
A Critical Analysis of the Intentional Deviation in News Editing

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DOI: [10.31973/aj.v1i137.1087](https://doi.org/10.31973/aj.v1i137.1087)

ABSTRACT:

News Editing is the clearest coding, which reflects the writer's behavior of the editor who linguistically, socially, or culturally edits and deviates some of the source language aspects. It, furthermore, refers to the writer's competence of using an influential linguistic style and preserving the SL norms and policies. At the same time, editing news presents a new horizon within a different political framework into TL.

The problem of news editing of the same TV in Arabic and English editions lies in discrepancies in meanings; intentional deviation and politics. For instance, BBC, which broadcasts in Arabic, has a different editing from its English edition. This study ascribes such differences to the different socio-cultural and political strategies adopted by the writer.

The primary objectives of the study are:

- 1- Finding out the political reasons behind the discrepancy and the intentional deviation in news editing.
- 2- Identifying the political attitude of the original editor and the political attitude of the editor.

The data set in this study consisted of "TWO" edited news editing (1 from English into Arabic) and (1 from Arabic into English). These two news writings have been broadcasted on BBC English & Arabic editions. A critical-stylistic analysis has been conducted by applying House's (2001) model of TQA.

Keywords: News Editing, Politics, Deviation and TQA

1. THEORETICAL PART**1.1. Introduction**

News is the reporting of news or information of general interest; it is an account of a current or historical event, not appearing in conventional news media, written in a journalistic style.

News has a problem of incompatibility that is shown in the translated copies of BBC news because of the linguistic and cultural variations in addition to the political criteria.

Therefore, visual news is very interesting and integral, as it requires choosing certain words suitable to the image i.e. to find out a

way of integration between the visual materials in the news footage and the editing script.

1.2. Research Questions :

The study tries to find out satisfied answers for the following questions:

- 1. Why do we have an intentional deviation and discrepancies between TL news and the original one?*
- 2. Do cultural and social norms play a substantive role in news footage reporting?*
- 3. Does the editing participate in supporting or antagonizing a certain politics?*

1.3. The Objectives of the Work :

The primary objective of this study is to determine and compare the editing of two news writings from social, cultural, linguistic, and political aspects. The second objective is to highlight the mismatches between the two ideologies in the news and give a comprehensive description about the status of editing in BBC TV, where "Deviation" is common. This TV usually imposes a particular politics obligating writers to edit their editing in a way that persuades the required orientation.

A final objective is to identify editor / writer's skill requirements for news story's work; their constraints of the current technology; their communicative competences and their participation in enhancing a certain politics without being accused of being "Deviated."

1.4. Study Methodology and Procedures

The data consists of "TWO" news stories (The first news is from English into Arabic) and (the second one is from Arabic into English). The researcher tackles the bi-directionality of news editing in order to have a comprehensive perspective.

The comparison of the English and Arabic editing of BBC news writings concentrates on the process of editing itself. This comparison shows the actual approach and techniques of coding implemented by each editor in two disputed ideologies and focuses on how the factor of deviation is kept on.

The collected data has been downloaded from "www.youtube.com/user/ BBC." These downloaded videos, which are available with the transcripts, are available on the TV. These videos are considered as official websites that facilitate the process of textual analysis. Afterwards, the researcher analyzes and criticizes the news from their political perspective and their intended connotations by adopting coding criticism approaches. However, the study draws attention towards how one can enhance a particular recognition to some issues.

This critical analysis conducted in the study depends on House's (2001) model of coding quality assessment.

The levels of the analysis are based on pragmatic, semantic, and sociolinguistic notions. These levels are taken as the criteria of the study's investigations.

1.5. SOME RELATED ASPECTS

1.5.1. Defining News:

According to Webster: "NEWS is the act or process of news, something having a specified influence or effect." News is a writing intended to give an account of observed or documented events." News is the writing of news by the press and the broadcasting media.

Generally speaking, *News* is an act or a technique of writing news, it edits events collectively; as an account of a current or historical event and written in a journalistic style.

1.5.2. Characteristics of News as a Journalistic Text:

As a literary genre, News has certain technical characteristics. It is an artistic, creative, and literary reporting form with three basic traits: dramatic literary techniques; intensive reporting; and reporting of generally acknowledged subjectivity (Murphy, 1974:16). The main characteristics of news as a journalist text are as follows:

1- A Subjective News Report:

Subjectivism is a common element among many (though not all) of news definitions (Ibid: 3). In contrast to conventional news reporting striving for objectivity, the subjectivity of news editing allows for the writer's opinion, ideas or involvement to creep into the story. The subjectivism in News, which may be called activism in news reporting, is related to journalistic and social activism (Ibid).

2- A Literary Form and Technique:

The above interpretations of "News" view it as an attitude towards the practice of journalism. But it is a significant form of the critical literature; deals with form and technique in the process of event reporting from personal point of view (Ibid:4). The technique which "News" concerns with is the emphasizing of "certain politics" over "facts".

Wolfe (2008:46.) identifies the four main devices which "News" borrowed from :

1. Telling the story using scenes rather than historical narrative as much as possible,
2. Dialogue in full (Conversational speech rather than quotations and statements),
3. Point-of-view (present every scene through the eyes of a particular character),
4. Recording everyday details such as behavior, possessions, friends, and family (which indicate the "status life" of the character).

3- *News and Intensity* :

Although much of the critical literature discussed the use of literary or fictional techniques as the basis for a news story, critics referred to the form of the news as stemming from intensive personal reporting of event (Self, 1973:10–11).

Stein (1972), for instance, found the key to News not its fiction-like form, but the “Reporting.” Consequently, Stein (1972) concluded, the writer is as much part of his story as the subject and he thus linked saturation reporting with subjectivity. For Stein (Ibid), New Journalism & News are inconsistent with objectivity or accuracy (see Murphy, 1972:10).

However, others have argued that total immersion enhances accuracy. Talese (1970:34.), intensive that "News" took the form of interior monologue to discover from the subjects what they were thinking.

