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Impact of Patronage in News Agencies on Translating Political Discourse from Arabic into English

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Abstract

Patronage is one of key elements that affecting translator and translation simultaneously. It presents powers (people, institutions) that can help or hinder reading, writing, and rewriting of literature.

This study aims to demonstrate influence of news agency patrons on translating political speech, and translation in political media which is used for attitudinal manipulation, affecting readers' ability to make up their own opinions, as well as revealing double standards of news agencies and how they appear in translation.

The study hypothesizes that attitudes of news agencies could be changed due to street developments, social media pressures, or recipient expectations, which reflect that news agency patrons influence political discourse translation.

Concerning data collection: four political texts related to current Palestinian-Israeli conflict, specifically 2 texts about the 7th October day (Al-aqsa Flood operation launch), and other 2 after that (Al-Ahli hospital massacre, and the flour massacre) have been taken from three Arabic News agencies: Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya, and Sky News. Source texts have been analysed using text-typology of Basil Hatim (1997). Target texts are analysed according to Managing and Monitoring Shunnaq's translation model (1992).

Study concludes that percentage of monitoring has exceeded managing at day of Al-Aqsa Flood operation, which indicates that translator at that time monitors text somehow with a slight managing. Whereas after Al-Aqsa Flood operation, translator manages text with a slight monitoring, in accordance with regulations of news agency's patrons who are affected by external pressures or impacts to align with target audience.

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تأثير الجهة الراعية في وكالات الأنباء على ترجمة

النصوص السياسية من العربية إلى الإنكليزية

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المستخلص

الجهة الراعية هي إحدى العناصر الرئيسية التي تؤثر على المترجم والترجمة في نفس الوقت. حيث أنها تمثل السلطة (أشخاص، أو مؤسسات) التي يمكن لها أن تساعد أو تعيق قراءة وكتابة أو إعادة كتابة عمل ما. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى بيان تأثير الجهة الراعية في وكالات الأنباء على ترجمة الخطاب السياسي، حيث يتم استخدام الترجمة في وسائل الإعلام السياسية كوسيلة للتلاعب بالمواقف، مما يؤثر على قدرة القراء في تكوين آرائهم الخاصة، وتهدف أيضاً إلى الكشف عن الإيديولوجيات المزدوجة لوكالات الأنباء وكيفية ظهورها في الترجمة.

تفترض الدراسة أن إيديولوجيات وكالات الأنباء يمكن أن تتغير بسبب تطورات الشارع، أو ضغوط وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، أو وفقاً للمتلقى، مما يعكس تأثير الجهة الراعية في وكالات الأنباء على ترجمة الخطاب السياسي.

وفيما يخص جمع البيانات ومنهجية الدراسة، تم اختيار أربعة نصوص سياسية تتعلق بالنزاع الفلسطيني الإسرائيلي الحالي، تحديداً نصين عن يوم 7 أكتوبر (عملية طوفان الأقصى)، ونصين آخرين بعد يوم 7 أكتوبر (مجزرة مستشفى الأهلي ومجزرة الطحين)، ويتم تحليل النصوص العربية التابعة لقناة الجزيرة والعربية وسكاي نيوز بالإضافة إلى ترجماتها من خلال تطبيق نظرية تحليل تصنيف النصوص لباسل حاتم (1997) للكشف عن حياد وعدول الوكالات الإخبارية في النص المصدر وتحليل خطاب الترجمة من خلال تطبيق نظرية التلاعب والنقل لعبده الله شناق (1992) في النص الهدف.

توصلت الدراسة إلى أن نسبة نقل النص كما هو تجاوزت نسبة التلاعب في يوم انطلاق عملية طوفان الأقصى، مما يشير إلى أن المترجم في ذلك الوقت نقل النص بشكل معين مع تلاعب طفيف. بينما بعد عملية طوفان الأقصى، تلاعب المترجم بالنص مع نقل طفيف، وفقاً للوائح وسياسة وكالات الأنباء التي تتأثر بالضغوط الخارجية أو لتكون متوافقة مع الجمهور المستهدف.

1. Introduction :

Several factors affect the translation process, and one of these factors is Patronage, which will be the focus of this study. Each patron has tendencies, principles, values, and interests that vary from one side to another, and all these factors affect the translator and the translation process in some way. This study reveals the impact of patronage in news agencies on translating political discourse exclusively, as each agency has its own attitude governed by certain benefits or pressures for certain purposes and how those pressures affect the translator and the translation.

1.1 Definitions of Patronage

Patronage in the Renaissance, is broadly defined as "the action of a patron in supporting, encouraging, or countenancing a person, institution, work, art, etc." (Gundersheimer,1981, p. 3) .

Lefevere (2004a, p.15) identifies patronage as ‘something like powers (persons, institutions) that can further or hinder the reading, writing, and rewriting of literature’ he argues that power must be understood in a Foucaultian sense. Power, according to Foucault, is ‘much more than a negative instance whose function is repression’, yet Lefevere uses words such as ‘hinder’, ‘discouraging’, ‘censoring’, and ‘destroying’, which could give a negative impression of a patron .

1.2 The Evolution of Patronage in Translation :

The evolution of patronage in translation is linked to the history of literary patronage, with patrons supporting works to make them accessible to a wider audience. According to Bassant and Lefever (1998) During the Enlightenment, translation sponsorship increased, and today, government agencies, cultural groups, and publishers are patrons

of translation. Patronage theory views translated literature as a subsystem of the literary system, with two control factors: experts within the system and patrons outside (Lefevere, 1992b, p. 14).

