, indicating that any postponement may result in heightened threats and dangers. The phrase “swiftly eliminate” indicates the idea of dramatization, implying that any delay may cause major harm, hence generating a sense of immediate threat. This dramatization reinforces prevailing narratives that prioritize security and prompt action above diplomacy or restrictions.

## 7. Addition/Amplification

The choice to add (‘swiftly eliminate’), the English headline lends a degree of urgency and seriousness. Although the phrase “swiftly eliminate” is direct, but it may nonetheless be perceived as a euphemism referring to (assassination) or (murdering), terms that may elicit higher moral opposition, thus softening the action. The addition of “new Hamas leader” indicates a renewal of threat, implying that the problem continues and that Hamas’ ongoing presence sustains the cycle of violence and conflict. This reinforces a narrative in which achieving peace is unattainable until the other opposing side is entirely eradicated, a perspective firmly ingrained in the sociocultural frame of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This emphasizes Sinwar’s present posture and might imply more risk given his recent ascent to leadership. This change in tone and purpose shows Sinwar’s identity as a leader and the immediacy of his threat, therefore transcending the procedural element of his appointment. The addition of “new” serves to make it explicit by introducing Sinwar as the “new” leader of Hamas, making the target audience understand the importance of the situation without needing any prior knowledge. The addition of “arch-terrorist” promptly places Sinwar into the global context of terrorism. This labeling implicitly escalates the stakes by positioning the situation as a part of a broader, ongoing conflict against terrorism. By doing so, the English headline strengthens the notion that Sinwar’s leadership is intrinsically illegitimate and

dangerous, therefore supporting calls for his swift death.

### 8. Explicitation

The term “new Hamas leader” in the English headline is intended to emphasize the ongoing threat posed by Hamas leadership. The word “new” in “new Hamas leader” highlights the recent appointment of Yahya Sinwar.

### 9. Euphemism

The euphemism in (‘swiftly eliminate’) allows the headline to portray the action as necessary rather than violent. It still conveys the finality of the action without eliciting the same emotional or moral response. This lexical choice of such term leads to the use of euphemistic language, which serves to minimize the cognitive dissonance that may result from endorsing such activities, so bringing public perception in line with the aims of the state.

### 10. Categorization

This term is ideologically charged and heavily loaded, thereby altering the reader’s perception of Sinwar in addition to his role. By categorization Sinwar as an “arch-terrorist”, the headline intensifies the perceived threat and may strategically associate Sinwar with other notable personalities as deserving of elimination, which serves to support the justification of extreme actions against him. of the country above other considerations. The use of the prefix “arch” implies that Sinwar is not merely a terrorist, but also a dangerous leader, thereby exacerbating the threat he poses. This helps to demonize Sinwar further and justifies the call for his elimination. By linking Sinwar to a group of people judged beyond redemption or compromise, the translator aims to stir moral criticism and fear. This classification presents Sinwar simply as an enemy warrior, therefore depriving him of any conceivable political authority and legitimacy.

### 11. Presupposition

The presupposition of “arch-terrorist” precludes any possibility of alternative interpretations or perceptions of Sinwar’s acts, positioning him as a legitimate target for elimination. This narrative serves as justification for the state violence and limits alternative perspectives.

### 12. Deletion/Omission

The translator manipulated the Arabic headline by omitting the phrase “محو الحركة عن الأرض” which means (eradicate Hamas movement from the Earth), but the phrase is linguistically compressed and translated as simply “eliminate”. The omission of this broader strategic intent is an important shift, as it concentrates only on the

elimination of an individual rather than the eradication or destruction of the entire movement, which changes the ideological content of the ST. This omission suggests a deliberate manipulation, simplifying the narrative and possibly avoiding the more controversial implications that advocate the eradication of a completely political entity.

### 13. Generalizing

The translator also managed the ST by generalizing the word “حركة” which means (movement) to “Hamas”. This change of emphasis from a general concept of a movement to the particular organization helps to ensure that the idea and meaning are more straightforward and understandable for the target audience. The proper name “Hamas” is a well-known entity; its substitution for the more broad word “movement” makes the headline more exact, clearer and recognizable. This intensifies the negative, aggressive connotation, reorienting the meaning toward an immediate and violent act to legitimize more aggressive military responses under the pretense of defending both national and international security. This also reinforces a social narrative that gives priority to the security and sovereignty

### 14. The shift of ideological representation in the translation

The TT fits with the global narrative of discourse on counter-terrorism, thereby increasing its resonance and engagement with the target audience. It appeals to the international consensus on fighting terrorism, placing the call for his elimination that aligns with the ideological stance within a universally recognized context of the war on terror. The notion of “arch-terrorist” connects cognitively with well-known personalities of world terrorism, therefore merging Sinwar into an already established schema of extremist and irreclaimable foes. The TT relies on a global narrative to convey the notion of negative other-presentation wherein terrorism is internationally reviled and those classified as terrorists are beyond the reach of humanity.