Despite these elements, some may claim that “News Story” is not fiction and it maintains elements of reporting including strict adherence to factual accuracy and the writer being the primary source. To get "inside the head" of a character, the journalist in "News" asks the subjects what they were thinking or how they felt (see Talese, 1970).

To sum up, the core of news is actually enhancing a particular politics, as the editor tries to collect evidences, subjects’ comments and data to give an impression that s/he is not subjective or ideologized towards specific social or cultural issue, but that doesn’t mean the reality of being a biased writer involves himself in the plot of news composing.

1.6. Defining “Deviation”:

The definition of Deviation is various and broad, but mostly it has an ethical connotation. In this study, the researcher has adopted this term as a metaphor for editor writer who edits source language news in a deviated way due to some political reasons.

In order to have a clear picture about “Deviation in coding” we should first find out a linguistic definition for this term, after that we could adapt it in the field of News re-writing.

According to “*American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (2011)*”: Deviation means: “Unfaithfulness act of ethical unfaithfulness, lack of morality or loyalty and lack of religious belief.” Therefore, the editor writer is hereby (is) infidel to source language News where the target editing lacks the faithfulness or the loyalty to SL. In editing, faithfulness is accordingly obtained when the editor writer does not violate the obligations and vows, applies the duty accurately, and corresponds with the facts in event without being politically biased.

Deviation is defined by *Collins English Dictionary* (2003) as “*devotion to duties, obligations, etc.; faithfulness, loyalty or devotion, as to a person or cause, the degree of inaccuracy with which sounds or images are recorded or reproduce and the adherence to truth; inaccuracy in reporting detail*”. Therefore, the deviation in news editing happens when the norm of faithfulness and the TL politics adherence is associated with the process of editing.

The synonyms of “deviation” are: **unfaithful** and **disloyalty**, the latter is defined as: “*Not adhering to promises, obligations, or allegiances; disloyal ... Breaking trust in a relationship, and not justly representing or reflecting the facts or a primary source; inaccurate: an account that was unfaithful to what really happened; a coding that was unfaithful to the original*” (*American Heritage, 2011*). Whereas, what is meant by “disloyalty” is: “*the quality of being disloyal; lack of loyalty; unfaithfulness. The violation of allegiance or duty, as to a government, or it is a disloyal act*” (*Webster's College Dictionary, 2010*).

Consequently, "Deviation" in News Editing means the disloyalty or being unfaithful to SL politics by violating the intentional meaning or the content of the original event.

The reasons of deviation are attributed to a set of constraints encountering the editor writer such as: political, social or cultural constraints. These sources of deviation are discussed in 1.7.

1.7. Deviation in News Editing

News Editing is far from being a transfer of ideas, it implants codes to undermine the source culture or change perceptions. Bassnett (1996:22) stipulates that: “Once considered a subservient, transparent filter through which a text could and should pass without adulteration, the coding can now be seen as a process in which intervention is crucial.”

The reality is that language is not always neutral: the very words we choose to convey meaning in fact shape that meaning. Likewise, coding is not always neutral. Conveying ideas among languages incur loss or gain consciously or otherwise (Yafiaoui, 2014:9).

These ideas are subject to multi-leveled interpretation as well, depending on the receiving audience. Consequently, the process of News editing operates under the constraints of particular agents and circumstances that force editor writers to be biased or subversive.

The decisions taken by writers in this regard are not always idiosyncratic, but are, as O'Connell (2000:12) argues, often constrained by factors such as the languages involved, the text genre, and the audience.

The writer's intervention is politically motivated or otherwise, could have far-reaching implications on the target audience, which causes deviation in the work. Alvarez and Vidal (1996:5) argue that the writer's choice to select, add or omit any words, or even place them in a given order in the text is an indication that “there is a voluntary act that reveals his history and the socio-political milieu that surrounds the editor writer ; in other words, his own culture and politics”.

Linguists and Coding Theorists believe that writers have power embedded within their ideologies, along with those imposed on them, to include or exclude certain political and cultural codes that may enhance or alter value systems, cultures, and beliefs.

1.8. Political Deviation:

Lefevere (1992: 9) thinks that because coding is “the most obvious recognizable type of re-writing,” it cannot be freed from the political and literary power structures that are built-in to a given culture.”

Deviation might be viewed as the result of manipulative tactics used in coding such as (omitting, addition, insertion, or rewriting).

Two types of "Deviation" can be distinguished: conscious and unconscious, with the former being the type of "Deviation" that arises due to political, economic, and cultural considerations. Deviation attributed to the characteristics of human psychology resulting from ignorance of either language or world knowledge, is often referred to as unconscious deviation.

1.8.1. Conscious Deviation; Political Reasons

Farahzad (1999:156) also distinguishes the two aforementioned types of deviation-conscious and unconscious-and hence illustrates two types of processes that result from the deviation of texts in editing: “**The conscious** process leads to conscious manipulation intentionally carried out by the editor writer because of various social, political, and other factors.

Deviation, or the fact that there is an understanding of coding as manipulation, has devastating outcomes. With a belief that coding is infidel, it is rendered useless since it is untrustworthy. Once a writer’s or patron’s own agenda comes into play, distortion of the source text message is inevitable. This in turn makes honest communication a difficult task: “When words become the tools, not of clarity and precision but of confusion and obfuscation in order to promote a particular politics or social program or some very intimate personal or private agenda, genuine communication between opposing parties becomes impossible” (Kramina, 2004:37).

Concurrently, it can be argued that everything is deviated; this includes political dialogues, sermons, films, and advertisements. Yet it

is coding (not writing) that is in an unlucky situation, since there is always the potential of comparison with the original. When discussing the outcomes of deviated coding (Ibid: 39).

Certainly, political shifts can be confusing and misleading, and different cultural awareness influencing the operating method of specific properties of cultural forms in order to serve diverse political and cultural interests. The main Political Deviation can be shown as:

1. Political Focus:

The editor writer focuses on some News aspects and ignores other where the content of Source News (henceforth SN) is not desired into TL culture. In other words, the infidel writer focuses on certain parts of News text and ignores other parts as this story:

"وأثار أكثر إعلان بابوي إثارة للجدل خلال نصف قرن حفيظة المحافظين منهم بعض المرشحين الجمهوريين للرئاسة الأمريكية ممن انتقدوا البابا لانه أقحم السياسة في العلم."

