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Humanities and Educational
Sciences Journal

ISSN: 2617-5908 (print)



مجلة العلوم التربوية
والدراسات الإنسانية

ISSN: 2709-0302 (online)

Bridging Ideologies in Translation: An Ideological Critical Stylistic Analysis of Yemeni Conflict Discourse*

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تاريخ قبوله للنشر 11/11/2023

<http://hesj.org/ojs/index.php/hesj/index>

(* تاريخ تسليم البحث 8/10/2023

(* موقع المجلة:

العدد (34)، نوفمبر 2023م

795

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Abstract

This study investigates how reframing strategies and linguistic aspects are employed to legitimize and normalize ideologically loaded narratives introduced by the Yemeni internationally recognized government (YIRG), with a particular focus on the impact of dominant ideologies and the translator's political and social affiliations on the target texts. Combining frameworks from different fields, the study draws upon Baker's (2006) narrative theory and Jeffrie's (2010) model of critical stylistics to provide a comprehensive understanding of the translation process and its management during conflict. Analyzing English-language materials translated into Arabic, the study utilizes source English materials, including news, reports, and opinions, from Western media outlets. The corresponding Arabic translations are drawn from media belonging to the YIRG. The study concludes that the YIRG's dominant ideology significantly constrains the political translation process during the conflict. This ideology is reflected in the reframing of narratives to align with the adopted ideology, encompassing the repositioning and labeling of participants according to the prevailing ideology. Moreover, textual choices, grammatical and semantic, influence the translator's representation of events, word choice, and pragmatic references to the opposing party through deictic expressions.

Keywords: Conflict - ideology - political discourse-translation



تجسير الأيديولوجيات في الترجمة: تحليل أسلوبى نقدى أيديولوجى لخطاب الصراع اليمنى

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الملخص

تبحث هذه الدراسة في كيفية استخدام استراتيجيات التأطير إلى جانب السمات اللغوية لإضفاء الشرعية وتطبيع الروايات المحملة أيديولوجياً التي قدمتها الحكومة اليمنية المعترف بها دولياً (YIRG)، وتسلط الضوء بشكل خاص على تأثير تلك الأيديولوجيات السائدة والانتماءات الاجتماعية والسياسية للمترجم على نصوص الهدف، لتقديم صورة شاملة لعملية الترجمة وكيفية إدارتها خاصة أثناء الصراع. استخدمت هذه الدراسة كلا من منهجى السردية لبيكر (2006) ونموذج الأسلوبية النقدية لجيفري (2010) لتغطية فجوة التحليل النصي التي تغيب في النظرية السردية، حيث تقدم الأسلوبية النقدية أدوات نصية أكثر توجهاً نحو دراسة الأيدولوجية علاوة على ذلك، فإن الجمع بين هذه الأساليب سيثري المنهجية ذات الطبيعة النوعية، وسيوسع نطاق تطبيق المنهجية على الخطاب السياسي المترجم الخاص بالصراع في اليمن. ولإنجاز أهداف هذه الدراسة تم استخدام نصوصاً باللغة الإنجليزية تشتمل على الأخبار والتقارير والآراء، ومأخوذة من وسائل إعلام غربية، في حين أن نصوص الهدف باللغة العربية مأخوذة من قبل وسائل إعلام مؤيدة للحكومة المعترفة بها دولياً مثل عدن نيوز والوكالة اليمنية، وتخلص الدراسة إلى أن عملية الترجمة السياسية أثناء الصراع تنحصر في الأيديولوجية السائدة، وتتجلى تلك الأيديولوجيات الحزبية في إعادة صياغة السرديات المختارة لتتداخل مع الأحداث الحقيقية وفق الأيديولوجية، وتتضمن استراتيجيات إعادة الصياغة هذه كيفية إعادة تموضع المشاركين، وكيفية تصنيفهم وفقاً للأيديولوجيات السائدة، علاوة على ذلك، فإن الاختيارات النصية، النحوية والدلالية، تؤثر على تمثيل المترجم للأحداث، واختيار الكلمات، والإشارات العملية للطرف المعارض من خلال التعبيرات التوضيحية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة في الصراع - الأيديولوجيا - الخطاب السياسي.



Introduction:

The term "ideology" has captivated numerous researchers, writers, and scholars, including Dijk (2002, 2003, 2004), Fairclough (1992), and Fowler (1991), who have endeavored to unravel its meaning and impact on texts. Ideologies are defined as "the ways in which linguistic choices made by the writers of a text shape a particular perspective on the events portrayed, reflecting their opinions and attitudes and thereby influencing the reader's interpretation" (Puurtinen, 2003, p. 53).

Dijk, (2002) introduces a comprehensive definition of ideology taken from linguistics, Marxist, and social theories as a system of beliefs, attitudes or knowledge "often referred to as social representations" which is based on the general norms and values of justice, equality, freedom, objectivity shared by members of particular social groups (p.17). Corresponding with this definition, Hatim and Mason (1997) define ideology as "a body of assumptions which reflect the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals, a social institution, etc. and which ultimately find expression in language" (p.218).

