ATILIM UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
TRANSLATION STUDIES MASTER'S PROGRAMME

APPLYING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON IDEOLOGIES AND POWER RELATIONS IN MEDIA NEWS AND TRANSLATION OF THE NEWS

Master's Thesis

Çağdaş DEMİREL

Ankara- 2023

ATILIM UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION
TRANSLATION STUDIES MASTER'S PROGRAMME

APPLYING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS ON IDEOLOGIES AND POWER RELATIONS IN MEDIA NEWS AND TRANSLATION OF THE NEWS

Master's Thesis

Çağdaş DEMİREL

Thesis Advisor

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökçen HASTÜRKOĞLU

Ankara- 2023

ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This is to certify that this thesis titled 'Applying Critical Discourse Analysis on Ideologies and Power Relations in Media News and Translation of the News' and prepared by Çağdaş DEMİREL meets with the committee's approval unanimously as Master's Thesis in the field of Translation Studies following the successful defense conducted on 12/06/2023.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Aylin AKIN (Chair)

Assoc. Prof Dr. Gökçen HASTÜRKOĞLU (Advisor)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil İsmail ERTON (Member)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şule TUZLUKAYA

Director

ETHICAL STATEMENT

I accept and acknowledge that I have prepared this thesis study, prepared in line with the Thesis Writing Guidelines of Atılım University Graduate School of Social Sciences;

- within the framework of academic and ethical rules;
- presented the information, documents, evaluations, and results in a way that meets the rules of scientific ethics and morality,
- I have referenced each work from which I have benefited while preparing my thesis, and that
- I hereby present a unique study.

I hereby also understand that I shall accept any loss of rights against my behalf in cases otherwise.

11.06.2023

Çağdaş DEMİREL

ÖZ

DEMİREL, Çağdaş. Medya Haberleri ve Çevirilerinde Bulunan İdeolojiler ve Güç İlişkileri Üzerine Eleştirel Söylem Çözümlemesinin Uygulanması, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Ankara, 2023.

İletişim ve medya, hem kaynak hem de erek metinlerde ideolojilerin ve güç ilişkilerinin aktarılmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Metinlerdeki ideolojilerin ve güç ilişkilerinin çözümlenmesi, çevirmenler ve okuyucular için anlama ve çeviri sürecinde bir problem teşkil etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, kaynak metinlerdeki ideolojiler ve güç ilişkilerinin erek metne tercümesi eleştirel bir bakış açısıyla ele alınmıştır. Bunun için İngilizce ve Türkçe olarak yayınlanmış 6 kaynak 6 erek metin olmak üzere toplamda 12 medya haberi analiz edilmek üzere seçilmiştir. Derlenilen haberlerin analizinde van Dijk tarafından geliştirilmiş olan Eleştirel Söylem Çözümlemesi'ndeki yapı modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, ideolojileri ve güç ilişkilerini ideolojik konumlanmalarına ve temsillerine uygun olarak aktarmak ve yansıtmak için gazetecilerin ve çevirmenlerin sözcük ve gramer yapıları seçimi, bilgilerin yer değiştirmesi, çıkarma ve eklemeler gibi birtakım teknikler ve ideolojik yaklaşımlar kullandıkları gözlemlendiğinden dolayı dilin manipülatif bir araç olarak kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Medya Haberleri, Çeviri, Eleştirel Söylem Çözümlemesi, İdeoloji, Güç İlişkileri

ABSTRACT

DEMİREL, Çağdaş. Applying Critical Discourse Analysis on Ideologies and Power Relations in Media News and Translation of the News, Master's Thesis, Ankara, 2023.

Communication and media play an important role in transmitting ideologies and power relations both in source and target texts. Decoding ideologies and power relations within the texts causes a drawback for translators and readers in the process of comprehension and translation. In this study, 12 media news, 6 source texts and 6 target texts, published in both English and Turkish were chosen to be analyzed to address ideologies and power relations in the source texts and their translation into the target text from a critical perspective. With a view to doing so, structure model in Critical Discourse Analysis developed by van Dijk was used to analyze the news collected. As a result of the study, it was concluded that language may be used as a manipulative tool because it was observed that the journalists and the translators utilized some techniques and ideological markers such as lexical and grammatical structure choices, relocation of information, omissions and additions so as to transfer and reflect ideologies and power relations in accordance with their ideological positionings and approaches.

Keywords: Media News, Translation, Critical Discourse Analysis, Ideology, Power Relations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would love to show my gratitude to my mother, who has been supporting me since day one without complaining even for one day and I'm thankful to her because she has done her best to help me pursue my dreams and she has never left me alone in any moment of my life. Also, it is impossible to forget the valuable contribution of my uncle, Ertan İLGÜY, to help me in shaping my life with his ceaseless support. Their contributions deserve far beyond gratitude.

I also would like to thank my supervisor Assoc**.** Prof. Dr. Gökçen HASTÜRKOĞLU for her guidance, valuable help during this study and for enlightening me with clear and constructive answers.

Also, I cannot forget the help of my dear friends Kılıçali PEHLIVANLI, Gökay ULUDOĞAN and Halilcan NART thanks to the motivation they have given to me and the support they have never hesitated to provide.

