

Ideology and the Translation: Related strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with texts related to Islamist discourse (BBC & Al Arabiya)

الأيدولوجيا والترجمة: استراتيجيات وممارسات المؤسسات الإخبارية ذات الصلة في التعامل مع النصوص المتعلقة بالخطاب الإسلامي (بي بي سي والعربية)

By: Hind Saad AL Rashid

Princess Nourah Bint Abdul Rahman

University – college of Languages– Department of English Transation

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المخلص:

تناقش هذه الورقة دراسة حول استراتيجيات الترجمة وممارسات المؤسسات الإخبارية، خاصة فيما يتعلق بتصوير الخطاب الإسلامي. تركز الدراسة على قناة بي بي سي وقناة العربية، بهدف التعرف على الممارسات الفعلية المستخدمة في ترجمة الأخبار، بما في ذلك اختيار النص، وإدخال الأخبار، والوكلاء المعنيين. وتكمن أهمية الدراسة في فهم كيفية تأثير الأيديولوجية وترجمة الأخبار ودور المترجم على صناعة الأخبار ونشرها. تتضمن المنهجية التحليل النصي للتقارير الإخبارية، والكشف عن استراتيجيات الترجمة مثل الترجمة الحرفية، وإعادة الصياغة، والحذف، والتلخيص. تسلط النتائج الضوء على تأثير معتقدات الترجمة في المؤسسات الإخبارية على الممارسات والاستراتيجيات المستخدمة، مما يؤدي إلى استنتاج مفاده أن دراسات ترجمة الأخبار تلعب دورًا حاسمًا في البحث والتدريب، وتعزيز الوعي بالتواصل بين الثقافات وتقليل الأخطاء في الترجمة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الأيديولوجية، الترجمة، الاستراتيجيات، المؤسسات الإخبارية، النصوص، الخطاب الإسلامي.

Abstract

This Paper provided discusses a study on the translation strategies and practices of news institutions, particularly in relation to the portrayal of Islamist discourse. The study focuses on the BBC and Al Arabiya, aiming to identify actual practices used in news translation, including text selection, news input, and the agents involved. The significance of the study lies in understanding how ideology, news translation, and the translator's role affects news making and dissemination. The methodology involves textual analysis of news reports, revealing translation strategies such as literal translation, paraphrasing, omission, and summarizing. The findings highlight the influence of translation beliefs in news institutions on the practices and strategies used, leading to the conclusion that news translation studies play a crucial role in research and training, enhancing intercultural communication awareness and reducing mistakes in translation.

Keywords: Ideology, Translation, strategies, News Institutions, texts, Islamist discourse.

1. Introduction

In today's globalized world, news institutions play a crucial role in shaping public opinion and disseminating information. However, when it comes to translating texts related to Islamist discourse, news institutions face unique challenges. The BBC and Al Arabiya, two prominent news organizations, employ different strategies and practices in dealing with such texts, reflecting their respective ideologies and approaches to journalism.

The BBC, known for its commitment to impartiality and objectivity, adopts a cautious approach when translating Islamist discourse. The institution strives to present a balanced view by providing context and avoiding sensationalism. The BBC's translation strategy involves accurately conveying the meaning of the original text while ensuring that it adheres to the organization's editorial guidelines. This approach aims to provide the audience with a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand, without promoting any particular ideology.

On the other hand, Al Arabiya, a Saudi-owned news channel, takes a more assertive stance in translating Islamist discourse. The institution's translation practices are influenced by its ideological alignment with the Saudi government and its commitment to promoting a specific narrative. Al Arabiya's translations often reflect a critical perspective on Islamist discourse, highlighting its potential dangers and emphasizing the need for countermeasures. This approach aligns with the channel's mission to counter extremist ideologies and promote a moderate interpretation of Islam.

Both the BBC and Al Arabiya face challenges in translating Islamist discourse. The complexity of the subject matter, the potential for misinterpretation, and the sensitivity of the issues involved require careful consideration. News institutions must strike a balance between providing accurate translations and avoiding the promotion of extremist ideologies. Moreover, they must navigate the cultural and political nuances inherent in translating texts related to Islamist discourse. In addition, the strategies and practices employed by news institutions in translating texts related to Islamist discourse are influenced by their respective ideologies and approaches to journalism. The BBC's commitment to impartiality and objectivity leads to a cautious and balanced approach, while Al Arabiya's alignment with the Saudi government results in a more assertive and critical stance. Both institutions face challenges in navigating the complexities of translating Islamist discourse, but their approaches reflect their commitment to informing the public and shaping public opinion.

