

## "IDEOLOGY AND TRANSLATION IMPACTS"

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### **Annotation**

Ideology in translation has been the subject of many researches done by different scholars, since it is very challenging and troublesome in the process of translation. It does not have a specific meaning, and it can be defined in various ways by common people, scholars, experts, and many others. Ideology is an important factor which can affect translation process and the final product available to its audience. In political contexts, considering ideology and using it while translating has the potential to lead to mistranslation and it can show the power relations from a particular point of view. In this paper the translation of Joint Plan of Action, an agreement between Islamic Republic of Iran and E3+3, has been analyzed through CDA model to find the impacts of ideology on.

**Keywords:** Ideology, political translation, political text, CDA

### **Anotatsiya**

Tarjima dagi mafkura tarjima jarayonida juda qiyin va mashaqqatli bo'lgani uchun turli olimlar tomonidan ko'plab tadqiqotlar mavzusi bo'lgan. U o'ziga xos ma'noga ega emas va uni oddiy odamlar, olimlar, ekspertlar va boshqa ko'plab odamlar turli yo'llar bilan belgilashlari mumkin. Mafkura tarjima jarayoniga va uning auditoriyasi uchun mavjud bo'lgan yakuniy mahsulotga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muhim omildir. Siyosiy kontekstlarda, mafkurani hisobga olish va uni tarjima qilishda qo'llash noto'g'ri tarjimaga olib kelishi mumkin va u muayyan nuqtai nazardan hokimiyat munosabatlarini ko'rsatishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada Eron Islom Respublikasi va E3+3 o'rtasida tuzilgan Qo'shma harakat rejasining tarjimasi mafkuraning ta'sirini aniqlash uchun CDA modeli orqali tahlil qilindi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Mafkura, siyosiy tarjima, siyosiy matn, CDA

### **Introduction**

The word "translation" comes from the Latin word *translatio* which means "to carry across", i.e. to take or bear (something) from one place to another. Now a question which may come to our minds is that what does a translator take when s/he translates? If you ask this question from common people, they may answer that they take words from one language to another. It is a too general definition. When we translate a text, there are many factors involving in it. One of these factors, which is the focus of this paper, is ideology. [1] What does the term ideology mean?

According to Rojo Lopez and Ramos Caro, the term ideology was first used by Count Destutt de Tracy at the time of the French Revolution, and it was defined as “science of ideas”, and its aim was to improve the living conditions of people. Later, Marx uses this term to refer to the “false consciousness” which the upper class uses to brainwash the lower class. [2] Nowadays, as van Dijk believes, the term refers to the knowledge, beliefs and value systems of the individual and the society in which s/he operates. [3]

Schaffner states that whether politics is considered as a struggle for power or as political practices of a state, the social interactions associated with it are kinds of linguistic action and types of discourse. Accordingly, politics and language are closely related. Now if we consider Marx’s definition of ideology, when a translator uses her/his own ideology or the one belonging to the society s/he lives in, s/he may provide the receivers with a false consciousness of the source text. Thus, the ideological translation of a political text can mean giving a false consciousness of the politics and the political relationship.

### **Main part:**

Translation is seen as the particular variety of translational action which is based on a source text. Any form of translational action, including therefore translation itself, may be conceived as an action, as the name implies. Any action has an aim, a purpose. The Word *skopos*, then, is a technical term for the aim or purpose of a translation. Since the translator is considered as a bridge between the source language and the target language, s/he should find out that what is the *skopos* of the source text and what is being awaited on the other side of the bridge. Is it supposed to merely provide facts like issues in a newspaper or contents of a contract between countries? Or it is supposed to have behavioural responses on its audience like a speech for election. Speaking of the audience, it is important to refer to the “Translatorial Action” of Holz-Manttari (1936 –present). According to Holz-Manttari [4] every translatorial action consists a series of roles and players.

Since 1990s, there was an increasing interest towards the ideology and translation after the ‘cultural turn’ in translation studies, and there have been many debates on it by scholars from different disciplines. [5] According to Schaffner the relationship between ideology and translation is multifarious. Any translation can be considered ideological because factors such as the choice of a source text and the intended use of the target text is determined by the interests, aims, and objectives of social agents. But ideological aspects can also be determined within a text at the lexical level (like using or avoiding a particular word) and the grammatical level (like using passive structures to lower the importance of the agent). [6] Ideological aspects are more or less obvious in texts, but it depends on the field of the text, its type, and the intended purpose of it. In political texts, ideological aspects are particularly

prominent. Ideologies can result in the 'mediation' of the translator, i.e. "the extent to which translators intervene in the transfer process, feeding their own knowledge and beliefs into processing the text", [7] and the manipulation of her/him, which is going to be examined in more details in the next section. [8]

### **Conclusion**

In this paper, we investigated all possible factors and potentials which can lead a translator to let ideologies affect her/his translation. It is notable that sometimes s/he is forced to do so. In this paper, we briefly looked at the text type of political texts to see when translations have the ability to affect the translation. Then we looked at the theory of translatorial action to find out which (group of) people have the ability and possibility to affect the process and product of a translation. Regardingly, patronage was the one who had the most power in a given culture. After that took a quick look at the way the concept of ideology entered the translation studies and its importance. Later on, the way ideology can result in the manipulation of a text was brought into consideration. Another important of this paper was of the narration theory and the way a translator creates an image of the Other through her/his translation. As a result of the narrative, we can see the power relations between participants. In order to go through the analysis of the texts, we needed a brief explanation of the relationship between translation and politics in order to understand why ideology has become important in translation studies.

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