

Framing Ideology in English–Arabic News Translation

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Abstract. *This study investigates the impact of translator attitude on the translation of politics-related news from English to Arabic, bridging the research gap where previous studies often concentrate on isolated case analyses or monolingual discourse assessments. This study conducts a cross-linguistic and cross-institutional analysis by systematically comparing five English-language narratives on contentious global events with their Arabic equivalents in the Arab media, a perspective rarely examined in previous research. The research utilizes Van Dijk's framework of Critical Discourse Analysis to identify enduring ideological transformations at the lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic levels, concentrating on omissions, amplifications, and lexical substitutions that align with the political biases of the media entities involved. The findings demonstrate that translators, through intentional choices or institutional constraints, significantly influence ideological framing, challenging the assumption of neutrality in media translation. The data indicates that omission and agent deletion were the primary strategies employed to obscure accountability in conflict-related reports, while lexical framing and euphemism substitution were used to align with institutional goals. The study promotes greater transparency in translation methodologies, the augmentation of ideological awareness in translator education programs, and the advancement of explicit translation ethics inside media corporations. Subsequent research could improve this comparative methodology by using larger datasets, analyzing digital media platforms, and utilizing mixed method designs to clarify both discursive patterns and audience responses.*

Key words: *Cross-Media, Institutional Discourse, Media Bias, News, Political Discourse, Translator Agency.*

1. Introduction

In an increasingly globalized and politically sensitive society, the importance and complexity of media translation have intensified. Translation has progressed from a mere linguistic exchange to a medium for ideological discourse, especially in the context of political news. Researchers such as Abdalla have demonstrated that every translation embodies cultural and political factors [1]. Recent research indicates that in media translation, the translator's agency interacts with institutional ideologies to either reinforce or challenge dominant narratives [2][3][4]. This tendency is particularly evident in the Arabic media environment, as organizations like Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, and RT Arabic operate under distinct political and ideological frameworks. Despite the global importance of media translation, there is a lack of empirical research that systematically compares English source materials with their Arabic translations across different platforms. Numerous research predominantly focuses on monolingual discourse analysis or discrete case studies, leading to a substantial deficiency in understanding how ideological framing transfers and changes across languages [5]. Addressing this shortcoming is essential, not only for the advancement of translation studies but also for fostering critical media literacy in contexts where translated news significantly shapes public perception. This research integrates critical discourse analysis and translation studies to examine the manifestation of

ideological tactics in Arabic translations of English political news [6][7]. This research elucidates how translators and media organizations shape perceptions of global events among Arabic-speaking populations by finding trends such as the omission of specific agents, alterations in word choice, and the exclusion of significant details. Ultimately, it enriches the comprehensive discourse on translation ethics, media transparency, and the evolving role of translators as ideological agents within a globalized information framework. Media companies compete to shape public perception, and the translation of news articles acts as a powerful tool that can either reinforce or undermine political narratives [8]. Although news translation is typically intended to facilitate comprehension of many languages and cultures, recent research indicates that it frequently embodies the prejudices of the translator, the editorial process, or the publishing organization [9][10]. These filters significantly influence the framing, recontextualization, or suppression of a political event inside the target society. Numerous research studies have demonstrated that media translation is intrinsically skewed. Ibrahim asserts that translation in political contexts inherently involves ideological bias, positioning translators as active participants rather than invisible facilitators. El-Siddig asserts that news discourse is inherently ideological, with translation acting as a medium for the dissemination, negotiation, or alteration of ideologies. In the Arab context, Ibrahim and Idris have examined the propensity for Western political texts to be retranslated to conform to the political objectives or sensitivities of Arabic-speaking audiences. These findings underscore the significance of critical discourse analysis in comprehending the transformations that occur during the translation of politically sensitive content. This study investigates the impact of translator ideology on the content, tone, and framing of political news articles translated from English to Arabic. This study offers a comparative analysis of the portrayal of major political events—such as international summits, armed conflicts, and provocative statements by global leaders—in original Western media outlets like BBC, CNN, and The Guardian, and their recontextualization in Arabic-language media outlets including Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, and RT Arabic. This study uses Critical Discourse Analysis, specifically the frameworks developed by Fairclough and Van Dijk, to investigate ideological transformations during the translation process. It aims to ascertain the degree to which translation operates as an ideological instrument—either aligning with or contesting dominant political narratives. This research enhances the existing understanding of translation and ideology and addresses recent appeals for additional empirical studies on media translation in politically sensitive contexts. This study seeks to clarify the impact of institutional affiliation, target audience, and translator agency on the formation of translated news. The research illustrates how translation can reinforce worldviews or marginalize others by analyzing textual alterations, such as vocabulary choices, omissions, additions, and syntactic modifications.