1.3 Components of Patronage :

Patronage consists of three interconnected components: ideological, economical, and status. Ideology influences form and subject matter development, while economic components involve translator compensation. The status component denotes a translator's social status, which can take various forms. The ideological component influences income and social status, as it influences the patron's attitude towards translation and translators. Satisfactory payment can lead to conformity to the patron's ideology, self-consciousness, and accomplishment. The economic component ensures a living for translators, leading to ideological devotion. The status component influences a translator's perception of superiority and accomplishment (Lefevere, 1992,p.16).

1.4 Types of Patronage :

Lefevere (1992b, p.18) differentiated between differentiated and undifferentiated patronage, with differentiated referring to economic, ideological, and status components, and undifferentiated referring to the same patron providing all three components. Undifferentiated patronage is more strict, requiring translators to accept patronage parameters.

1.5 Concept of Power :

Atawneh (2009) argues that language is used to perpetuate power. Power dynamics are a significant consideration in cultural commentary and translation. When a translator theoretically and practically uses language as an ideological weapon to exclude or include a reader, a value system, or even an entire culture, power is demonstrated. Some scholars

refer to the underlying and sometimes distorting presence of the translator's decisions in the target language as the translator's voice.

However, according to Fawcett (1995, p.106), the key participants and victims of power play include more than merely translators. "Power in translation does not always work against the reader. It may also be aimed toward the original text, author, or translator" .

Hegemony is the power of society as a whole by one of the primary economically defined classes in collaboration with other social forces. It is about forming coalitions and integrating subordinate classes using ideological methods. It is the focus of the ongoing battle of classes and blocs to construct or maintain alliances and domination relations that take economic, political, and ideological forms (Gramsci, 1971).

1.6 Ideology in Translation :

According to Lydia H. Liu (1995, P.26) ,translation is now a site of political and ideological struggles, with ideology playing a significant role in shaping readers and translators' approaches to texts (Bassnett & Lefevere, 2001). There are two types of ideology: dominant, individual, governing, and oppositional. The dominant ideology serves as a social control mechanism, shaping people's perceptions of society and their social class (Bullock & Trombley, 1999). Translators often follow this ideology to gain acceptance from the ruling class, which can either align with or deviate from it (chen, 2016, p. 108).

Translation is a complex process influenced by both the translator's and patronage's ideology, making it a synthesis of history, society, and culture (Gentzler, 2004). Ideology has a long-standing impact on translation, affecting every aspect of human life, including translation (Fawcett, 1998, p.107). Translation analysis now emphasizes agency in

determining translation outcomes, with the translator's goals and ideology serving power (Lefèvere, 1992a, p.15).

1.7 Patron's Ideology Effect Upon Translation:

Lefevère's patronage theory categorizes patronage into status, economic, and ideological components. The ideological component involves direct and indirect manipulation, affecting translator selection, source text selection, and translation procedures. Micro-translation techniques and modes address binary oppositions. The economic component involves translators' payment, while the status component involves their social status, recognition, and community respect. These components impact translation processes and outcomes (Lefevère, 1992b: 16).

In translation, there are two types of ideology: macro-ideology, which encompasses political ideology and poetics, and micro-ideology, which refers to the ideology of various players in the translational action chain, such as the patron, translator, and reader (Vincent, 1992, p.2). Political ideology is a political theory that determines the path of poetics and influences its birth. It influences selection of translators (STs), general translation strategies, and the reception of translators.

1.8 Subjectivity & Objectivity in Media:

Media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and informing the public about current events. Some argue that the media should be impartial, presenting facts without personal prejudice, while others believe subjectivity is a natural part of life. Objectivity posits that journalists should present both sides of a debate fairly while remaining impartial and neutral. However, achieving total objectivity is difficult, as personal prejudice can affect the selection of information to portray.

Subjectivity acknowledges the role of personal interpretation and opinion in journalism, allowing journalists to express their perspectives and emotions, but it can also inject bias and undermine the credibility of the journalist.

Ideology impacts the target text from three sources: the author, the translator, and the target text's reader. Translators must be able to be fully neutral when under pressure from patrons, expectations, and their own ideology. The main ideological method in translation is managing, which involves adjusting the target text to achieve ideological goals. Acculturation occurs when a translator discovers a cultural equivalent in the target language, but interpreting cultural references literally can lead to ambiguity Ghazala (2002, p.147).

1.9 Text Typology:

Texts carry ideological meaning and are susceptible to changing socio-cultural norms.

Argumentative texts evaluate relations between concepts, promoting acceptance or evaluation of beliefs or ideas (Beaugrande and Dressler 1981, p.184). They can be divided into two variants: through-argumentation, which starts with a viewpoint, and counter-argumentation, which summarizes another's viewpoint, counters it, and concludes.

Expositions focus on the analysis of given concepts, while and instruction texts focuses on persuasion with option.

A text-type focus can be identified as either monitoring or managing a given situation. Beaugrande and Dressler (1981, p.162) If a text provides an unmediated account of the situation model, it is considered situation monitoring, while if it guides the situation in a way favourable to the text producer's goals, it is situation management (Hatim, 1997, p. 36).

1.10 Media Text vs. Media Discourse:

Text provides a sense of reality and can influence readers. Ideological analysis of media materials allows us to witness societal arguments, concepts propagated, and their evolution over time, allowing us to witness challenges and challenges in media texts, as Croteau & Hoynes confirm (2003, p.163)

1.11 Translation of Ideology in Media Political Discourse:

The study of how media promotes ideology has recently gained renewed attention. Translation serves as a means of communication to bridge the linguistic, cultural, and ideological divide between two worlds. Venuti (1995, 18-19) examines the ideological impact of translation, focusing on its role in domestication.

