

2013

News Reporting and Rendition of Some Value Laden Words in English and Arabic

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Recommended Citation

Al-Rubaye, Rafid and Al-fahad, Saleem (2013) "News Reporting and Rendition of Some Value Laden Words in English and Arabic," *Jerash for Research and Studies Journal* *مجلة جرش للبحوث والدراسات*: Vol. 14 : Iss. 1 , Article 5.

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.aaru.edu.jo/jpu/vol14/iss1/5>

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In the example (18-a), the BBC translator resorts to omit the verb confirmed in the Arabic version. In fact, what is said in the statement that a certain theory, which was previously given, is now confirmed, an issue that can not be deduced from the Arabic version as the verb confirmed is omitted by the translator. Again, the information found in the English version is distorted in the Arabic one.

1.6.Conclusion

Media institutions try their best to be neutral and objective. One of the major vehicles of achieving this goal is language. However, it has been shown through the paper that this is not always the case. The assumption has been verified via examining the translation of the value-laden words, most frequently used in news reporting. It has been concluded that when these words, written originally in English, are rendered into Arabic, they undergo one of two processes; alteration or omission. The former process draws the reader's attention towards a direction not attended in the original text. The latter, however, renders what is implied in the statements occurring within a news story as factual. Both of these processes violate neutrality and objectivity.

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phrase allegedly linked to.

1.5.8.Apparently:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The adjective apparent means seeming real, but not necessarily so.

(17-a) He was speaking after a group of soldiers apparently forced the defence minister to resign.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/7935096.stm>)

(17-b) وجاءت تصريحات الجنرال بعدما أجبرت مجموعة من أفراد الجيش وزير

الدفاع على الاستقالة من منصبه، حسب التقارير.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/world_news/newsid_7935000/7935222.stm)

In example (17-a), the English version contains the adverb apparently, which indicates that what is said is not necessarily true. The BBC translator has omitted that possibility in the Arabic version by not mentioning the adverb in the translation. By so doing, the translator opts to mislead the Arab reader by stating that this is the case and there is no other possibility. The translator has not been successful in retaining the objectivity principle.

1.5.9.Confirm:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The verb confirm means 1 establish the truth or correctness of. 2 state with assurance that something is true.

(18-a) In a statement, Russia's federal investigative committee confirmed bomb fragments had been found.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8383889.stm>)

(18-b) وجاء في بيان رسمي أن المحققين الروس وجدوا «عناصر مادة

متفجرة» في مكان الحادث. (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/world->)
(news/2009/11/091128)

6946000/6946805.stm)

In example (15-a), the expression so-called, which indicates that the writer does not agree with the following name, viz., soft target is wholly omitted in the Arabic version, a matter which implies what is stated the truth and the reporter has no problem in reporting it. Again the BBC translator does not establish the accuracy through translation. The Arabic expression (ما يسمى =so-called) would have better conveyed the reporter's viewpoint in the Arabic version. The objectivity principle is violated in (15-a).

1.5.7.Linked to:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The verb link means make, form, or suggest a link with or between.

(16-a) The worst attack on a US target in Yemen happened in 2000, when suicide bombers allegedly linked to al-Qaeda blew up an inflatable raft next to the USS Cole in the port of Aden, killing 17 US soldiers.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7623339.stm)

(16-b) وكان تنظيم القاعدة قد هاجم في شهر أكتوبر/ تشرين الأول من عام 2000 المدمرة الأمريكية (كول) في ميناء عدن الجنوبي. مما أسفر عن مقتل 17 من بحارتها.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_7623000/7623704.stm)

In example (16-a), the BBC translator removed the reservation expressed in the English version through allegedly linked to by omitting it from the Arabic version, turning the statement to appear as a fact for the Arab reader. Once again, the translator fails to observe the objectivity principle when he has dealt with the

his home in Oregon state.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/7927581.stm>)

(14-b) وقال الإدعاء العام إن المتهم قام بإرسال رزم من الأموال المسروقة إلى منزله عبر البريد قبل عودته إلى الولايات المتحدة.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_7927000/7927736.stm)

In the examples (12-a), (13-a) and (14-a), the BBC translator rendered the words allegedly, alleged, and allege into (أضافت التقارير=reports added) and (أفادت التقارير=reports reported) and (قال=said) respectively. All the renditions seem neutral in Arabic, causing the resultant version of the story to lose the doubts cast over the statements, doubts associated with the verb allege and its derivatives in the source text. The Arabic verb (زعم=alleged or claimed) would have conveyed these doubts better in the Arabic version.

