

**A Study of Political Bias in News Texts Translation
from Arabic into English**

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Abstract

The problem that faces translators when they translate Arabic political texts into English involves political, religious, cultural, and social ideologies. These obstacles are hard to overcome due to political issues relate to the translators' governments or other hostile countries.

Finding solutions to political bias in journalistic translation between the target language audience and the source language audience is challenging. This difficulty stems from cultural differences, ideologies, and political matters that generate ongoing hostility between conflicting parties, such as Palestine and Israel. Thus, the research problem lies in finding fair solutions to political bias in journalistic translation from Arabic to English.

This research aims to reveal the political bias in the journalistic translation process, identifying its various types while also limiting the reasons and impact of bias in translation. Additionally, it seeks to uncover the immoral methods employed in biased journalistic translation and propose strategies for minimizing its influence.

The model adopted in this study, Venuti (1995), functions as a translation model. (5) Diverse samples are taken from different Arab news agencies and translated by three various translators from different news agencies. Bias is discovered through analyzing five procedures: addition, omission, modulation, transposition, and equivalent one. The result of this study shows that the translators face political, cultural, religious, and social problems in rendering Arabic journalistic texts into English, and it also reveals that political bias is the highest degree than all.

المستخلص

المشكلة التي تواجه المترجمين عندما يترجمون النصوص السياسية العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية تتعلق بأيدولوجيات سياسية ودينية وثقافية واجتماعية. يصعب التغلب على هذه العقبات بسبب القضايا السياسية المتعلقة بحكومات المترجمين أو الدول المعادية الأخرى.

يعد إيجاد حلول للتحيز السياسي في الترجمة الصحفية بين جمهور اللغة المستهدفة وجمهور اللغة المصدر أمراً صعباً. وتنبع هذه الصعوبة من الاختلافات الثقافية والأيدولوجيات والأمور السياسية التي تولد العداء المستمر بين الأطراف المتصارعة، مثل فلسطين وإسرائيل. ومن هنا تكمن مشكلة البحث في إيجاد حلول عادلة للتحيز السياسي في الترجمة الصحفية من العربية إلى الإنجليزية.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن التحيز السياسي في عملية الترجمة الصحفية، والتعرف على أنواعه المختلفة، مع تحديد أسباب التحيز في الترجمة وأثره. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنه يسعى إلى الكشف عن الأساليب غير الأخلاقية المستخدمة في الترجمة الصحفية المتحيزة واقتراح استراتيجيات للحد من تأثيرها.

النموذج المعتمد في هذه الدراسة، Venuti (1995)، يعمل كإنموذج ترجمة. وتم اخذ (5) عينات متنوعة من وكالات أنباء عربية مختلفة وترجمها ثلاثة مترجمين مختلفين من وكالات أنباء مختلفة. يتم اكتشاف الانحياز من خلال تحليل خمسة إجراءات: الإضافة، والحذف، والتعديل، والتحويل، والمكافئ. وتظهر نتيجة هذه الدراسة أن المترجمين يواجهون مشاكل سياسية وثقافية ودينية واجتماعية في ترجمة النصوص الصحفية العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، كما تكشف أن التحيز السياسي هو أعلى درجة من كل شيء.

1. The Notion of Bias

According to Delgado-Rodriguez & Llorca (2004, p.1), the notion of bias refers to the absence of internal validity or inaccurate evaluation of a connection between an exposure and an effect within the intended group.

2. Types of Bias

Nicole Murphy in (2023) shows six types of bias which are the most popular biases: political bias, religious bias, gender bias, racial bias, racial bias, ideological bias.

2.1 Political Bias

"Political bias is a bias or perceived bias involving the slanting or altering of information to make a political position or political candidate seem more attractive" (Wikipedia). "Political bias is associated with media bias; it commonly refers to how a reporter, news organization, or TV show covers a political candidate or a policy issue" (ibid).

Jackson & Morelli (2007, p. 2) mention that most political bias appears in articles, reports, and news that relate to war or economic situations and political regimes.

