

Foreignization vs Domestication: Analyzing Translation Strategies in English-Kurdish Published Media Texts



التغريب مقابل التوطين: تحليل استراتيجيات الترجمة في النصوص الإعلامية المنشورة من الإنجليزية إلى الكردية

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Abstract

This study examines domestication and foreignization strategies in Kurdish media translation using Venuti's (1995) theoretical framework. Employing a mixed-methods design, the research analyzes 1,381 coded segments from 35 journalistic texts published by seven Kurdish media outlets (2024–2025), supplemented by questionnaire data from 22 translators and editors. Findings indicate that domestication predominates (58.07%), followed by foreignization (40.12%) and hybrid strategies (1.81%). Borrowing and calque emerge as principal foreignizing procedures, while functional equivalent and recognized translation dominate domestication. Strategy distribution varies significantly by linguistic category: technical terms favor foreignization (67.15%), whereas idiomatic expressions favor domestication (79.31%). Questionnaire data corroborate corpus patterns, with 95.45% of respondents agreeing that excessive foreignization weakens translation quality, while 50% cite lexical gaps as the primary reason for retaining foreign elements. The study contributes empirical evidence of strategy distribution in a minoritized-language media context and identifies institutional, linguistic, and technological factors shaping translator decision-making in Kurdish media contexts. The significance of this study lies in its contribution to an understudied area of Translation Studies. While Venuti's framework has been widely applied to translation between major world languages, its application to minoritized-language contexts—where source-target power dynamics differ substantially—remains less developed. By examining how Kurdish translators navigate the tension between accessibility and foreignness, the study illuminates how translation strategies function differently when the target language





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lacks the institutional support and terminological standardization of dominant languages. The study also responds to practical needs in Kurdish media institutions, as understanding current practices can inform editorial policies, translator training, and terminology development efforts.

ملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة استراتيجيات التوطين والتغريب في الترجمة الإعلامية الكردية باستخدام الإطار النظري لفينوتي (١٩٩٥). بتوظيف تصميم بحثي مختلط، يحلل البحث ١,٣٨١ مقطعاً مرمرًا من ٣٥ نصًا صحفيًا منشورًا في سبع وسائل إعلام كردية (٢٠٢٤-٢٠٢٥)، مدعومًا ببيانات استبيان من ٢٢ مترجمًا ومحررًا. تشير النتائج إلى هيمنة استراتيجية التوطين (٥٨,٠٧%)، تليها استراتيجية التغريب (٤٠,١٢%)، ثم الاستراتيجية الهجينة (١,٨١%). ويبرز الاقتراض والنسخ كإجراءين رئيسيين للتغريب، بينما يهيمن المكافئ الوظيفي والترجمة المتعارف عليها على التوطين. يختلف توزيع الاستراتيجيات بشكل كبير حسب الفئة اللغوية: فالمصطلحات التقنية تفضل التغريب (٦٧,١٥%)، بينما تفضل التعبيرات الاصطلاحية التوطين (٧٩,٣١%). وتؤكد بيانات الاستبيان أنماط المتن اللغوي، حيث وافق ٩٥,٤٥% من المشاركين على أن الإفراط في التغريب يضعف جودة الترجمة، بينما أشار ٥٠% إلى الفجوات المعجمية كسبب رئيسي للاحتفاظ بالعناصر الأجنبية. تسهم الدراسة في تقديم أدلة تجريبية على توزيع الاستراتيجيات في سياق إعلامي للغة أقلية، وتحدد العوامل المؤسسية واللغوية والتكنولوجية التي تشكل عملية صنع القرار لدى المترجمين في سياقات الإعلام الكردي. تكمن أهمية هذه الدراسة في إسهامها في مجال لم يحظَ بالدراسة الكافية في دراسات الترجمة. فبينما طُبِّقَ إطار فينوتي على نطاق واسع في الترجمة بين اللغات العالمية الرئيسية، لا يزال تطبيقه على سياقات اللغات المهمشة - حيث تختلف ديناميكيات القوة بين اللغة المصدر واللغة الهدف اختلافًا كبيرًا - أقل تطورًا. ومن خلال دراسة كيفية تعامل المترجمين الأفراد مع التوتر القائم بين سهولة الوصول والغرابية، تُسلط الدراسة الضوء على كيفية اختلاف استراتيجيات الترجمة عندما تفتقر اللغة الهدف إلى الدعم المؤسسي والتوحيد المصطلحي للغات السائدة. كما تُلبي الدراسة احتياجات عملية في المؤسسات الإعلامية الكردية، إذ يُمكن لفهم الممارسات الحالية أن يُسهم في توجيه السياسات التحريرية، وتدريب المترجمين، وجهود تطوير المصطلحات.