1.5.6. So-called:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The adjective so-called means called by the name or term specified (often in the speaker's view, inappropriately).

(15-a) The BBC Richard Galpin, in Baghdad, says that with the Americans concentrating on their military effort in the capital, officials fear the insurgents are moving into new areas where they can attack so-called soft targets.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6946028.stm)

(15-b) وقال مراسل بي بي سي في بغداد ريتشارد جالبين انه مع تركيز الأمريكيين على جهودهم العسكرية في بغداد يخشى المسؤولون أن تتجه الجماعات المسلحة إلى مناطق جديدة بحثاً عن «أهداف سهلة».

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_

(11-b) ويستخدم القراصنة سفناً مركزية للوصول إلى أعالي البحار قبل اللجوء إلى زوارق تستخدم لشن الهجمات عن قرب.

(http://www.bbc.co.uk/arabic/worldnews/2009/11/091130_af_pirates_tc2.shtml)

1.5.5. Allege and derivatives:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The verb allege means claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically without proof.

(12-a) Sanlu allegedly delayed revealing the practice even after baby illnesses rose, forcing its foreign partner, the New Zealand dairy firm Fonterra, to alert the Beijing government.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7805560.stm>)

(12-b) وأفادت التقارير أن شركة «سانلو» تعمدت التأخر في الكشف عن عمليات الغش مما اضطر شريكها النيوزيلندي إلى إبلاغ الحكومة الصينية.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7805560.stm>)

(13-a) It is also alleged to have resisted demands to recall its product.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7805560.stm>)

(13-b) وأضافت التقارير أيضاً أن الشركة لم تقم بسحب منتجاتها من السوق.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7805560.stm>)

(14-a) They allege Nguyen, who was working as a battalion civil affairs officer in Iraq, mailed bundles of 100 bills back to

7807000/7807993.stm)

The verb admitted in example (9-a) indicates that the subject (the Italian minister) shares the responsibility of the action about which he makes the statement. In the Arabic version, the BBC translator uses the verb (قال=said), which does not make the sense the word admitted has in English. The Arabic word (أقر=admitted) would have been a better rendition if neutrality is meant to be observed cross-culturally.

1.5.4. Believe:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, the verb believe means 1- accept that (something) is true or (someone) is telling the truth, or, 2- think or suppose.

(10-a) The ship was full of oil and is believed to be one of the largest yet seized by Somali pirates.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8385845.stm>)

(10-b) وكانت الناقلة محملة بالنفط ويعتقد إنها إحدى أضخم الناقلات التي اختطفها القراصنة الصوماليون.

The BBC translator resorts to the second meaning of the verb believe in a case where the first meaning of the word is intended. The verb نعد will be a better rendition for the verb believe in this context.

In another example where the second meaning of the verb believe is intended, the BBC translator resorts to omitting the verb in the translation, causing the information sought to be distorted and mistakenly taken as a fact.

(11-a) They are believed to use «mother-ships» to reach the high seas, before using small skiffs to carry out their attacks.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8385845.stm>)

While in the example cited hereinafter, the BBC translator mistakenly rendered the verb reported into (كرر=repeated) in (كررت=they repeated) in Arabic:

(8-a) Several Indian newspapers reported the allegations, and cited Indian naval sources as admitting their submarine had tracked the Chinese warships. «Every nation does it,» one was quoted as saying.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/low/asia-pacific/7868863.stm>)

(8-b) وكانت عدة صحف هندية قد كررت المزاعم الصينية. ونقلت عن مصادر بحرية هندية اعترافها بقيام الغواصة الهندية بتعقب القطع الصينية. ونقلت الصحف الهندية عن مسؤول بحري قوله إن «الجميع يفعلون ذلك».