Hatim and Mason (1997, p.12) suggest three main ideologies influence whether a translation is foreignized or domesticated: the translator's ideology, the ideology of translation, and the translation of ideology. The translator's ideology refers to the individual's tastes or ideas, while the ideology of translation refers to the translation strategies selected by a particular culture or tradition.

2. Methodology and Procedure

This study aims to unfold the influence of patronage power in News agencies on translating political discourse by taking 4 texts related to the current Palestinian-Israeli conflict, specifically 2 texts about the 7th October day (Al-aqsa Flood operation launch), and the other 2 after the 7th October day (Al-Ahli hospital massacre, and the flour massacre) . The texts are chosen from 3 English news agencies (BBC, 24 France, and

DW). The source texts will be analyzed through a text-typology analysis model (Hatim, 1997) to reveal the subjectivity and objectivity of the agency and to make its implicit attitude explicit by analyzing the lexical items semantically and checking whether it is argumentative or expository items ; the argumentative lexical items lead to subjectivity, and the expository lexical items lead to objectivity .Then, the target texts will be analyzed through managing and monitoring translation model (Shunnaq, 1992) to examine whether the translator manages the texts or monitors them only. Managing is achieved when the translator manipulates the elements of the texts in an attempt to steer the situation toward the agency's certain goal . Whereas, monitoring is achieved when the translator reacts to the situation by just describing or narrating the available evidence .

2.1 Data Analysis and Findings

Translations are not made in a vacuum and therefore cannot be an isolated activity. As scholars of manipulation school such as (Lefevere, Lambert, Hermans, Bassnett, and Toury) argue, translation has always served a special purpose or many purposes at the same time, and each time it has been shaped by a certain force, power, and so on. In its intellectual aspect, translation as a means of cultural enrichment, the choice of the works to be translated, and the guidelines and goals of the translation activity are set by certain forces. Therefore, translation takes the form of rewriting, since it is performed under certain constraints and for certain purposes. The original text is chosen for a certain purpose and the translation guidelines are defined to serve this purpose by the translator and/or by those who initiate translation activity.

Therefore to fit that purpose, rewriting is bound to happen during the process of translation.

2.2 Data Analysis:

This study aims to unfold the influence of patronage power in News agencies on translating political discourse by taking 3 texts related to the current Palestinian-Israeli conflict, specifically about the 7th October operation launch, and after the 7th October day (Al-Ahli hospital massacre, and the flour massacre) from 3 different Arabic news agencies. The source texts will be analyzed through a text-typology analysis model (Hatim, 1997) to reveal the subjectivity and objectivity of the agency and to make its implicit attitude explicit by analyzing the lexical items used in the texts and checking whether it is argumentative or expository items ; the argumentative lexical items lead to subjectivity, and the expository lexical items lead to objectivity, then the target texts will be analyzed through managing and monitoring translation model (Shunnaq, 1992) to see whether the translator manages the texts or monitors them only .Managing is when the translator manipulates the elements of the texts in an attempt to steer the situation toward the agency's certain goal . Whereas, monitoring is when the translator reacts to the situation by just describing or narrating the available evidence .

2.3 At the Beginning of 7th October Operation :

1- Al-Jazeera :

ST:

- 1- بدأت الحرب بين المقاومة الفلسطينية وإسرائيل، في السادسة من صباح السابع من أكتوبر/تشرين الأول، بهجوم نوعي وواسع النطاق قامت به قوات القسام التابعة لحماس على معسكرات ومستوطنات إسرائيلية في محيط قطاع غزة.
- 2- وردا على عملية "طوفان الأقصى"، أطلق جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي عملية عسكرية ضد قطاع غزة سماها عملية "السيوف الحديدية"، وبدأها بقصف جوي مكثف على القطاع.

STs Analysis :

Al Jazeera news agency, in the first text, intentionally used the evaluative term المقاومة الفلسطينية to describe Hamas forces, indicating its strong support for the Palestinian issue . This is obvious due to the definition of the word مقاومة which is A popular political fighting movement with principles, armed elements, resisting the ruling authority or the occupation forces(www.almaany.com). Similarly, using the term settlements implies that these are occupied lands taken by Zionist occupation forces 'someone resided in a foreign country and took it as his home', even mentioning the argumentative lexis جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي in the second text refers back to the fact that the Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem to annex all of Jerusalem began on June 7, 1967 during the Six-Day War when Israel occupied the West Bank, including East Jerusalem .

To conclude, depending on the previous analysis, these argumentative, evaluative lexis (Through-argumentation, and Counter-argumentation) reflect personal emotions towards Palestine indicating the positive, subjective, and supportive attitude of Al-Jazeera's Arabic version .

STs NO.	Lexis	Text-type	Variants	± Evaluative
1	المقاومة الفلسطينية	Argumentative	Through-argumentation	Positive
2	مستوطنات اسرائيلية	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
	جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
Attitude : Positive(Subjective)				

Table (1) Al-Jazeera's STs Analysis

TT:

- 1- The war between the **Palestinian resistance** and Israel began on 7 October 2023 with a large-scale attack by Hamas' Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades on Israeli military camps and **settlements** adjoining the Gaza Strip.
- 2- In response to the attack, **Israeli Occupation Forces** launched what it called Operation Swords of Iron, with its jets bombing the Gaza Strip.