1.2 Statement of the Study Problem

Despite the growing recognition of translation as an inherently ideological act, especially in political discourse, there is a significant lack of empirical research examining the impact of translator ideology on the content, tone, and framing of political news texts in the Arab media landscape. In a globalized environment where media narratives rapidly cross linguistic and cultural borders, translation has become a significant domain for ideological influence. This is particularly evident in the translation of political news, where subtle alterations in language—through omission, word choice, emphasis, or grammatical adjustment—can profoundly affect the perception and comprehension of events. Although prior research has underscored the ideological implications of translation, the majority have concentrated on examining language inside a single linguistic framework or on overarching translation concepts, lacking sufficient comparative analysis of how same political events are represented differently across other languages and institutions. There is less knowledge regarding how translations from English to Arabic either mirror or challenge the ideological stances of prevailing media institutions and how these modifications influence the Arab audience's understanding of global events. This difference is particularly concerning in politically sensitive contexts, such as Middle Eastern portrayals of Western foreign policy, international conflicts, or political crises. The ideological terrain is intricate and disputed, comprising media outlets such as

BBC, CNN, and The Guardian on one side, and Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, and RT Arabic on the opposing side. Translators inside these organizations never only convey information; they are frequently swayed by political motivations, the ideologies of their institutions, and the expectations of their audience. This study aims to investigate the impact of translators' beliefs on the content, tone, and presentation of political news translated from English to Arabic, and how these alterations reflect broader institutional and political objectives. Understanding this topic is crucial for translation studies and media discourse analysis, as well as for fostering a more transparent and critical approach to cross-cultural news consumption in the Arab world. The study seeks to elucidate how translation functions as a mechanism for disseminating specific ideas, so enhancing our comprehension of the intricate interplay between language, power, and politics in global news narratives.

1.3 The Aims of study

1. Evaluate the influence of translators' convictions on the representation of political news in the English to Arabic translation.
2. Examine the processes of ideological transformations through vocabulary choices, omissions/additions, and syntactic alterations using Critical Discourse Analysis.
3. Assess the framing techniques employed by Western media organizations (BBC, CNN, and The Guardian) in comparison to their Arabic counterparts (Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya, and RT Arabic). Analyze the impact of institutional ideologies and editorial policies on the ultimate translated product.
4. Highlight the importance of translation in shaping political awareness among Arab communities. Alleviate the research gap in cross-linguistic and cross-cultural comparative assessments of politically sensitive media content.

1.4 Questions of the Study

This study aims to investigate how translator ideology impacts the translation of political news by addressing the following research questions:

1. How significantly does translator ideology influence the substance, tone, and framing of political news reports translated from English to Arabic?
2. What are the most prominent ideological and discursive transformations (e.g., lexical selections, omissions, inclusions, syntactic alterations) that transpire during the translation of politically sensitive news?
3. In what ways do Arabic translations alter political narratives in comparison to their English equivalents?
4. How do the institutional ideologies of Arabic-language media outlets affect translation tactics and the reinterpretation of political events?

2. Literature Review

Translation was frequently regarded as a neutral verbal transference between languages. Nevertheless, pioneering academics like Ibrahim contested this premise by asserting that translation is fundamentally ideological and political. Venuti established the notions of domestication and foreignization to demonstrate how translators' decisions can either conform to or challenge prevailing cultural and ideological norms. El-Siddig and Ibrahim similarly underscored the translator's function as a communicator who actively engages in constructing meaning, rather than serving as a passive conduit.