By stressing Sinwar as the “new Hamas leader,” the TT accentuates the contradiction between Israel and its adversaries. This establishes a moral hierarchy depends on this classification, wherein the activities of the in-group “Israel” are considered as protecting and legitimate whereas the out-group “Hamas” are innately harmful and immoral. The emphasis on rapid response “swiftly eliminate” also mirrors a cultural and political context where quick and resolute measures are often esteemed in combating terrorism, aligning

with the audience's anticipation of how governments need to react to such threats. Therefore, by stressing the demand, the language employed in the TT seeks to form cognitive frameworks around the ideas of terrorism and security. The TT underscores the critical importance of "eliminating" Hamas, aligning with a wider ideological viewpoint that perceives the conflict with Hamas as an unwinnable contest, devoid of opportunities for discussion or compromise. Maintaining international support depends on this framing, especially from important allies like America along with European nations who share counterterrorism first focus in their policy.

The TT attempts to frame Israel's actions as legitimate and justified reactions to terrorism instead of as aggressive or disproportionate acts, strengthening the polarization of the binary opposition between "us" (Israel as the defenders of security and legitimate actor) and "them" (Hamas as the terrorists and evil entity). The TT most certainly reflects the goals of those who aim to present the conflict in a way Western audiences would find more attractive. The translator manipulated the headline by customizing the content to fit the global counterterrorism discourse, therefore increasing its recognition and eliciting more intense emotions among the Western audience. Thus, this can reinforce dominant narratives about world affairs, especially the one that depicts the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as a result of world terrorism. The TT fits a worldwide story in which official actions against recognized terrorists are considered usual and usually welcomed.

The TT's discourse also sustains an international structure wherein nation aggression aimed against imaginary threats is justified. Moreover, this can be in line with audience expectations, which the ST does not quite reflect. By redefining the eradication of Hamas as a preemptive strategic need for neutralizing dangers before they fully arise, the English headline promotes an ideology that considers military power as the main weapon for addressing political and security problems in the area. This can be in line with Israel's previous dependence on military might to guard its borders and ensure its continuation in hostile surroundings.

The TT captures an international discourse that presents Hamas and its leaders within the context of terrorism, therefore offering a rationale for the actions taken against them in conjunction with a larger campaign to fight terrorism. This also

corresponds with a broader cultural discourse that emphasizes national security and the worldwide fight against terrorism, whereby nations often use it as a rationale for their actions against perceived terrorist threats. Western media together with its supporters especially reflect this viewpoint as conflicts involving Israel are often seen in the larger framework of the "War on Terror". Therefore, the TT makes use of prevalent discourses concerning terrorism, leveraging on the widely accepted global narrative that links people like Sinwar with threats to international and national security.

The way the TT frames preserves the current power dynamics, therefore placing Israel as a major ally in the worldwide war against terrorism. This raises the legitimacy of brutal actions against Sinwar by presenting him not just as an opponent but additionally as a live model of evil that calls for elimination. Furthermore, the TT not only mentions Sinwar personally but also presents him as an example of the wider threat Hamas poses. This negative other-presentation creates a clear, morally justifiable opponent, hence strengthening in-group solidarity. This can solidify the credibility of the suggested action ('swiftly eliminate').

The TT seeks to provide a cognitive structure whereby the reader recognizes the deeds of the Israeli government, which is presented as both justifiable and essential rather than hate, lying under both legal and moral responses instead. This reduces the possibility of criticizing both the moral and legal facets of these activities. This kind of framing generally encourages the viewers to support Israel's brutal responses. The TT, therefore, tries to justify Israel's aggression. The TT also promotes the narrative that shows Israel as a nation fighting itself against a developing constantly present threat. It mirrors and strengthens a societal order that not only accepts but also anticipates such actions. The persistent ideology of Hamas leaders through the media as "terrorists" who should be eliminated incites a cultural disposition of violence as the only solution, thereby perpetuating a cycle of conflict that is self-perpetuating.