1. Introduction

The translation of news and journalistic content plays a critical role in how information circulates across linguistic boundaries. For minoritized languages such as Kurdish, media translation represents both a practical necessity—enabling access to international news—and a site of linguistic negotiation where decisions about foreign terminology, cultural adaptation, and target-language integrity are continuously made. Despite the rapid expansion of Kurdish media since the establishment of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) in 1992, systematic empirical research on translation practices in this context remains limited.

This study investigates the application of domestication and foreignization strategies in English–Kurdish published media texts, guided by Venuti's (1995) influential theoretical framework. Venuti characterizes foreignization as "an ethnodeviant pressure on [target-language] cultural values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text" (p. 20), while domestication involves "an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values" (p. 20). Although originally developed for literary translation, this distinction provides a useful analytical lens for examining how Kurdish media translators negotiate the tension between preserving source-language features and adapting content for local audiences.

The Kurdish media landscape has expanded dramatically in recent decades. According to the Kurdistan Journalists' Syndicate, 1,618 media outlets currently operate in the Kurdistan Region, including television channels, radio stations, newspapers, magazines, and digital platforms. This proliferation has intensified demand for translation from English



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into Kurdish, making the study of translation practices increasingly relevant for both Translation Studies and Kurdish linguistics.

The study addresses several research gaps. First, most existing studies on English–Kurdish media translation rely on data collected before 2020, leaving recent developments—including digital media proliferation, increased English borrowings, and widespread adoption of machine translation and AI tools—largely unexamined. Second, while previous research has documented the occurrence of foreignization and domestication, it has inadequately explored the factors motivating translator decisions or the role of institutional policies and technological resources. Third, earlier studies have typically focused on single media outlets, limiting comparative analysis across institutional contexts. Fourth, no previous research has systematically investigated the influence of AI-generated or machine-translated content on foreignization patterns in Kurdish media.

To address these gaps, the study employs a mixed-methods approach combining corpus-based textual analysis with a questionnaire administered to practicing translators and editors. The corpus comprises 35 English-to-Kurdish translated journalistic texts (approximately 40,000 words; 1,381 coded segments) published by seven prominent Kurdish media outlets between 2024 and 2025. The questionnaire gathers data from 22 translators and news editors working at these outlets, exploring institutional guidelines, translation processes, and attitudes toward foreignization and domestication.

The study is guided by the following research questions: (1) What translation procedures characterize foreignization and domestication in



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English–Kurdish published media texts? (2) What is the overall distribution of these strategies across the corpus? (3) How do strategy preferences vary across media outlets and linguistic categories? (4) What institutional and individual factors influence translator decision-making?

The significance of this study lies in its contribution to an understudied area of Translation Studies. While Venuti's framework has been widely applied to translation between major world languages, its application to minoritized-language contexts—where source-target power dynamics differ substantially—remains less developed. By examining how Kurdish translators navigate the tension between accessibility and foreignness, the study illuminates how translation strategies function differently when the target language lacks the institutional support and terminological standardization of dominant languages. The study also responds to practical needs in Kurdish media institutions, as understanding current practices can inform editorial policies, translator training, and terminology development efforts.

2. Theoretical Background

This study is grounded in Venuti's (1995, 2008) theoretical distinction between domestication and foreignization, which has become one of the most influential frameworks in contemporary Translation Studies. Venuti argues that translation inevitably involves negotiating the relationship between source and target cultures, and that translators adopt either domesticating strategies—which minimize foreignness to conform to target-language conventions—or foreignizing strategies—which deliberately retain markers of cultural and linguistic difference.