The ideological aspect of translation is particularly evident in political speech. Translators may intentionally or unintentionally alter information to conform to the political objectives of their organizations or intended audiences [11][12]. This manipulation can manifest through lexical selections, the exclusion or inclusion of material, and alterations in tone or emphasis, which ultimately influence the political narrative presented to readers.

Recent studies have corroborated this perspective. Ibrahim emphasizes that translation in media discourse functions as a battleground for ideological contention, particularly in conflict-prone contexts [13]. Similarly, Ibrahim examines how Arabic translations of Western news frequently mirror local political sensitivities, occasionally modifying the original meaning to conform to regional ideology [14].

Critical Discourse Analysis, as articulated by Van Dijk and Fairclough, provides a robust methodological and theoretical framework for investigating the relationship between language, power, and ideology in discourse [15]. Van Dijk's approach looks at speech in different ways—big ideas (themes), small details (word choices and sentence structure), and social thinking—helping researchers find hidden biases in ideas. Key research by Van Dijk, Fairclough has laid the groundwork for using CDA in translation analysis, while more recent studies have expanded the exploration of ideology in digital media and AI-assisted translation. Ibrahim asserts that ideological distortion in news translation frequently corresponds with institutional goals, particularly when translating politically sensitive material from Western media into Arabic [16]. Ibrahim looks at how neural machine translation methods often take on and continue subtle ideological trends found in the training data, pointing out issues with automated bias in politically sensitive texts. Usmani and Ibrahim offers a combined approach of critical discourse analysis and pragmatics to study news on different language platforms, arguing that the differences in ideology during translation are increasingly shaped by the need to align stories across various platforms [17]. Idris and Ibrahim make significant contributions to this domain by employing corpus-driven analysis to pinpoint shifts in lexical framing across Arabic news networks [18].

These modern studies enhance and expand upon traditional models, providing a more refined perspective for comprehending translation's ideological role in the era of AI and media worldwide. Using critical discourse analysis in translation allows for a careful look at how translations can either support or challenge the ideas in the original text or reflect the goals of the target culture. Ibrahim asserts that Critical Discourse Analysis is especially beneficial in media translation studies as it contextualizes translated materials within wider socio-political frameworks [19]. Recently, academics such as Ahmed have improved frameworks by integrating digital media analysis, which is relevant because of the importance of online news outlets in contemporary media consumption [20]. This enhancement enables the examination of both the text and the multimodal and interactive components of translated news.

Media framing theory elucidates how media organizations influence audience perception by accentuating specific elements of a narrative while minimizing others [21][22]. Translation introduces an additional layer of complexity to framing, as the translator's choices might alter frames in the target language. Abdallah and Ibrahim illustrate that translation serves as an instrument of soft power, quietly recontextualizing political events to align with the ideological and cultural anticipations of the target audience [23]. Media translation frequently advances institutional interests by influencing the perspective that depicts political realities, according to Ibrahim and Idris [24][25].

Empirical research substantiates these assertions. Abdalla performed a CDA-based comparative analysis of BBC Arabic and BBC English political news, uncovering systematic variations indicative of divergent ideological orientations [26]. Ibrahim analyzed Saudi Arabian Arabic translations of Western news and identified intentional framing modifications that bolstered nationalistic and religious viewpoints. Ibrahim's critical discourse analysis of BBC Arabic demonstrates how lexical and syntactic selections discreetly convey political stances, frequently differing from the English original [27]. A recent study by Ibrahim examining English translations of Western political news reports indicates that translation strategies are employed to either downplay politically sensitive content or promote state-preferred narratives, illustrating that ideological intervention in translation is a worldwide occurrence [28].

