Applying Subjectivity in News Editing  
(A Critical- Stylistic Analysis of Reuters’ News Agency)

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**ABSTRACT**

News’s story implies a particular subjectivity and mostly having political attitude. Therefore, the role of the translator is crucial to keep on the original subjectivity, or to deviate it towards the accepted social and cultural norms of the audiences’ subjectivity or towards the channel policy. Diversity in meanings: intentions and compatibility is the problem of News Editing. The differences in editing are attributed to the different social, cultural and subjective issues.

This study aims at investigating the effectiveness of the actual Editing process employed by the translators as they deal with different cultures and different linguistic systems. The data of the study (is two edited News with the original versions published and broadcasted on the official site of Reuter News Agency) which is of the secondary type (i.e. qualitative study) focusing on the real circumstances and conditions which affect the translator subjective performance.

The researcher tackles in this study the bi-directionality of News Editing (Arabic into English) / (English into Arabic) in order to have a comprehensive perspective.

A critical-stylistic analysis has been conducted by applying adapted translation models and theories to create a new model of news editing criticism and analysis from which the findings and results would be derived. The adapted model, which is adopted for the criticism, is House’s (2001) model of Translation Quality Assessment.  
**Keywords:** News Editing, Editing Quality Assessment, Subjectivity

**INTRODUCTION**

In journalism, translators or news editors are, in fact, linguists, who know how to use certain styles, terms and lexical variation such as: polysemy, hyponymy and synonymous expressions. In addition to their linguistics repertoire, they should have skills for translating and interpreting well. Editing is a clear translatorial behavior of the translator who linguistically, socially or culturally edits and deviates some of source language aspects. It also refers to the translator’s competence of using an influential linguistic style, preserving the SL norms and Subjectivity. At the same time, it presents a new horizon within a different subjective framework into TL.
1- THE THEORETICAL PART

1.1. Stating the Problem:

News is the reporting of an event or information of general interest written in a journalistic style. The problem of the current status of News Editing is the divergent meaning of the same News in Reuters’ Arabic and English editions. News, which is originally Arabic, has a different editing in English, attributed to the different social, cultural and subjective issues. Furthermore, the very problem is also found in the translated copies from English into Arabic as a result of the linguistic and cultural variations in addition to the political criteria.

Stylistically speaking, the edited video news is very interesting and integral, as it requires choosing certain words, which are proper with 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. Study’s Objectives:

The primary objective of this study is to determine and compare the editing of two news reports from social, cultural, linguistic and subjective aspects. The second objective is to highlight the mismatches between the two clashed policies in the news and give a comprehensive description about the current status of editing in the international TV channels, where subjectivity is common, because translators mostly work under the mercy of T.V or newspaper owner. The owner usually imposes a particular subjectivity, obligating translators to edit their editing in a way that persuades the required orientation. A final objective is to identify translator/translator’s skill requirements for news work: the communicative competences and the participation in enhancing certain subjectivity.

1.3. Methodology and Data Analysis:

The data of this study consists of “Two” edited news (from English into Arabic) and (from Arabic into English). The researcher investigates the bi-directionality of news editing in order to have a comprehensive perspective. The comparison of the English and Arabic editions of news reports concentrates on the process of Editing itself, showing the actual approach and techniques of translation implemented by each editor in two disputed policies and focusing on how the factor of objectivity is kept on. The model adopted for the criticism is House’s (2001) model of Translation Quality Assessment; Newmarks’ (1981) ideas; Lefevere (2004); Wilss (2001) and others that will be taken into consideration.

The levels of the analysis are based on pragmatic, semantic and sociolinguistic notions, where these levels are taken as the criteria of the study’s investigations. Moreover, those mentioned aspects of analysis are resources of the concluded points to highlight the subjectivity and rewriting attempts.
REVIEWING LITERATURE

News & Journalism

In Journalism, NEWS is a style of event reporting developed in the 1960s & 70s; it used literary techniques, which were deemed unconventional at the time. It is characterized by its subjective perspective; a literary style reminiscent of long-form non-fiction and emphasizing "truth" over "facts". Editors in newsrooms immerse themselves in event stories; they report and write their comments and interpretation (Flippen, 1974:9). Contemporary journalists and writers question the "newness" of news, as well as whether it is qualified as a distinct genre. The subjective nature of the news received extensive exploration; the translators or editors of news stories are functioning more as sociologists or psychoanalysts, than as journalists. Criticism has been leveled at numerous individual writers in news, as they impose their own perspectives in the News composition event subjectively (Ibid: 11).