Problem Statement

Recent technology advancement has reduced the world to a small place. People of different cultural backgrounds are involved in an inter-cultural interaction. Ideas, beliefs, and norms of a certain community constitute its ideology and differentiate it from other communities. History, traditions, language and religion are different manifestations of culture. Also in a 'rewriting' of the source text. In rendering a text with ideologically loaded terms, the translator encounters many obstacles that may encourage him / her to manipulate a text to make the target text cope with his own ideology or with the constraints of his/her readership. This might distort the meaning of the original text. This is why the researcher intends to conduct this study.

Questions of the study:

1. What are the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse?
2. What are the actual practices used in news translation concerning text selection, news input and the agents involved?

Objectives of the Study

This study aims to fulfill the following objectives:

1. To generally contribute to translation studies and more specifically to Ideology and the news Translation .
2. To explore translation concepts, practices and strategies at two leading media and news institutions: the BBC and Al Arabiya.
3. To identify the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse.
4. To identify the actual practices used in news translation concerning text selection, news input and the agents involved.

Significance of the Study

News translation involves interactive and interrelated variables that may affect news production positively or negatively. The study endeavors to create a better understanding of Ideology, the news translation, and the translator's role in the news making and dissemination.

Methodology of the Study

This study is qualitative study. It is multidisciplinary in nature, combining translation studies, media studies and news discourse studies. It combines insights and methods from other disciplines that are relevant to the current research and translation studies in general. The main approaches the study depends on in its research investigation are conceptual framework, textual analysis. It uses ethnographic research methods and textual analysis to explore the research questions. The study conducts a comparative fieldwork analysis and textual analysis between the BBC and Al Arabia media institutions, where it examines the two languages negatively: English and Arabic.

Limits of the Study

This study will be limited to "Ideology and the Translation: Related strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with texts related to Islamist discourse".

The BBC and Al Arabia media institutions, 2022.

Literature Review

Over the years, translation has been considered a derivative, a copy, a translator's mechanism that replaces a linguistic code (equivalent) from one language to another, while the translator's autonomy was (and is) always being questioned by those who think he/she is still being questioned. Like a monkey with no choice but to make the same faces as its master" (Leppihalme, 1997: 19), it was only in recent years, under the influence of post structuralism and

functionalism, that attention turned to the translator Questions of freedom. Choice and subjectivity as well as ideas of originality and (absolute) equivalence and the superiority of the author over the translator are strongly question. Bassnett (1996) emphasizes the need to analyze the translator's involvement in the language transfer process To re-evaluate the role of the translator, she argued: "Once seen as submissive, While translation is a transparent filter through which texts can and should pass without distortion, translation can now be seen as a process in which intervention is crucial" (p. 22). Álvarez & Vidal, (1996) argue that, recognizing the complexity of the translation process and avoiding viewing translation simply as a process of transferring words from one text to another will help to understand the meaning of the ideologies behind translation. Recognition. They argue that in the translator Behind every choice he made, what he added, what he left out, what words he chose and how he placed them, "there was an act of volition that revealed something about his history and the sociopolitical circumstances around him.

Definitions of ideology

Ideology is a term that is often use in political and social contexts, but its meaning can vary depending on the perspective from which it is approach. In general, ideology refers to a set of beliefs, values, and ideas that shape and guide an individual's or a group understands of the world and their actions within it. It provides a framework through which people interpret and make sense of their experiences, and it influences their attitudes, behaviors, and decision-making processes.

One way to define ideology is as a system of thought that reflects and promotes the interests of a particular social, economic, or political group. It is a way of organizing and justifying power relations within a society, and it often serves to maintain and reproduce existing social hierarchies. For example, capitalist ideology promotes the values of individualism, competition, and private property, which are see as essential for the functioning of a market-based economy.

Another definition of ideology emphasizes its role in shaping people's identities and sense of belonging. It provides individuals with a sense of purpose and meaning, and it helps them make sense of their place in the world. Ideology can be see as a form of social glue that binds people together and provides them with a shared set of values and beliefs. For example, nationalism is an ideology that emphasizes the importance of the nation as a source of identity and loyalty.