The Arab media environment is intricate, featuring numerous channels that embody various political and ideological perspectives. This setting creates an optimal environment for comparative analyses

of media translation. Investigations into Arabic renderings of Western political headlines underscore the impact of media institutions' political connections. Al Jazeera Arabic is frequently characterized as advocating a pan-Arab nationalist narrative, while Al Arabiya is perceived as more congruent with Saudi state viewpoints [29]. RT Arabic, a channel supported by the Russian state, frequently offers alternative global viewpoints that contest Western dominance [30]. Nonetheless, despite these insights, there exists a significant dearth of empirical comparative studies that rigorously investigate translation activities and ideological shifts among different channels. Most research concentrates on either monolingual discourse analysis or individual outlet case studies [31][32].

This study aims to address this gap by employing critical discourse analysis within a comparative framework to examine the divergent translations of the same political event across several media institutions, thereby revealing the interaction between translator ideology, institutional objectives, and audience targeting.

Institutions establish ideological frameworks, but we should not undervalue the translator's role as an agent making autonomous decisions. Idris and Ibrahim emphasize that translators act as intermediaries between source and target cultures, reconciling fidelity to the original text with consideration for target audiences [33]. Translators frequently function within institutional constraints and editorial policies that restrict their autonomy. Ibrahim examines the conflict between translator autonomy and institutional oversight in politically sensitive translations [34].

Recent research by El-Siddig and Ibrahim examines how news translators in Arabic navigate their ideological standing within state-controlled media contexts [35]. Similar dynamics are undoubtedly present in Arabic media contexts, where political sensitivities and censorship are key factors. There is story that theory offers a fundamental framework for comprehending the role of translators as ideological intermediaries in conflict areas. Currently, literature substantiates that translation, particularly of political news, is an inherently ideological process shaped by the translator's agency, institutional objectives, and the expectations of the target audience. Critical discourse analysis provides a solid framework for examining these processes; yet there is an urgent want for extensive, comparative empirical research centered on the English-Arabic media translation relationship. Recent research by Al-Ibrahim highlights the issue of neural machine translation systems unintentionally perpetuating ideological prejudice, a factor pertinent to forthcoming digital expansions of this work [36]. This study helps develop the new field by carefully looking at the changes in ideas that happen when translating political news between major Western and Arabic news sources, filling an important gap and enhancing our understanding of translation as a strong ideological and political activity.

Despite the expanding corpus of research on translation and ideology, most current studies are either restricted to individual case analyses or focused solely on monolingual speech examinations. Limited comparative research has carefully analyzed the disparate reframing of identical political events in English and Arabic media outlets with differing ideological perspectives. Furthermore, although numerous scholars have emphasized ideological bias in translation, their analyses frequently centered on discrete instances, lacking a comprehensive cross-institutional and cross-linguistic comparison that directly correlates discourse shifts to media ideologies [37][38][39]. This gap prompts the current study, which utilizes a critical discourse analysis methodology to systematically compare ideological shifts in English–Arabic political news translation. This research provides theoretical and empirical contributions to translation studies and media discourse analysis by connecting translator agency with institutional affiliation and ideological framing [40][41][42][43][44][45].

3. Research Methodology

This study utilizes a qualitative, comparative, and interpretive approach based on Critical Discourse Analysis. Given that the research objectives emphasize concepts and their articulation, a qualitative methodology is most suitable for examining the nuanced alterations in language, tone, and presentation that occur during the translation of political news. The study employs Fairclough's and Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis frameworks to uncover the ideological elements present in the

translation of news from English to Arabic. This study employs a qualitative, Critical Discourse Analysis focused comparative analysis to uncover the ideological recontextualization of political news throughout its translation from English to Arabic.

3. 1 Data Collection

Each English report is accompanied by a corresponding Arabic translation, either published on affiliated platforms or retranslated by the Arabic outlet. The selection of political events was determined by three main criteria to ensure objectivity and scientific replicability. Relevance and Impact: Events must demonstrate unequivocal global political significance, including military conflicts, diplomatic engagements, or public speeches by high-ranking officials, as substantiated by extensive coverage from numerous international media sources. Events were selected to facilitate varied interpretations influenced by ideology, hence aiding in the identification of bias or alterations in the presentation of information.