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Venuti's framework emerges from a critique of the historical dominance of domestication in Anglo-American translation, which he argues renders the translator "invisible" and reinforces cultural hegemony by assimilating foreign texts into dominant cultural values. Foreignization, by contrast, represents a form of resistance that "sends the reader abroad" (Venuti, 1995, p. 20) by preserving the strangeness of the source text. However, scholars have noted that the ethical implications of these strategies are not fixed but depend on the specific power relations between source and target languages. Tymoczko (2007) argues that translation strategies cannot be universally characterized as either hegemonic or resistant; their political valence depends on contextual factors. Laaksonen and Koskinen (2020) emphasize that Venuti's framework requires adaptation when applied outside its original Anglo-American context.

At the procedural level, translation decisions can be analyzed using taxonomies developed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Newmark (1988), Nida (1964), and Dickins, Harvey, and Higgins (2002). These models identify specific techniques—such as borrowing, calque, literal translation, functional equivalent, and adaptation—that can be classified as foreignizing or domesticating depending on whether they preserve or transform source-language features. Following Rasul (2015), the present study employs a composite model integrating procedures from these four taxonomies, enabling systematic coding of translation decisions across the corpus.

Media translation presents distinctive challenges that shape the application of these strategies. Unlike literary translation, where translators may have extended time for reflection, news translation



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operates under time pressure and prioritizes clarity, accessibility, and audience orientation over formal fidelity (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009). Stetting (1989) coined the term "transediting" to capture the hybrid nature of journalistic translation, which typically involves simultaneous editing, condensation, and adaptation. In media contexts, domestication often serves functional goals of readability rather than ideological assimilation, while foreignization may be motivated by the need to preserve internationally recognized terminology or maintain referential precision.

Kurdish media translation operates within specific sociolinguistic conditions. Kurdish (Sorani variety) lacks comprehensive terminological standardization and has historically absorbed loanwords from Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and increasingly English. The absence of unified language policy creates variability in how translators handle foreign terminology, with decisions influenced by personal linguistic competence, institutional norms, and editorial expectations. Previous research has documented that foreignization predominates in certain domains—particularly political news (Rasul, 2019)—while domestication is preferred for cultural references and idiomatic expressions (Ghafur, 2016). Abdulrahman (2022) found that translator strategy choice was influenced by audience expectations, organizational policy, and individual linguistic proficiency, highlighting the interaction of institutional and personal factors in shaping translation outcomes.

These previous studies establish that both foreignization and domestication are active strategies in Kurdish media translation, but they leave several questions unanswered. They do not provide comprehensive distributional data across multiple outlets, they rely on pre-2020 corpora that predate recent technological developments, and they do not





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systematically investigate the factors that motivate translator decisions. The present study addresses these gaps through its mixed-methods design and contemporary corpus.

3. Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods design integrating corpus-based textual analysis with questionnaire data from practicing translators and editors. This approach enables triangulation of translation patterns with practitioner perspectives, strengthening both descriptive accuracy and interpretive validity.

The corpus comprises 35 English-to-Kurdish translated journalistic texts published between 2024 and 2025 by seven Kurdish media outlets: Rudaw Media Network, Ava Media, Kurdsat News, Channel8, Xendan, Kurdistan24 (K24), and Draw Media. These outlets were selected for their wide readership, significant international news coverage, and institutional diversity—including affiliations with different political parties and, in some cases, international organizations. The source texts originated from 26 English-language media outlets and official websites, including BBC, The Guardian, Reuters, The New York Times, and institutional sources such as UNICEF and the U.S. Department of State. Selection criteria required that source texts be originally published in English, target texts be published Kurdish (Sorani) translations, and text pairs be comparable in length and scope.

From these 35 parallel texts (approximately 40,000 words), 1,381 translation segments were identified and coded. Each segment was analyzed for the translation procedure employed and classified under the macro-strategy of foreignization, domestication, or hybrid. Hybrid



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classification was assigned to segments using couplet procedures— combinations of two or more procedures within a single translation unit— where the combination involved both foreignizing and domesticating elements. Coding followed the composite model developed from Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), Newmark (1988), Nida (1964), and Dickins et al. (2002), which identifies 24 translation procedures. Foreignizing procedures coded include exoticism, borrowing, calque, and literal translation. Domesticating procedures include functional equivalent, recognized translation, paraphrase, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, omission, and addition. Segments were additionally classified by linguistic category: Institutional/Political Terms, General Lexical Items, Technical Terms, Proper Nouns, Cultural References, Idiomatic Expressions, and Religious Expressions. Variation in segment counts across outlets reflects differences in typical text length: outlets publishing longer analytical pieces contributed more segments, while outlets favoring shorter news formats contributed fewer.