The link between ideology and language is notoriously interrelated. That is, ideology is reproduced by language (Simpson, 1993). The study of ideology has been strongly linked to the idea of reproduction. During the process of translation, there are some kinds of deviations from the original texts. The translators may enforce their ideologies in the translated texts due to the institutions they belong to. This issue is presented by Munday (2014), who examines how ideologies are reproduced and manipulated in translated texts. Therefore, translation is a rewriting process of a source text (Bassnett & Lefevere, 1992). During the process of rewriting, the producer tries to impose certain ideologies, carrying the target texts to different cultures with certain ideologies, attitudes, and beliefs.

Not only those who write the texts manipulate the ideologies in their writing but also those who render the meaning from one language into another do. Manipulation of ideology also occurs during the process of translation, consistent with many factors, including mostly the political and social affiliations of the translator, the translator's views and attitudes in the context of events in which the text is produced scholars (Hatim & Mason, 1997; Alvarez & Vidal, 1996; Schäffner, 2003). Translation, thus, becomes an intercultural transfer in which the translator becomes a mediator. Hatim & Mason focus on the degrees of mediation and the extent to which translators intervene in the transfer process, (1997). The transfer process is not simply the replacement of words with their equivalents. Translation is, as highlighted by Garcia-Gonzalez, "far from being an



innocent activity aimed merely at rendering faithfully the source text into the target text, translation is constrained by ideology" (as cited in Abuzeid, 2014, 1) that belongs to the texts' producers. Those producers try to regulate their ideologies in some way to be more accepted by receivers and, therefore, to be adopted by them. Thus, ideologies are produced, circulated, and then consumed to be reproduced again through the process of production and reception. The process of reception becomes easier when the text coincides with the language of the receptors. However, sometimes there is a need to pass those ideas, beliefs, attitudes, and views beyond the boundaries of the culture of origin, opening the source texts to new readers in a new or different language. Therefore, it has become a pressing need to translate those ideologies into many languages to achieve certain effects on the receivers, enforcing some views, changing others, spotting some issues, ignoring others, pushing them to adopt desired attitudes, leaving others, and so on. All those effects are achieved according to the degree of the produced texts' effect. The success of modulated texts is contingent on their adherence to the receivers' expectations.

Objectives of the Study

The study aims to examine how the reframing strategies together with linguistic choices are used to legitimize and normalize ideologically loaded narratives presented by the YIRG. It also highlights the impact of ideology and the translator's social and political affiliations on the target texts.

Significance of the Study

Translation studies has established itself as a field of interdisciplinary exchange, drawing upon and enriching various disciplines such as linguistics (Malmakjar, 1997; Luo, 1999; Ulanska, 2014), culture (Bassnett, 2003), and postcolonial cultural studies (Bassnett & Trivedi, 1999). Its permeability has enabled translation studies to forge meaningful connections across diverse academic domains. There are many benefits of interdisciplinary studies and all of them are poured into behalf of scholars and researchers. Among the benefits is the mixed approach, which will help scholars and researchers cover topics in more depth because they are considering many and varied perspectives from which a topic can be explored. This study has designed and tested a new combined theoretical approach to analyze this phenomenon within the tradition of descriptive translation studies. This new theoretical framework in the field has not been previously approached within translation studies. This study, further, offers a sustained textual analysis and detailed case study that functions as a



testing ground for both the applicability of narrative theory and the investigation of a sample of translated political discourse.

On the other hand, the selected data are unique in the sense that they have not been examined previously by any researcher as far as the researcher's knowledge is concerned. Furthermore, the choice of Yemeni conflict is not largely highlighted by researchers (Al-Bahri, 2021, Alshehari and Alsharafi, 2020, Monseus, 2018).

Problem Statement

Manipulation is one of the growing topics in translation studies but it still needs more studies to be fully developed and understood (Chinaveh & Suzani, 2015). However, the role of ideology in translation has not been adequately explored within narrative theory, with the impact of dominant ideologies and the translator's social and political affiliations on reframing narratives largely overlooked (Taher, 2021). Furthermore, this approach still needs wider applications to be improved as an academic investigative tool (Taher, 2021). So, this approach will be applied to diverse sets of data to be more observed, proving its validity.

Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to the translated discourse related to the Yemeni conflict caused by Ansarollah and the YIRG circulated in (2014-2022). The selected materials are also limited in the sense that they are chosen according to the purpose of the current study, to highlight how the YIRG legitimizes and normalizes its narrative within the reframing and linguistic frameworks. The methodology of this study is limited to the application of some framing strategies to examine the deviation in the translated texts at the textual level.

Literature Review

Various studies have examined translation during the Arab Conflict, including only a few that have specifically focused on the Yemeni conflict.

Highlighting how the process of translation is managed during the conflicts was remarkably discussed (Abdul-Ameer&Al 2019; Thawabteh,2011; Alzghoul, 2018; Rzepa, 2018). Investigating the Arabic translations of several English news reports on the Saudi-Iranian conflict was included in the paper introduced by Abdul- Ameer and Al (2019). Using Appraisal theory and Fairclough's (1992) trilateral model of critical analysis, this paper analyzed the English source texts with their Arabic translations taken from the BBC website at different dates. This paper showed how the translators drew on their



ideological positioning in introducing the events by highlighting the linguistic features of the translated news reports about the Saudi-Iranian conflict.