3.2 Sample

The sample of the study consisted of a purposively selected set of English-language political news reports and their corresponding Arabic versions drawn from major international and regional media institutions. The English texts were sourced from globally influential outlets such as BBC, CNN, and The Guardian, while the Arabic counterparts were obtained from Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, and RT Arabic. The selection of texts was guided by purposive sampling criteria to ensure relevance, comparability, and analytical depth. Specifically, the chosen reports addressed politically sensitive and globally significant events, including armed conflicts, international diplomatic developments, and statements by high-ranking political actors, all of which are contexts where ideological framing is most pronounced. Each English article was paired with either a direct translation or a recontextualized Arabic version covering the same event, allowing for systematic cross-linguistic comparison. The unit of analysis included headlines, lead paragraphs, and key segments containing discursive markers of ideological positioning. This sample design ensured that the analysis captures both micro-level linguistic transformations and macro-level institutional influences, thereby providing a comprehensive empirical basis for examining how translation operates as a site of ideologic.

3. 3 Data Procedures

The data is collected manually from the web pages and databases of the selected news sources. Photographs and PDF documents are preserved to uphold the original formatting and context. Metadata, comprising publication date, headline, author (if relevant), and outlet affiliation, is recorded for each article. All data employed in the study are publically accessible journalistic resources. No personal or sensitive information is present, and sources are cited with academic integrity. Ethical approval is not required; nonetheless, adherence to academic citation standards is rigorously maintained.

Qualitative Critical Discourse Analysis offers deep insights into ideological standing; however, it is inherently interpretative and subjective. Moreover, the study neglects to assess audience reception; hence, it is unable to ascertain the perception of translated ideology. Future research may incorporate corpus-based or reception-based approaches to augment this discourse-analytical approach.

4. Result and Discussion

The analysis disclosed uniform and systematic ideological shifts throughout the translated corpus, affirming that translation in politically sensitive situations operates as a dynamic arena of ideological negotiation rather than a neutral linguistic endeavor. The findings indicate that Arabic translations of English political news do not just replicate the original content but intentionally modify it using consistent linguistic techniques that correspond with institutional objectives and audience anticipations. In several instances, lexical, syntactic, and pragmatic alterations were not arbitrary fluctuations but systematic strategies indicative of overarching ideological frameworks inherent in media institutions.

A prominent pattern noted was the employment of ideologically charged vocabulary substitutions that recontextualize actors and events. Certain Arabic media utilized favorable terminology like “martyr” for persons characterized as “terrorists” in Western narratives, while other channels either amplified or softened portrayals of military operations based on their institutional perspectives. Moreover, several translations consistently excluded mentions of sensitive topics, including domestic human rights abuses, especially in media with distinct geopolitical affiliations. These linguistic techniques illustrate how word selection functions as a potent ideological instrument, quietly influencing audience interpretation while preserving the facade of journalistic impartiality.

Syntactic alterations further solidified ideological orientation. A consistent transition from active to passive construction was noted, in which explicit agents in the source texts were progressively eliminated or relegated in the translations. For instance, phrases like “Israel bombed Gaza” were repeatedly rephrased into passive constructs that emphasize the impacted entity while obscuring the actual agent. These grammatical alterations are not mere stylistic coincidences; instead, they represent a purposeful discursive tactic designed to diminish accountability and shift focus. From a functional language viewpoint, this corresponds with Halliday’s notion of grammatical metaphor, in which experiencing meanings are reorganized to obfuscate agency and distribute blame. This trend aligns with Van Dijk’s concept of strategic silence, when essential information is deliberately excluded to influence ideological interpretation.