Discussion:

In the translation of these texts, the translator has kept the positive, subjective, and supportive attitude due to the evaluative equivalents

he used ' resistance, settlements, and Israeli occupation forces ' for ' مقاومة , مستوطنة, وجيش الاحتلال الاسرائيلي ' which are defined respectively as ' a secret group organized to overthrow a government or occupation force' , and ' a colony or any small community of people, that means they don't have original lands', and ' Israeli Occupation Forces (Vocabulary.com), in the translation of the second text, which returns to the fact that Israel occupied the West Bank and East Jerusalem after the Six-Day War in 1967 ', showing that the attitude of the agency is stable and unchangeable. The translator here has reflected the same effect and emotional charge on the receptor by translating and converting the same meaning. So, his role is a spectator only, which means he is doing monitoring rather than managing.

In conclusion, we can say that at the beginning of the 7th October operation, Al-Jazeera's News agency's attitude is the same in the Arabic and English versions which is positive & supportive to Palestine.

Table (2) Al-Jazeera's TTs Analysis

TTs NO.	ST	TT	Translation Type
1	المقاومة الفلسطينية	Palestinian resistance	Monitoring
2	مستوطنات إسرائيلية	Israeli settlements	Monitoring
	جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	Israeli Occupation Forces	Monitoring
Attitude : Positive(Subjective)			

2- Al-Arabiya

ST:

1- وتحدث الإعلام الإسرائيلي وكذلك خدمة الإسعاف عن مقتل 22 وإصابة 15 آخرين جراء الهجمات الصاروخية من قطاع.

2- ويمثل هذا الهجوم تسلا غير مسبوق لمسلحي حركة حماس إلى إسرائيل من غزة، كما أنه يعتبر أخطر تصعيد منذ أن خاضت إسرائيل وحماس حربا استمرت عشرة أيام في عام 2021.

STs analysis:

Clearly, Al-Arabiya News agency tries always to be on the safe side, by avoiding committing itself into any position, neither with nor opposed. Thus, it adopts the objective way or the neutral one (Objectivity reinforces dominant ideals and hides marginalized realities. When the agency seeks neutrality and fairness, it sometimes censures and leaves out aspects of a story. It empowers specific perspectives and excludes many potential paths to explore). Here in the first text, the lexical item 'تحدث' is expository (narrative; it transfers the statements via reported speech), and 'يمثل' which is expository (descriptive; it describes Al-Arabiya's point of view towards the operation), have no evaluation and do not show any kind of attitude or implied ideologies. However, in the second text, the lexical items 'مسلحي حركة حماس' show a semi-negative evaluation.

STs NO.	Lexis	Text-type	Variants	± Evaluative
1	وتحدث	Expository	Narrative	Neutral
2	ويمثل	Expository	Descriptive	Neutral
	لمسلحي حركة حماس	Argumentative	Counter- argumentation	Negative
Attitude : Objective & Blurry				

Table (3) Al-Arabiya's STs Analysis

TT:

- 1- Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu **said** “Our enemy will pay a price the type of which it has never known,” he **said**.
“We are in a war and we will win it.”
- 2- The attack **marked** an unprecedented infiltration into Israel by an unknown number of **Hamas gunmen** crossing from the Gaza Strip, and the heaviest blow for Israel in the conflict with Palestinians since Israel and Hamas fought a 10-day war in 2021.

TTs analysis:

In the translation of these texts, the translator has nothing to do, only to monitor the text and transfer all the items as the meaning of the source one by using their equivalents which are 'said', 'marked', and 'Hamas gunmen' for 'تحدثت', and 'لمسلحي حركة حماس'. Thus the translator keeps the agencies' attitude as it is and shows

what it wants to be explicit, which is its objectivity and neutrality, as shown in the table below.

TTs NO.	ST	TT	Translation Type
1	وتحدث	said	Monitoring
2	ويمثل	marked	Monitoring
	لمسلحي حركة حماس	Hamas gunmen	Monitoring
Attitude: Objective & Blurry			

Table (4) Al-Arabiya's TTs Analysis

3-Sky News:

ST :

1- شنت حركة حماس هجوما مباغتاً على إسرائيل شمل اختراق عناصر حواجز أمنية وإطلاق وابل من الصواريخ من غزة فجر السبت.

2- وقالت حماس إنها أطلقت 5000 صاروخ في أول دفعة من الصواريخ، في حين قال الجيش الإسرائيلي إن 2500 صاروخ أطلقت.

STs analysis :

As shown in the texts above, Sky News agency uses 'حركة حماس' and 'عناصر', which expresses neutrality and shows no evaluation, in the first text. And reported speech verbs 'قال', 'قالت', in the second text, in conveying most of its news. In conclusion, these expository lexical items that narrate a topic or idea, lead us to know that the agency's Arabic version attitude is objective and neutral .

STs NO.	Lexis	Text-type	Variants	± Evaluative
1	حركة حماس	Expository	Narrative	Neutral
	عناصر	Expository	Narrative	Neutral
2	قالت	Expository	Narrative	Neutral
	قال	Expository	Narrative	Neutral
Attitude : Objective				

Table (5) Sky News's STs Analysis

TT:

1- The militant group began its offensive - which it named "Operation Al Aqsa Storm" - on Saturday with a barrage of missiles from Gaza followed by militants crossing the border.

2- Israeli officials said around 2,500 rockets were fired, though Hamas's military commander Mohammad Deif claimed the figure was double that.