Thawabeteh (2011) shed light on the narrative introduced by Palestinians together with the Israeli narrative related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Through the analysis of both narratives, the researcher maintained that the translators took a greater part as the participants in the construction of social and political reality by contesting narratives.

Alzghoul (2018) highlighted the roles of translators and translations in elaborating, subverting, or undermining narratives circulated in certain communities and events. Using the narrative theory developed by Baker, the study provided a paratextual analysis of the number of titles translated from Arabic into English after 2010. The study uncovered the subtle framing practices used by the translators to recreate or re-narrate new narrations that may be different from the original ones.

Rzepa (2018) examined the interaction between the translations and retranslations of historical texts and the political narratives of the past with an emphasis on the role of translators. The data were the English-Polish translation concerning the portrayal of Polish-Jewish relations during World War II in Jan Karski's story of a secret State, especially the debates on the Holocaust and Polish-Jewish wartime relations. Through analyzing those texts textually and paratextually, the article suggested that translated texts could influence memory politics and national identity formation. It was noted thus that translators and publishers of translated texts could be viewed as political and historical agents. Such roles were shaped by cultural memories of the past in various national and historical contexts.

Baker (2010) examined how the translation processes of MEMERI were restricted by the ideologies penetrated according to the producers, emphasizing the role of translators in resisting and circulating conflicts.

Inspired by the studies mentioned above, there were a few studies (Al-Bahiri, 2021; Al-Sharafi & Al-Shehari, 2021; Moneus, 2022) conducted to unveil how the process of translation is managed during the Yemeni conflict. All those studies examined how the ideology changed the source text from a narrative perspective by adopting summaries of the UNPE annual reports, namely the Final Reports of the Panel of Experts on Yemen



based on Dijk's (1997) and Schäffner's (2004) approaches to critical discourse analysis (CDA).

Dealing with translation during the Yemeni conflict from a narrative perspective, Alshehari (2020) wrote an article entitled "Negotiating Wikipedia Narratives about the Yemeni Crisis: Who are the alleged Supporters of the Houthis?". The data used in this article were narratives constructed from English Wikipedia. Depending on the narrative model guided by Baker (2006), the analysis of data suggested that the neutrality of Wikipedia writers was subject to strict policies and regulations. Such things controlled the quality of the narratives they negotiated on Wikipedia.

The role of the translators during the Yemeni conflict was not absent from the researcher's mind. Moneus (2022) investigated the role of translators during the Yemeni conflict by conducting many interviews with ten Yemeni translators working in the field of relief and humanitarian organizations in Yemen to be the data for this study. The study concluded that the Yemeni translators have played an important role in promoting humanitarian work despite the difficulties and risks facing their work. Another study by the same author highlighting the role of women as translators during the Yemeni conflict has been conducted.

Building upon previous research, this study investigates the dynamics of translation during conflict situations. It remarkably touches on how the media outlets' translations are ideologically translated by examining translations of *Aden News* and *Yemen Agency*. Those translations are examined by translation and linguistic perspectives mixing both narrative theory and critical stylistics. Including linguistic strategies in the process of reframing will enable narrative theory to examine how the reframing strategies concomitant to linguistic tools are used to legitimize and normalize narratives presented by the YIRG, enriching reframing strategies with various textual analysis tools suggested by linguistics. Therefore, the result of this study will emphasize the originality of using the critical stylistic approach with narrative theory.

Theoretical Framework:

Building upon existing research, this study embraces an eclectic approach that seamlessly integrates narrative theory and critical stylistics. This synergistic combination empowers us to meticulously examine the reframing narrative in translation, delving deeper into the linguistic underpinnings that shape its construction. By employing this multifaceted framework, we gain access to a comprehensive toolkit for textual analysis, surpassing the limitations of narrative theory alone (Taher, 2021).

This fusion of analytical approaches allows us to unravel the intricate interplay between narrative structure and linguistic choices, shedding light



on how these elements converge to legitimize and normalize ideologically charged narratives. Narrative theory provides a framework for understanding the overarching structure of the narrative, while critical stylistics enables us to dissect the granular details of language use, revealing the subtle nuances that convey ideological messages. Baker adopted the narrative theory derived from the concept of reframing to highlight a translator's re-narration of the source text. Translators made connections that were not present in the source text. Moving to analyze the linguistic choices used in reframing source narratives, Jeffrie's (2010) model was included. This model would be used to enrich framing strategies by providing textual tools to examine how the translators used linguistic choices to reframe source narratives.

Framing Strategies in Translation:

Framing was the deliberate selection of some aspects of the event or issue to make it more prominent in the media text. Furthermore, it was helpful as a complementary tool of analysis, specifically, in terms of demonstrating how the same narrative could be framed in very different ways by different narrators (Baker, 2006). Among the framing strategies proposed by Baker are selection appropriation; b) labeling; and c) repositioning of participants. All those strategies were more relevant for this study in the sense that they focused on the deviation of narrative elements at the textual level. Additionally, those strategies would help us to understand how narratives were renegotiated during conflicts to form narratives saturated with the political, social, and ideological implications of the translators (Baker).