The Features of News Stories

The definitions of news are, in general, countless, inconsistent among themselves and very superficial, as pointed out by Lage (1979:52). This proliferation of superficial and inconsistent definitions may be related to the ambiguity of the word “news,” as pointed out by Van Dijk (1988:3-4): “News may be understood as new information or as a news article but also as a TV program in which news is presented…” Considering Van Dijk’s (1988:3-4) statement, it’s possible to conclude consistent features of news stories:

1. Pure recording of facts without opinion (Folha de S. Paulo, 1998:157),
2. Report of facts or current events of interest and importance is given to the community, and capable of being understood by the audience (Rabaca & Barbosa, 1978:513),
3. A report of a series of facts departing from the most important one, and then from its most important aspect. Thus, we reduce the field of discussion to what would be important, a word which summarizes abstract concepts such as truth or human interest. This allows us to regard the news as something which consists of two basic components:
   i. A relatively stable organization or the logical component,
   ii. Elements, which are organized in the news, the subjective component (Lage, 1979:54).

These features are very fragile from a logical point of view, because most of the features identified, in addition to being too general, apply to many other journalistic genres. The second of them, for example, is very fuzzy, characterizing the news as a report “of interest and importance is given to the community, and capable of
being understood by the audience”; It is difficult to understand such elements as defining feature of the news because, in fact, they are associated in all written journalistic production. This particular feature lacks scientific grounding, since the importance of information to the community, for example, is not something obvious. At the very least, it is necessary to define what “important” means in this case (Bonini, 2008:201).

Text Type: Folha de S. Paulo (1998:42) and Rabaca and Barbosa’s (1978:638) define news text as “a set of measures which is necessary to manufacture journalistic news: coverage, investigation, data selection, interpretation and treatment, within certain techniques and requirements to articulate the informational journalistic text”. Consequently, news texts have the following functions:

1. News text is the representation of a fact or event enriched by the author’s intellectual capacity, careful observation, sensitivity, creativity, and fluent narrative (Amaral, 1982:133).
2. It is the essence of a newspaper, and it investigates not only the origins of the fact, but its reasons and effects (O Estado de S. Paulo, 1990:67).
3. It contextualizes the fact in its more obvious relations with other preceding, succeeding and correlated facts, from the historical practice, contents of permanent interest (Lage, 1979:115).
4. Such text is conceived as an extension or deepening of the news, and as an independent genre consisting of a mixed explanation.

Subjectivity in News Editing:
O’Connell (2003:8) claims that subjective editing protects against linguistic imperialism since major parts of the edited material are translated from English and that news reflect commonly the American and Western dominance. It is certainly true then, as Barbe (1996:255) points out, that “the sheer quantity of edited material in the receptor culture appears to be an indication of the dominance of one culture over another”. Subjective editing has the power to represent and misrepresent, distort, sway, and in general make a tremendous contribution (positive or negative) to source language’s culture, policy and image abroad in the target language (Whitman-Linsen, 1992: II).

Subjective Filter in News Editing:
Contrary to what might be expected, edited products are used for different purposes than a mere linguistic transfer, depending on the country where they are consumed, the historical point at which the Editing system was adopted as well as the political situation in that country. It may appear self-evident that a common function to all editing is the linguistic transfer of a product. However, beyond this primary function there are others of greater or lesser visibility to the audience: the choice of editing over reporting often carries an
intentional function in different national, political or cultural contexts (Herbst, 1997: 294). Russia, Iran, Turkey and Egypt had in common a larger potential audience than that of other countries with less widely spoken languages, together with a protectionist approach towards their language and culture. The overwhelming number of political documentaries and news coming from the US was soon regarded as a potential threat to the homegrown agenda and political TV programs industry and culture. Therefore, in order to avoid linguistic and subjective imperialism, protective policies and subjective filter were put in place, such as restrictions and quotas on showings of foreign videos (Danan, 1991:608).