#### *Example Five:*

The following example is taken from ([www.arabic.rt.com](http://www.arabic.rt.com)); the Arabic headline of the article is "الاردن سيتخذ الإجراءات اللازمة لوقف "الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على المقدسات" الصفيدي لبليكن: الأردن سيتخذ الإجراءات اللازمة لوقف "الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على المقدسات", published on (August 21, 2024). The English translation of the headline is taken from ([www.en.ammonnews.net](http://www.en.ammonnews.net)). To read

the article of both the ST and TT (see the References):

| ST                                                                                      | TT                                                                                | BTT                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| الصفيدي لبليكن: الأردن سيتخذ الإجراءات اللازمة لوقف الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على المقدسات | Safadi to Blinken: Jordan prepares legal files for action in international courts | Safadi to Blinken: Jordan will take necessary measures to stop Israeli attacks on holy sites |

At first, the translator **modulated** the translation of the phrase “الأردن سيتخذ الإجراءات اللازمة” as “Jordan prepares legal files”. The translation of the phrase “اللازمة لوقف الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على المقدسات” in the English headline is **condensed** to “for action in international courts”. The translator, first, **generalized** it to “for action in international courts” to move the issue from a specific description of direct mention to a general legal action. Then, the translation of verb “لوقف” which means (to stop) is translated to the phrase “for action”, which can be considered as a **near-synonymy** with the intention to soften the sense of urgency that is carried in the ST, thereby leading to a less direct implication in the TT. After that, the phrase “الاعتداءات الإسرائيلية على المقدسات” is completely **omitted** in the TT.

#### The linguistic tools of manipulation employed in the translation:

##### 1. Nominalization

Both “legal files” and “action” shifts the clear actor “Jordan” taking action against “Israel” to an unclear actor taking action against whom.

##### 2. Omission/Deletion

The choice of omission the phrase (the Israeli aggression) aims to naturalize the accusatory tone of the ST. By doing so, the TT distances Israel from the action (aggression) on (the holy sites). This omission also plays as another evidence for distancing Israel from (the aggression). By omitting both (the aggression) and (the holy sites), the TT uses a neutral language and secularizes the issue.

##### 3. Euphemism

The phrase “for action in international courts”, it can serve as a euphemism to avoids the immediate confrontation. This euphemism downplays the issue of conflict, an attempt to portray the situation as less urgent and direct, as well as, managed through legal measures. In addition, the use of euphemism helps in portraying the situation as more controlled with less confrontational tone, which may be intended to de-escalate tensions in the perceived view of the global audience.

##### 4. Lexicalization

The phrases “prepares legal files” and “action in international courts” position Jordan as a participant actor in the legal process. The choice of the word “action” introduces a sense of vagueness, as it does not specify the nature of the (action) or

the reason behind the legal preparation. Moreover, the choice of “for action in international courts” depoliticizes the issue and indicates a reliance on international institutions. It frames the narrative of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict within a legalistic and diplomatic framework, which eliminates the strong emotional and religious connotation present in the ST. The choice of the phrase “legal files for action” adds more details to the headline, specifying that the measures entail “legal files” to be prepared and addressed to international courts for action. It demystifies and narrows down the type of measures as a general concept in the ST, and specifies them to state the legal nature of the action to fit the legal discourse.

##### 5. Tense shifting

The shift in the tense from a future construction to a present simple changes the perspective of the ST from focusing on the definitive actions of Jordan to the process of preparation. Thus, the action of Jordan is portrayed as more passive or delayed, which is a deliberate procedure to soften the perceived assertiveness of Jordan. This shows a change in perspective from a future decisive action to an actual preparation action. The grammatical structure of the verb “prepares” is a present simple construction, which reduces the perceived certainty and validity, indicating a different degree of immediacy to preparation with less urgency of the Jordan’s response.

##### 6. Modality

The verb “prepares” presents a sense of permission; this implies that the actions are not authorized, but rather proposed. This shift in focus frames Jordan’s response as a procedural, not a direct action. Moreover, this transformation from a political action to a mere legal procedure may reduce the directness and agency of the action and its confrontational tone of the ST. This leads to altering the perception of urgency, urgency, and seriousness of the issue, and subtly changes the perceived agency of Jordan.

##### 7. The shift of ideological representation in the translation

The TT shifts the overall topic from a narrative of protecting and defending the holy sites to one of preparing legal documents. The TT introduces a power dynamic that recasts the depiction of Jordan from an active agent in a regional conflict to a partaking in the international legal process.

The English headline lessens the “Us-Them” polarisation by using a more neutral language, where the aggression of Israel is omitted, which helps in diminishing the antagonistic framing introduced in the ST. Thus, the situation is presented in a more balanced view, potentially making diplomatic engagement easier. The English headline simply follows a narrative that focuses on the rule of law and respect for global order, placing Jordan within international legality. This change in tactics shows a departure from the more emotional and provocative language of the Arabic version to one that expresses Jordan as a rational actor within its international community.