First, selective appropriation was the set of events chosen according to changes in some elements to make coherent narratives, whether excluding or privileging them. The process of exclusion and privileging happened according to attitudes that we shared as individuals or institutions, judging if those selective appropriations formed narratives to promote or crumble those attitudes. Second, labelling meant, as noted by Baker, "any discursive process that involves using a lexical item, term, or phrase to identify a person, place, group, event, or any other key element in a narrative" (2006, 122). Delivering names would determine one's position in a conflict. Third, the strategy of repositioning the participants allowed the translators to create distance or closeness between translations and readers and to position themselves with regard to the text they were working on. Repositioning of participants pointed out by Baker, could occur through the way that language was utilized to manage time, space, register, tone, and other ways of identifying them and us.



Jeffries's (2010) Model of Critical Stylistics

Critical stylistics is the extension of stylistics and critical discourse analysis, developed by Jeffries (2010). In this model, Jeffries introduces many tools that will help examine how source narratives are reframed by using some linguistic devices. Baker (2007) argues that "translators create connections which are not present in the ST and socio-politically reframe the narrative for others" (p. 165). The translators achieve such a narrative by employing several techniques, both textual such as lexical, semantic and syntactic changes" (Baker, 2007:165). Some of these techniques are ignored in the reframing strategies proposed by Baker's narrative theory. Enriching this theory will be supported by providing textual tools to examine linguistic techniques employed to reframe the source narratives. The analysis process includes lexical, semantic, pragmatic, and syntactic levels. At the Syntactic Level, the first tool describes actions/events/states through the choice of verbal elements. Concomitant textual constructions to the reframing narratives will emphasize how the translators try to influence, persuade, and then change the recipient's outlook. Within those textual constructions are verbal processes and choices of transitivity (Jeffrie, 2016). Focusing on the main verb in both Arabic and English languages, there are different processes presenting actions or happenings of the main verbs including Material, Mental, Relational, Verbal, Behavioral, and Existential (Al-Shujairi, Muhammed & Almahammed, 2015; Hallman, 2006).

The second tool involves strategically representing others' speech to amplify the producer's ideologies and perspectives, effectively reframing the original narrative.

Prioritizing information through passivation (foregrounding the object to direct attention towards the action), and clefting structure (moving some elements of sentences from their normal positions) are the third tool of this model.

The fourth tool is hypothesizing, which is accomplished through modality. Modality involves employing modal verbs and expressions. The modal verbs and expressions enable the speaker or writer to express his/her attitudes toward the world including certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity, and ability. Concerning modality in Arabic, Arab grammarians have not recognized modality as a grammatical category made to the semantics. Modality in Arabic (Matskevych, 2016) includes phrases beginning with "من ال". It is provided that they are lists followed by imperfect-mood verbs: a) Epistemic which indicates certainty; b) Deontic indicates anticipation, obligation, permission, and interdiction; c). Evaluative includes evaluation; d) Boulomaic; e) Alethic; f). Temporal.



The fifth tool is Negating. Negating is the way of building non-existent worlds (specifically narrative) to support and enhance an ideology, like fearing, desiring, or believing, for a reader. It evokes positive and negative reality (Jeffries, 2016).

There are two types of negation in English; morphological negation and lexical negation (Lasnik, 1972). However, in Arabic, there are morphological; e.g. "lm, la and lan," and lexical negation; e.g. "layse" (Dendane & Dendane, 2012).

The sixth tool is Enumerating and exemplifying. At the Semantic Level, this tool is considered the ideological effects of two related textual functions of exemplifying, which involves textual carriers including three-part lists and phrases suggesting completeness. These two textual tools are used to either represent a given list as comprehensive or suggest incompleteness to evoke the reader to think about adding other information to the list.

Equating and contrasting are the seventh tool. They are not only ways to enhance the producer's ideologies but also influence the receiver's views and stance. Furthermore, textual equivalence can be expressed not only through synonymy, but also in a number of ways such as apposition, whereby two noun phrases are used where one will be grammatically sufficient with each of them referring to the same thing.

At the Pragmatic Level, Implying and assuming are the eighth tool. In this category, the producer subjects the readers' or listeners' interpretation of facts and events to the readers' or listeners' implicit meanings (Wardat, 2017; Youssef & Albarakati, 2021). There are six types of presupposition in both Arabic and English languages (Youssef & Albarakati, 2021). The first is existential, which is the assumption of the existence of entities named by the speaker. The second is factive. The third is lexical presupposition, which involves using one word to convey the meaning of another. Structural presupposition is the fourth which refers to the assumption associated with the use of certain structures, while, non-factive is the fifth.