In many nations, charges and suspicions of political bias are widespread. For example, a number of Americans feel that there is "a fair amount" of political bias in news coverage , and over the past few decades, accusations of political bias against the media have been made during almost every presidential campaign (Gross and Simmons, 2006, p. 11).

2.2 Religious Bias

Religious discrimination or bias occurs when someone or a group is treated differently because of their specific religious beliefs, as stated by Wikipedia, and as cited in Masood, M. (2022, p.3); Torrens (1999, p. 2) shows that the idea that religion is always right in cases where religion and science disagree is another widespread illustration of religious bias. Belief bias, defined as the "tendency to accept conclusions that accord with one's beliefs regardless of the actual validity of those conclusions," is consistent with the idea of religious bias.

An example of religious bias is seen in the United States, where Muslims and Atheists are the most affected by religious discrimination, as they suffer the most. According to Eckart, K. (2020, September 22), research from the University of Washington suggests that Americans identified as Muslims or atheists face religious bias more frequently due to their faith than Christians. This ongoing disparity highlights the need for greater awareness and efforts to address religious discrimination.

2.3 Gender Bias

"Gender bias refers to the systematic favoritism or prejudice toward one gender over another, often resulting in unequal treatment or opportunities based on gender alone." Ridgeway, C. L. (2009 , p. 142).

Gender bias, as defined by Ridgeway, entails the systemic inclination or prejudice towards one gender over another, often leading to disparities in treatment or opportunities solely based on gender. This phenomenon permeates various aspects of society, ranging from educational and professional settings to interpersonal relationships.

2.4 Racial Bias (Ethnic Bias)

Racial discrimination is defined as any act, practice, or belief that reflects a racist worldview, by dividing human beings into separate biological groups, and separating them on the basis of inherited physical traits, personality traits, intelligence, morality, and other cultural and behavioral traits, and considering that some races are superior to others. This is what Hadeel Tayseer Sharari shows in her article "The Concept of Racial Discrimination" (2022, April 26).

Racial bias, also called ethnic fanaticism, is based on distinctions among humans regarding their origins, color, and nationality. It is considered one of the deepest and oldest types of fanaticism, as racial bias causes destabilization of economic, social, and political structures. This is what Ruwaida Ibrahim writes in her article "Types of Intolerance" (2023, August 16).

As stated in Rogers (1994, p. 7), there is a racial bias between African-American students and Anglo students about the acts of discrimination. Children learn their attitudes toward their own race and ethnic group early in preschool years. They have many opportunities to see and learn prejudices from the media and from people in their homes, schools, churches, and communities.

2.5 Social Bias

Social bias refers to unfair discrimination against individuals or groups based on certain characteristics or beliefs. This bias can manifest in various ways, such as within healthcare systems where it contributes to disparities in health outcomes. On a personal level, social bias may involve discrimination related to ethnicity, culture, religion, or gender (Webster CS, et al., 2022, p. 131–137).

In New Zealand, for example, Māori people experience lower levels of healthcare access and treatment compared to non-Māori counterparts. Social bias permeates interactions within healthcare environments, affecting relationships between colleagues, trainees, supervisors, and patients, potentially leading to workplace harassment or discrimination (ibid, p. 131–137).

Social biases can be categorized into implicit biases, which are unconscious and automatic, and explicit biases, which are conscious attitudes and beliefs. While implicit biases operate swiftly and unconsciously, they can be influenced by positive experiences. Explicit biases, on the other hand, involve conscious awareness and can be challenged through deliberate efforts (ibid).

Social bias is a natural inclination for or against certain ideas, heavily influenced by social bias is a natural inclination for or against certain ideas, heavily influenced by factors like social and economic status, race, and education. It encompasses all aspects of human interaction within society and can detrimentally impact personal and professional relationships, leading to the persecution of certain groups. Prejudice harms individuals on personal and societal levels, affecting entire communities. This is what Fidel Speiti explains in his article entitled "Is Human Bias Natural or Acquired?" published in Independent Arabiya on January 17, 2023.

The notion of social bias encompasses negative attitudes towards others based on race, sex, religion, or group affiliation, expressed verbally or in writing. Simply put, social bias denotes prejudicial attitudes, the information is mentioned on (IvyPanda 2024, Jan. 4).