Ideology can been understood as a form of social control. It shapes people's perceptions and beliefs, and it influences their behavior in ways that are often invisible and unconscious. Ideology can been seen as a form of power that operates through discourse and persuasion, rather than through coercion or force. For example, the ideology of consumerism promotes the idea that happiness and fulfillment can been found through the consumption of goods and services, which in turn supports the interests of the capitalist economy.

In general, ideology is a complex and multifaceted concept that can be define in different ways depending on the context. It encompasses a set of beliefs, values, and ideas that shape people's understanding of the world and their actions within it. It reflects and promotes the interests of particular social, economic, or political groups, and it

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Position of ideology

Ideology plays a crucial role in shaping the beliefs, values, and actions of individuals and societies. It provides a framework through which people interpret the world and make sense of their place in it. However, the position of ideology in society is a complex and contested issue.

On one hand, ideology can be seen as a positive force that provides a sense of identity and purpose. It offers a set of guiding principles and values that help individuals navigate the complexities of life. Ideology can also serve as a catalyst for social change, inspiring people to challenge the status quo and work towards a better future. In this sense, ideology as a powerful tool for mobilizing people and creating social cohesion.

On the other hand, ideology can also be a source of division and conflict. Different ideologies often clash, leading to polarization and animosity between groups. This can hinder dialogue and cooperation, making it difficult to find common ground and work towards shared goals. Moreover, ideology can sometimes be used as a tool of manipulation and control, as those in power seek to shape public opinion and maintain their authority.

The position of ideology in society is further complicated by the fact that it is not static or monolithic. Ideologies evolve and change over time, reflecting shifting social, political, and economic realities. What was once considered a radical ideology might become mainstream, while previously dominant ideologies may lose their influence, this dynamic nature of ideology makes it difficult to define and categorize, as it is constantly adapting to new circumstances. In addition, the position of ideology in society is a complex and multifaceted issue. While ideology can provide a sense of identity and purpose, it can also be a source of division and conflict. Moreover, the dynamic nature of ideology makes it difficult to define and categorize. As society continues to evolve, so too will the role and influence of ideology. It is therefore important to critically examine and engage with different ideologies, their impact on individuals and society as a whole.

Ideological Strategies in Media Discourse

Media effect is exerted through employing strategies aimed at promoting certain ideologies and nurturing specific political trends. Hodge and Kress (1993) identify two ideological strategies employed in discourse production and media presentation. They argue that political events represented in the media are first subject to a process of manipulation where "reality" is manipulated in line with a pre-existing agenda (ibid: 157). Another process of transformation to present a news item that is a "value-laden" representation of the actual political or social event follows the selection (ibid: 2).

Al-Taher (2008: 48) highlights what he sees as a "discrepancy" between Hodge and Kress's approach to the manipulation of reality carried out by the media and Fowler's model of selection and transformation. Therefore, he suggests a new approach that can bridge the gap between the two above models, proposing that a news item often goes

through three stages before publication or broadcasting. First, the item is selected following a set of standards and principles, most of which are ideological and/or political. Second, the media material is represented linguistically and technically in a certain way that serves the agenda of the media institution. According to this model, a news report is considered a manifestation of the second stage (representation) even though it might carry a degree of subtle evaluation. Political commentary articles, on the other hand, represent the third stage of evaluation in which a news item is explicitly analyses.

Another approach that offers an insight into the strategies employed in the media industry to empower certain ideologies whilst undermining others is Hatim and Mason's (1990) model, which discloses the strategies employed mainly by print media: monitoring and managing. Shunnaq (1992: 36) explains monitoring as an act aimed at describing the event offering any "evidence" available. Managing is defined as an act of "steering" undertaken by a media outlet to employ and use a given event in the service of a specific agenda (ibid). When an event is monitored, the media outlet producing the news item imitates a spectator but when the event goes through the managing stage, the media outlet gets involved in the event itself and becomes a participant (ibid: 40).

Political Islamist Discourse in the News

Political Islamist discourse has become a prominent topic in the news, attracting significant attention from scholars, policymakers, and the public. This essay aims to explore the nature and implications of this discourse, shedding light on its key features and the controversies surrounding it.