The ninth tool is representing Space, Time, and Society. Using general words and phrases to refer to a specific time, place or person in context is called deixis. There are three major types of deixis, personal, spatial and temporal. The first is concerned with the grammatical persons involved in an utterance (the speaker, the addressee). The second is concerned with the spatial locations that are relevant to an utterance. The locations may be either those of the speaker and addressee or those of people or objects being referred to. Understanding the spatial deixis is related to the location of the speaker. Finally, temporal deixis is concerned with the grammatical persons involved in an utterance (the speaker, the addressee). Arabic language has



five categories of deictic expressions (Al-Aubali, 2015; Mahgoub & Musa 2017) Deictic of place; b) Deictic of time; c). Deictic of social; d) Deictic of discourse; e) Distal demonstrative.

Methodology:

This study adopted a qualitative approach, which focused on narratives translated by the YIRG, with analysis restricted to the period from (2015-2022). The qualitative method was relevant to the current study since the researcher was looking at how ideologies affected the process of production by examining how the YIRG translated the materials taken from western media. What encouraged the researcher to adopt such a methodology was that this approach gave space for the researcher's subjectivity, considering his/her viewpoint as a focal factor of the research (Sechrest & Sidani, 1995; Mawell, 2021; Gerring, 2017; Sofaer, 1999; Seaman, 2008; Bergman & Coxon, 2005, Dowling, Lloyd & Suchet - Pearson, 2016). In addition, this approach allowed for the diversity of data collected from different or varying resources (Bekhet & Zauszniewski, 2012).

Data Collection

The data adopted in this study included English materials derived from political discourse regarding the Yemeni conflict published from (2015) to (2022). They consisted of news, reports, articles and statements with their translations. The English source texts were published primarily by many western online media outlets such as, the Independent, the Washington Post, the New York Times, the Guardian, BBC World, CNN, Reuters, the United Nations website, The American Interest, Inside Arabia, Foreign Policy and Al-Monitor. Most of these media outlets were not directly involved in the Yemeni conflict but provided reports and press materials. The Arabic translations were provided by pro- the YIRG outlets such as, *Aden News* and *Yemen Agency*. All the translations were reliable in the the sense that they were taken from the official media outlets.

Discussions

This section examines how translation worked in the environment of competing narratives by applying narrative theory to translated political discourse on the Yemeni conflict. It further presents representative examples, shedding light on the role of translation in shaping and circulating narratives during the conflict. In the political discourse translation studies, attention is paid to apply framing and reframing to explore the strategies of shifting and modifying the translated texts for specific purposes (Al-Hejin, 2012; Baker, 2006; Daghigh et al., 2018; Darwish, 2006; Dijk, 1988; Spiessens & Van Poucke, 2016; Valdeón, 2007; Gagnon, 2010; Shunnaq,



2000; Schaffner, 2004; Hermans, 2009; Al-Hamad & Al-Shunnag, 2011). Baker (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010), in the series of her works, pointed out the role of translator in circulating or resisting the conflict. Narrative, as defined by Baker, is a way to summarize personal stories or experiences by using linguistic and verbal utterances, starting with words and ending with sentences to describe events that indeed took place. These stories might be about people's personal lives, or they might be about public concerns, which could influence their actions and opinions. Thus, the power of narrative was put in its capacity to influence people's perceptions of reality and shape their attitudes and beliefs. Baker further emphasized the dynamic nature of narrativity and its role in building and developing these stories. That was considered one of the most important aspects of narrative theory.

Narrative Presented by the YIRG

The prevailing narrative, circulated and promoted, aligns with the ideologies, social and political affiliations of the translators. The narrative is that it has been fighting a coup by radical, religious, and old-traditional groups who serve foreign agendas like Iran. Through the significant coverage of events, the conflict is dealt with from the defendant's corner championing the religious, Yemeni legitimate government, Yemeni people, Arabic traditions, and customs. All the processes of inclusion and exclusion of texts are to serve their narratives, as shown below:

Analysis of Reframing Strategies

Selection Appropriation

It refers to omission and addition (Baker, 2006). The process of omission and addition are widely used, especially in translated texts that are dense with ideologies (Azodi & Salmani, 2015; Al-Awawdwh, 2022; Aslani & Salmani, 2015; Fang, 2011). All those processes are highlighted through comparing the source and target texts to unveil ideologically loaded strategies adopted in the process of translation.

ST	TT
the Houthi movement claimed to be addressing broad popular grievances, including the persistence of corruption in the government as well as deteriorating economic and social conditions Feierstein & Abo Alasarar, 2021).	زعمت جماعة الحوثي أنها تعالج المظالم الشعبية الواسعة بما في ذلك استمرار الفساد في الحكومة، فضلاً عن تدهور الأوضاع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية. (Yemen Agency, 2021)

The translated text above is included to reveal how the corruption in the social and economic conditions occurred during Ansarollah's rule. The



narrative adopted is based on the dominant ideology and the translator's social and political affiliations, excluding texts, which may interrupt his/her narrative, as shown below: To avoid discussing inconvenient issues such as the Saudi role in the Yemeni conflict, *Yemen Agency* excludes this paragraph from the translation.

ST: "The Houthis do not own the set of violence alone, obviously the Saudi-led coalition has borne its share of responsibilities as well"(Tadors, 2021).