It was the use of editing with its flexibility to disguise original contents that would prevail. However, further to the institutional intention to protect their policy from US policy, there was explicit desire to hear news reports in the target language, especially as Russian, Iranian and Egyptian audiences wanted to hear their own languages (Ballester, 2001: 42). The choice of subjective editing was deliberate, as the proliferation of talkies coincided with an unstable political situation across Middle East. It was, therefore, the ideal method of news transfer in countries where far right political dictatorships wanted to exert control, hence ‘the predominance of editing in Germany, Italy and Spain in the 1930s and 1940s was fostered by fascist regimes’ (Baker and Saldanha, 2009: 18).

In France, a desire to block excessive US influences motivated their preference for Editing, which was also designed to strengthen the domestic film industry. In all four cases protectionist measures led to the preference for the editing system (Danan, 1991: 607-608).

Both editing and reporting can be used to censor the original new text, but editing allows full control over what is said and how it is said, and it blocks the reader’s access to the original text, and it works as a “control mechanism” on the norms and values of the imported news (Karamitroglou, 1996: 61). Such a control mechanism can be used to disguise the original product, without the need to conceal the original images. It is clear from these characteristics that ‘editing' served as a useful tool to some regimes, as the whole content of the news and original speech could be altered (Ibid). This very nature of editing has allowed censorship to be direct and active (Baker and Saldanha 2009: 20). With numerous censorship guidelines and laws in place, and professionals employed to filter out inappropriate contents, documentaries and news were seldom a fair reflection of the source text. The aptly named ‘subjective adjustments’ were intended to make the readers witness an exemplifying kind of event story, showing what was ‘correct’ (Gutiérrez Lanza, 2001: 388) Consequently, the characteristics of editing make the original text vulnerable to the
wishes of the target culture or institutions. Editing has been used to develop political or cultural programs by changing contents and editing scenes, and in this sense, it has altered the original work. However, the degree of manipulation varies depending on the political circumstances. In other words, subjective editing has served a different aim, used mainly for reasons of linguistic planning and language pedagogy. Even if there is no intention to modify the subjective contents, editing has served as a powerful tool to reinstate the language.

2. THE PRACTICAL PART

2.1. Methodology & Data Analysis

This study uses qualitative research method based on a case study methodology. To carry out the analysis, House’s (2001) Translation Quality Assessment model has been used to conduct the analysis. In this kind of analysis, the researcher seeks to determine what types of subjective action the translator performs within the editing of particular news. However, the data is analyzed according to the mismatches in the register analysis of (Field, Tenor, and Mode) between the ST profile and TT profile then describing the linguistic features and the syntactic structure such as: cohesion, coherence, features of intertextuality, intentionality as well as the role of subjectivity in editing and its effect on the structure of TT etc.

The sentences used for the analysis are mostly the translator’s comments in the news where the sense of subjectivity is sort of a subjective manifestation of the original text.

2.2. Case Study

The two edited news stories, which are selected in the study, are from “Reuters News Agency”, each of these can be said to form a case study. Therefore, this study intends to adopt the case study design as a guideline. Stake (2000: 47) sees a case study as a form of research, which 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 the study is interested in either cannot be distinguished from its context or must be seen within its context.

The cases were selected according to the issues that needed to be addressed. First, to address the problem of translation in editing. Second, to address the issue of subjectivity. Third, to handle the issue of news editing as a whole.

NEWS 1:

This news report is quoted from (Reuters.com). This news agency broadcasts credible news, and it is one of the pioneered news agencies, most of journalists do refer to this agency as a credible, specialized and neutral agency. However, the researcher’s role here is
to show the incompatibility - between what’s so called “replica” translations – due to many subjective factors. The reader of the ST&TT will think that the translation of Arabic edition is perfect and not biased, but analyzing the TT transcript and comparing it with its source version will definitely be the opposite, as the political influence over the translator will be clear. The Arabic version is modified according to a set of social, political, cultural norm...etc. From the very beginning of the title, the editor translator added the name of the Pope (البابا -Francis). The source text uses “The Planet” while the translator uses “كوكب الأرض”, adding (الارض - the earth) which reflects the nature of Arabic language which tends towards redundancy and explicitly. The English text includes 398 words, while the Arabic text includes 586; the increasing percentage is 16 % representing 188 extra-words.