*"The most controversial papal pronouncement in half a century won **broad praise** from scientists, the United Nations and climate change activists, as well as the wrath of the conservatives, including several U.S. Republican presidential candidates and leading lawmakers who have scolded Francis for delving into science and politics"*

While the editing (حفيظة المحافظين The wrath of the conservatives) represents a political focus of the writer on the conservative's attitudes. At the same time, the writer ignored politically the "*broad praise from scientists, the United Nations, and climate change activists*" this omitting is intended by the writer to shed lights on the conservative negative attitudes. ⁽¹⁾

2. Political Mitigation:

The writer sometimes mitigates the Political intensity in SL by rewording the SL content into Target News (henceforth TN) by paraphrasing, deleting, or adding in order to mitigate the Political reasons as in: "*The five emails, sent over a four-hour period in August 2011, show hackers had Mrs. Clinton's email address, which was not public, and contained a virus concealed as a speeding ticket from New York State, where she lives... The email containing instructions to open and print the speeding ticket misspelled the name of the city concerned*"

⁽¹⁾ -Reuters.com: Pope demands 'action now' to save planet from environmental ruin.

"وتعود هذه الرسائل لشهر أغسطس/ آب عام ٢٠١١، واحتوت على فيروس في شكل مخالفة مرورية من ولاية نيويورك. وكان مرفق بالرسائل ملف باسم مخالفة مرورية، لكن ورد بالرسالة خطأ في هجاء اسم البلدة التي ادعى تحرير المخالفة بها".

The Deviation here appears as the writer deleted a particular sentence "*The email containing instructions to open and print.*" This deviation of Political reasons mitigation here is realized because the deleted sentence includes an accusation of Clinton's involvement in the violation, as the author wants to say that "*opening and printing*" these viruses are based on deliberate follow of instruction. (i.e. Clinton followed the instruction and she was so stupid to be deceived and fallen in trap) ⁽²⁾.

3. Political Antipode:

This type of deviation is revealed when the writer manipulates the TN in a way contradicts with the politics of SN. The political antipode is realized by a set of coding strategies such as: addition, omitting or insertion as in:

"It was not clear who was behind the attack but a Saudi-led coalition has been carrying out air raids against Houthi rebels."

This insertion in the editing is not found in the origin ⁽³⁾, and the aim of that insertion is to accuse Saudi of "deadly action" committing. Thus, we have a proponent politics in the source news and opponent politics in the codified news i.e. a cross – purposes politics.

4. Political Deviation:

The writer's bias is clear when there is a deviation in the writer's politics toward certain politics causes a deviation in the editing revealed by omitting some sentences, and words as in the process of commenting and interpersonal intervention to prove Mursi's image as being a victim:

"Mursi, Egypt's first freely-elected president was toppled by the army in 2013 after mass protests against his rule. Since then he has faced several legal cases" ⁽⁴⁾.

The writer edited the original text by commenting on the social action: The political deviation is revealed in the addition "*Egypt's first freely-elected president.*" This implicates that Mursi is a legal president and these trials are illegal, because the words "first freely elected" mean that he has been targeted because he came to power by election and these trials are extensions of the military coup..

⁽²⁾ - BBC.com: *Hillary Clinton's email targeted by 'Russia-based' hackers*

⁽³⁾ - BBC.com: *Yemen conflict: 'Deadly attack' on wedding party.* 8th October 2015

⁽⁴⁾ - Reuters.com: *Egypt's Mursi appeals against violence conviction: lawyers to state media.* 18Jun, 2015

5. Political Incompatibility:

Political incompatibility is realized when the editor writer rewrites the content of SN or foregrounds a paraphrase from the original sequence of news story, as in:

“US secretary of state John Kerry, Russian foreign minister Sergei Lavrov, the Turkish foreign minister Feridun Hadi Sinirili and Saudi's al-Jubeir were involved in Friday's meeting” Paragraph no.3 .

“واختتمت الدول الأربع اجتماعها عقب اجتماع ثنائي ضم الوزيرين الأميركي والروسي، سبقه اجتماع ثلاثي التقى خلاله كيري بنظيره السعودي عادل الجبير والتركي فريدون سينيرلي أوغلو”

Paragraph no. 10

The reason of this foregrounding in the English codified news is intended as a political manipulation because the writer gives a value to this content of the paragraph while in Arabic it was not worth a lot as it is mentioned in the last paragraph. The deviation appears when the political reasons or the content was incompatible in SN&TN where the Russian attitude towards Assad has been reported and thematized differently⁽⁵⁾.

1.8.1.2. Unconscious Deviation; Psychological Reasons

The unconscious deviation is mostly a psychological phenomenon, and occurs under the reasons of psycholinguistic factors” (Farahzad, 1999:156).

Toury (1995:268) explains: unconscious deviation is often the result of the writer's strive to maintain the adequacy of the original text. Unconscious deviation takes effect by the editor writer producing a coding that is as close as possible to the original, while concomitantly attempting to achieve acceptability within the target language and culture. This acceptability is achieved by complying with the requirements of the language to attain fluency and near native texts that are politically and culturally adequate: “The more the make-up of a text is taken as a factor in the formulation of its coding, the more the target text can be expected to show traces of interference” (Ibid:276).

Interference is large due to power relations and the mutual status of languages and cultures at stake. The more esteemed the source culture is, as viewed by the target culture, the higher the chances of interference is and vice versa.(see Ibid). The unconscious deviation can be classified into:

(5) - Aljazeera.com: Russia, US, Turkey and Saudi fail to agree on Syria

1. Political Adherence:

The writer adheres to the original politics, or he could be a part in that Political system as in RT (Russia Today) news story:

“*Gazprom Expects to Sign Second China Gas Deal in 2016*”

"غازبروم" تتوقع إبرام عقد توريد غاز ثاني مع الصين في عام ٢٠١٦

The deviation of the writer is attributed to the adoption of literal coding to keep on his adherence to the assigned politics. This sort shows the lowest degree of deviation – if considered so-⁽⁶⁾.