Including such extract may lead to interrupting the truth of the narrative espoused. The support for the narrative presented by media outlets affiliated with the YIRG is not solely reliant on inclusion, addition, or omission within the translation process. It is also facilitated through a strategic labeling approach aimed at normalizing and legitimizing this narrative.

Labelling

Baker suggested that adopting a name in the context of conflict automatically implied a denial of the other, subsequently undermining the other's narratives and claims.

	ST	TT
Labelling	The problem is the Houthi, who have paved consistently recalcitrant ("The Guardian, 2021).	في ظل تمرد الحوثيين الذين أثبتوا أنهم باستمرار يلعبون للحصول على الوقت. (Yemen Agency, 2021)
	"Houthi forces" (Almonitor, 2021).	"مليشيا الحوثي" (Aden News, 2021)
	"Houthi rebels" (Wintour, 2021).	"المتمردين الحوثيين" ("تقرير ل صحيفة "الجارديان" البريطانية: حصيلة القتلى في مأرب بصفوف الحوثيين "مروعة بل فاحشة 2021").

It is widely explored that every reference to Ansarollah is accompanied by the expression of "rebel", "militia", "militia Iran -backed" and "Houthi movement". Those labels will become more meaningful when repositioning the participants.

Repositioning the Participant

This framing device involves repositioning the participant within the event, as observed in the translations from media outlets such as *Aden News* and *Yemen Agency*, which are affiliated with the YIRG. Both *Aden News* and *Yemen Agency* seem to evoke constantly negative direct references to the rival (Ansarollah), commonly regarded as a justified means to fight such an opponent. Within those negative references is the similarity between the



image created about Ansarollah and the Taliban movement. It is a reference that creates a tangible effect on the target receptors. The YIRG's message seems to oversimplify the complex ideological landscape of Yemen, drawing parallels with the Taliban's experience to warn of repeating similar outcomes. This reference is evident in the translated text below:

ST	TT
"Taliban Victory in Afghanistan Emboldens Houthi Advance in Yemen.(Inside Aabia, 2021)	"تقرير أمريكي: الحوثيون تعلموا كثيرًا من درس "طالبان" بأفغانستان ويحاولون تكرار التجربة في اليمن. (Aden News,2021)

The above translation focuses on the image of the Taliban that is preconceived by target readers as a radical movement adopting aggressive thinking, retreating from its nations. By repositioning Ansarollah in such a position, *Aden News* uses a nominal structure that is added to highlight a similar scenario of the Taliban, aiming to spread the fears of repeating the same experience in Yemen to legitimize its version of reality on the Yemeni conflict, delegitimizing Ansarollah's narrative.

Analysis at the Textual Levels

This section focuses on how ideologically loaded narrative presented by the YIRG normalized and legitimized through using linguistic choices. Linguistic choices are exploited also to float the ideological narratives presented by the YIRG onto the surface by examining its version of the source at the textual level guided by Jeffries (2010) model. Jeffries provides ten tools for analyzing texts, excluding naming, and describing due to the similarity between this tool with the labeling strategy taken from Baker (2006).

Representing Actions/Events/State

The purpose of examining transitivity is to evaluate how ideological, cultural, political, or theoretical factors influence the communication of a given process within a specific discourse (Dijk, 2003, 2004, 2008; Fairclough, 1995, 1992). To legitimize the narrative influenced by the dominant ideology and the social and political affiliations of the translator, media outlets associated with the YIRG aim to highlight their opponent as the one taking action, often by employing material verbs as shown below:



	ST	TT
Material verbs	human rights abuses committed by Houthi forces in Yemen" (Almonitor, 2021).	لانتهاكات المزعومة لحقوق الإنسان التي ارتكبتها قوات الحوثيين في اليمن (Yemen Agency, 2021)
	"mass indoctrination of the Yemeni people carried out by the Iran-backed Houthi forces" (Almonitor, 2021).	"التلقين الجماعي للشعب اليمني التي تقوم بها ميليشيا الحوثي المدعومة من إيران" (Yemen Agency, 2021)
	"....., launching instead, the assault on the government that is the basis of today's conflict" (Feierstein & Abo Alasarar, 2021).	".....، وشنوا بدلاً من ذلك الهجوم على الحكومة الذي يعتبر أساس الصراع الدائر اليوم" (Yemen Agency, 2021)

All the above material verbs (launch, carried out) that are translated into (تقوم، شنوا) reflect the attitude of the translator. The translator's stance is evident in the portrayal of the opposing party, Ansarollah, as the perpetrator of human rights abuses, atrocities, mass indoctrination of the Yemeni populace, and the instigator of the attack on the government.