![Subjectivity in News Editing](image)

**Figure 1: Subjectivity and its application in news editing (from English into Arabic)**

This percentage statistically represents the subjectivity. The word (stem) in English means: stopping or restricting (the flow of something) having synonyms such as: staunch, stop, halt, check, hold back, restrict, control, contain, curb, block, dam.

Stylistically speaking, the selection of this word (stem) instead of the above mentioned set of options is intended by the translator to show the necessity of stopping or standing against the out of control warming. The Arabic equivalent of this word is not appropriate, because (الحد – limit) has a different meaning; “to stop it without trying to eliminate its traces” .So, the alternative equivalence of stem is better to be (التخلص - remove) to convey pope’s intention.

The editor added the name of the Pope (فرانسيس – Francis), because Arab Readers – who are mostly Muslims- do not know the name of the current Pope, they may think that this event is related to the previous Pope “John Paul II” who was sociable and activist in the field of human rights and environment. Another important addition added by the translator is (الفاتيكان Vatican City) in the title of the News to specify for the reader the specific place. However, this place has a connotative meaning such as: religion, Pope, Italy, Catholics .etc.
The editing gives priority to time (on Tuesday) over the action, this indicates that the editing has been delayed for some days, therefore; indicating time is more important than the action “demanded swift action” Nominalization in the original head is so frequent such as : (to save planet, stem warming, help poor) which is intended by the original translator to make the action timeless and adaptable at any moment of speaking. The Arabic Editing is very appropriate, because it suits the Arabic journalistic style. For instance, adding (س) in:

“Lاتنقاذ كوكب الأرض والحد من الاحترار ومساعدة الفقراء”...

“To save planet, stem warming, help poor”

The rhetorical structure of Pope’s speech is full of rhetorical devices mainly parallelism as in: "the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor" (the+noun+of+the+noun) + (the+noun+of+the+noun). This parallelism is also a cohesive device (a repetition), but the translator changed the repetition of word “cry” into “صرخات” - shouting “and "اناث” - grief “respectively. This change keeps on the parallel structure, but it is infidel to the musical harmony. Semantically, it is appropriate to the target culture and language, as Arabs do not prefer repetition and do prefer the synonyms, though these synonyms are not identical.

Crying is not shouting, pleading or grief. Therefore, the translator here is not accurate at all. This problem of choosing the appropriate equivalent is evident in: (أَصبد) listen instead of (أَعزًبع) hear as an equivalent to “hear”. Actually, “إِصبد”is associated with “to hear something silently”, while “hear” means to hear someone face to face and to listen to the speaker. Intertextuality (paratextuality) is also found in: "decisive action, here and now,” as a form of reported speech, it links this extract with the title of the News. Therefore, this is a sort of coherence building a mental network in the mind of the reader. The editing of this news reveals the translator’s deficiency of translating “Warming” falsely into (ارحزجبطانحشاس) - rising temperature), while the accurate rendering of (Warming) is (الاحترار). Therefore, the translator did not consult specialists in the field of ecology. Actually, he has a religious competence as he could translate “Encyclical” into (رسالة البابوية) which is an accurate translation, because the dictionary definition of this word is: “a papal letter sent to all bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.”

Although in the beginning of the News, the translator was neutral and not biased and did not manipulate the translation. There are many infidelities ascribed to subjective focus/ignorance as in: “Laudato Si (Praise Be), On the Care of Our Common Home” which is a sort of religious spell, but the translator ignored and left it without translation. Similarly, the Pope “advocated” and did not “Called for”,

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while the translator used “دعاء”. Sometime the translator injects his emotional attitude and intensifies the action by a particular modifier: "الخافة - clumsy" while the original word is "throwaway" which means a thing intended or destined to be discarded after brief use or appeal. Thus, this is a sort of subjectivity in this Editing.