The deeper ideological shift in translation is to a degree self-reinforcing, it makes the norms of international society (legal and diplomatic discourse) present and less obscure compared with direct political confrontation. The shift in translation portrays Jordan’s actions as a planned legal framework, not an assertive, direct action, which fits the diplomatic narrative and international norms. Thus, the translator portrays the issue from immediate violence to a mere legal process that reduces the recognized severity of Israel’s actions, which may cause in change the reader’s comprehension of the overall situation. The social cognition in the TT has orientation to the principles of international law and diplomacy calling for legal action and peaceful settlements. Thus, the translation fits these norms and portrays for Jordan as an actor in the international legal system, not the regional opponent involved in a confrontation. The English translation transforms the socio-cognitive construct of Jordan’s actions from defense to one of legal process, which in turn distils and preserves different ideological and cultural norms. The TT suggests (legal action) without directly stating it.

The implication in the TT is ambiguous and open to many interpretations as well as avoids confrontation. With the phrases “legal files” and “international courts”, the TT frames the issue as embodying international legal discourse, not as a regional conflict. Moreover, the phrase “legal files” is of a formal, bureaucratic aspect, which implies distancing the narrative from confrontation. Thus, the shift in classification from “will take the necessary measures” to “prepares legal files” aims to reduce the sense of urgency, obligation, and firmness of Jordan’s perceived response. This potentially alters Jordan’s stance and intention in front of the target English readers. The translation frames the issue into “action in international courts”, which the translation allows the discourse

to be more appealing to an audience who appreciates the rule-based international order that predominantly exists in the Western legal systems. The English translation is written as for an international reader, especially in the Western world where legal/diplomatic solutions are sought over political/military ones. The shift in translation to a legalistic language corresponds to the Western way of dealing with conflicts as it might be viewed as more reasonable, and more cultured.

## 5 Conclusion

The examined news headlines show numerous known translating techniques including omission, addition, modulation, and transposition. In the first place, omission is the most frequently employed technique in the examples, especially the ones that can inspire intense ideological reactions. As for, the addition technique, in the second place, is employed deliberately to enhance the ideological influence. In the third place come modulation and transposition, which are common techniques used to change the tone and emphasis. Generalization and simplification are two main techniques that help to neutralize the conflict regarding ideologically heated news headlines. These techniques may replace more neutral or wide language with complex or politically charged language, thereby stripping away. This helps the translation not only change the headline's tone but also greatly influences its ideological implications. The most linguistic tool of manipulation employed and frequently repeated in the examples is lexicalization. it is the most common tool used in news media through using metaphors and words of strong connotation to alter the whole story, affect the perception of the audience, and let them react emotionally to the portrayed content. The ideological framing often establishes a “Us vs. Them” dichotomy in the examples, mostly via the manipulation of agency by emphasizing or downplaying elements to influence perceptions. After conducting a comprehensive investigation of the news headlines, it was noted that the translator may influence the content through the use of various translation techniques. The results of this study may be useful for readers and translators in realizing the translation techniques employed in translating news headlines. The results revealed that various techniques are used in data analysis, including omission, addition, modulation, transposition, etc. This study also shows several linguistic tools that can be employed in the translation of news headlines to manipulate the

text such as lexicalization, metaphor, passivation, nominalization, etc. Translators and experts attribute these translation techniques and linguistic tools to the policies of the news agenda and the country's ideologies. These results show a systematic approach whereby translation serves not only as language transference but also as an ideological weapon that reshapes the story to fit certain political or cultural perspectives of the intended audience. Every example shows deliberate choices made by the translator to add, remove, or modulate aspects affecting the impression of the events and actors.