Equating and Contrasting

Equating and contrasting can be observed by comparing and contrasting the vocabulary used in the source text with that in the target text. In support of the narrative that the government is engaged in a conflict with what they refer to Ansarollah as militia, media outlets are interested in finding suitable equivalents to reinforce this narrative. Below is an example to clarify this point:

ST	TT
"Since then Houthi forces have cemented control over a huge swathe of northern Yemen,....." (Tadors, 2021).	"ميليشيا الحوثي عززت سيطرتها على مساحة شاسعة من شمال اليمن منذ التدخل العسكري للسعودية في اليمن" (Yemen Agency, 2021)

What is intriguing here is the choice of translating the word "force" as "militia" despite the distinct meanings they have. "Force" typically refers to regular military units, whereas "militia" denotes an irregular military group. This distinction is evident in the example provided above. Floating the ideology and social and political affiliations onto the surface, the strategy of modulating the names is employed by collocating especially the names with adjectives.

Exemplifying and Enumerating:



Exemplifying and enumerating are closely related and it is difficult to differentiate between them. Therefore, the readers need to invoke “pragmatic inference” to identify them. The main difference between them is that when exemplifying presented in a text, the list is indicative; such as, for example, for instance, etc., while with enumerating, "the list in a text was comprehensive" (Jeffries, 2016, 164). Through using the two-part list, *Aden News* and *Yemen Agency* flourish their own version of narrative that implies Ansarollah' name (Houthis, as the other party named them) with qualities such as, “rebels”, and "militia". This point is clarified through the comparison between the source and the target text, as it is shown below:

	ST	TT
Two – part list	"Houthi forces" (Almonitor, 2021).	مليشيا الحوثي (Yemen Agency, 2021)
	"Houthi rebels" (Wintour, 2021)	" المتمردين الحوثيين (Yemen Agency, 2021)

Prioritizing

Yemen Agency employs prioritizing effectively to foreground material action, pushing the interest towards the doer to promote the most actions. Clef ting structure is used to disambiguate some parts, as it happens in translating the following:

ST	TT
("For too long the international community has turned a blind eye to Houthi atrocities (Graham-Harrison, 2021").	لفترة طويلة غض المجتمع الدولي الطرف عن الفظائع التي يرتكبها الحوثيون. (Yemen Agency, 2021).

Incorporating a relative clause to specify the atrocities effectively focuses attention on both the action and the doer. To provide a clearer understanding of the term "Houthi atrocities", the translator strategically utilizes a clefting structure, "the atrocities that are committed by the Houthis," to isolate and highlight the atrocities perpetrated by the Ansarollah.

Implying and Assuming

These tools involve presuppositions, implicatures, and entailments, which are employed in the target text to build the 'consensual' reality of their produced narratives. To assess how the target readers, comprehend the narratives influenced by the ideologies and the translator's social and political affiliations aligned with the YIRG, *Yemen Agency* endeavors to



prompt the target readers to presuppose the implied message. The translation below highlights the fact that there are abuses made by Ansarollah, making the target readers more aware of those abuses.

ST	TT
"Republican senators ask Biden's UN rep to highlight Houthi rights abuses" (Almonitor, 2021).	"المونيتور: أعضاء بالكونجرس يطلبون من ممثل بايدن في الأمم المتحدة تسليط الضوء على انتهاكات الحوثيين (Yemen Agency, 2021)

Negation

Maintaining the ideological narrative's sequence, *Yemen Agency* reinforces the notion of abandoning a political solution and the abandonment of arming YIRG-affiliated forces by utilizing the negation tool "don't have". The phrase "do not have" is not included in the source text. Such a tool suggests that the causes, including a splintered government with its allies' forces and insufficient arms, do not provide an incentive for Ansarollah to come to the table. This is clarified below:

ST	TT
"Indeed, the Houthis have little incentive to come to the table when the Hadi government and its local allies' forces are splintered, insufficiently armed" (Schenker, 2021).	"وقالت ليس لدى الحوثيين حافز كبير للجلوس على طاولة المفاوضات عندما تكون حكومة هادي وقوات حلفائها المحليين منقسمه وغير مسلحة بشكل كاف مآرب". (Yemen Agency, 2021)

Hypothesizing

To legitimize the narrative adopted by those who follow the YIRG socially and politically, *Yemen Agency* intends to exploit the modality to foreground its narrative when translating some source texts. This is reflected in the translation of the following extract:

ST	TT
".....the Washington believed the Houthis could and would play an integral part in any interim government agreed to through negotiations" (Feierstein & Abo Alasar, 2021").	فإن واشنطن تعتقد أن الحوثيين يمكن أن يلعبوا دورًا أساسيًا في أي حكومة مؤقتة يتفق عليها من خلال المفاوضات (Yemen Agency, 2021).

The modal verbs of both "could and would", which indicate the possibility and willingness respectively, are translated to indicate only the probability by including the Arabic modal "can". Embedding a modal verb in the translation introduces a noticeable shift in the degree of certainty expressed. Consequently, this exposes the translator's doubt regarding the veracity of the suggested concept (the likelihood of playing a pivotal role) or, conversely, signals his/her deliberate intention to cultivate such an impression among the target audience.