The pope said "an end to" while the translator uses "وضع حد - to stem", and this is also an infidel act, because the intention of the Pope is to find out a decisive action to solve the problem of the warming, while "وضع حد - to stem" means to restricts and prevents something of being out of control. The use of two quotations marks in: "obstructionist attitudes" is a strategy the original translator uses to mean that this description is not mine, and he does not have an attitude against the politicians. However, the translator could do the same with "المواقف المعززة" to be neutral. But what reveals the subjective attitude is the translator’s ignoring as he didn’t translate a whole paragraph, and edited over it another paragraph: "He also took on big business, appearing to back "what consumer movements accomplish by boycotting certain products" in order to force companies to respect the environment". The translator thought that this paragraph is not so important and dubs over it. Therefore, this is absolutely a subjective in the editing.

The infidel translator tries to defame the republican candidates by focusing on certain parts of Pope’s speech and ignoring other parts:

This is not true and unfaithful translation, because the original translator says: 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. Whereas the editing (وضع حفيظة – The wrath of the conservatives) represents a subjective focus of the translator on the conservative’s attitudes as he quoted this wrath. At the same time, he ignored subjectively the broad praise from scientists, the United Nations and climate change activists to shed lights on the conservative negative attitudes. Therefore, the translator here is subjectively against the republican and the conservatives – like G.W. Bush and his deconstructive actions in the middle east- who were aggressive against Arab and Muslim societies - Another example of the subjectivity is when the translator ignoring the following paragraph without rendering. It goes against the subjectivity of the translator and praises the Conservative Republicans, while the translator tries to ignore any sign of compliment of those politicians:
“Republican Senator Jim Inhofe, chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, said in a statement he is concerned the encyclical "will be used by global warming alarmists to advocate for policies that will equate to the largest, most regressive tax increase in our nation's history." This paragraph has been left because it reflects the republican’s desire of investing the Pope’s speech to stem the warming. Therefore, omitting this information is essential to the agency’s policy to give hints to the Arab audience that the Republicans are so aggressive and deconstructive. The translator left the last paragraph of the source transcript without translation:

“The clarion call to his flock of 1.2 billion members, the most controversial papal document since Pope Paul VI's 1968 encyclical Humanae Vitae upholding the Church's ban on contraception, could spur the world's Catholics to lobby policymakers on ecology issues and climate change”.

Where the translator might want to make his news a mono-theme, excluded the theme of (ban on contraception), and made a subjective focus on the ecological issues only and the Republicans negative reaction. But the deletion of that paragraph will leave an empty space in the duration of the news’s space. Thus, he added a paraphrased paragraph that seems irrelevant and the content is being mentioned above:

This repetition is deliberate to fill the space of deleted and untranslated paragraphs, where this inserted paragraph is paraphrased and its content is not informative and intertextualized from:

News Editing mostly requires a teamwork that analyzes and adapts the edited News in accordance with target society, Subjectivity, culture…etc. The Teamwork who edited this News is: "Translated by: Muhammad Hameemmi and edited by: Sameh Al-Khateeb."

The Statement of Quality Assessment: The translator used a Covert Editing where a lot of subjective mismatches are seen there, the subjective filter has been activated by the translator who deliberately intends to give a bad image of Republican Candidates, while the original translator is neutral. The reasons behind these subjective mismatches are ascribed to a set of possibilities: mainly, is that Reuters is one of the agencies which supports the democrats, or the translator is an Arabic translator who feels and considers the
conservative republicans figures (McCain, G.W. Bush etc.) as enemies of the middle east societies as they caused wars and deconstruction in this region.

**NEWS 2:** This News is quoted from Reuters originally written in Arabic and translated into English. It represents a legal genre. Therefore, the researcher chose this news to investigate the translator’s behavior from Arabic into English in such type of news. The legal text, in general, requires a high level of accuracy with a specific style and textual peculiarities. The role of the researcher here is to find out the mismatched between this legal News in Arabic and English editions in order to shed light on the sympathy of the translator and his support to the movement of Muslim Brotherhood. Subjectivity is obvious in this editing as it represents a sort of subjective deviation. The head of this News reflects a reality that the editor translator wants to be an independent from the original one (subjectively deviated), and that the News is composing in a separate way from ST. 