The questionnaire was administered to 22 translators and news editors working at six of the seven media outlets. The instrument comprises four parts: (A) professional background; (B) educational qualifications and familiarity with translation theory; (C) institutional translation practices, including revision processes, editorial influence, and use of translation tools; and (D) attitudes toward foreignization and domestication. Items included closed-ended questions (Likert scales, multiple choice) and open-ended prompts. The questionnaire underwent expert review and pilot testing. Among respondents, 59.09% were aged 25–34, 77.27% held bachelor's degrees, and 72.73% had studied translation academically. Regarding familiarity with foreignization and





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domestication concepts, 31.82% described themselves as "very familiar" and 27.27% as "extremely familiar."

Data analysis proceeded in three phases: corpus coding identified strategy and procedure frequencies; questionnaire responses were tabulated for institutional practices and attitudes; findings were triangulated to interpret how institutional, linguistic, and technological factors shape translation outcomes. Triangulation involved examining whether questionnaire reports of editorial encouragement, revision practices, and translation tool use were consistent with corpus patterns of domestication and foreignization frequency. This methodological approach ensures that identified patterns reflect not only textual outcomes but also the institutional and practical contexts that produce them.

4. Results

The corpus analysis reveals a clear overall pattern: domestication is the predominant strategy in English–Kurdish media translation. As shown in Figure 1, domestication accounts for 802 instances (58.07% of coded segments), foreignization accounts for 554 instances (40.12%), and hybrid strategies account for 25 instances (1.81%).



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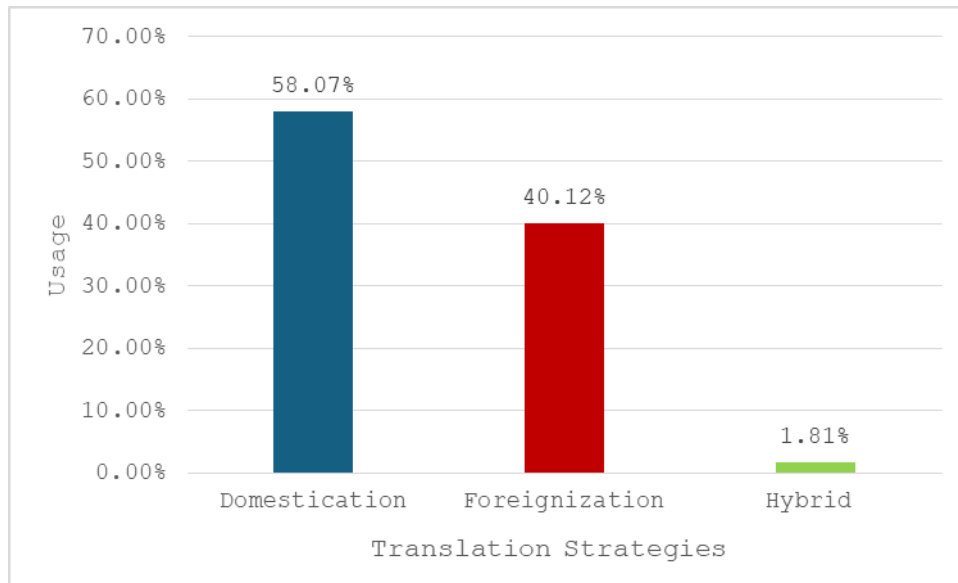


Figure 1: The Distribution of Translation strategies in the Corpus

The dominance of domestication aligns with the functional requirements of news translation, where clarity and readability are prioritized (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009). However, the substantial presence of foreignization indicates that Kurdish media translators frequently preserve source-language features, particularly for technical terminology, proper nouns, and internationally recognized institutional terms.

The distribution of foreignizing procedures is shown in Figure 2. Borrowing emerges as the most frequent foreignizing procedure (224 instances; 40.43%), followed closely by calque (221 instances; 39.89%). Literal translation accounts for 101 instances (18.23%), with exoticism appearing rarely.