Representation of Other's Speech

This tool is largely used in the process of reframing source narratives. To add a touch of truth to what the translator narrates, the translator intends to include direct speech when translating the extracts below:

ST	TT
For too long, the international community has turned a blind eye to Houthi atrocities," wrote the senators. "This lack of international attention has led to a culture of impunity, and, as a result, the Houthis today are less willing to negotiate in good faith." (Almonitor, 2021").	وكتب أعضاء مجلس الشيوخ: "لفترة طويلة، غرض المجتمع الدولي الطرف عن الفظائع التي يرتكبها الحوثيون، وقد أدى هذا الافتقار إلى الاهتمام الدولي إلى ثقافة الإفلات من العقاب، ونتيجة لذلك أصبح الحوثيون اليوم أقل استعدادًا للتفاوض بحسن نية" (Yemen Agency 2021).

In order to substantiate the narratives aligned with a particular ideology and the translator's social and political affiliations, *Yemen Agency* meticulously presents the perspectives of other sources.

Representing Space, Time and Society

Jeffries (2010) relies on the model of deixis due to its importance. The importance of deixis lies in the information that it gives a particular interpretation of a particular utterance in a particular context of a situation.

Some of the diexes are relevant to the categorization of in- group such as "us, our" and out-group like, "them, they". Such pronouns are used to set the boundaries between the in-group and the out-group to emphasize that in-group members are those who favor negotiations, imploring peace.

At first glance, the pronoun "those" may appear ambiguous. However, its meaning will become clear within the context in which it is used.

Impact of Ideology and Social and Political Affiliations on the Target Texts

The influence of ideology on the translation process is largely discussed (Aleskandarani & Almirab, 2019; Amira, Ibrahim & Hadjira, 2021; Kaseh. Johnston & Sadler. 2020; Lopez & Caron, 2014; Azodi & Salmani, 2015). As it is known, ideology is considered highly important in a wide range of academic disciplines, including translation (Munday, 2013; Fang, 2011; Puurtinen, 2000; Aslani & Salmani, 2015; Al-Wwawdwh, 2022). Dealing with the ideology and its impact on the context of translation in Yemen, particularly political discourse, this study will open many prospects in the future by examining the impact of dominant ideology and social and political affiliations on the translated text.

It is apparent that translated texts betray the source texts to serve ideological purposes by practicing translation through 'framing' together with linguistic tools to reconstruct the source message to respond to the



target text's contextual and political needs. The previous sections provided large amount of evidences on the impact of dominant ideology and social political affiliations on the translated texts. However, the researcher spots special light on the major alterations occurred in highly loaded ideologies such as, headlines, introduction, etc. that they are not taken their enough portions in the process of analysis from one hand, collocating the analysis with the impact of ideology on the translated texts to be changed as it will be highlighted in this section. Within those alterations according to dominant ideology and social and political affiliations are the headlines and headnotes, as indicated by Baker (2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010), where the translator's interference seems to manifest itself in headlines, introduction, footnotes, etc. Applying such an ideological stamp on the translations belonging to the YIRG, it is extremely clear that the dominant ideology has spread within the societies. In addition, social and political affiliations significantly influence the characteristics of the source texts (Venuti, 2017; Salama-Carr, 2007; Krebs, 2012; Lane-Mercier, 1997; Pym, 1996; Amich, 2013; Cotton, 2016), either at the level of reframing the narratives embedded in the source texts or at the level of linguistic choices made throughout the process of translation. To exemplify how the translations are controlled by the dominant ideology and affiliations of the translator, *Aden News* and the *Yemen Agency* enforce some changes, especially to the headlines, due to its importance in catching the reader's attention, prefacing ideologically intended narratives like the following:

ST	TT
Taliban Victory in Afghanistan Emboldens Houthi Advance in Yemen (2021).	"الحوثيون تعلموا كثيراً من درس "طالبان" بأفغانستان ويحاولون تكرار التجربة في اليمن" (2021).

These modifications in the headline can be notably observed by manipulating the syntactic structure, such as repositioning the object to serve as the subject in the translated texts. This alteration shifts the focus towards the agent. This alteration shifts the focus toward the agent. Together with the change of verbs from 'emboldens' to 'learn,' it indicates that Ansarollah (the Houthis) is attempting to trace the Taliban's experiences and apply them to Yemen. This view is supported by the phrase "try to repeat" that is added to the target text. Furthermore, the word Taliban is parenthesized to be catchy for target readers.

Conclusion

Media outlets aligned with the YIRG present a highly ideologically driven narrative. This narrative encompasses the selection and exclusion of texts for translation, the labeling and repositioning of participants based on the



adopted ideology, and the linguistic choices employed to reframe the source narratives at the semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic levels.

Recommendations

This study will leave a space for further researchers to examine the influence of ideology on target audiences, investigating whether such narratives can alter their perceptions, attitudes, and understanding of events. It is recommended that future research delve into the impact of disseminated productions on audience reception, particularly by analyzing audience reactions to these narratives on social media platforms. Additionally, conducting corpus-based studies could provide valuable insights into the linguistic patterns and ideological underpinnings of these controversial translations. Analyzing large collections of translated texts could identify recurring themes, stylistic choices, and vocabulary usage that reflect the translators' ideological biases and the target audience's receptivity to these narratives. Thus, examining the reception of contentious translations in new media, particularly those involving ideology and power dynamics, remains a promising area for further investigation.

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