TTs analysis :

In the translation of the texts analyzed before, the translator has managed the text in a way that changed the agency's attitude, and the terms 'حركة حماس' and 'عناصر' which is neutral, translated into 'the militant group' and 'militants' which indicates a negative evaluation, in the first text. In the second one he has translated 'قالت, قال' into Israeli officials 'said' and Hamas commander 'claimed' doubting what Hamas is saying, and ensuring what Israel says.

To conclude, Sky New agency's attitude differs in the Arabic and English versions which implies that the agency has an attitudinal shift.

Table (6) Sky News's TTs Analysis

TTs NO.	ST	TT	Translation Type
1	حركة حماس	The militant Group	Managing
	عناصر	Militant	Managing
2	قالت	Said	Monitoring
	قال	Claimed	Managing
Attitude: Negative (Subjective)			

2.4 After the 7th October Operation:

At the beginning of the launch of Al-Aqsa Flood Operation, all countries were shocked and dazzled by what happened, which made their reporting of the news hostile to Palestine, especially Western news agencies. However, the ingenuity of Palestinian journalists, media professionals and activists on social media, such as Moataz Azayza and Saleh Al-Jaafarawi, and those who supported them in reporting events, are sources of inspiration for many people, and a motive for large numbers of audiences and celebrities on social media platforms, furthermore the extreme abuses, especially the latest two crimes that have been committed by Israel against the Palestinian people (Al-Ahli hospital massacre, and the Flour massacre) which have a great impact on changing public opinion towards the issue. Therefore, many events and movements on the ground, such as the demonstrations in the streets and the boycotted Israeli products and news agencies, many of which are called for through the

communication platforms. Political texts of Palestine and Israel have been analyzed after the launch of Al-Aqsa Flood operation to show the changes that might be after these developments and two crimes:

1-Al-Jazeera

ST :

1- قصفت قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي مستشفى الأهلي المعدادني في قطاع غزة فأوقعت 500 شهيد أغلبهم نساء وأطفال كانوا يحتمون بالمكان ظنا منهم أنه في مأمن من القصف.

2- استشهد أكثر من 100 فلسطيني وأصيب نحو 800 آخرين في -ما سميت- "مجزرة الطحين" شمالي قطاع غزة، حيث استهدفتهم قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي في أثناء تجمعهم للحصول على المساعدات عند دوار النابلسي.

STs Analysis:

In analyzing these texts, we can see that the agency in its original version calls Israeli Forces ' قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي ' which indicates a negative evaluation refers to their occupation of East Jerusalem to annex all of Jerusalem began on June 7, 1967, and ' شهيد ' , ' استشهد ' which indicate a positive evaluation towards Palestinian people as Al-Jazeera describe the martyr as ' someone who died among Muslims while fighting against non-believers It is necessary for the fight to be legitimate, and the intention should be solely for Allah', in the first and second texts. Also, the term ' مجزرة ' was called on the incident to describe a brutal killing of a group of people (Al-Maany dictionary), and ' استهدفهم ' means ' they

intended it and made it their target'. So these items indicate a negative evaluation towards Israel, in the second text. As long as the tone of the text is assertive and passionate so it is an argumentative text.

As a result, it is obvious from the evaluative, argumentative lexical items that Al-Jazeera's attitude is still as it was at the beginning of the 7th October operation, subjective and negative towards Israel.

Table (7) Al-Jazeera's STs Analysis

STs NO.	Lexis	Text-type	Variants	± Evaluative
1	قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلي	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
	شهيد	Argumentative	Through-argumentation	Positive
2	استشهد	Argumentative	Through-argumentation	Positive
	استهدفتهم	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
	قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلي	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
Attitude : Subjective (Positive)				

TT:

- 1- **Israeli bombardment** has struck Al Ahli Hospital, **killing** an estimated 500 people, including patients and displaced Palestinians sheltering inside, in the besieged Gaza Strip.
- 2- At least 117 Palestinians were **killed** and more than 750 wounded during the “flour **massacre**” at the Nabulsi

**Roundabout on the southwestern side of Gaza City, after
Israeli troops opened fire on the crowd waiting for food aid.**

TTs Analysis:

In translating these texts, the translator somehow managed most of the evaluative lexical items. In the two texts, the translator renders the term 'قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي' into 'Israeli bombardment' and 'Israeli troops' to avoid mentioning 'Occupation Forces', also 'استشهد' and 'شهيد' are translated into 'killing' and 'killed', 'مجزرة الطحين' translated as it is 'flour massacre' because the brutal incident was called so, and 'استهدفهم' is translated into 'opened fire'. As long as the tone of the text is neutral and objective, the texts are expository ones.

To conclude, the analysis of the translated texts shows that all the evaluative, argumentative lexical items are replaced with an expository one, which means that the translator here managed the text according to some regulations the agency imposes on him, leading to an attitudinal shift. So the attitude of Al-Jazeera's English version is objective after the 7th October operation.

Table (8) Al-Jazeera's TTs Analysis

TTs NO.	ST	TT	Translation Type
1	قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلي	Israeli bombardment	Managing
2	شهيد	killed	Managing
	استشهد	killing	Managing

	استهدفهم	opened fire	Managing
	قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	Israeli troops	Managing
Attitude : Objective			

2-Al-Arabiya

ST:

1- وشهد قطاع غزة، ليل أمس الثلاثاء، أحد أكثر أيامه دموية، حيث أودى استهداف

لمستشفى الأهلي المعمداني العربي الذي كان يؤوي مئات الفلسطينيين الفارين من

الغارات والقصف الإسرائيلي بحياة 500 قتيل، ليصبح عدد القتلى هذا الأعلى على

الإطلاق في حادث منفرد في غزة إبان الصراع الحالي.