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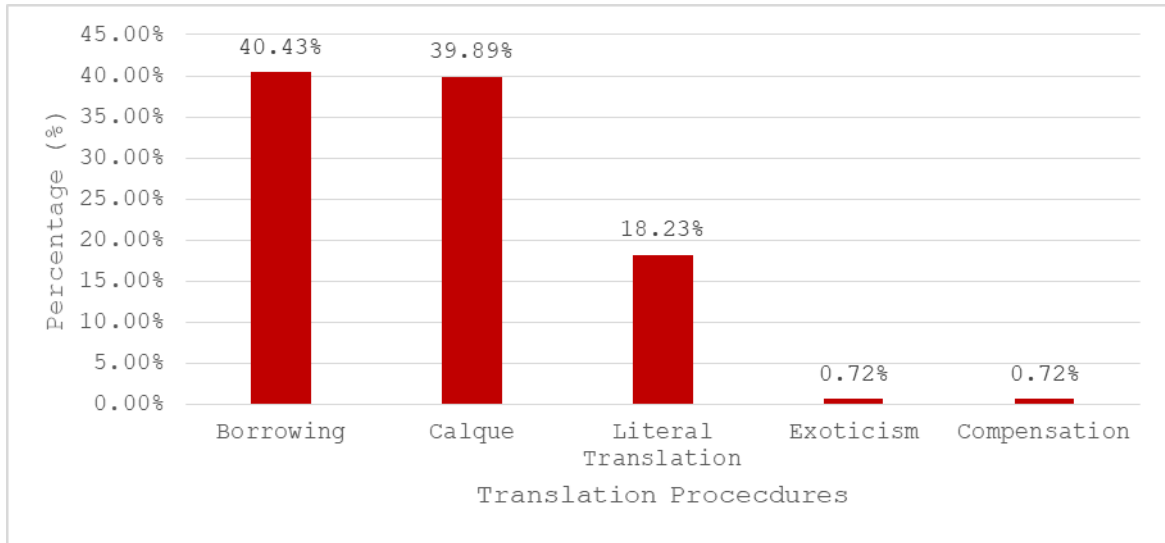


Figure 2: Distribution of Foreignizing Procedures (N=554)

The near-equal frequency of borrowing and calque reflects two complementary foreignizing tendencies. Borrowing involves direct lexical transfer—transcribing English terms into Kurdish script. This typically occurs with proper nouns (e.g., "Sykes-Picot" → "سایکس پیکو"; "Cole Bridges" → "کۆل بریجس") and internationally standardized terms. Calque involves structural imitation—translating components literally using Kurdish words while preserving source structure. This commonly occurs with political terminology (e.g., "Strategic Framework Agreement" → "ریککەوتنی چوارچۆیهی ستراتیژی"; "climate change" → "گۆرانی کەشو ههوا").

Among domesticating procedures (Figure 3), functional equivalent is most frequent (174 instances; 21.70%), followed by recognized translation (152 instances; 18.95%) and paraphrase (90 instances; 11.22%). Modulation accounts for 72 instances (8.98%), equivalence for 65 instances (8.10%), and omission for 75 instances (9.35%).

