



Aspect and its Ideological Implications on Translated Texts Based on CDA

Nasrin Abdi¹, Farzaneh Farahzad², Golrokh Saeednia³

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1. INTRODUCTION

Linguistics and related studies have had a significant role on human sciences such as translation. Translation as an inter-disciplinary course plays an important role in transferring information and establishing relationship among individuals and nations. We can say translation is a "conscious, planned activity, performed in a controlled manner and aims at establishing communication between different cultural environments" (as cited in Sidiropoulou, 2004, p. 1). Although today translation enjoys many other tools in investigating fields of studies but still linguistics and especially critical discourse analysis (CDA) as one of the branches of linguistics has had a significant role in related studies, such as ideology and power and their covert and overt influences on many disciplines such as translation. CDA finds traces and influence of power and ideology on language, discourse, texts and syntax (Hodge & Kress, 2004, p.134).

Today, ideology is considered highly important in a wide range of academic disciplines including cultural and scientific studies, communications, linguistics, pedagogical methods and translation studies. Ideology and its effect on translation have long become a research focus in the field of translation studies. If we advocate the theories on the relationship between translation and ideology, then we would witness many cultural clashes revealing the distance between the source text and the ideological encounters it creates in the translated text.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper studies "verb aspects and their probable ideological implications on translation" based on Farahzad's Critical Model of Translation (2012), which enjoys a combination of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Translation Strategies and Intertextuality. The corpus of study has been taken out of the memories of three non-Iranian politicians (Benazir Bhutto, Barak Obama, and Hilary Clinton) and their translated versions. The research is a descriptive-analytical method based on

¹ PhD student of Linguistics, Azad University Qom Branch, Iran, Qom (correspondent author); n-abdi@farabi.tums.ac.ir

² Professor in Translation Studies, Allameh Tabataba'i University, Iran, Tehran; farahzade@atu.ac.ir

³ PhD in Linguistics, Iran, Tehran; saeednia_g@yahoo.com

comparative view. About 5404 verbs related to three non-Iranian autobiographies investigated and the "aspect shifts and their ideological implications" were studied in this research. The unit of study here is "sentence" except in the cases I need.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present paper reports the results of a study conducted with the aim of exploring the relationship between ideology and translation as well as the impact of the translator's own ideology and the dominant ideology on the target text. The process of translation is manipulated by ideology, from two views: the translator's individual ideology and the dominant ideology of the society. There is a complex interaction of two ideologies that results in the differences in the translation product as well as the necessary changes made in the process of translation through the translator's subjectivity. Many scholars have emphasized that the exercise of ideology is as old as the history of translation itself. According to Fawcett (1998, p.107), "throughout the centuries, individuals and institutions applied their particular beliefs to the production of a certain effect in translation". He further claims that an ideological approach to translation can be found in some of the earliest examples of translation known to us. Nevertheless, the linguistic-oriented approach to translation studies have failed to address the concept of ideology through years of prevalence, because such approaches are limited to their scientific models for research and the empirical data they collect, so that according to Venuti (1998a), "they remain reluctant to take into account the social values and ideologies that enter into translating as well as the study of it". As Fawcett (1998, p. 107) demonstrates, "translation, simply because of its existence, has always been ideological". Schuffner (2003) mentions that ideological aspects within the text are determined at the lexical level and grammatical level. She explains: ideological aspect can [...] be determined within a text itself, both at the lexical level (reflected, for example, in the deliberate choice or avoidance of a particular word [...]) and the grammatical level (for example, use of passive structures to avoid an expression of agency). Ideological aspects can be more or less obvious in texts, depending on the topic of a text, its genre and communicative purposes.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed a number of aspects shifts in translation and their ideological implications, however not significant. Ideological implications in studying of these books were not the same in three books. The political background in Iran shows that these politicians enjoy different political and social perspectives from the points of view of dominant political power in Iran.

4. CONCLUSION

The study showed that applying aspect shifts explore some ideological implications, consciously or unconsciously, to present Bhutto as a popular, moral and political character and person; but on the other hand, in translation of Obama's and Clinton's, the translator faces a new status in representation of happenings and events during the story. It is obvious that ideological implications resulting the aspect shifts in three translations attempt to represent a significant and special characteristic of these persons in society of Iran. The author believes that aspect shifts, almost insignificantly, represent different outlooks from some angles of political, personality and behavior of these three political faces. These viewpoints can

influence on students and scholars' views towards ideological implications of translation studies.

Key words: Aspect Shifts; CDA; Ideology; Power; Translation Criticism