2- وأشار المتحدث باسم وزارة الصحة التابعة لحركة حماس أشرف القدرة في بيان ، إلى

ارتفاع حصيلة واقعة شارع الرشيد إلى 118 قتيلًا و 760 إصابة برصاص قوات

الاحتلال الذي استهدف تجمع المواطنين "

STs analysis :

In the first and second texts, we can see that Al-Arabiya has used an expository lexical item as 'شهد' which is descriptive, to describe an event, and 'أشار' which is narrative, to narrate a speech, but still there is an argumentative item to be explained.

In the first text, it mentions 'قتيل' which is a neutral lexical item, to talk about the Palestinian martyrs. But in the second one it has used 'التابعة' ' in order to minimize the statement and give an image to the receptors that he is trying to exaggerate the numbers, and all that he says

lies in the benefit of Hamas, Al-Arabiya has changed an argumentative lexical items while converting the speech, Ashraf Al-Qudra has said accurately "مجزرة الرشيد" not 'واقعة', he has even said "شهداء" not 'قتيل', but they kept 'الاحتلال' because if they changed it, that will be so clear . So, Al-Arabiya has manipulated the original statement in order to stay on the safe side, and not to mention anything negative towards Israel even if it is a reported speech. Which shows that its attitude is subjective, supporting Israel.

STs NO.	Lexis	Text-type	Variants	± Evaluative
1	شهد	Expository	Descriptive	Neutral
	قتيل	Expository	Descriptive	Neutral
2	أشار	Expository	Narrative	Positive
	التابعة لحركة حماس	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
	واقعة	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
	قتيلا	Expository	Descriptive	Neutral
Attitude : Subjective (Negative) and Tricky				

Table (9) Al-Arabiya's STs Analysis

TT:

- 1- An Israeli airstrike on Al-Ahli Baptist Hospital in the Gaza Strip has left at least 500 people **dead**, a spokesman for the health ministry in the besieged enclave **said** on Tuesday. If confirmed, the attack on the al-Ahli Hospital in Gaza City

would be by far the deadliest Israeli airstrike in five wars fought since 2008.

- 2- **Health Ministry spokesman** Ashraf al-Qudra **said** the death toll from the “**massacre**” in Gaza City “rose to 104 **martyrs** and 760 injuries due to the bullets of the occupation forces that targeted a gathering of citizens.”

TTs Analysis:

In translating these texts, the translator in the first text has rendered 'dead' into 'قتيل', but 'شهد' which is descriptive has been translated into 'said' which is narrative (reported speech verb). In the second text, he has removed 'التابعة لحركة حماس' which is argumentative towards the Ministry of Health, 'واقعة' has translated into 'massacre' and 'قتيلا' into 'martyrs'. The translator has managed most of the texts, he conveyed the statement of Ashraf Al-Qudra as it is without any manipulation as happened in the source text. Again the attitude of Al-Arabiya in both Arabic and English versions are objective and neutral.

TTs NO.	ST	TT	Translation Type
1	شهد	said	Monitoring
2	قتيل	dead	Monitoring
	التابعة لحركة حماس	(removed)	Managing
	قتيلا	martyrs	Managing
Attitude : Objective and neutral			

Table (10) Al-Arabiya's TTs Analysis

3- Sky News

ST :

1- وقال المتحدث باسم وزارة الصحة في غزة، إن 500 قتيل سقطوا في الضربة الجوية الإسرائيلية على المستشفى.

2- أكثر من 110 قتلى بعد إطلاق نار إسرائيلي بمنطقة دوار النابلسي عند نقطة لتوزيع المساعدات في غزة وفق مصادر طبية تابعة لحماس .

STs Analysis :

While analyzing the two texts, it is clear that Sky News tries to pretend its neutrality by using expository lexical items, as in the first text, 'قال' is an expository, narrative lexical item used to narrate a speech, and 'قتيل' is a neutral descriptive item. In the second text, there is 'قتلى' that is also a descriptive neutral item. However, it used 'التابعة لحماس' which is an argumentative negative lexical item (Counter-argumentation), to doubt the medical source's speeches and numbers. So as shown explicitly Sky News' attitude is neutral, objective rather than subjective.

STs NO.	Lexis	Text-type	Variants	± Evaluative
1	قال	Expository	Narrative	Neutral
	قتيل	Expository	Descriptive	Neutral
2	قتلى	Expository	Descriptive	Neutral
	التابعة لحركة حماس	Argumentative	Counter-argumentation	Negative
Attitude: Neutral & Objective				

Table (11) Sky News's STs Analysis

TT:

- 1- At least 500 people **have been killed** in a bombing of a hospital in Gaza City, the Palestinian Health Ministry has **claimed**.
- 2- **The Hamas-run** Health Ministry **claims** more than 100 people **have been killed** by Israeli troops alongside a humanitarian convoy.