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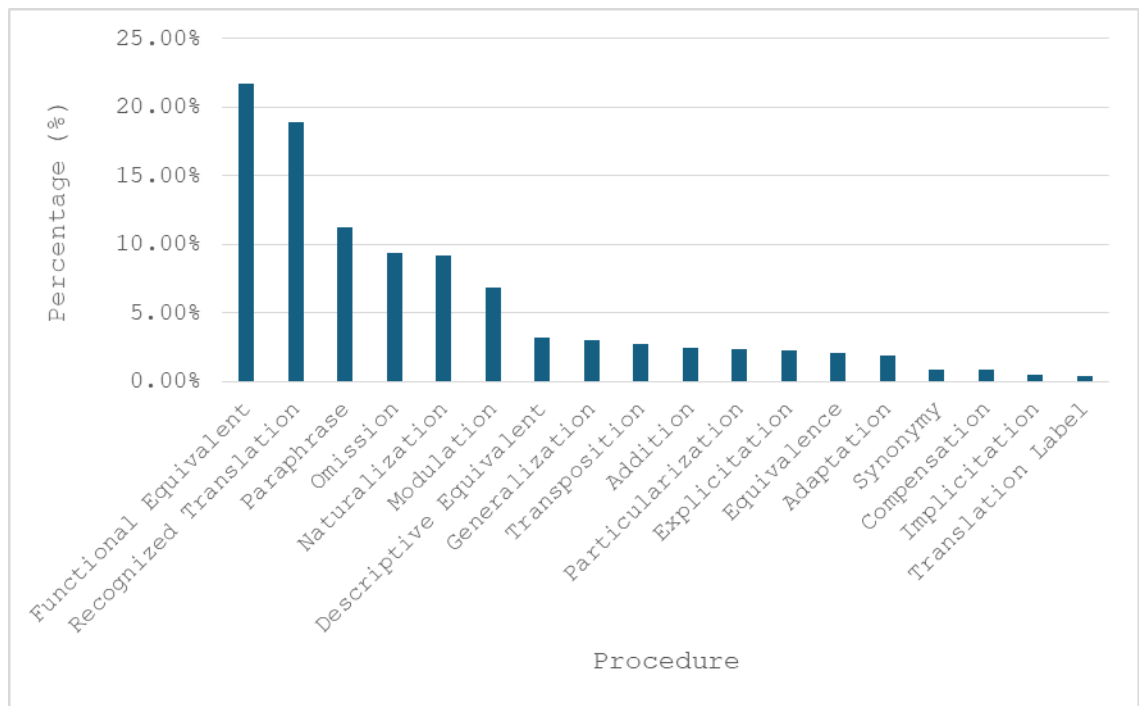


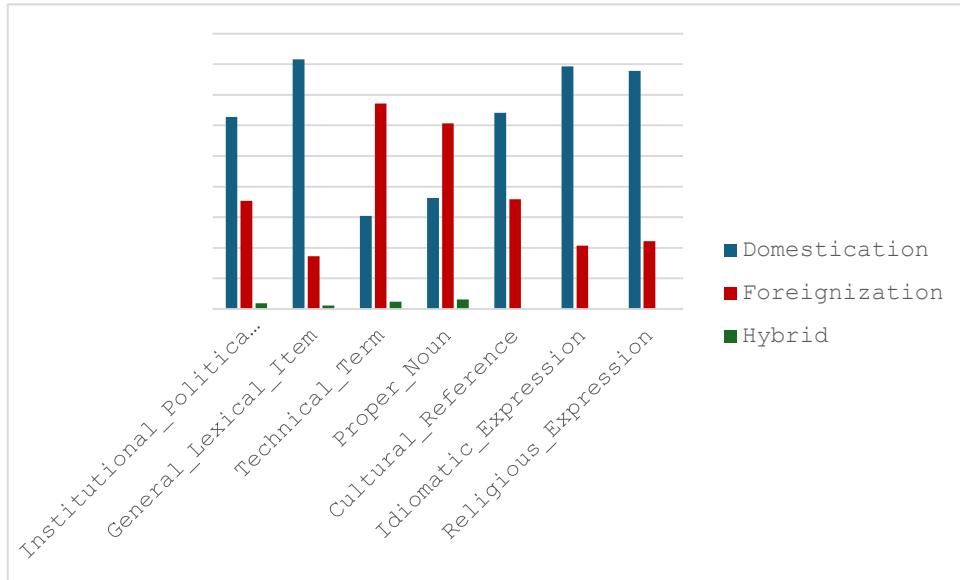
Figure 3: Distribution of Domesticating Procedures (N=802)

The prevalence of functional equivalents indicates that translators frequently replace source expressions with Kurdish counterparts fulfilling similar communicative functions. For instance, "Secretary of State" is rendered as "وەزیری دەرەو" (Foreign Minister), and the greeting "Ramadan Kareem" is adapted to the Kurdish blessing form "رەمەزانێتی پێڕۆزبیت." The significant use of recognized translation suggests established Kurdish equivalents exist for many political and institutional terms.



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Strategy distribution varies substantially across linguistic categories (Figure 4). Technical terms exhibit the highest foreignization



rate (67.15%), indicating that translators typically retain internationally recognizable terminology in specialized domains where Kurdish equivalents may be limited or unstable. Proper nouns are the second most foreignized category (60.62%), reflecting the convention of preserving names through borrowing or transliteration.