2. Political Neutrality:

It means that there is a high degree of faithfulness in the content compatibility of the SN&TR. Nevertheless, deviation for socio-cultural reasons is associated in some parts of the story's text, as in:

“*Because she's a woman in love with someone who is so different from her, in terms of mentality and background*”.

“بعقليته، بمجتمعه، بزمانه، القوة الكبيرة للحب الذي أحسته تجاهه”.

The Editing of TR is appropriate here, because the word “Background- خلفية” is not used in Arabic, so the writer interpreted this lexical item into “his society, بزمانه his time.” However, the writer is affected by the English style as he missed to add the conjunction (و-and).⁽⁷⁾

3. Political Compatibility:

This type represents a political plot of the same content where the scope of deviation in all editions is restricted to a different form of expressing with a compatible content in both SN&TN. The writer should stick to the source news content faithfully, where some parts of the SN should be literary translated as in:

"ويقول أحد مقاتلي المعارضة إثر قتاله عناصر تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية: هذه

مزارعهم بين الأشجار، والحمد لله أننا قتلنا العديدين منهم، فيما هرب الباقون وقد تبعناهم"

“*One rebel soldier said ISIL fighters had been hiding on local farms, between the trees. “We killed many of them, the rest ran away, and we followed them*”⁽⁸⁾

1.9. Resources of Deviation

The writer's agency, socio-cultural and external constraints are the main resources of deviation that reasons the process of how writer selecting the material which is considered appropriate for coding, how editor writers should go about translating this material, and how the

⁽⁶⁾ - RT.com: *Gazprom expects to sign second China gas deal in 2016*

⁽⁷⁾ -Euronews.com : *Desdemona a victim? Never!*

⁽⁸⁾ - Euronews.com: *Syrian rebels claim a victory over ISIL in Aleppo as Assad allies prepare to fight for the province.*

target audience will receive and react to the material in its translated format where mostly deviation is associated. The main resources of deviation are discussed below:

1. Writer's agency

The writer's agency is manifested not only in the writer's comprehension, interpretation, and artistic re-presentation of the source texts, but also in the selection of source texts, the cultural motivations of coding, the adoption of strategies, and the manipulation in the prefaces of the expected functions of the coding in the target culture (Cha and Tian, 2003:22).

The news/event selection is often not for the writer to choose; it is a choice made by publishers, or other agents like producers and TV manger, who decide what events need to be codified. The writer has, however, the choice of whether or not to take over certain news chosen by these agents. This very act of accepting or rejecting the selected news puts the writer under the spotlight of criticism (Chesterman, 1989:65).

Many factors affect coding and its quality. This includes coding strategies utilized by the writer, their understanding of the source text, and their overall aptitude to performing the task. Nonetheless, and no matter how apt the writer is, the mere fact that this video has to go through this human interface makes human intervention inevitable, whether deliberately or accidentally, and it can be shaped in the form of **deletions, insertions, or rewritings of the script** (Chesterman, 1997: 112).

Writers are then the subject of trust, from both readers and sponsors, which renders them powerful. The exercise of their power is a reflection of the writer's dependability and faithfulness. When writers have exclusive access to information or when they lack some, they might make full use of this and reasons the texts and the sponsors to achieve specific goals. This is why writers who have exclusive access to information that is unavailable to those in power are usually under close supervision and scrutiny for political loyalty (Hermans, 1996:120).

2. Socio-Cultural Constraints

Hermans (1999:128-132) argues that: The writer is a social being as well as an individual who is accordingly constrained by current norms; norms of the society, culture and individuality. Highlighting social constraints leads to a fall in the writer's status and accountability as well as coding quality. Disregard of social norms might lead to random coding....Being a work of originality governed by norms, coding requires the writer to follow their own personal tendencies and impulses within an acceptable range of norms, as Hermans(1999b:74) rightly points out.

The distinction between the behavior of beginners and that of experienced writers, however, needs to be noted. This is true because, in most cases, it is generally more likely for a person who is a relatively newcomer to a particular culture to violate its general cultural norms, be they linguistic or non-linguistic. In contrast, more experienced writers, with a more profound knowledge of the culture (which should protect them from similar pitfalls) deal adequately with these norms, assuming they can recognize the need for cultural adaptation more than their novice colleagues can (Ibid: 130-132).

3. External Constraints

Financial considerations are also considered a main source of deviation. Many literary works are either not translated or only partially translated due to the lack of resources for the execution of the task at hand. In contrast, other works, such as cultural myths or cults, are established solely provoked by profit, for example, Harry Potter or Madonna's children book series (Lefevere, 1992:19).

Additionally, *Political considerations* are crucial in shaping coding policy. Coding of varied texts has been either completely banned, or subject to control measures during certain historic eras. One of the best examples of control measures is the coding policy adopted in Franco's Spain, Hitler's Germany, and Stalin's former Soviet Union. Because of control measures in the Arab World, many works were not translated, while others were subjected to various omissions and alterations due to rampant censorship, where the state tends to control every aspect of people's social activities and intellectual thinking. Hermans (1999b:77).

4. Audiovisual Constraints

Constraints on audiovisual coding are not to be equated only with technical restrictions on the process, however significant the latter may be. The aim of this research is to discuss technical constraints, and to unveil the political and cultural forces that hinder or manipulate the process of message transmission.

Technical considerations are very essential to editor writer such as the duration of news footage. Thus, the technical capacity for editing over the original voice track stills one of the main challenges and constraints. Mostly, deviation is accompanied because the writer is obligated or advised to manipulate certain parts (not only for political purposes) but for the matching between the visual materials in SR and the new dubbed transcript as well as the studio room's proficiency (Chesterman, 2000:66) .

Some scholars, such as Bassnett and Lefevere (2002:25) argue that: "*through coding, political censorship exercised and regulated by the government, because the original is never heard.*" Where "Cultural filters," are key factors in producing a contained target text.

In an ideal situation, when presented to the audience, the visual, verbal, and sonic stimuli of the original should reproduce a high level of comprehension and appreciation with a negligible processing effort, just as they do with the source language audience (see Ibid).