## References

- Affech, A. (2019). The role of language ideology in translating news media: The case of the Syrian war. *International Journal of Comparative Literature & Translation Studies*, 7(4), 48–55. [CrossRef]
- Al-Awawdeh, N. (2022). The function of ideology in translation: A case study of selected Aljazeera news headlines translated into Arabic. *Ijaz Arabi Journal of Arabic Learning*, 5(1). [CrossRef]
- Al-Mashaqbah, Q. M. (2024). The influence of ideology on translation: A study of the Russia-Ukraine war. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation*, 7(8), 33–44. [CrossRef]
- Álvarez, R., & Vidal Claramonte, M. C. Á. (Eds.). (1996). *Translation, power, subversion*. Multilingual Matters. [https://books.google.jo/books/about/Translation\\_Power\\_Subversion.html?id=R1p5Q6l3iuQC](https://books.google.jo/books/about/Translation_Power_Subversion.html?id=R1p5Q6l3iuQC)
- Amer, M. M. A. (2022). Translation as rewriting: A case study of Al-Monitor news headlines on Palestine. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation*, 2(10), 120–134. [CrossRef]
- Ayyad, A. Y. (2012). Uncovering ideology in translation: A case study of Arabic and Hebrew translations of the “Roadmap Plan.” *Journal of Language and Politics*, 11(2), 250–272. [CrossRef]
- Baker, M., & Saldanha, G. (Eds.). (2009). *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Calzada-Pérez, M. (2014). *Apropos of ideology: Translation studies on ideology—Ideologies in translation studies* (1st ed.). Routledge. [CrossRef]
- Cunico, S., & Munday, J. (2007). Encounters and clashes. *The Translator*, 13(2), 141–149. [CrossRef]
- Eid, F. M. S. (2024). Ideological reflections in news translation: A comparative political discourse analysis of Israeli-Palestinian conflict headlines post-October 7th. *International Journal of Advanced Research*, 12(07), 1509–1516. [CrossRef]
- El Haj Ahmed, M. (2019). Uncovering political ideology in the translation of news headlines in relation to Palestinian-Israeli conflict. *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature*, 7(2). [CrossRef]
- Ethelb, H. (2022). Translating ideologies in Arabic news: Textual alterations in Al-Arabiya and Aljazeera's discourses. *International Journal of Comparative Literature & Translation Studies*, 10(3), 1–12. [CrossRef]
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Media discourse*. Bloomsbury Academic. <https://www.amazon.com/Media-Discourse-Hodder-Arnold-Publication/dp/0340588896>
- Farghal, M. (2002). Managing in translation: A theoretical model. *Meta*, 38(2), 257–267. [CrossRef]
- Hamilton, H. E., Schiffrin, D., & Tannen, D. (Eds.). (2015). *The handbook of discourse analysis* (2nd ed., Vol. 1). Wiley-Blackwell. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/book/10.1002/9781118584194>
- Hermans, T. (Ed.). (1985). *The manipulation of literature: Studies in literary translation*. Routledge. [CrossRef]
- Lefevere, A. (1992). *Translation/history/culture: A sourcebook*. Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/TranslationHistoryCulture-A-Sourcebook/Lefevere/p/book/9781138006645>
- Liambo, E. Y., & Triyono, S. (n.d.). *Ideology in translating news headline: A critical discourse analysis point of view*. [Conference paper or unpublished manuscript].
- Loupaki, E. (2010). Investigating translators' strategies in rendering ideological conflict: The case of news translation. In C. Schäffner & S. Bassnett (Eds.), *Political discourse, media and translation* (pp. 55–75). Cambridge Scholars Publishing. <https://www.academia.edu/3885760>
- Molina, L., & Hurtado Albir, A. (2002). Translation techniques revisited: A dynamic and functionalist approach. *Meta*, 47(4), 498–515. [CrossRef]
- Munday, J. (2001). *Introducing translation studies: Theories and applications* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://www.academia.edu/28900973>
- Munday, J. (2016). *Introducing translation studies: Theories and applications* (4th ed.). Routledge. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781315691862>
- Munday, J., & Zhang, M. (Eds.). (2017). *Discourse analysis in translation studies*. John Benjamins. <https://benjamins.com/catalog/bct.94>
- Schäffner, C. (2004). Political discourse analysis from the point of view of translation studies. *Journal of Language and Politics*, 3(1), 117–150. [CrossRef]
- Simpson, P. (1993). *Language, ideology and point of view* (1st ed.). Routledge. <https://www.routledge.com/Language-Ideology-and-Point-of-View/Simpson/p/book/9780415071079>
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1991). *Racism and the press* (1st ed.). Routledge. [CrossRef]

- Van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Ideology: A multidisciplinary approach*. SAGE Publications Ltd. [[CrossRef](#)]
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2000). *Ideology and discourse: A multidisciplinary introduction*. Pompeu Fabra University. <https://www.academia.edu/33452281>
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2003). The discourse-knowledge interface. In G. Weiss & R. Wodak (Eds.), *Critical discourse analysis: Theory and interdisciplinarity* (pp. 85–109). Palgrave Macmillan. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/9780230288423>
- Van Dijk, T. A. (2014). *Discourse and knowledge: A sociocognitive approach*. Cambridge University Press. [[CrossRef](#)]
- White, M. (2011). Cracking the code of press headlines: From difficulty to opportunity for the foreign language learner. *International Journal of English Studies*, 11(2), 95–116. [[CrossRef](#)]