2.6 Ideological Bias

According to Smith (2020), ideological bias is defined as "the tendency of individuals or groups to favor certain beliefs, values, or perspectives over others due to their own ideological commitments or preconceptions" (p. 45). He adds that the French philosopher and economist Destot Tracy first explored the concept of "ideology" after the French Revolution in his book "The Project of Principles (ibid. P. 45). Gentskow et

al. (2023, p.1-2) note that ideological divisions often lead to persistent disagreements about objective facts in society.

3. Journalistic Language

Language of journalism is political. Language can be used to persuade, argue, inform and expose. It is not neutral. Journalistic language always contains layers of meaning that goes beyond points of view. Journalism strives to be neutral and objective, and linguistic analysis can help to uncover these strategies and pitfalls of this endeavor (Smith & Higgins 2020, p. 6-7).

4. Characteristics of Journalistic Language

Halliday (1989), journalistic language refers to the specialized language used in news reporting and media discourse. It is the language employed by journalists to convey information to the public through newspapers, television, radio, and online platforms. Halliday outlines several key characteristics of journalistic language.

Firstly, it tends to prioritize clarity and conciseness, aiming to deliver information efficiently to a broad audience with varying levels of literacy and familiarity with the subject matter (Halliday, 1989, p. 27). Secondly, journalistic language often exhibits a degree of objectivity, striving to present facts impartially and without bias. (Halliday, 1989, p. 56).

Furthermore, Halliday discusses how journalistic language frequently incorporates specific stylistic features to engage readers and enhance readability. This can include the use of attractive headlines (Halliday, 1989, p. 73). Additionally, journalistic language often follows a standardized format, with articles structured according to the inverted pyramid model, where the most important information is presented at the beginning, followed by supporting details in descending order of importance (Halliday, 1989, p. 104).

5. Definitions of Translation

According to Venuti (1995, p. 17) "translation is a process by which the translator replaces the chain of signifiers that constitutes the source-language text with a chain of signifiers in the target language based on an interpretation."

Generally, translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to other language Nugroho, (2007,p. 1), but Hatim & Munday (2019,p.6) Define Translation as "the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)".

6. Translation Strategy

In his work in 1995, Venuti outlines two translation strategies: domestication and foreignization. He suggests that the choice of strategy in a given socio-cultural context can carry ideological implications. Domestication involves the translator making changes to the source text (ST) to align with the values and norms of the target-language culture. This strategy aims to make the translated text (TT) "transparent, fluent, and natural" by adapting it to the target culture. On the other hand, foreignization aims to preserve the foreignness of the text by retaining cultural and linguistic elements from the source text, thereby replicating the effect of the ST on its original audience (Venuti, L. 1995. P. 24- 38).

In this research only domestication strategy and its procedures are used and they are as follow:

1. Transposition: This involves grammatical shifts from SL to TL, such as changing active sentences to passive voice or altering singular nouns to plural for generalization purposes. Transposition may indicate ideological mediation.
2. Equivalence: This procedure seeks to find equivalent expressions in the target language to convey the same meaning as the ST.
3. Omission: Although considered a misunderstanding of the author, omission involves deleting words from the ST during translation, often due to ambiguity or ideological disagreement.
- 4 . Addition: Translators add new expressions to the target language, such as honorific terms, to convey nuances present in the ST.
5. Magnifying: This procedure involves choosing lexical options that exaggerate the meaning of words in the translation.
6. Glossing: Translators add cultural, technical, or linguistic information to the translation to provide context, particularly useful for ideological texts.
7. Moderating: Negative terms in the ST may be softened in the TT to align with the target culture's sensibilities.
8. Label Translation: A temporary translation enclosed in inverted commas, indicating a departure from the literal meaning or a disagreement with the term used. This is the least utilized procedure (Venuti, L. p. 34-42).
9. Modulation. involves altering the form of the message by shifting the perspective. This technique enables the translator to imbue their target text (TT) with a sense of naturalness while maintaining the meaning and fidelity of the source text (ST).