2. PRACTICAL PART

2.1. News Editing & Quality Assessment

In order to have a well formed guideline of assessing and evaluating the quality of the news story editing. The study tries to adapt theories of translation and their models of quality assessment, namely; House (2001) to illuminate the deviations committed by news editors.

The writers who are editing the source news story - working in very famous T.V. - are very qualified editors so that the mismatches between the Arabic and English version cannot be ascribed to linguistic or unconscious cultural errors, but indeed the mismatches here are signs of political reasons and conscious acts of deviation in the editing.

2.2. House's (2001) TQA Model

House (2001:156) states that in editing criticism the assessor should always be forced to move from a macro-analytical focus to a micro-analytical one, from considerations of politics, function, genre, register to the communicative value of individual linguistic terms.

This model will be the model of analysis in this study because it is a comprehensive model, takes into consideration the extra-linguistic factors (ideology) and the intra-linguistic factors (the choices of the words).

House's (Ibid cited in Thuy, 2012:59-60) functional-pragmatic model consists of the following steps:

- (1) The SN is analyzed along the dimensions of Field, Tenor, and Mode. Based on findings on *the lexical, the syntactic* and *the textual level*, a text-profile is set up which reflects the individual textual function.
- (2) The TN is analyzed along the same dimensions and at the same level of delicacy.
- (3) The SN and TN are compared. An assessment of their relative match is established: how the two news coding are similar and/or politically different, given differing political, linguistic, and cultural constraints (Ibid).

2.3. Case Study:

The edited news stories, which are selected in the study, (each of these), can be said to form a case study. Therefore, this study intends to adopt the case study design.

Stake (2000:47) sees a case study as both a process of inquiry about the case and the product of that inquiry. It is a form of research

that is defined by interest in individual cases, not by the methods of inquiry used. Furthermore, de Vaus (2001:250) suggests that case studies are particularly suited to research problems when the phenomenon in which we are interested either cannot be distinguished from its context or must be seen within its context.

We might begin with a question or a basic proposition, look at real cases, and end up with a more specific theory or set of propositions because of examining cases.

The cases were selected according to the issues that needed to be addressed. First, to address the problem of the political reasons. Second, to address the issue of deviation. Third, to handle the issue of news story editing as a whole.

NEWS STORY 1

Hillary Clinton's email targeted by 'Russia-based' hackers

"قراصنة في روسيا" حاولوا اختراق بريد هيلاري كلينتون الإلكتروني

Criticism and Analysis

This news story is quoted from <http://www.bbc.co.uk>. This famous and credible T.V. channel is pioneering in news reporting. It is considered one of the most wide spread news channels as it broadcasts its news in more than 20 international and regional languages. This news story of our own investigation is originally written in English and edited into Arabic & other languages on 1st of October 2015.

This news story represents a scientific genre. Therefore, the researcher has chosen this news story to investigate the news story editor's behavior from English into Arabic in such type of news stories where politics is correlated with sciences. The scientific text, in general, requires a high level of accuracy in conveying the information. The role of the researcher here is to find out the mismatches between this scientific news story in Arabic and English editions in order to shed light on the editors and his political mitigation or political manipulation. Deviation in this editing is depicted as a sort of mitigating the political reasons.

The title of this news story in English has many significations , mainly "targeted by" in which the author proves the truth of the action to accuse Hillary Clinton , while the Arabic editor says "حاولوا اختراق" "tries to violate" , so he mitigates the accusing and the certainty of the violation. In other words, the Arabic editor makes the subject matter in term of uncertainty, while the English editor signifies the certainty of that action. The source news story uses nominalization (i.e. the absence of verb to be) which should have been written as: *Hillary Clinton's email is/was targeted by 'Russia-based' hackers.*

The English text includes 590 words, while the Arabic text includes 387, the decreasing percentage is (-34, 7%) representing 203 minus-words. This percentage statistically represents the deviation of political reasons in the source news story.

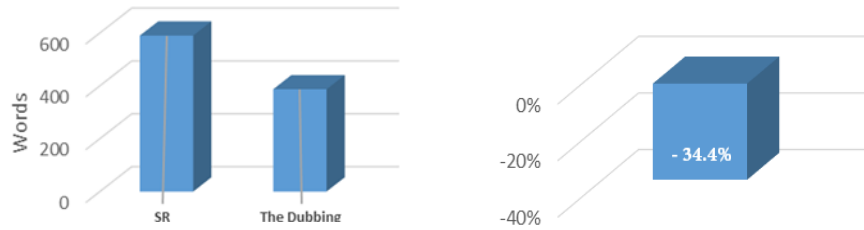


Fig.1&2: (The deviation and political reasons in news story editing) from English into Arabic.

The political mitigation is adopted by the editor here, where he could omit all the political significations, which are employed by the original editor to target the personality of Clinton. The major feature and strategy to mitigate the political reasons is the omission as in:

*“The **“phishing”** emails, disguised as speeding tickets”*

“واتخذت الرسائل شكل مخالفات سرعة مرورية،”

The editor deleted **“The **“phishing”** emails”** this attributive expression, because the word “phishing” in particular means a trick where the victim “Clinton trapped in”

Another strategy of that political mitigation is ‘indirectness’ as he tries to ascribe the speech not directly to Clinton but to other speakers. However, what’s intended behind choosing certain extracts from Clinton’s speech over others is to prove the conviction of Clinton:

“وجه معارضو كلينتون الاتهامات إليها بتعريض الأمن القومي الأمريكي للخطر

باستخدامها جهاز كمبيوتر غير آمن”

“Mrs. Clinton's opponents have accused her of putting US security at risk by using an unsecured computer system.”

The process of mitigation for political reasons is done by the strategy of paraphrasing, keeping on the content of the source news story and paraphrasing the personal evaluation of the event:

“The five emails, sent over a four-hour period in August 2011, show hackers had Mrs. Clinton's email address, which was not public, and contained a virus concealed as a speeding ticket from New York State, where she lives.