Conversely, idiomatic expressions show the highest domestication rate (79.31%), as their communicative effect depends on natural Kurdish phrasing. For example, "shoulder-to-shoulder" becomes "شان بهشان," and "veered off topic" becomes "ناراسته‌ی قسه‌کانی گۆری" through paraphrase. General lexical items (81.61% domestication) and religious expressions (77.78% domestication) similarly favor target-language adaptation.

Institutional/Political Terms—the largest category (50.33%)—show mixed patterns: 62.73% domestication alongside 35.40%

Figure 4: Strategy Distribution Across Linguistic Categories (N=1,381).



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foreignization, indicating some terms have established Kurdish equivalents while others are borrowed or calqued.

Comparative analysis across outlets reveals variation in procedural preferences. Rudaw Media Network and Draw Media favor domestication-oriented procedures (functional equivalent, recognized translation), while Kurdistan24, Channel8, and Xendan show higher rates of borrowing as their top procedure. Kurdsat News prioritizes literal translation, while Ava Media shows calque as most frequent. Calque appears among the top three procedures for all outlets except Draw Media. These patterns suggest institutional norms and editorial policies influence translation outcomes beyond individual translator preferences. The finding that outlets with different political affiliations show different procedural preferences suggests that translation practices may reflect broader institutional cultures.

Questionnaire findings corroborate corpus patterns. Respondents overwhelmingly agree (95.45%) that excessive foreignization weakens translation quality, and 86.36% report that editors encourage using Kurdish equivalents "always" or "often." This institutional pressure toward domestication aligns with the corpus finding of 58.07% domestication. Regarding institutional guidelines, 54.55% agree and 31.82% strongly agree that their outlet follows clear translation guidelines, indicating that most Kurdish media institutions have established policies governing translation practices.

Regarding revision practices, 63.64% report translations are "always" reviewed before publication, with an additional 31.82% saying reviews occur "often." Editors-in-chief are involved in reviews in 81.82%





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of cases, while senior editors participate in 59.09%. Peer review by other translators is relatively rare (13.64%). This editorial oversight functions as quality control reducing uncontrolled foreignization, consistent with respondents' reported editorial encouragement toward Kurdish equivalents.

For reasons behind foreignization, 50% cite lexical gaps as the primary factor—the absence of adequate Kurdish equivalents. Technology-related terminology is identified by 68.18% as most challenging, followed by scientific and economic vocabulary. Respondents indicate that using foreign terms is sometimes necessary to preserve meaning, with 86.36% agreeing or strongly agreeing with this statement. Concerning tools, 77.27% use machine translation at least sometimes, but 86.36% report careful post-editing of machine output, suggesting translator judgment remains central despite technology integration. Respondents indicate that machine translation can influence foreignization patterns—particularly through calque-like structures—when post-editing is insufficient, but careful revision mitigates this effect.

The hybrid category, though small (1.81%), represents an interesting finding. All 25 instances involved couplet procedures combining foreignizing and domesticating elements within single translation units. Common patterns include borrowing combined with explicitation (retaining an English acronym while providing a full Kurdish translation), and recognized translation combined with preservation of source acronyms. For example, "U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)" was rendered as "ئازانسى وىلايهته " USAID" يه كگرتوو مهكانى ئهمريكا بو هاوكارى نيودهولتهتى"—preserving the English acronym while providing full Kurdish translation. These hybrid solutions



address competing demands for international recognizability and Kurdish comprehension within single segments.

5. Discussion

The findings address the study's research questions while revealing the contextual complexity of foreignization and domestication in Kurdish media translation. First, the identified procedures—borrowing and calque for foreignization; functional equivalent and recognized translation for domestication—demonstrate that Venuti's macro-strategies are realized through specific, identifiable techniques whose distribution can be empirically documented.

Second, the overall strategy distribution—domestication (58.07%) predominating over foreignization (40.12%)—indicates that Kurdish media translation is oriented toward target-language accessibility rather than source-text preservation. This pattern aligns with functional demands of news translation and reflects institutional pressure toward Kurdish equivalents documented in the questionnaire. However, substantial foreignization indicates this is not wholesale domestication; translators strategically retain foreign elements where precision, recognizability, or terminological convention requires it.