7. The Source language texts (SLT) and the Target language texts (TLT).

The source language texts (SLT) are collected from Al Jazeera, The Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA), dw.com, Egyptian stars, while the target language texts (TLT) are from Reuters, BBC, CNN, Times of Israel, Haaretz, Al-Jazeera News, The Guardian, Time Magazine of Israel, Al-Jazeera, Middle East Monitor, The New York Times.

8. Data Analysis

SL text (1)

"أعلنت وزارة الصحة الفلسطينية، استشهد ثلاثة فلسطينيين برصاص قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي في الضفة الغربية"، (وكالة الأنباء الكويتية كونا - ٢٩ / ١ / ٢٠٢٤).

TL text (1)

"This morning three young men were martyred by the bullets of the occupation [Israeli] forces the Ministry of Health said" (AlJazeera News).

TL text (2)

"Three Palestinians shot dead by Israeli forces in West Bank, says health ministry." (The Guardian).

TL text (3)

"Three Palestinians were killed Thursday by Israeli fire in the occupied West Bank, the Palestinian health ministry said." (The Hindu.Com).

Analysis(1)

The Arabic SL text (1) is mentioned by the Kuwait News Agency (Kuna) on January 29, 2024, regarding the Palestine-Israel war in October 2023.

The TL text 1 translator, of Aljazeera News Agency, adopts equivalent expressions. Such as "martyrdom, occupation, and Israeli forces" for the Arabic expressions "الاحتلال", "استشهد", and "قوات". The term "martyrdom" is a religious concept; it reflects the translator's Islamic ideology. The translator conveys the SL text accurately to the TL text using an equivalent procedure that does not create any type of bias. She / he is also so faithful to the SL text, and he or she does not show any sort of manipulation to the original text. The translator is committed to translation ethics.

The translator of TL text 2 is one of the Guardian translators. S/he follows domestication strategy and uses the expression "shot dead" for the Arabic concept "استشهد" in which he modulates the expression "martyrdom" into "shot dead" to be suitable for the audience of the target language and to make his translation fits with the

ideology and the authority system of the guardian. The use of “modulation” strategy leads to political bias because it changes the meaning of the expression “martyrdom” from its spiritual meaning into just normal killing. This translated text displays the translator's tendency towards his/her social and religious ideology, and doing this type of translation makes the translator commit religious bias for Israel and reflects that the translator is unfaithful to the SL text.

The TL text 3 translator, the Hindu Co., behaves the same as that of the Guardian translator; he adopts modulation strategy. He changes the term “استشهاد” into “killed.”. This type of manipulation of the SL text alters the meaning of the original text and the connotative meaning of the term “martyrdom.”. The translator of the Hindu Co. makes a mistake because he replaces the SL expression within an expression that is not intended in the SL text. The bias that s/he has committed is because of his/ her culture, represented by the environment in which the translator lives, the translator's religious doctrine, and because of the ownership of the institution in which the translator works in. Using this type of strategy of “modulation” and manipulation with the SL text leads to an obvious religious bias for the translator. All the evidence mentioned in the target text shows that the translator is not faithful to the source text.

The text	Strategy	unbiased Biased/	Type of bias / Neutral	Appropriate/ inappropriate
SLT 1	-----	biased	Political	inappropriate
TLT1	Equivalence	unbiased	Neutral	appropriate
TLT 2	modulation	biased	Political and social	inappropriate
TLT 3	modulation	biased	religious	Inappropriate

SL text (2)

"أفادت السلطات التابعة لحماس سقوط مئات القتلى والجرحى في ضربة جوية إسرائيلية على مستشفى بمدينة غزة، فيما نفى الجيش الإسرائيلي مسؤوليته وقال إن "حركة الجهاد الإسلامي مسؤولة عن الهجوم الصاروخي الفاضل الذي أصاب المستشفى". (dw.com,2023 ,Oct. 17)

TL text (1)

“According to intelligence information from a number of sources we have, Islamic Jihad terrorist organization is responsible for the failed rocket launch that hit the hospital.” (Time Magazine of Israel).

TL text (2)

“The Israel Defense Forces has “categorically” denied any involvement in the hospital attack, blaming instead a “failed rocket launch” by the Palestinian Islamic Jihad group, a rival Islamist militant group in Gaza.” (CNN News).