The email containing instructions to open and print the speeding ticket misspelled the name of the city concerned”

These two paraphrases have been reworded into:

"وتعود هذه الرسائل لشهر أغسطس/ آب عام ٢٠١١، واحتوت على فيروس في شكل مخالفة مرورية من ولاية نيويورك. وكان مرفق بالرسائل ملف باسم مخالفة مرورية، لكن ورد بالرسالة خطأ في هجاء اسم البلدة التي ادعى تحرير المخالفة بها".

Disregarding the political mitigation, this paraphrasing is stylistically appropriate because the original news story contains a set of repeated information.

The deviation appears here when the editor deleted "*The email containing instructions to open and print.*" This deviation of political reasons mitigation is realized because this deleted sentence includes an accusation of Clinton's involvement in the violation, because the author wants to say that "opening and printing" these viruses are based on deliberate follow of instruction. (i.e. Clinton followed the instruction and she was so stupid to be deceived and fallen in trap)

The editor left the following paragraph as it contains a repeated information and with no value: "*Chatham, came from a supposed New York City government account and contained a `Ticket.zip` file of the kind usually picked up by commercial antivirus software.*" This may signify the editor's experiences in focusing on the relevant information only and to be accurate and brief. Some others might say, that the editor here is so lazy so he summarized the news story to minimize the duration of synchronizes in the editing process.

But we do agree with the first opinion, that political mitigation requires a competent and expert, (competent) editor, working as a political analyst.

Evidently, most of the BBC's editors are qualified and skilled, this is shown below: "*Nick Merrill, a spokesman for Mrs. Clinton's presidential campaign, said there was no evidence to suggest she replied to the emails or opened the attachment. "All these emails show is that, like millions of other Americans, she received spam," he said*"

"وقال المتحدث باسم حملة كلينتون للرئاسة، نيك ميريل، إنه لا يوجد دليل على أنها ردت على الرسائل، أو فتحت الملف المرفق، وأن "كل ما تظهره الرسائل هو أن كلينتون تتلقى رسائل غير مرغوب فيها، مثل ملايين الأمريكيين".

This accurate and faithful editing represents the faithfulness of the editor and his loyalty to the original text, revealing his competence, i.e. every manipulation in the editing is not unconscious, but it is indeed a deliberate and based on political and sociocultural reasons.

The following paragraph in the original news story is so important which reveals the political bias of the original editor "*After journalists requested copies of her government emails*" This is intended to say that Clinton's defense is resulted from "fourth estate

pressure” and it is not a voluntary act at all. While in Arabic, the editor did not edit this sentence as an attempt of political reasons mitigation.

The permutation structure of this news story mostly contains an intensive political signification”: *The presidential hopeful has admitted,*” *That her decision to use a private email server at her New York home was a mistake*”

This means that Clinton’s admitting is ascribed to her desire to be the next president and not an admitting of self-mistake, so the editor - who tries to remove the original author’s intervention in the analysis and the subjective interpretation in an aggressive way against Clinton-, omitted and deleted this permutation and began the paragraph with “كلينتون Clinton” only.

The manipulation in this news story is embedded in Clinton’s speech:

واعترفت كلينتون أنها اقترفت خطأ أمنياً باستخدامها خدمة رسائل إلكترونية خاصة من منزلها في نيويورك.

The presidential hopeful has admitted that her decision to use a private email server at her New York home was a mistake.

Here the editor changed Clinton’s intended meaning by adding “-أمنياً security” while the original editor says “mistake” which means that she didn’t recognize or insist that she had committed a violation which affects the security of nation.

Another signification of the political bias against Clinton is in:

However, the latest set of her emails to be released also reveal frustration within the State Department at the technology it was using while she was in office.

لكن الرسائل المعلنة أثارت حالة من القلق في وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية بشأن التكنولوجيا والأنظمة المستخدمة أثناء تولي كلينتون منصبها.

The original one says (*Frustration*) while the mitigated act done by the editor says “concern – قلق” The implicature lies in “*the technology it was using while she was in office*” that she blames the antiquated technology more than she does.

Another political focus founded in the original editor is: “*High-level officials "routinely end up using their home email accounts to be able to get their work done quickly and effectively"*.”

“إذ أن المسؤولين "غالبا ما يضطرون إلى استخدام حساباتهم الشخصية من المنزل لإنجاز أعمالهم بسرعة وكفاءة.”

The intentionality here is that Clinton wants to say that she didn’t do something wrong, and if it is wrong, it is a common mistake where most of the officials do due to the “Antiquated technology”

The mitigation of the political reasons is mainly ascribed to the editor's experience in omitting the subjective commitment of the original editor:

"She suggested writing an opinion piece to highlight the problem and Mrs Clinton agreed the idea "made good sense", but her chief of staff Cheryl Mills warned against "telegraphing" how often senior officials relied on their private email accounts to do government business because it could encourage hackers".

This paragraph has been left without editing because the original author was intending to reveal Clinton's arrogance and snobbish manner as she tries to write an opinion of piece to highlight the problem instead of facing directly her proponents and opponents.

The rhetorical structure of the SN is based on a set of questions were written as titles for a number of paragraphs, these questions signify the editor's role as an investigator in a criminal act

Why did Hillary Clinton use her own email? / Was it illegal? / Why the controversy?

The editor did not like to play the same role of being an investigator; instead he is a narrator of an action neutrally. Consequently, these questions have been ignored without editing which is also considered as a deviation.

Another sort of deviation is ascribed to the paraphrasing done by the editor, where these paraphrasing processes include a political mitigation as in:

"Probably not. Mrs. Clinton's email system existed in a grey area of the law - and one that has been changed several times since she left office."

"It's a big deal because Mrs. Clinton is asking the US public to trust that she is complying with both the "letter and the spirit of the rules."

The editor omitted the subjective judgment "Probably not" of the original editor who was trying to answer the question of legal situation of Clinton's action ... The above mention paragraphs have been paraphrased into :

وليس ثمة مخالفة قانونية بخصوص رسائل كلينتون، إذ لا يوجد نص قانوني صريح

بهذا الشأن. لكن الضجة أثيرت لقلق العامة بشأن التزامها "بنص وروح القواعد."