*Former Egyptian President Mohamed Mursi will appeal against*

foregrounding the name of Mursi as a sort of importance. He ignored “Middle East News Agency Report” and wrote the title without mentioning to it. This is subjectivity because he is trying to pretend as if he by himself composed the news, he omitted “ وكالة” Another sort of subjectivity that the translator committed into English as a subjective deviation when the translator added Egypt’s Mursi as a sort of implicatures and intentionality in the title. The Arabic origin was ascribing the action of appealing to the lawyers and not to the Mursi. 

*Lit: Defense lawyers of former Egyptian president*

While the editing ascribed the appealing to Mursi himself, Directness is a matter of personal involvement in the subject matters. Adding the word “Egypt” gives a sense of nationality in the personality of Mursi. This considered as a subjective deviation from the translator in the Editing. As for the content of the news or “News’s Body”, though the number of the words does not reflect the subjectivity of the editing, but it gives us an image about the size of manipulation in the editing. As for the ST, it is only 209 words while the editing has 288 words (i.e. 79 extra – words / about 14%) as shown in the charters below:

*Figure 2: Subjectivity and its application in news editing (from Arabic into English)*
Another case of subjectivity for political and subjective reasons is in:

"Against a conviction for violence, kidnapping and torture imposed by a court over killing of protesters"

The translator left (a supreme civil court in the country -أعلى محكمة مدينة في البلاد) from the translation, because he does not like to give an idea that these convictions and sentences are issued from a supreme court, but it is a normal court that is biased and there is no sense of justice or integrity in the sentences.

The translator also did not translate:

"Killing Protesters".

While the translator didn’t mention “Al-Itihaddiya Palace” and talked about “convictions of killing protestors” only, because there are a lot of media reports refer to Mursi’s engagement in the killing of the protestors. Thus, this proponent translator does not like to relate these convictions to this incident.

This sort of omitting the information has also been repeated in:

"In April, Mursi and 12 other members of the Moslem Brotherhood"

The translator did not mention “Cairo Criminal Court” in order to avoid any formal procedures or to insist on his attitude that such sentences are definitely political and subjective.

The subjective deviations and subjectivity in the editing is not restricted to omitting some sentences or words, but also there is a process of commenting and personal 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”.

The translator edited the original text by commenting on the social action: The subjective addition is in “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" means that he has been targeted because he came to power by election and these trials are extensions of the military coup.

Another subjective deviation is the addition of “was toppled by the army in 2013” having a subjective focus that Mursi is being persecuted by force and by the army away from the population’s desire. The translator’s insertion “Since then he has faced several legal cases” means that these allegations are false and baseless because they are one of this military coup consequences “since then”

The subjective influence by which the translator affects the audience’s belief is committed by the infidel manipulation “Hundreds
have been killed and thousands arrested since Mursi’s fall.” which is not found in the source news. The intentionality of this comment is to convince the audience that after Mursi’s fall, Hundreds have been killed and thousands arrested. Consequently, a bloody and military coup can’t ensure fair and just trials.

In the following comparison between ST and TT paragraphs:

“On Tuesday, a Cairo court sentenced Mursi to death over a mass jail break during the country's 2011 uprising and passed severe sentences against the leadership of Egypt's oldest Islamic group.”

We notice that the translator only refers to (court) without refereeing to (جُبٚبد - criminal court) because this biased translator’s doesn’t like to admit or to give an impression that Mursi is a murderer or he deserves to be prosecuted in a criminal court.

At the end of this paragraph, the SR talked about 2011 uprising as: “During 2011 uprising which led to the fall of former president Mubarak). The translator manipulated and committed a clear subjectivity by replacing this end of the paragraph by:

“During the country's 2011 uprising and passed severe sentences against the leadership of Egypt's oldest Islamic group”

By manipulating and replacing these information, the translator wants to depict to the audience the tough and deliberate policy of the new regime to target the leadership (in particular) of the oldest “Islamic Group”, as they have Islamic beliefs and this new government is secularist. Another subjective insertion done by the translator is the following paragraph:

“The general guide of the Muslim Brotherhood, Mohamed Badie, and four other Brotherhood leaders were also handed the death penalty. More than 90 others, including influential cleric Youssef al-Qaradawi, were sentenced to death in absentia.”