TL text (3)

“Israel's military denied responsibility for the bombing, saying military intelligence suggested the hospital was hit by a failed rocket launch by the enclave's Palestinian Islamic Jihad military group.” (Reuters 17 October 2023).

Analysis(2)

The Arabic SL text (2) is mentioned on DW.com on October 17, 2023, regarding the casualties from a hospital in Gaza bombed by Israeli warplanes.

The translator of TL 1 uses the strategy of domestication in which biases for Israel by employing the expression "Islamic Jihad terrorist organization," as an equivalent for the Arabic expression حركة الجهاد الإسلامي. She / he utilizes "substitution" procedure, which introduces bias because he alters the expression حركة الجهاد الإسلامي with an expression that is completely the opposite of it and does not exist in the SL text. The type of bias is a political as well as religious bias. The bias is caused by the translator's method that she / he follows in translating the event, associating the term "terrorist organization" with the group mentioned. The way of achieving bias is by using loaded language, such as "terrorist organization," which carries a negative connotation in the target language. The translator appears to manipulate the information by using biased language. This manipulation suggests a lack of faithfulness to the original text.

The bias expression used by the translator of TL text 2 is the choice of the word "blaming" and referring and "the Palestinian Islamic Jihad group" to the Palestinian resistance movement Hamas as a "militant group" which carry out a hostile connotation in TL. It is perceived as biased depending on the context and intent behind the designation. The translator uses "addition" and "substitution" strategy implicitly and explicitly, implicitly she / he adds the expression "blaming" and explicitly the translator uses the phrase "militant group" and "the Palestinian Islamic Jihad group" instead of the " Palestinian resistance movement Hamas". The bias achieved in the target language is

attributed to religious ideological factors, as it reflects a perspective favoring or aligning with the Israeli narrative over the Palestinian one. The bias is achieved through the selective use of language that casts doubt on one party's denial while emphasizing the accusation against another party. The translator appears to be leaning towards manipulation rather than fidelity.

Bias Expression in TL text 3 refers to Hamas as a "militant group" instead of a "resistance movement". It introduced bias by framing Hamas solely within a militaristic context rather than acknowledging its broader social and political roles. The translator employs domestication strategy she / he uses the "addition" procedure which is the implicit use of the term "blaming" when attributing responsibility to the Palestinian Islamic Jihad military forces suggests a certain skepticism or doubt regarding their involvement, potentially influencing the reader's perception and the translator also uses the strategy of domestication and the procedure "substitution" of the term "Palestinian Islamic Jihad military group" instead of directly translating the organization's name, can introduce bias by downplaying the significance or legitimacy of the Palestinian and treating them as hostile distinct entity. The bias introduced in the target language text is stemmed from political, cultural and ideological factors, reflecting a perspective that aligns with the Israeli narrative over the Palestinian one, possibly influenced by societal or institutional biases. The bias is achieved through the selection of language and framing of the text, such as using terms like "militant group" and "blaming," as well as the choice of domestication to downplay the significance of certain groups. The translator's alterations in the target language text, such as using "militant group" for Hamas and employing domestication for Palestinian Islamic Jihad, suggest a departure from strict fidelity to the source text. These changes contribute to a narrative that may favor one side over the other, indicating a lack of faithfulness to impartial translation. Therefore, the translator appears to be more manipulative than faithful.

The text	Strategy	unbiased / Biased/	Type of bias / Neutral	Appropriate/ inappropriate
SLT 2	-----	biased	political	inappropriate
TLT1	addition	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate
TLT 2	addition	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate

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TLT 3	addition	biased	Political and cultural	inappropriate
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SL text (3)

"الهجوم أسفر عن مقتل ما لا يقل عن 1400 إسرائيلي بما في ذلك 260 شخصًا في مهرجان رعيم الموسيقي.
(نجوم مصرية).

TL text (1)

"On the morning of 7 October, waves of Hamas gunmen stormed across Gaza's border into Israel, killing more than 1,200 people." (BBC News).