The micro-level examination of translated texts demonstrates the practical functioning of these systems. The elimination of specific agents engenders a distancing effect between the spectator and the person accountable for the occurrence, thereby diminishing the attribution of responsibility. Simultaneously, repositioning the grammatical subject to the impacted entity redirects the narrative towards victimization, modifying the interpretive framework without explicit editorializing. Lexical equivalence is frequently preserved at a superficial level; however, nuanced variations in connotation and contextual framing additionally enhance ideological agreement. Epistemic framing is kept or modified to uphold journalistic credibility while covertly endorsing specific viewpoints, so perpetuating the dominance of certain narratives over others.

| Ideological Function | Discursive Effect | Translation Strategy | Source Construction Type |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Reduces accountability | Backgrounds actor | Passive restructuring | Explicit agency (active voice) |
| Aligns with institutional stance | Reframes actors | Ideological lexical substitution | Direct labeling (neutral terms) |
| Protects political narrative | Suppresses information | Pragmatic omission | Inclusion of sensitive details |
| Mitigates perceived aggression | Softens impact | Euphemistic expressions | Concrete action verbs |
| Shapes audience perception | Redirects focus | Reordered emphasis | Linear sentence structure |

These patterns are not isolated occurrences but rather components of a comprehensive, deliberate implementation of ideological methods throughout the dataset. The systematic application of agent deletion, lexical reframing, and pragmatic omission illustrates how translation contributes to the recontextualization of political events. The results robustly endorse Van Dijk’s ideological square, in which bad behaviors ascribed to in-group members are downplayed or concealed, and those linked to out-group members are highlighted or individualized. This phenomenon is most apparent in conflict-

related reporting, where linguistic selections directly affect the allocation of moral accountability and emotional involvement.

The frequency analysis further substantiates the preeminence of these techniques. Agent deletion was the predominant mechanism, including roughly 30% of observed alterations, succeeded by lexical framing at 25% and pragmatic omission at 20%. Euphemistic replacement and sentence restructuring each comprised around 10% of the total techniques identified. This distribution reveals a distinct institutional inclination towards methods that conceal agency and reallocate interpretive emphasis, especially in politically sensitive situations.

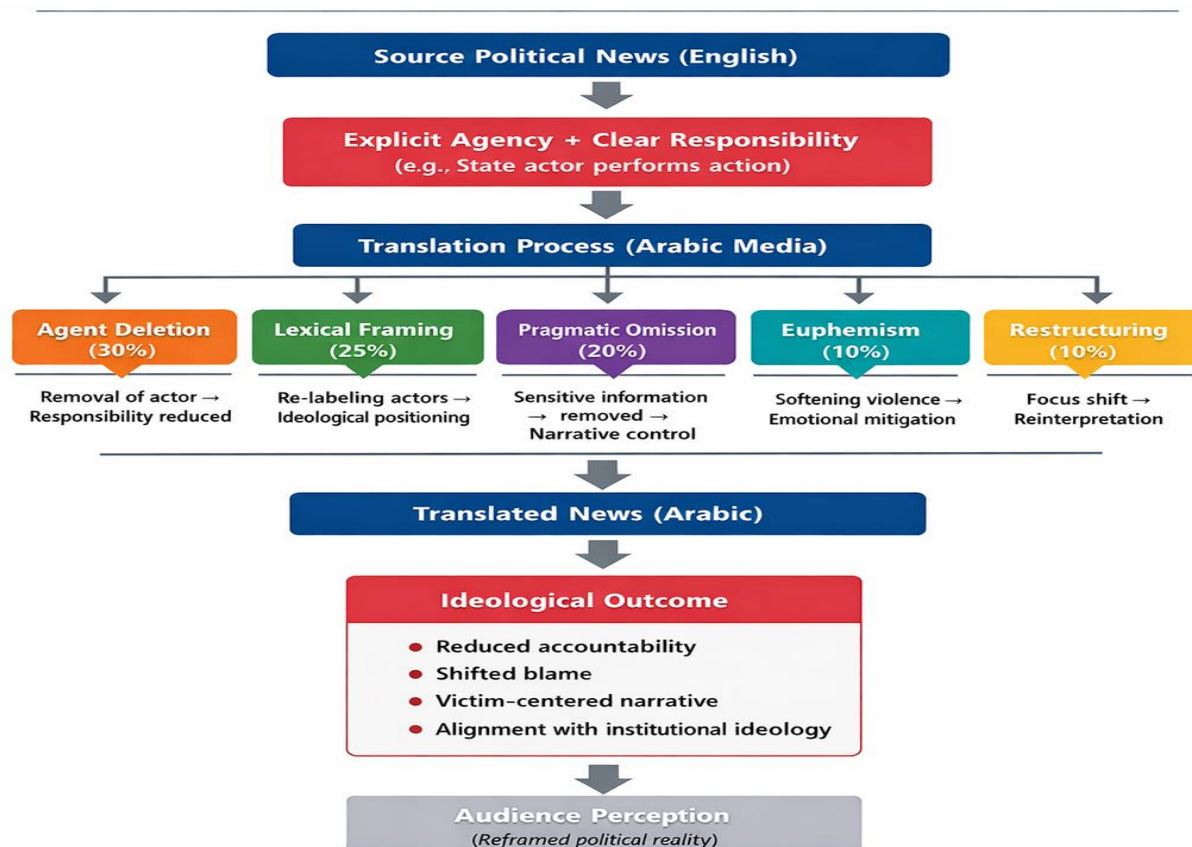
The findings immediately respond to the research questions by illustrating that translator ideology substantially affects the substance and framing of political news. The uniformity of these tactics throughout various media outlets suggests that translation processes are influenced not solely by individual translator choices but also by institutional editorial policies and overarching geopolitical affiliations. Each outlet displayed a consistent ideological framework, indicating that translation functions inside organized discursive systems rather than as a standalone language endeavor.