The translator here listed a set of names in details as: (Mohamed Badie, and four other Brotherhood Leaders were also handed the death penalty. More than 90 others, including influential cleric Youssef al-Qaradawi,)

Where he focused on certain aspects such as: Brotherhood Leaders, More than 90 others) he is exaggerating in this explanation in order to amplify the event as if it were public penalty and particularly these acts are so aggressive and “in absentia” . The translator tries to convince the audience that targeting Muslim Brotherhood is as same as targeting the religion “including influential cleric Youssef al-Qaradawi”. However, the translator sometimes
maneuvered to be subjectively unbiased when he was reporting the speech of Muslim Brotherhood’s speech in: 

"\textit{"null and void"}. It is not fair to blame the translator only for this subjectivity and subjective deviation, because News Editing and preparing particular news requires an agreement about its new edited content. The responsibility in first is attributed to the translator, but we should not forget the editors’ role in the team of the work in both source and target news transcript’s preparation. As for Arabic version it has been done by the following teamwork:” Prepared by: Muhammed Addulalli, Edited by: Mustafa Salih”. While the teamwork in the English edition is: “Translated by: Omar Fahmy and Mahmoud Mourad; Edited by Michael Georgy and Ralph Boulton”

The Statement of Quality Assessment: The translator uses in this news a covert editing where many subjective mismatches are shown. The subjective filter has been activated by the translator who deliberately intents to give a bad image of Mursi’s trial and the persecution of Islamic Leadership of Muslim Brotherhood, while the original writer is neutral. The main reason behind these subjective mismatches is that the translator is a proponent of the movement of Muslim Brotherhood. Another reason might be, is the policy of the teamwork who had edited this news as they complied to Reuters’ instructions to describe negatively the new political phase and giving an attitude against the military coup’s policies.

CONCLUSION

The stylistic and critical analysis of the study shows that most of the subjective acts in translations are attributed to translation strategies such as: addition, deletion, insertion and paraphrasing. Those translation strategies have been used consciously and in a deliberate way, because the situation in the work and the News Editing circumstances requires that. It can be concluded that there is no act of translation without the presence of motivated subjectivity as the translator of news, in particular, has a set of socio-cultural; subjective and individual commitments, reflected on the process of editing.

The translator, who works in media institutions is inevitably a translator who deals with cross-cultural policies with different subjective requirements, focuses on some aspects of source News and ignores others (like News 1). Moreover, deviates from the original content for subjective reasons disregarding the genre of the text (like News 2). Therefore, it is concluded that the world of editing; in general, is so complex. While the world of news, in particular, seems so subjective in its evaluation, commenting and implications in the reported information.

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المستخلص : في كل خبر هناك تضمين ذاتي معاينة غالبا ما تكون ضمنية و ذات بعد سياسي. ي blockIdx النظر عن النوع اللغوي، وهنا يبرز دور التمرّج الجوهري في إما الحفاظ على التوجه السياسي للنص الأصلي أو طرف إلى جانب المعابير الاجتماعية والثقافية للمترّج. تشير المشاكل الأساسية في هذه الدراسة إلى التبليغ الواضح في المعايير والقصد والاتجاه السياسي بين النص الأصلي والنص المترّج حيث تعزى أسباب هذه المشاكل لقضايا اجتماعية وثقافية وسياسية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم فعالية تحرير الذاتية التي استخدمها المترّج أثناء بناءهم في أنظمة ثقافية ولغوية مختلفة. عبّرت الدراسة نتائج من خبروري منشورين في الموقع الرسمي لوكالة رویترز للإذاعة، وهذا النوع من الدراسة يسمى بالدراسة النموذجية التي تركز على الظروف الثقافية التي تؤثر في سلوك التمرّج الذي يقوم بتحرير الخبر. يتواصل البحث في هذه الدراسة الإنجابي المعاكسين للتوجه من العربية إلى الإنجليزية (والعكس) من أجل رسم صورة شاملة عن التحرير الصحفي الذاتي... فتم الاعتماد على التحليل الأسليوي النقدي من خلال تطبيق نموذج House (2001) لتنبئ وتقييم نوعية التحرير الذاتي.

الكلمات المفتاحية : تحرير الأخبار، تقييم جودة التحرير، السياسة، الذاتية.