TL text (2)

"Hamas launched a major assault including the music festival. At least 200 Israelis have been confirmed killed and over 1,400 wounded by Saturday evening.

The Times of Israel." (March 28, 2024).

TL text (3) "Gaza-based militant group launched a devastating attack on Israel early October 7, leaving at least 1,400 dead." (CNN US).

Analysis(3)

The Arabic SL text (3) discusses the Israeli soldiers killed during the Palestine-Israel conflict in October 2023, as well as the casualties at the Ra'im music festival, according to the Egyptian Stars press.

The bias expression used by the TLT 1 translator is substitution strategy through altering the number of people killed in Israel from 1400 into 1200 in which the original mentioned number is 1400, while the translated mentioned number is only 1200, thus downplaying the severity of the situation. The translator employs two strategies, namely; modulation and omission. Modulation involves altering the number of dead people, while omission entails leaving out certain information. Both modulation and omission strategies lead to bias in the target language. By changing the number of casualties and omitting details, the translator manipulates the information to convey a particular perspective. The bias achieved in the TL is political. The cause of this political bias is attributed to religious and social effects. In this case, the translator's bias is stemmed from a perspective that seeks to downplay or mitigate the impact of the

described events. The translator achieves bias by selectively altering the number of casualties (modulation) and omitting information (omission). These tactics serve to manipulate the reader's perception of the situation described in the original text. Based on the analysis, the translator appears to be unfaithful to the source language text. By employing modulation and omission strategies, the translator distorts the original message, indicating a lack of fidelity. Instead of providing an accurate rendition of the source text, the translator allows personal or ideological biases to influence the translation process. Thus, the translator can be characterized as manipulative rather than faithful.

The bias expression experienced by the translator of TL text 2 is a modulation through altering the number of killed people mentioned in the Times of Israel article. While the original source mentions 1400 killed individuals, including 260 from the Rmeem Festival, the translated version mentions only 1200 individuals. The translator employs two strategies; these are: omission and modulation. Omission involves leaving out information, such as the deaths related to the Rmeem Festival, while modulation involves altering the number of killed individuals. Both omission and modulation strategies lead to bias in the target language text. By omitting certain deaths and modifying the overall casualty count. The translator manipulates the narrative presented in the translation. The bias achieved in the TL is political. The cause of this bias is attributed to ideology, specifically cultural, social and religious doctrine. The conflict described involves opposing regimes and religious entities (Islam against Jews), contributing to the political bias in the translation. The translator achieves bias by omitting the deaths related to the Rmeem Festival and modulating the total number of casualties from 1400 to 1200. These tactics serve to downplay the severity of the situation and manipulate the reader's perception. Based on the analysis, the translator appears unfaithful to the source language text. By employing omission and modulation strategies, the translator distorts the original message, indicating a lack of fidelity. The translator's actions suggest manipulation rather than faithfulness to the source material.

The biased expression used by the CNN translator of TL text 3 is showed in the expression "militant group". She / he refers to Hamas resistance movement as a "group" to diminish Hamas's role and implicitly suggest that Hamas resistance movement is illegitimate. The translator fails to mention that 260 of the deceased are attending the Ra'im Music Festival. The translator employs both omission and addition strategies, omitting "260 people of Ra'im music festival" while adding the expression "militant

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group". These two strategies result in bias in the target language (TL) text. The ideology influencing the translator is be social and cultural, leading to such political bias. The bias arises from the addition of the term "militant group" and the omission of the Ra'im music festival casualties. The addition of an expression absent in the source language (SL) text and the exclusion of the Ra'im music festival victims indicate that the translator is unfaithful to the SL text.

The text	Strategy	unbiased Biased/	Type of bias / Neutral	Appropriate/ inappropriate
SLT 3	-----	unbiased	neutral	appropriate
TLT1	Modulation and omission	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate
TLT 2	Modulation and omission	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate
TLT 3	Omission and addition	biased	Political and cultural	inappropriate

SL text (4)

"أعلن المكتب الإعلامي الحكومي في قطاع غزة أمس الأحد أن الجيش الإسرائيلي هدم أكثر من 61% من منازل القطاع." (الجزيرة).