The ramifications of these findings transcend the Arabic environment. Comparable trends have been recorded in other linguistic contexts, such as Persian media translations, where agent suppression and euphemism substitution are utilized to conform to national ideology. This cross-linguistic convergence signifies that ideological shift in media translation is a global phenomenon rather than a language-specific aberration. This consistency bolsters the assertion that translators are active contributors to discourse creation, aligning with Hatim and Mason's perspective that translation entails ideological negotiation rather than impartial transfer.

From an ethical standpoint, these findings elicit significant questions about transparency and responsibility in news translation. Audiences frequently lack awareness that translated content may be deliberately altered to conform to institutional narratives, which have substantial consequences for media literacy and public perception. The study emphasizes the importance of integrating critical discourse awareness into translation training programs, enabling practitioners to identify and critically address ideological bias.

Notwithstanding its contributions, the study is constrained by its qualitative breadth, limiting the generalizability of the findings. Future study may improve robustness by employing corpus-based tools to quantify ideological tendencies across extensive datasets and integrating mixed-method approaches to analyze both textual changes and audience reception.

Figure 1. Ideological Transformation Mechanism in English–Arabic Political News Translation



This figure depicts the empirical mechanism revealed in the study, demonstrating the process of ideological modification during the translation of political news from English to Arabic. The approach commences with source texts that exhibit explicit agency and distinctly allocated responsibility. This structure is methodically modified throughout translation using a series of repeating tactics recognized in the corpus.

Agent deletion is identified as the primary process (30%), wherein the grammatical subject accountable for the action is eliminated or obscured, leading to less responsibility. This is succeeded by lexical framing (25%), wherein actors are redefined using ideologically loaded language, and pragmatic omission (20%), wherein sensitive or conflicting material is deliberately removed. Supplementary tactics, like euphemism substitution and phrase restructuring, further enhance the mitigation of event representation and the redirection of narrative emphasis.

These alterations combined yield a coherent ideological result in the translated text, marked by the redistribution of accountability, heightened focus on impacted entities, and conformity with institutional narratives. This approach directly illustrates Van Dijk's ideological square, wherein bad activities linked to in-group members are downplayed or concealed, while those of out-group members are highlighted or personalized.

The graphic illustrates that these tactics are not merely individual linguistic selections but integral components of a systematic process of ideological mediation in news translation. This corroborates the study's findings that translators function as active agents inside institutional discourse frameworks, producing political narratives and affecting audience perception. The results align with the overarching thesis of the study, which posits that ideological bias is inherently integrated into media translation methods rather than being an incidental outcome.