Political Islamist discourse refers to the ideological framework adopted by Islamist political movements, which seek to establish Islamic governance based on their interpretation of Islamic principles. This discourse often emphasizes the integration of religion and politics, advocating for the implementation of Islamic law and the establishment of an Islamic state. It is important to note that political Islamist discourse is not monolithic, as different movements and individuals may have varying interpretations and approaches.

The rise of political Islamist discourse has sparked intense debates and controversies. Critics argue that it poses a threat to democracy, human rights, and pluralism, as it often promotes a strict interpretation of Islamic law that may infringe upon individual freedoms. Moreover, some argue that political Islamist discourse can fuel radicalization and extremism, providing a breeding ground for terrorist organizations.

On the other hand, proponents of political Islamist discourse argue that it represents a legitimate expression of religious and political beliefs, and that it can contribute to social justice, welfare, and the empowerment of marginalized communities. They contend that Islamist movements can participate in democratic processes and contribute to the development of inclusive political systems, political Islamist discourse is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has gained significant attention in the news. While it has its critics and controversies, it is crucial to engage in informed and nuanced discussions to better understand its implications and potential impact on societies.

Ideology and Gatekeeping

The media is identified as the critical means for both communicating and manipulating society and constructing and reinforcing ideology. The media is also viewed as the focal point for ideologies since common-sense assumptions are generated, replicated, and circulated through the news. The ideologies circulated by the media mirror personal or institutional beliefs and attitudes. These ideologies can be contested since media products are a fraction of

broader ideological debates (Malkawi 2011: 20-21). Media organisations adopt their methodologies for propagating the ideologies through the means or strategy of presentation is significantly influenced by the ideologies entrenched within media products.

It is evident that the news reports and media organisations in general, serve a significant role in shaping up political ideology and the politics of nations. In his comparison of Aljazeera and Al Arabiya news networks, Hamza Ethleb (2019) shows that:

"news items can be ideologically altered to conform with the news organization's values by using several translation strategies. These alterations occur on the textual and lexical levels of the news items, making them carry a different representation of the news story at hand".

News reports serve as an effective mechanism that has the power for influencing readers' perceptions of reality. News reports have a meaning related to a particular context, discourses, and purposes and provide a means of communication to media institutions and individual journalists (Darwish 2009:154). It is evident that the news reports and media organisations in general, serve a significant role in shaping up political ideology and the politics of nations.

The value of news, however, depends not only upon interior factors, there are also external factors affecting the news. For example, factors like the institution's political agenda and the ideologies of its actors may interfere in the news making. In addition, the important factor of audience's relative and subjective assessment. Media houses pay a great interest for their dissemination to reach audiences around the globe. The article "What is News? News values revisited (again)" (2016) by Harcup & O'Neill, examines the main values of news from a journalistic point of view, and it discusses changes and challenges of the journalistic values of news production in the age of new technology.

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Institutional Translation

Koskinen asserts that the concept of 'institutional translation' must capture the core of institutional translation as a genre. Therefore, she argues that the concept of 'institutional translation' is active when an official entity uses translation as a medium of "speaking" to a particular audience" (2008:22). She explains that this implies that the 'voice' reaching out will be the institution's voice. This means in an effective sense what gets translated is the institution itself. Hence, institutional translation is self-translation. The institutional translation is characterized by aspects such that the authority of texts belongs to the name of the institution, its agents normally follow style guides and the institution's translation strategies, and their products always line with the institution's discourse.

Translation plays a central role in shaping news by influencing news making and reporting. News translation became significant in media institutions as it forms a vital element of the work processes and meanwhile it contributes majorly to the dissemination of the media institution news reports globally. Developments in communication technologies and

their convergence are further reasons for making the role of translation more prominent in news report making and dissemination.

Nowadays, most media institutions and their news producers compete to disseminate their own news products via their multilingual platforms. Therefore, translation is an essential factor in the production, reproduction, dissemination, and propagating of journals and media institutions.

Since news translation takes place in media institutions, it is necessary to discuss the concept of institutional translation. It involves institutional policies, practices, and agents. The following section discusses “institutional translation.”