TL text (1)

"The government media office in the Gaza Strip announced yesterday, Sunday, that the Israeli army demolished more than 61% of the homes in the Strip." (Al-Jazeera).

TL text (2)

"Its latest updates say that at least 60% of homes or housing units in Gaza have been destroyed or damaged." (BBC News).

TL text (3)

"At least 33 controlled demolitions have destroyed hundreds of building including mosques , schools and entire sections of residential neighborhood since November." (New York Times).

Analysis(4)

The Arabic SL text (4) presented by the government media office in Gaza Strip and is covered by Al-Jazeera is about destroying building in Gaza.

The translation of TL text 1 seems to be neutral, without any apparent bias introduced by the translator, who appears to use equivalent expressions that convey the intended meaning accurately from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), ensuring the true meaning is maintained. The strategy of equivalence used doesn't seem to introduce bias, and the translation remains faithful to the original text. No explicit bias is detected in the translated text, and there doesn't appear to be any bias that needs to be rectified in this translation. The translator seems to maintain fidelity to the source language text (SL), as the translation accurately conveys the content and tone without distorting the message. Overall, the translation appears to be unbiased and faithful to the original text.

TL text 2 shows bias expression identified is the substitution of the verb "say" with "announce" and the use of the passive voice to hide the subject, potentially to mitigate negative perceptions about Israel's actions. These strategies, including “modulation and transposition” represented by changing "announce" to "say" and the transformation of active voice into passive voice, lead to bias by potentially influencing the interpretation of the events portrayed in the translation. The type of bias observed is political bias, potentially influenced by religious biases stemming from ideologies supporting Israel. Bias is achieved through “modulation”, altering the expression "announce" to "say," and changing the sentence structure from active to passive voice. Consequently, the translator appears to be less faithful to the source language (SL) text due to manipulation, introducing bias into the translation process. In summary, the analysis suggests that the translation exhibits bias, particularly through the manipulation of language and sentence structure to potentially portray Israel in a more favorable light.

The New York Times translator of the TL text 3 introduces bias by substituting "33 demolitions" for "61%" of the homes in the Gaza Strip and including the phrase "mosques and schools" in the TL text. Additionally, the translator alters the sentence structure from active to passive voice. These modifications exemplify the "addition" strategy employed by the translator, ultimately leading to bias. The type of bias exhibited is primarily political, potentially influenced by cultural Christian ideology, as well as institutional factors where the translator operates. The bias is achieved through

the "addition" made by the translator in the TL text. However, this manipulation of the TL text indicates a lack of fidelity to the source language text.

The text	Strategy	unbiased Biased/	Type of bias / Neutral	Appropriate/ inappropriate
SLT 4	-----	unbiased	neutral	appropriate
TLT 1	equivalence	unbiased	neutral	appropriate
TLT 2	Modulation and transposition	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate
TLT 3	Addition and transposition	biased	Political and cultural	inappropriate

SL text (5)

"وكانت وزارة الخارجية القطرية حملت إسرائيل وحدها مسؤولية "الانتهاكات المستمرة بحق الشعب الفلسطيني".
(الجزيرة الاخبارية, ١٣ / ١٠ / ٢٠٢٣).

TL text (1)

"The Qatari Ministry of Foreign Affairs held Israel alone responsible for the continuous violations against the Palestinian people." (Al-Jazeera News. 2023, October 13).

TL text (2)

"In a statement, the Qatari Foreign Ministry said Israel is "solely responsible for the ongoing escalation due to its continuous violations of the rights of the Palestinian people." (Middle East Monitor).

TL text (3)

"Qatar was even less equivocal, saying Israel was solely responsible for the ongoing escalation due to its continuous violations of the rights of the Palestinian people." (The Guardian News. 2023, October 8).

Analysis

The Arabic SL (5) eleven is presented by Al-Jazeera News, in October 2023 about the continuous violations against the Palestinian people.