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/world_news/newsid_7871000/7871307.stm).

In example (8-a), the word reported is translated into (كرر= repeated), which implies, in Arabic, that these Indian newspapers took a unified position supportive of the Chinese allegations. This is not the case in the English version, which only gives the meaning of (conveyed). The Arabic verb (نشرت= published) would have been a better option.

1.5.3.Admit:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The verb admit means confess to be true or to be the case

(9-a) An Italian government minister admitted Italian laws are often badly written and are sometimes difficult to understand.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7807501.stm>)

(9-b) وفي أول رد فعل للحكومة الإيطالية قال وزير إيطالي إن القوانين الإيطالية كثيراً ما تكون سيئة الصياغة وصعبة الفهم.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/world_news/newsid_

1.5.2.Report:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, The verb report means convey information about an event or situation. The word report implies authority. Similarly, the verb report can bestow a sense of impartiality or objectivity on an unreliable source, such as a political action committee, a government press agency, or a spoof news source, that may be inappropriate:

(6-a) The pro-Tamil website TamilNet reported the occupation of Kilinochchi, saying troops had entered a «virtual ghost town» as the civilian population and rebels shifted further north-east.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7807908.stm)

وأعترف موقع تاميل نت المؤيد لنمور التاميل باستيلاء الجيش على مفرق (6-b)
بارانثان، وأكد أن الجيش تكبد خسائر فادحة.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/world_news/newsid_7807000/7807812.stm)

The BBC translator rendered the word report in example (6-a) into (أعترف=admitted , which is different in meaning from reported. Here, the neutrality of the source text will be better preserved in translation if the translator would have resorted to (نقل = conveyed), (أفاد = reported) or (نشر = published) a matter which is done by the BBC translator in example (7-a) :

(7-a) Campaign groups have already reported some unrest in areas around Tibet.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7933207.stm>)

وقد أفادت بعض الجمعيات والمنظمات التي تخوض حملات لصالح قضية (7-b)
التبت بوقوع بعض القلاقل والاضطرابات في المناطق المحيطة بهضبة التبت.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/business/newsid_7934000/7934359.stm)

reservation the reporter has in the English version:

(4-a) The Free Gaza campaign group, which operates the Dignity, also claimed shots were fired towards the crew.

The boat later docked in Lebanon after sustaining serious damage to one side.

(4-b) وقالت حركة «حرير غزة» التي تستأجر قارب «الكرامة» إن الزورق الإسرائيلي ألحق أضراراً طفيفة بالقارب وأجبره على العودة وأنه يقترب الآن من المياه الإقليمية اللبنانية.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7805075.stm)

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_7804000/7804267.stm)

In the third example, the BBC translator omitted the verb claim in the Arabic version, misleading the Arab reader by making him/her understand that what is said is but the truth, while in the English version what is said about the officer is claimed by the prosecutor and needs to be proven:

(5-a) When he returned he opened numerous bank accounts and deposited the money in small amounts to avoid detection, the prosecutors claim.

(<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/7927581.stm>)

(5-b) وبعد عودته إلى الولايات المتحدة قام بفتح العديد من الحسابات المصرفية وأودع فيها الأموال التي قام بسرقتها بطريقة لا تثير الريبة.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/middle_east_news/newsid_7927000/7927736.stm)

In translating the verb claim, the BBC translator resorts to one of two options; either to select a nearby synonymous equivalent for the verb in Arabic, namely, (قال=said), as in examples (3-a) and (4-a), or to omit the verb altogether as in example (5-a).

1.5.Value-laden Words in English and Arabic:

This section is designed to list the English value-laden words selected to be subjected to analysis in this paper along with their Arabic translations. The analysis aims to find out the regularities that underlie their rendition. For the purpose of systematicity, every value-laden word will be given a separate sub-section.

1.5.1.Claim:

According to the Compact Oxford English Dictionary, the verb claim means state as being the case, without being able to give proof.