Multilingualism in Media Institutions

The researchers accentuate that the nature of media institutions whereby they serve different language groups necessitates some form of intermediaries, facilitators, or controllers in the process of mediating the institutional communication to fit the needs of the diverse clientele. Multilingualism is also linked with policies such as translation policies and decisions which ensure effective communication to a diverse audience. The concept of multilingualism is vital in the study, which focuses on translation in BBC and Al-Arabiya media organisations whose broadcasting efforts are directed towards audiences from different backgrounds. It is the main concept and the main factor of news report making. It is the main factor of building the mother tongue of the news institution news report as well as its multiple languages news reports. Multilingualism is adopted in this research as a main social act in the gathering, making & distribution of news reports. Multilingualism is involved in the whole process of news making and the process of its dissemination globally.

In their discussion, the authors presented proof that translation in the newsroom might be dependent on mono-linguistic awareness, indirect knowledge, and random availability of linguistic resources of events. They argue that translation practices within the newsroom workflow are associated with improvised decisions. The investigations suggest a few approaches to be considered in the news production profession. One of these suggestions is for that media institutions to provide their staff with apt resources to work with at the inter-language information level, like translation tools, and to provide the staff with efficient multilingualism education.

Translation Agents in Media Institutions

Different agents are involved in the news translation process. From a holistic perspective, the translation process is influenced by the news institution’s guidance lines for agents of news. The guidelines, processes, and status of agents are somewhat different in various media institutions as research has established. The policies also outline the roles of the persons involved in the translation process, including media personnel such as the general director, general manager, the chief editor, journalists, and translators (Bielsa & Bassnett 2009: 70). The directors and managers are more involved in the development of policies as in the actual news translation process. The editing department in international or regional media organisations includes editors familiar with languages of particular interest to the institutions. Bielsa and Bassnett (2009: 75) illustrated that in certain instances or media institutions, journalists are mainly engaged in the production of original news reports while editors are responsible for processing the news reports through either editing or translating the reports to other linguistic services. These editors/translators are exclusively

hired to provide translation services. The authors establish that regional offices of international media institutions such as Reuters in Montevideo enclose editing departments comprising of editorial staff such as regional editors, Spanish-English language editors, and English-Spanish editors.

In some instances, media institutions use journalists who speak more than one language as translators. In this case, journalists make the translation tasks, whereas news editors edit the news reports as a whole. The use of journalists as principal translators fully embeds the translation process in news production, especially where the journalists have no appropriate training in translation. This model of operation is adopted in most of the news agencies such as Reuters and AFP.

The experience is associated with enhanced knowledge of the news reports to be translated and their underlying contexts. Journalists pay more attention to comprehension rather than faithfulness to the source or literality and are less concerned with correctness (Bielsa & Bassnett 2009: 76).

Translation Practices in Media Institutions

Translation in media institutions occurs in different forms and different phases of the news production process. In some instances, translation is done in-house during the creation of official news in media institutions. The in-house translation is carried out by the newsroom agents mainly. News producers double up as editors and translators whose main role is to translate the news reports provided by journalists or news correspondents into the language(s) of the target audience. Such editors and translators have their offices within the editing departments of media organisations (Bielsa & Bassnett 2009: 75-76).

In certain situations, journalists or news correspondents also act as translators due to limited access to resources in the field. Journalists also hire fixers or interpreters during news gatherings in the field. Journalists or news correspondents are engaged in activities such as scriptwriting, partial editing of the gathered news after which fixers translate the news reports. Media institutions also hire freelance fixers who provide translation and interpreting services where necessary (Schäffner 2010, Doorslaer 2010,2012,2019, Davier 2014,2018,2019)

News translation and the Middle East

Darwish (2006: 54) establishes that most media outlets argued that there is a demand for clarification on issues such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the broader Middle East since journalists in the region seem overcautious about specific issues that are of interest to the Middle East audience such as democracy, corruption, and parliamentary debates and local stories. However, the researchers acknowledge that Arab media organizations, in collaboration with international media, have played a significant role in informing the world on news events in the region, such as the Iraq war and the war in Afghanistan. According to Sharp (2003: 12), Arab media organisations such as Al-Arabiya have managed to reach a broad audience on an everyday basis.

Results

Study question one:

What are the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse?

From my interviews of journalists that were informed by mostly theoretical work concerning processes of translation that occur in at the reports of BBC and Al-Arabiya, the actual practices used in news translation concern text selection, news input, and translation agents. The strategies involved in the textual production of the news texts examined are mainly: deletion, omission, addition, the strategy of changing a direct quote to an indirect one, or vice versa. The later strategy might be considered according to the quotation importance, availability and kind of provider of it.