The translator of the Qatari Ministry of Foreign Affairs in TL Text 1 does not incorporate any biased expressions. Instead, she / he utilizes semantic equivalents to

accurately convey the meaning of the SL text into the TL text. He employs an equivalent strategy, the translator ensures the faithful reproduction of the SL text's meaning. This strategy does not result in any bias. Rather than achieving bias, the translator successfully produces an accurate and equivalent language Add the ideology and the religion/ culture of this translator that cause unbiased translation. Overall, the translator demonstrates a high level of fidelity to the source language text.

TL Text 2 presents a case where the Middle East Monitor translator introduces a bias translation through addition strategy by incorporating the expression "the rights of the Palestinian people" instead of simply saying "Palestinian people" in the translated text. This addition strategy fosters political bias, particularly in emphasizing the rights of Palestinians, possibly influenced by the translator's religion and ideology. Consequently, the translator's deviation from the source language text suggests unfaithfulness, as she / he manipulates the content rather than maintaining fidelity.

TL Text 3 depicts a scenario where The Guardian News translator introduces a biased text through exercising addition strategy by incorporating the expression "even less equivocal" and "the rights of the Palestinian people" instead of simply "Palestinian people" in the translated text. This addition strategy contributes to a political bias, particularly emphasizing the rights of Palestinians, possibly influenced by religious and ideological factors mention the religion and the ideology of the translator. This political bias is executed through the inclusion of the phrases "the rights of, even less equivocal," thereby altering the original meaning. Consequently, the translator's deviation from the source language text suggests unfaithfulness, as he or she manipulates the content rather than maintaining faithfulness.

The text	Strategy	unbiased Biased/	Type of bias / Neutral	Appropriate/ inappropriate
SLT 5	-----	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate
TLT1	equivalence	unbiased	neutral	appropriate
TLT 2	addition	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate
TLT 3	addition	biased	Political and religious	inappropriate

9. Findings

The percentage of the strategies used by translators in conveying the SL Arabic texts into English are as follow:

1. 20 % of the translators use “**equivalence**” strategy when translating political texts from Arabic into English.
2. 40 % of the translators use “**addition**” strategy when they translate political journalistic texts from Arabic into English.
3. 33.3 % of translators utilize “**omission**” strategy when they convey political journalistic texts into Arabic.
4. 33.3 % of translators employ “**modulation**” strategy when they translate political journalistic news texts from Arabic into English.
5. 13.3 % of translators use “**transposition**” strategy when they translate political journalistic texts from Arabic into English.

This schedule shows **the number and types of strategies** used in translating Arabic texts into English.

Strategy	Number of times used.	Type of bias
1. Equivalence	3	Neutral
2. Addition	6	Political and religious
3. Omission	5	Political and culture
4. Modulation	5	Political and social
5. Transposition	2	Political

The percentages of the translators and the type of bias that the translators use is illustrated as follows:

1. 20 % of translators use “neutral” which is the same type of bias in translating journalistic Arabic text into English.
2. 73.3 % of the translators use “political” bias which is the highest percentage followed by the religious one.

3. The lowest percentage is “ social” bias 6.6 % .

Schedule (2) shows percentage of translators that use type of bias:

Percentage of translators.	Type of bias used.	Number of bias used
1. 20 % of translators use	Neutral	3
2. 73.3 % of translators use	political	11
3. 6.6% of translators use	Social	1
4. 20 % of translators use	Cultural	3
5. 53.3 % of translators use	Religious	8

10 Conclusions

1. Through the analysis of the thesis samples, various types of bias strategies such as omission, addition, equivalence, modulation, and transposition are found.

2. The translators use the " addition" strategy more than other strategies in order to manipulate the meaning of the original text to please a certain party at the expense of another party.

3. The other strategies such as " omission, modulation and transposition" are used less than the " addition" strategy, but they are also participate in the deviation of the meaning of the source language text.

4. A significant number of translators have used the equivalence strategy, which is the preferred strategy in translation because it conveys the text fairly and preserves the meaning of the source language text.

5. There are many reasons that lead the translator to deviate from objectivity in translation. Among these reasons are political, religious, cultural, and social ideologies.

7. 73.3% of translators use political bias, while 53.3 % utilize religious bias. Cultural bias is employed by 20 % of translators, followed by social biased at 6.6%, and finally, neutral language is used by 20 % of translators.

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