TTs analysis:

In the translation of the first text, 'قتيل' is translated into passive voice 'have been killed' to avoid mentioning the doer of the action, and 'قال' is rendered into 'claimed' to deny the Health Ministry's statements. In the second text the translator has converted 'التابعة لحماس' as it is 'the Hamas-run' and he has added 'claimed' in order to make the recipient believe that

what the Ministry of Health says is in the interest of Hamas as it is not the

News Agency	ST	TT	Translation Model	Frequency
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TTs NO.	ST	TT	Translation Type
1	قال	claimed	Managing
	قتيل	have been killed	Managing
2	التابعة لحركة حماس	The Hamas-run	Monitoring
	-	claimed	Managing
	قتلى	have been killed	Managing
Attitude: Subjective and negative			

truth, also 'قتلى' has rendered into the passive voice 'have been killed' .

So, the translator here has managed the texts and changed its attitude from objectivity to subjectivity showing its support to Israel.

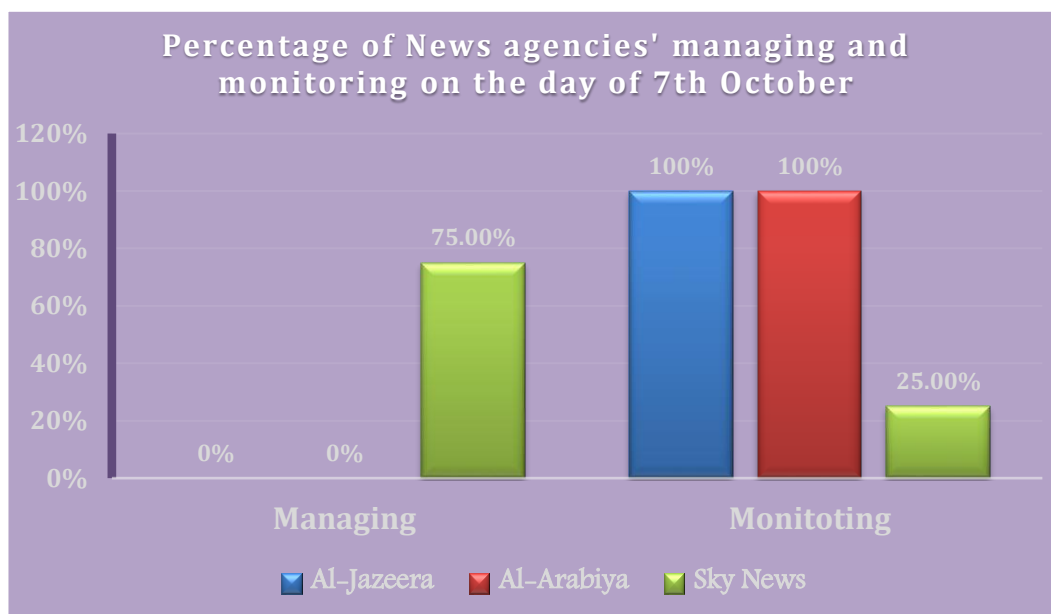
Table (12) Sky News's TTs Analysis

3. Findings and Discussion :

After analyzing the target texts, the analysis of the translation of these agencies on and after the 7th October day came up with these percentages:

Al-Jazeera	المقاومة الفلسطينية	Palestinian resistance	Monitoring	3 Monitoring
	مستوطنات اسرائيلية	Israeli settlements	Monitoring	
	جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	Israeli Occupation Forces	Monitoring	0 Managing
Al-Arabiya	وتحدث	Said	Monitoring	3 Monitoring
	ويمثل	Marked	Monitoring	
	لمسلحي حركة حماس	Hamas gunmen	Monitoring	0 Managing
Sky News	حركة حماس	The militant Group	Managing	1 Monitoring
	عناصر	militants	Managing	
	قالت	Said	Monitoring	3 Managing
	قال	claimed	Managing	
Total Frequency : 12 Managing, 12 Monitoring				

Table (13) News agencies' Managing and Monitoring (on the day7th of October)

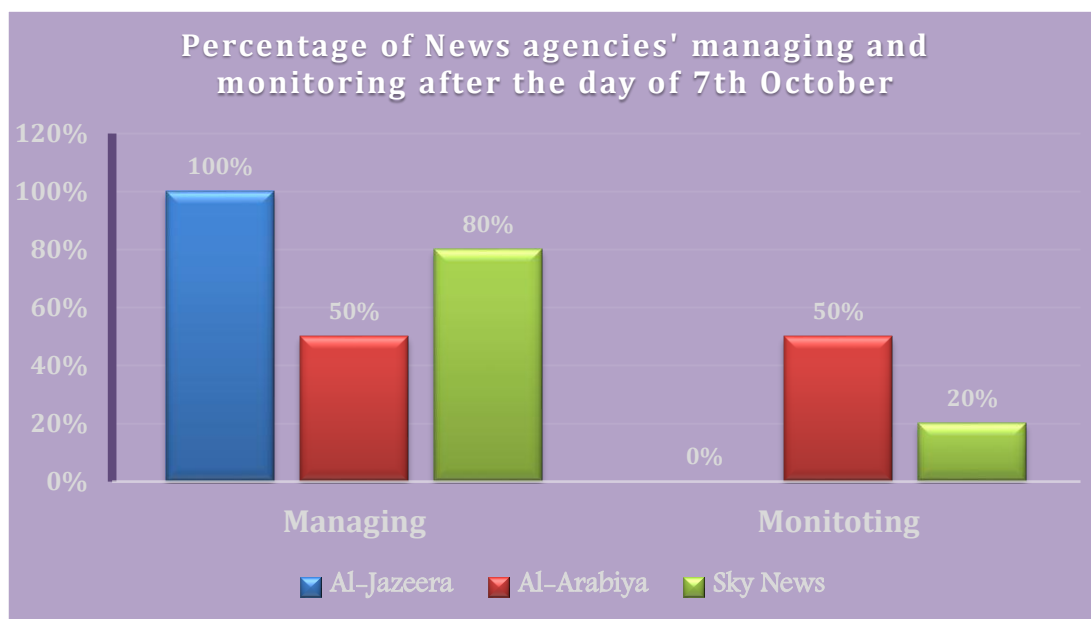


**Chart (1) Percentage of News agencies' Managing and Monitoring
(On the 7th of October)**

In Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya percentage of monitoring is 100% and there is no managing in the translation in that period. But in Sky News, BBC, 24 France, and DW the percentage of managing is much greater than monitoring which implies that there is intrigue while translating the News and the text could be changed according to the receptor, relationship benefits, or due to certain pressures.