When the word claim is used in an English journalistic text, it often suggests that the statement is doubtful, i.e., the reporter is not certain about what is said and he/she wants to neutrally report the statement as it is. For example, the verb claimed occurs in the following texts:

(3-a) Both sides have recently claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties on each other in the north of the island.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7807908.stm)

The BBC translator rendered the verb (claimed) in the Arabic version into (قال=said) in (قالوا= they said), leading the Arab reader to understand that the reporter considers the statement as true with no reservation:

(3-b) وكان كل من الجيش والمتمردين قد قالوا إنهم كبدوا الطرف الآخر خسائر فادحة شمالي الجزيرة.

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/world_news/newsid_7807000/7807812.stm)

In the second example, the BBC translator rendered the verb claimed into Arabic as (قال=said) in (قالت= it said), concealing the

d- Value-laden words that are used to label a group from an outside perspective even though such words are used in accordance with a dictionary definition for example cult, racist.

See ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Words to avoid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Words_to_avoid)).

The use of the value-laden words is not confined to the English media texts; rather they may occur in other language's media texts as frequently as in English or even more. In this context, Al-Gublan (2008:31) states that in their journalistic reporting both English and Arab journalists use value-laden words, but the Arab reporters use this technique more frequently than their English counterparts.

Connotations or values a word would have over its conceptual meaning are culture-bound (Leech, 1974). Therefore, the communicative value of a word would differ from one language to another particularly when the languages are culturally remote, such as the case of English and Arabic.

Media texts are largely meant to be universal, but mass media, despite their ability to project worldwide, are limited in its cross-ethnic compatibility by one simple attribute - language.

Hence, language, in the absence of translation, comprises a barrier to a worldwide community of debate and opinion, although it is also true that media within any given society may be split along class, political or regional lines. Furthermore, if the language is translated, the translator has room to shift a bias by choosing weighed words for translation (See Newton, 1989).

The following section will be devoted to show how a well-known media organisation, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), deals with the value-laden words when occurring within a story that is translated from English into Arabic.

said.» Words of this kind are termed value-laden words. They should be carefully used within a media text as it affects the factual-revealing principle, i.e., neutrality, impartiality and objectivity of the media institution.

1.4.Value-laden Words in Media Texts:

Value-laden words are words which have strong emotional overtones or connotations and which evoke strongly positive (or negative) reactions beyond their literal meaning.

The word, immigrant, for example, refers literally to a person who leaves one country to settle permanently in another. But the Danish Public Service Broadcaster DR editor says that the word (immigrants) is widely used in the media, but usually not in reference to immigrants from Western Europe or the US, but from middle-eastern regions, making it a departure from a neutral word into a value-laden word (see <http://www.cphpost.dk/culture/culture/122-culture/45140-public-broadcaster-gets-new-accent.html>).

Thus, a value-laden word implies what Leech (1974: 14) describes as «the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual meaning».

Generally, four types of value-laden words frequently used in media texts can be recognized. These are as follows:

a- Value-laden words that imply a point of view, e.g., claim, report.

b- Value-laden words that introduce bias, e.g., so-called, alleged.

c -Value-laden words that imply unsupported link like linked, affiliated.

The significance of the language in writing a news report is so obvious that it may encompass the reader's attitude towards an event.

The use of the verb *say* in the following news report, for example, indicates that the statement is seen by the writer as true:

However, if the verb say is replaced by claim, the whole situation will be changed. The writer casts doubts over that statement:

Therefore, words like claim can indirectly present the writer's point of view over a certain statement, particularly when it is rendered into Arabic. In this connection, the BBC Producer Guidelines (see [http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/about us/newsid7674000/7674679.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/arabic/about_us/newsid7674000/7674679.stm)) state that «the verbs (alleged) or (claimed) frequently occur in news reports and are rendered into Arabic as (أدعى) or (زعم). The two Arabic words bear more skepticism over what is said than their equivalents in the English version do. This leads the editor to resort to more neutral words instead to avoid suggesting that the news writer has had an attitude to what is

Bias could also be due to the fabrication of information, from information hidden or distorted by sources, or from career concerns of journalists who compete to be published or be on the air. Bias could arise from the personal preferences of journalists (Baron, 2006:4).