5. Conclusion

This study aimed to rigorously analyze the function of translation in influencing ideological narratives within English–Arabic political news, transcending the conventional notion of neutrality to adopt a

more sophisticated perspective of translation as a locus of discursive power. The findings offer compelling empirical evidence that translation, especially in politically sensitive media situations, functions as an active tool of ideological mediation rather than a passive linguistic transfer.

The investigation demonstrated that ideological changes in translated news are neither coincidental nor irregular but rather deliberate and methodical. Among the techniques studied, agent deletion emerged as the predominant mechanism, serving as a potent syntactic instrument for reallocating responsibility and concealing blame. By systematically omitting specific agents in the source text, translated discourse redirects the interpretative emphasis from actors to outcomes, so diminishing causal attribution and altering audience perception. This discovery corroborates the theoretical assertions of Critical Discourse Analysis, specifically Van Dijk's ideological square, wherein negative behaviors linked to in-group members are downplayed or obscured, while those of out-group members are highlighted or personalized. Besides syntactic manipulation, lexical framing and pragmatic omission were demonstrated to significantly reinforce ideological orientation. The deliberate application of ideologically loaded language, along with the calculated exclusion of pertinent contextual information, shapes narratives that conform to institutional objectives and geopolitical interests. These modifications collectively illustrate that meaning in translation is not simply conveyed but actively recreated through nuanced linguistic and discursive selections. The study emphasizes that these trends arise not from individual translator choices but are integrated within larger institutional and editorial contexts. Media entities like Al Jazeera Arabic, Al Arabiya, and RT Arabic demonstrate persistent ideological inclinations, suggesting that translation functions within organized discourse frameworks influenced by political affiliations, audience anticipations, and editorial guidelines. This substantiates the perspective that translators operate as ideological agents within institutional frameworks, supporting the assertions made by Ibrahim and Idris and El-Siddig concerning the proactive role of translators in discourse formation. The ramifications of these findings reach beyond translation studies into media studies, political communication, and public debate. The study illustrates how linguistic tactics systematically affect the portrayal of political events, highlighting the significant role of translation in molding public comprehension, national identity, and worldwide perception. In a time marked by swift information spread and intensified geopolitical strife, translated news plays a crucial role in shaping global narratives. The study presents significant ethical considerations related to openness, accountability, and confidence in translated media content. The deliberate alteration of agency, vocabulary, and narrative emphasis indicates that audiences frequently encounter curated depictions of reality without clear recognition of the foundational changes involved. This underscores an immediate necessity for more transparency in translation methodologies, encompassing the establishment of explicit editorial standards and disclosure protocols that enable readers to differentiate between literal translation and interpretive adaptation. Moreover, the results necessitate a profound reevaluation of translator education, especially for media and political translation. Training programs should transcend mere technical proficiency to include critical discourse awareness, ideological sensitivity, and ethical decision-making. Translators must possess not only linguistic proficiency but also analytical tools to identify and critically assess the ideological ramifications of their decisions. This method is crucial for cultivating a more contemplative and accountable translation practice in politically sensitive contexts. Notwithstanding its merits, the study recognizes specific limitations. The qualitative approach, whilst offering depth and interpretive richness, may restrict the generalizability of the findings to wider datasets. Subsequent research may expand on this study by utilizing corpus-based approaches to systematically quantify ideological trends and by incorporating audience reception studies to analyze how translated tales are perceived and assimilated by readers. The increasing impact of artificial intelligence and machine translation systems is a significant area for exploration, especially in evaluating whether algorithmic translation perpetuates or alleviates ideological bias. This study concludes that translation in political news transcends a simply linguistic act, functioning as a profound ideological process interwoven with power relations, rhetoric, and institutional impact. This research elucidates the methods by which ideological meaning is formed and conveyed, so enhancing

the critical and thorough knowledge of translation as a mediated form of communication. It necessitates enhanced academic, professional, and institutional involvement with the ethical and ideological aspects of translation, underscoring the importance of openness, accountability, and critical awareness in the creation and reception of translated news.

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