Table (14) News agencies' Managing and Monitoring (after the 7th of October)

News Agency	ST	TT	Translation Model	Frequency
Al-Jazeera	قوات الاحتلال الاسرائيلي	Israeli bombardment	Managing	0 Monitoring
	شهيد	killed	Managing	
	استشهد	killing	Managing	5 Managing
	استهدفتهم	opened fire	Managing	
	قوات الاحتلال الإسرائيلي	Israeli troops	Managing	
Al-Arabiya	شهد	said	Monitoring	2 Monitoring
	قتيل	dead	Monitoring	
	التابعة لحركة حماس	(removed)	Managing	2 Managing
	قتيلا	martyrs	Managing	
Sky News	قال	claimed	Managing	1 Monitoring
	قتيل	have been killed	Managing	
	التابعة لحركة حماس	The Hamas-run	Monitoring	4 Managing
	-	claimed	Managing	
	قتلى	have been killed	Managing	
Total Frequency : 11 Managing, 3 Monitoring				



**Chart (2) Percentage of News agencies Managing and Monitoring
(after the 7th of October)**

After many waves of abuse that Israel did to the Palestinian people, especially at the Al-Ahli hospital massacre and the flour massacre Al-Jazeera's translator has shifted from being 100% monitoring into 100% managing because Al-Jazeera is facing a lot of pressure and threats from Israel to stop broadcasting the channel globally because it conveys the truth and they do not want their brutal reality to be exposed, Al-Arabiya's translator did 50% managing and also 50% monitoring, While sky News translator preferred to use 80% managing and 20% monitoring , also the translator of the BBC used 57.1% managing and 42.9% monitoring, but the 24 France translator preferred to use only 28.6% of managing and 71.4%, Finally, the DW's translator did 14.3% managing and 85.7% monitoring.

Table (15) Percentage of Arabic News agencies' Managing and Monitoring (on the day of 7th October)

Arabic News agency percentage of Managing	22.2%
Arabic News agency percentage of Monitoring	77.8%

The percentage of monitoring has exceeded the managing in Arabic News agencies which indicate that the translator at that time was monitor the text without any kind of manipulations

To conclude, as shown in the table above, the translators of Arabic News agencies tend to use Monitoring in translating the agencies' News, Whereas the translator of English News agencies tends to use Managing in translating the News on the day of the 7th October operation.

Table (16) Percentage of Arabic News agencies' Managing and Monitoring (after the day of 7th October)

Arabic News agency percentage of Managing	78.6%
Arabic News agency percentage of Monitoring	21.4%

After the launch of Al-Aqsa Flood operation, the translator of Arabic News agencies managed the text because the agencies have faced several pressures and succumbed to them (as fears of closing the agencies), some countries have normalized relations with Israel and cannot publish anything against it.

To conclude, as shown in the table above, the translators of Arabic News agencies tend to use Managing in translating the agencies' News.

The coming tables show the attitudes of the news agencies, the day of the 7th October and the days after ...

On the 7th October operation:

Table (17) Arabic and English News agencies' attitude (7th of October)

News agency	Arabic Version's Attitude	English Version's Attitude
Al-Jazeera	Positive	Positive
Al-Arabiya	Objective	Objective
Sky News	Objective	Negative

It is clear that on the 7th October day many of the agency's attitudes are stable, except for the Sky News agency which has attitudinal shift that reflects a double-standards.

After 7th October operation:

Table (18) Arabic and English News agencies' attitude (after the 7th of October)

News agency	Arabic Version's Attitude	English Version's Attitude
Al-Jazeera	Positive	Objective
Al-Arabiya	Negative	Objective
Sky News	Objective	Negative

On the day of Al-Ahli hospital massacre and the flour massacre, many of the News agencies did attitudinal shift which reflected their double standards, due to the influence of social media influencers and the demonstrations and boycotts that took place in that period.

4. Conclusions :

According to the findings and discussions above, the study concludes:

- ❖ As long as there are managing and double standards in translating the news, therefore there is an influence that the patrons did on the translators.
- ❖ Text-typology analysis model has succeeded in reflecting the subjectivity and objectivity, and the attitude of the news agencies .
- ❖ The translation model of Shunnaq has succeeded in reflecting and showing the attitudinal shift and double standards of the news agencies.
- ❖ The percentage of managing model is higher than monitoring in translating the news of the current Palestinian-Israeli conflict.
- ❖ As long as there is an attitudinal shift there are double standards which implies there is no free media, but it is governed by certain pressures or benefits.
- ❖ News agencies' attitude is affected by the social media's influencers, demonstrations, and boycotts, or it could be changed according to the recipient .
- ❖ Arabic News agencies' translators tend to use monitoring rather than managing, whereas after that day they changed the attitudes by using managing more than monitoring.

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