The textual analysis of this research concentrates on the role of news translation in portraying the Islamist discourse in news reports. This is done by focusing on translation matters of labeling, the use of language rules; is it neutral or biased manner, the implantation of direct and indirect quotations from Islamists, and the practices of contextualization and reconceptualization. This involves selecting information, quotations to be included in each news report, which is directly connected to the production of the Islamist's discourse in the news reports.

To establish the adopted translation practices and strategies in this study, the directionality of the news report will be the institution's original language under investigation. The original news report 'source texts' for the BBC are the English reports, while the Arabic news reports are the 'target texts.' For Al-Arabiya, the original news reports 'source texts' are the Arabic news reports, while the English reports are the 'target texts.' that translation-mediated news reporting is largely a reframing. Translation strategies for both media institutions:

The data collected from both institutions the translation strategies found are: Literal translation- paraphrasing – omission – deletion- summarizing. Reveals that translation strategies used, do not follow one language direction route in their application in the reports or strategies' is a matter of textual comparison. These varieties of translation practice in some cases are due to language rules, the news report recipient's interest, the country's view of the events taking place in, the world regulations and rules regarding the dissemination and dealing with speeches said or issued by Islamist groups.

The translation practices found are related to the selection of texts to translate-the translation of the input of the news report-all kinds of editing: copy- language-stylistic- and content editing. The most effective practices of translation found are related to the translation of quotations: direct into direct, indirect into indirect or direct into indirect, or indirect to direct. In addition, the issue of translation visibility is closely connected to the quotation translation practice.

Study question two:

What are the actual practices used in news translation concerning text selection, news input and the agents involved?

Information gained from interviews with journalist's points to the Translating news reports Text selection is mainly decided by news editors according to the initial meeting conducted with the news team. Afterwards the issue is left to the news writers; however, shift editors or the chief editor, according to the importance of the news report topic, rechecks the news report produced. If the news report needed a field translation, the field reporters or fixers conduct the translation, the final editing is done in the main institution newsroom. That is why agents involved are various, mainly journalists. The copy editor either focuses on overseeing the English journalistic style and general norms reflecting Al Arabiya's news angle and more significantly focusing on ensuring that the reader is approached

in the most natural way. However, insufficient knowledge of Arabic or English creates a rift between linguistic and cultural sensitivity demanded by language. This might give rise to possibilities of deviations from the original discourse as intended by the original Arabic texts. Al Arabiya #16, one of the Al Arabiya's journalists and translators, who described her role as translation and news writing, supports this view. It is observed that, compared with other news writers without a background in translation, she produced translations that are "more visible" and full text translations from Arabic into English. The translation process requires a number of skills including journalistic skills, research skills and bilingual competency. It is particularly observe that the roles of journalists and translators somehow overlap, as the translator must represent the institution's angle in the translated text.

Conclusions

The findings from both Interviews with journalists and news reports for both institutions(BBC & Al Arabiya) show that some of the results from the present study might be generalisable to other institutions. However, they also show that each institutions has its own way of dealing with languages and translation, and that more indepth case studies are needed to gain a better understanding of these institutions' translation policies. TThe study also reached the following conclusionsthe translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse reveals that used; do not follow one language direction route in their application in the reports or one pattern. In addition, the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse: deletion, omission, use of direct quotation, or indirect speech reporting (depending on the source and provider of the information and the importance of the quotation). Moreover, the actual practices used in news translation are professional translation concerning text selection, news input and the agents involved. It needless to say that indeed, the translation beliefs in news institutions influence the translation practices and translation strategies used in news.

Strengthening the position of news translation Studies in terms of research and training. Heightening awareness of translation's link with intercultural communication as opposed to just language competence, and greater awareness would lead to a reduction in the number of mistakes been made. Moreover, it would help journalists deal better with specialized terminology.

This study encourages translation research to use interdisciplinary methodology to explore and investigate the strategies, practices, and believes of news translation in news institutions. It also encourages news translation research to apply comparison analysis between languages using various methodologies rather than depending only on textual analysis.

Lastly, study could also be conduct on the training and skills that are need for translators and interpreters working for News Institutions and how these could be provide effectively. These findings would also be of interest for academia and could be take into account.

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