Third, variation across linguistic categories reveals that strategy choice is substantially determined by segment characteristics rather than uniformly applied. Technical terms and proper nouns systematically favor foreignization, while idiomatic expressions and cultural references favor domestication. This micro-level variation suggests macro-strategy labels may obscure important procedural decisions, supporting Toury's (1995) emphasis on descriptive analysis of actual translation behavior.





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Fourth, triangulation of corpus and questionnaire data illuminates factors shaping translator decisions. Institutional policies—particularly editorial encouragement toward Kurdish equivalents and systematic revision practices—emerge as significant influences on domestication prevalence. The high agreement (95.45%) that excessive foreignization weakens quality suggests shared professional norms favoring target-language naturalness. Linguistic factors—notably lexical gaps for technical terminology—explain much foreignization. When Kurdish equivalents are unavailable, unstable, or unfamiliar to audiences, translators resort to borrowing or calque as practical solutions. Technological factors—widespread machine translation use—represent a newer influence whose effects depend on post-editing rigor; where revision is careful, machine-induced foreignization may be mitigated, but insufficient post-editing may increase calque-like structures.

These findings have implications for Venuti's framework. In Kurdish media, domestication does not function as Venuti's "ethnocentric reduction" but rather strengthens Kurdish linguistic integrity by avoiding unnecessary English borrowings. Kurdish is a minoritized language under pressure from dominant global languages; domestication can serve as linguistic preservation rather than cultural assimilation. Conversely, foreignization of technical terms often reflects practical necessity given lexical gaps rather than ethical commitment to preserving foreignness. This context-dependent interpretation supports critiques arguing that translation strategy politics cannot be universally specified but must be analyzed in relation to specific language pairs and power relations (Tymoczko, 2007; Laaksonen & Koskinen, 2020). In English–Kurdish translation, the typical Venutian association of domestication with

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cultural hegemony and foreignization with resistance may be inverted, as domestication can resist English linguistic dominance while foreignization may perpetuate dependency on English forms.

For Kurdish media practice, findings identify areas where terminology development could reduce unnecessary foreignization. Technical terminology (67.15% foreignized) represents the clearest target for standardization efforts. The established domestication patterns for idiomatic expressions suggest Kurdish resources for cultural adaptation are functional—translators find Kurdish equivalents when they exist. The Kurdish Academy of Language and media institutions could collaborate on terminology databases that would support both translation consistency and Kurdish linguistic development.

The presence of hybrid procedures (1.81%), though small, supports the conceptualization of foreignization and domestication as poles of a continuum rather than mutually exclusive categories. The practical middle ground occupied by couplets—retaining foreign elements while providing Kurdish explanatory content—exemplifies how translators negotiate competing demands within single translation units.

The documented variation across outlets raises questions about the relationship between institutional context and translation practice. While the present study cannot definitively establish causal connections, the finding that outlets with different political orientations show different procedural preferences suggests that editorial philosophy may extend to linguistic preferences. The questionnaire evidence that 86.36% of institutions have clear translation guidelines indicates existing infrastructure that could support expanded terminology planning.





The study also has pedagogical implications. Translation training programs would benefit from explicit attention to media translation as a distinct practice with its own constraints, including terminology management, post-editing competencies, and responsible use of AI tools. The finding that technology can influence foreignization patterns when post-editing is insufficient suggests that training should emphasize critical evaluation of machine output, particularly for calque-like structures that may read as unnatural in Kurdish.

6. Conclusion

This study investigated domestication and foreignization in English–Kurdish media translation through analysis of 1,381 coded segments from 35 texts (2024–2025) and questionnaire responses from 22 practitioners. Findings demonstrate that Kurdish media translation is predominantly domestication-oriented (58.07%), while foreignization (40.12%) handles technical terminology and proper nouns. Strategy distribution varies by linguistic category, with technical terms favoring foreignization (67.15%) and idiomatic expressions favoring domestication (79.31%).

The study contributes empirical evidence of strategy distribution in a minoritized-language context, validates a composite analytical model, and identifies institutional mechanisms shaping translation outcomes. Theoretically, domestication in Kurdish media functions as linguistic preservation rather than cultural assimilation, suggesting Venuti's framework requires adaptation for minoritized-language contexts.

Limitations include the specific timeframe, text type, and sample size. Future research could expand to additional genres and Kurdish

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varieties. Strengthening Kurdish media translation requires institutional support through terminology development and consistent revision practices.

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