The editor kept on the content disregarding its political estimation of the source news story.

The mitigation of that political attitude in the original was successful to remove the exaggeration depicted by the source news story:

“Critics on the left and the right are concerned that she made her communications on sensitive national security issues more susceptible to hackers and foreign intelligence services.”

“كما أن معارضيها يرون أنها جعلت شؤون الأمن القومي الحساسة عرضة لتلاعب

القرصنة وأجهزة المخابرات الأجنبية.

The exaggeration of describing the critics - from the right wings and the left wings- has been removed by restricting the “*Critics on the left and the right*” to “*her critics-معارضيهـا*” because the editor tried to say that there is unanimous that Clinton has threatened the national security.

The Statement of Quality Assessment:

In this news story a covert editing has been activated by the editor where a lot of political mitigations are employed to the reasons of the original ideology. The political filter has been used by the editor who intends to repair the bad image of the personal responsibility of Clinton’s email violation, while the original editor is biased and tries to give an attitude about Clinton’s negligence. The main reason behind these political mismatches for political mitigations is that the editor is an expert and could remove the political signification of the original author.

NEWS STORY 2

اليمن: "غارة جوية" تقتل ١٥ شخصا في حفل زفاف جنوب صنعاء

Yemen conflict: 'Deadly attack' on wedding party

Criticism and Analysis

This news story has been broadcasted on BBC Arabic and English editions as a new story of military and political action; its transcript for the purpose of analysis has been downloaded from <http://www.bbc.co.uk>. This news story of our own investigation is originally written in Arabic and edited into English & other languages on the 8th of October 2015.

This news story represents a political genre. Therefore, the researcher has chosen this news story to investigate the editor’s behavior from Arabic into English in such type of news stories where politics is correlated with military actions. The political discourse, in general, contains a high level of political reasons in conveying the information. The role of the researcher here is to find out the mismatches between the Arabic and English editions in order to shed light on the editor and his political antipode or political manipulation. Deviation in this editing is depicted as a sort of contradiction in the political reasons, where there are cross-purposes policies between the original editor and the re-writer editor.

The title of this news story in Arabic has different significations from that in English; in Arabic the editor has, a political background supports the action against Houthis's (Harakat Ansarul Allah), where "غارة جوية" air raids" gives a sign of a normal action. On the other hand, the English editor has a totally different ideology "political antipode" as he describes in the title "Deadly attack" with an antipode ideology contradicts to that in the source news story, he describes the Saudi actions as a savage and deadly attack.

The edited title did not mention to the number of the casualties in order to keep on the exaggeration initiated in the beginning, so that the readers may expect a larger number more than the stated number in SN. Another act of deviation which is done in the title is the omission of (جنوب صنعاء) south of Sanaa) which is under the control of Ansarul Allah's forces, the re-writer editor tries to give a first impression that these actions are against the humanity and not a sort of military action ; against formal troops.

The Arabic text includes 188 words, while the English text includes 260, the increasing percentage is (38, 5%) representing 72 extra-words. This percentage statistically represents the deviation of political reasons in the source news story.

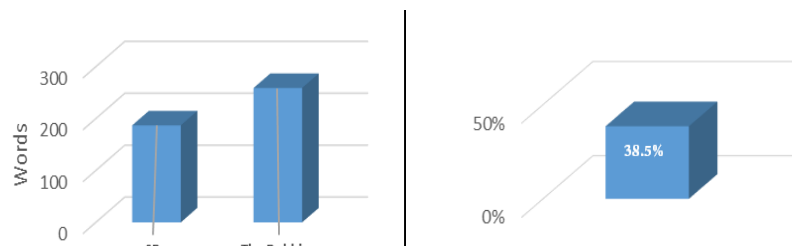


Fig.3&4: (The deviation and political reasons in news story editing) from Arabic into English.

The deviation of political antipode is seen in this news story because the editor used to exaggerate the social action from political perspective as in:

“قتل ١٥ شخصا في قصف على حفل زفاف في منطقة خاضعة لسيطرة معارضي الرئيس اليمني المعترف به دوليا عبد ربه منصور هادي.”

“At least 13 people are reported to have been killed in air strikes that hit a wedding in a rebel-held town in Yemen.”

Here the source editor specifies the number of casualties “15 people”, while the editing has maximized that in a journalistic style “At least 13” where it could signify for more than this or up to 20

people. In this paragraph, deviation for political antipode is shown where the editor substituted “منطقة خاضعة لسيطرة معارضي الرئيس اليمني” “into “in a rebel-held town in Yemen” so that the reader will understand in the first news story that this place is out of the international legitimacy, while in the target editing the reader will understand that there is only rebellion in this place.

The political antipode may be realized by adding information at the end of the event as in:

“ووقع القصف مساء الأربعاء في منطقة سنبان، التي تقع على بعد ١٠٠ كيلومتر جنوب شرق العاصمة صنعاء”

“The attack happened in Sanban, about 100km (60 miles) south-east of the capital, Sanaa, witnesses said”.

This addition “witnesses said” is considered a deviation to enhance the political antipode, that the action of “deadly attack” has been confirmed by eyewitnesses, while this addition had not been written in the Arabic text.

The political antipode reveals the intervention of the re-writer editor apparently in:

“It was not clear who was behind the attack but a Saudi-led coalition has been carrying out air raids against Houthi rebels.”

This insertion in the editing is not found in the Arabic and the aim of that insertion is to accuse Saudi of committing that “deadly action.” Thus, we have a proponent policy in the Arabic news story and opponent policy in the English news story i.e. a cross – purposes policies.

Paraphrasing of the content in a way serves, the political antipode is so frequent in this editing:

“وقال شهود إن مقاتلات تابعة للتحالف العسكري بقيادة السعودية نفذت الغارات .. ولم يصدر بعد. الجوية التي أصابت حفل زفاف أقامه قائد قبلي معروف بدعمه للحوثيين . ونفى التحالف الشهر الماضي مسؤوليته عن مقتل أكثر تعليق من جانب التحالف العسكري من ١٣٠ جراً غارات جوية على حفل زفاف آخر”

Which is paraphrased into the following:

“Last month an air strike on a wedding party near the Red Sea port of Mocha killed at least 130 people. The coalition denied it was responsible for that attack”.