Moreover, Van Dijk (1991) shows how putting words or phrases into quotes is a way of distancing the journalist from the sentiment expressed. Rather than being objective, this is a discrediting device and a means of introducing the reporter's opinion.

In this connection, the language used in the text plays an important role in shaping the bias. An incident reported by two media organizations can give different implications for the reader because they used the language resources differently. To elucidate, we may refer a contrast by Tony Trew (1979: 94-5) on the reporting of two British newspapers, viz., *The Times* and *The Guardian* of a shooting incident that took place on the 2nd of June 1975.

On that day, the police in Harare, Salisbury, fired directly for about 40 seconds into a crowd of unarmed people and killed five of them. *The Times* reported the incident as follows:

(1-a) Eleven Africans were shot dead and 15 wounded when Rhodesian police opened fire on a rioting crowd of about 2000 in the African Highland township of Salisbury this afternoon.

While *The Guardian* reported the incident as follows:

(1-b) Riot police shot and killed 11 African demonstrators and wounded 15 others here today in the Highfield African township on the outskirts of Salisbury.

According to Trew (ibid), *The Times* report backgrounds the role of the police and so decreases the reader's sense of their responsibility for the killings. Such a grammatical structure lessens the likelihood that negative judgement values will attach to the

on the other. For instance, the use of the first person pronoun by a text author is always associated with «subjectivity», with a weakening of the text status as «hard news».

In the subjective text, at least some of the author's value judgements are explicitly revealed in the language. In contrast, the strictly «objective» text is constructed in such a way that there is no explicit linguistic evidence of the author's value judgements. All value judgements are backgrounded or «naturalised» in the sense that the way the event is construed is presented as the only way of talking about it.

Therefore, the «impartiality» or «factuality» of a text is not a measure of the degree to which it accurately reflects reality but a measure, rather, of the success of the text in presenting its underlying set of value judgements and ideologically informed responses as «natural» and «normal», as fact rather than opinion, as knowledge rather than belief (ibid:4).

1.3.Language and Media Bias:

Media bias, according to Newton (1989:130), is «a term used to describe a real or perceived bias of journalists and news producers within the mass media, in the selection of which events will be reported and how they are covered».

The term «media bias» usually refers to a pervasive bias contravening the standards of journalism, rather than the perspective of an individual journalist or article.

Bias can take a variety of forms and is usually manifested within a text through language. It could result from an absence of balance resulting in one side of a story receiving unwarranted attention. It could be ideological, where owners, editors, or journalists present stories that support particular world views. Bias could also be partisan, where owners, editors, and journalists present stories to support the policies or causes espoused by a political dimension.

1.5) are the ones shown, according to the researcher's observation, to be of high frequency of occurrence. Other, less frequent and more subjective, value-laden words are highly avoided and cautiously dealt with by reporters. The procedure will include citing journalistic texts along with their translations.

The sample of journalistic texts includes stories reported by the online English BBC along with their Arabic versions appearing on the www.bbc.arabic.com to show how value-laden words have been dealt with. The choice of the BBC reporting was made dependant on the technical consideration that it has English and Arabic websites along with a team of professional translators and editors whose main task is to render English stories into Arabic.

1.2. News Media and Reporting:

News media plays an essential role in society by providing information to the public. To fulfil this function, media institutions hire people to report events and news from different parts of the world.

While under pressure to be the first to publish their stories, news media organizations each adhering to its own standards of accuracy, quality, and style usually edit and proofread their reports prior to publication. (see <http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Journalism>).

News media outlets produce different kinds of text. However, Iedema et al. (1994:4) distinguish between two types of media texts; hard news and argumentative texts. Hard news is «factual», «objective» and «impersonal» news reporting while argumentative texts are necessarily «subjective», «evaluative» and «personalised».

Language seems essential in making the hard-argumentative news distinction for it makes available an extensive set of resources to enable a speaker or writer to be «impersonal» and «objective», on the one hand, or «personalised» and «subjective»,

writing news stories, causing the standards of judging whether a story is neutral or not to be more complicated.