In this paraphrasing incompatibility lies in content manipulation, particularly, in:

“ولم يصدر بعد تعليق من جانب التحالف العسكري”

Lit: The coalition didn't comment on the attack

While the editor manipulated “comment–to: “The coalition **DENIED** it was responsible for that attack.” Thus, the editor here insists on his confirmation of the “deadly attack”

As a result of political antipode, the editor backgrounded some information thinking that this information may not support his policy, because in news story rhetorical structure the most valued and important event should be preceded over unvalued event:

“The latest incident was said to have struck a wedding party being hosted by a tribal leader who is known to support the Houthi rebels”

Exaggeration in political antipode is realized by adding the information that might not have been mentioned in the source news story as in:

“At least 25 people were reported to have been wounded” which is not existed in the source news story, while exaggeration to support editor’s political antipode is realized in:

وتقدر الأمم المتحدة أن نحو ٤٩٠٠ شخص بمن فيهم أكثر من ٢٢٠٠ مدني قتلوا
”خلال القتال في اليمن منذ ٢٦ مارس الماضي“.

“About 5,000 people, including 2,355 civilians, have been killed in air strikes and fighting on the ground since 26 March”

It is evident that the enlarged number of casualties here like (4900 into 5000), (2.200 into 2.355) is intended to make the plot of “deadly attack story” coherent.

Deviation is so clear for political antipode in the following sentence:

وسيطر الحوثيون وحلفاؤهم من أنصار الرئيس السابق، علي عبد الله صالح، على
”أجزاء واسعة من اليمن“.

“Houthi fighters and allied army units forced Yemen's internationally recognized president to flee the country.”

Where the original editor tends to implicate that Ansarul Allah fighters and the former president Ali Abdullah Saleh have controlled over wide areas in Yemen وسيطر الحوثيون وحلفاؤهم من أنصار الرئيس السابق، علي عبد الله صالح، على أجزاء واسعة من اليمن., so that the loser president allied with Houthis and they rebelled against the internationally recognized current president. While, the English editor has manipulated the content as: *“Houthi fighters and allied army units forced Yemen's internationally recognized president to flee the country.”* Without mentioning to the former president or mentioning to the fighters' wide controlled areas. Instead, he has manipulated the policy and supported the Houthis by stating that they *“forced Yemen's internationally recognized president to flee the country.”* This addition is so powerful in news story editing, because the end of the news story will be so effective with an intensive political reasons.

The Statement of Quality Assessment:

In this news story a covert editing has been adopted by the editor where a lot of political antipodes are employed against the original policy. The political filter has been activated by the target

editor who intends to give an attitude about the aggression of Saudi Arabia coalition against Yemenis whereas the original Arabic editor tried to depict a bad image about the Houthis' responsibility in Yemeni conflicts. The main reason behind these political mismatches is what is termed as “political antipode” where the re-writer editor’s policy is exactly the opposite of the original author.

CONCLUSIONS

The study comes up with the following: Most of the deviated acts in coding are attributed to the application of coding strategies such as: *addition*, *deletion*, *insertion* and *paraphrasing*. Those coding strategies have been used consciously and in a deliberate way, because the situation in the work and the news editing circumstances require that.

It can be concluded that there is no act of coding without the presence of the intentional deviation as the writer of news story has, in particular, a set of socio-cultural; political and individual commitments, reflected on the process of codifying.

Technical, financial, social, linguistic, political, as well as political constraints are the main reasons of the intentional deviation in News Editing.

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تحليل نقدي للانحراف المتعمد في تحرير الأخبار

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المستخلص

تعد كتابة القصة الخبرية أكثر صياغة وضوحاً على سلوك الكاتب الذي يحرر القصة لغوياً واجتماعياً وثقافياً حيث يطبق محرر القصة انحرافاً سياسياً في بعض مصادر ومستويات اللغة. بل إضافة لذلك تشير الصياغة إلى مقدرة كاتب القصة على استعمال أسلوب صحفي مؤثر يحافظ من خلاله على المعايير السياسية الأصلية أو يغيرها .. لكن صياغة القصة الخبرية بنفس الوقت تعطي فضاءً جديداً في إطار سياسي مختلف في اللغة المستهدفة .

تكمن مشكلة صياغة القصة الخبرية لنفس القناة التلفزيونية بنسختها العربية والانكليزية في التباين الحاصل في المعاني والقصد والسياسة والانحراف المتعمد ، فعلى سبيل المثال نلاحظ في قناة (بي بي سي) التي تبث في اللغة العربية صياغة لقصة خبرية مختلفة لقصتها الخبرية في النسخة الانكليزية ، حيث تعزو الدراسة ذلك لأسباب ثقافية واجتماعية وإلى استراتيجيات سياسية يتبناها محرر القصة أثناء عملية الصياغة ..

وبما ان هذه الدراسة تعتمد على البيانات النوعية فهي بذلك تحاول الاجابة على مجموعة من الأسئلة الموضوعية للبحث ، ابرزها: ما سبب التباينات والانحراف المتعمد الحاصه بين لغة القصة الخبرية الاصلية ولغة القصة الخبرية المترجمة ؟ وهل للمعايير الاجتماعية والثقافية دور اساسي في إعداد الصياغة الخبرية ؟ وهل تساهم الصياغة في تعزيز وتقوية سياسة معينة على حساب سياسة اخرى ؟

بيانات هذه الدراسة تتكون من صياغة قصتين خبريتين (واحدة من الانكليزية إلى العربية) وواحدة اخرى (من العربية إلى الانكليزية) اللتان تم بثهما على شاشة قناة بي بي سي *BBC* بالنسختين العربية والانكليزية ، وبعدها تم اعتماد التحليل النقدي الاسلوبي من خلال تطبيق أنموذج *House(2001)* ، لتقييم وقياس نوعية الصياغة .

الكلمات المفتاحية : القصة الخبرية ، السياسة ، الانحراف المتعمد ، صياغة النص .