Although the selection of news for audience is based on factors other than linguistic, namely, the «interests» of the audience and the «importance» of the news to the audience (see Hurst, 1991), language still is a source of attraction for the audience and of shaping a possible pre-attitude for them.

Iedema et al. (1994:1) give a more thorough discussion of this issue through dividing media texts into two general types; hard news reporting and argumentative texts. The former is expected to be factual and truth-revealing, i.e., objective, whereas the latter is subjective by nature.

Media theorists, moreover, argue that the role of language is essential in branding a news story as «neutral» or «biased» and hence in passing a judgment on whether a particular media institution is reliable or not (Newton, 1989: 149). In fact, some theorists go so far as to wholly attribute “objectivity” to language in indicating that objectivity is «an effect created through language» (op. cit.).

News, moreover, is meant to travel all over the world and thus a news item written in one language is expected to be rendered into other languages. Here, it should be remembered that the translator has a great role to play in observing the impartiality and neutrality of the texts rendered cross-culturally.

It is noticed that translators would sacrifice the translation accuracy for the sake of not affecting the neutrality of their institutions particularly when it comes to the translation of key words like the value-laden in reporting. Under this umbrella, the translator causes a distortion to the information conveyed in the translated text.

The present study is meant to verify such an assumption through analyzing the rendition of such set of words from English into Arabic. It should be noticed here that the value-laden words selected to be subjected to analysis in this paper (section

viewpoint.

It is noticed that translators would sacrifice translation accuracy for the sake of not affecting the neutrality of their institutions particularly when it comes to the translation of value-laden words in reporting. Under this umbrella, the study attempts to adopt a semantic analysis based approach to account for the rendition of some value laden words so as to verify the assumption that the translator causes a distortion in the information conveyed through the translated text when he/she makes such a sacrifice.

The study has found that the alterations and the omissions to which the translator resorts for the sake of observing the claimed neutrality of his institution mislead the target language reader because of the resultant distortion in the original story information.

1.1.Introduction:

Objectivity is the dominant ethos of modern journalism. It underscores notions of fairness, accuracy and lack of bias in the media. But although central to journalist behaviour, objectivity is a troubled idea.

In news reporting, objectivity remains controversial in the western media due to a spectrum of variables including the selection of events to be reported and the methods of their coverage.

Although the raw material of a story is dispatched by a reporter, it will not be transformed into a finished article until it passes through many other hands.

Bell (1991:6) indicates that many «conscious» and «unconscious» decisions are made along the way. Objectivity, therefore, is not related to the decisions made by an individual reporter, it is rather a process in which a whole institution is involved.

Bell (ibid: 6) also states that the modern way of telling stories differs from its ancestor (stories are no longer so chronological). This means that new techniques such as pre-posing, reverse chronology, and embedding are nowadays extensively used in

News Reporting and Rendition of Some Value Laden Words in English and Arabic

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Received on: 20/5/2009

Accept for Publation on: 27/1/2010

المخلص

تؤدي اللغة دورا مهما في تحقيق الموضوعية في إيصال الخبر الصحفي. وحيث أن الخبر يكون ذا سمة عالمية، فمن المتوقع ترجمته إلى لغات أخرى ومن هنا يصبح للمترجم دورا أساسيا في تحقيق هذه الموضوعية. وقد لوحظ إن المترجمين يلجأون إلى التضحية بدقة الترجمة من أجل الحيادية. ويؤدي هذا الوضع بالتالي إلى عدم الدقة في نقل المعلومة.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى استقصاء كيفية ترجمة الكلمات ذات المدلول الدقيق والمسماة بالانجليزية (Value-Laden Words) من الانجليزية إلى العربية في أخبار هيئة الإذاعة البريطانية (بي بي سي). وقد توصل البحث إلى وجود تخطيط في ترجمة هذه الكلمات مما يؤثر سلبا على محتوى الخبر وموضوعيته.

Abstract

Language plays an essential role in achieving objective news stories in journalism. With the progress made over the last decades in the fields of media and telecommunications, news stories written in a given language are expected to be translated and presented for the audiences of other languages. It should be remembered that the translator has a significant role to play in observing the objectivity of the texts rendered from a cultural

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