If the people mentioned above had not been in my life, this thesis would have either never started or finished.

Also, I would love to be grateful to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil İsmail ERTON and Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatma Aylin AKIN for their valuable opinions and feedbacks in thesis's defense.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEX OF TABLES

INDEX OF FIGURES

INDEX OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDA **:** Critical Discourse Analysis

DA **:** Discourse Analysis

TT **:** Target Text

ST **:** Source Text

SL **:** Source Language

TL **:** Target Language

INTRODUCTION

Language has always been regarded as a tool for communication within a society and its use has exponentially expanded since the dawn of humankind. Therefore, the non-stop expansion of language has compelled people to overstep the limits and people have started communicating with people in other societies, yet the problem to be dealt with has been that not only one language is spoken all over the world and this problem has been solved through the emergence of translation.

Translation studies has been developed and it has become ubiquitous due to the growing demand in interaction with people in other societies. This growing demand has contributed to the expansion of translation studies and translation studies has become an interdisciplinary field with which various fields of study collaborate, primarily with linguistics, the scientific study of language. As translation has become widespread, language has started to play an insurmountable role within a society and it has gained an extreme power. The close relationship, built over time, has become stronger and other theories and approaches used in the field of linguistics have started to be used in translation studies. Ever since translation studies became widespread, language has started playing an insurmountable role within a society and it has gained an extreme power.

The use of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in translation studies has yielded some satisfactory results in deciphering the intended underlying messages and providing a wider insight into understanding the dynamics of language. This extremely important contribution has paved the way for the widespread integration of CDA, a way of analysis examining the power of language on ideologies and how chosen words and phrases have the power to turn negative news into positive or the other way around, into the translation on the process of acquiring and mastering a language need to understand what is said and what is meant. Therefore, the equivalence in translation from source language to target language has drawn a non-negligible attention.

Moving from this brief background, this study aims at analyzing the utilization of language components to display their importance in convincing readers' and making the intended meaning more comprehensible from a critical point of view and another pivotal aim of this study is to analyze the news' translation into Turkish or English to draw analogies in terms of similarities and differences by considering translational

shifts and to scrutinize if the hidden meaning is attempted to be given through some linguistic changes such as ordering, grammatical points etc.

This study is comprised of five main chapters and sub-chapters to be handled in relevance. The primary purpose of the first chapter is to exhibit and present information as to background of the study along with the emphasis on problem. It also contains the purpose and hypotheses to be highlighted in this study. Other basic components of the first chapter are to be aligned as follows: significance of the study, assumptions and limitations and a glossary written to provide information regarding terms to be repeated with high probability.

Chapter 2 includes theoretical framework and review of literature. Theoretical framework's central point is to be concerned with related studies and their conclusions on translation of media news, ideologies and power relations, whose target languages vary, to provide some similar and striking outcomes likely to be elicited in the final of this study. Review of literature is to provide information on discourse analysis, CDA, the theories of Norman Fairclough and van Dijk, media discourse, power relations, ideologies, position of power relations and ideologies in politics, their importance, macro and micro structure model analysis.

Chapter 3 covers the methodology of the study. The qualitative method is applied as research method and the sources to be gathered from the texts and speeches published on international and local news' channels and websites. Analysis of sources and data is carried out manually. A descriptive approach is used as the texts extracted from a myriad of sources are to never go through any changes and the analysis is based on van Dijk's theory on Critical Discourse Analysis.

Chapter 4 focuses on data analysis. Ideologies and power relations found in media news published on newspapers and online websites are analyzed from critical discourse perspective and macro and micro structure models are underlined to elicit and gather in order to be able to discuss appropriacy and equivalency level of transmission of media news, ideologies and power relations from English to Turkish and vice versa.

In the last chapter, results and implications obtained after a critical analysis of ideologies, power relations and comparison of source texts and their translation into

those of target are discussed. Significance and contribution of ideologies and power relations in news and their transmission into another language are underpinned.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The exponential demand for the utilization of languages and their reachability into various areas has boosted the need of engaging in various languages to spread messages meant to be conveyed and language has played a role of bridge within societies. This ever-growing desire for addressing to a larger mass has created an open path for communication and news to scatter into larger contexts. In a society, as power is a desired tool for transmitting ideas, media news started playing an instrumental role in the need of expansion of messages. Conveniency of digitalization has also been an important factor which has helped media news gain a fast pace.

Communication's level at disseminating with digital age has met the necessary background for manipulation of discourse. Communication and discourse started appearing in media news to put elite groups' ideas and their demands for showing their power through positive representation and repetition of ideologies and power relations. Therefore, language has been sharpened as a tool used as a brute power to impose belief of those in power and undermine the ideologies of those who oppose the ones in power. Ideology and power relations have started to function as inseparable elements exhibiting themselves as dominant entities of communication through news, especially in media news. Tendency to increase the number of audience and reader in media news has been supported through translation. However, translation of ideologies and transmitting power relations in translated media news brought about another sensational situation because language has been used as an opposing tool and the ideologies of elite groups in a language switched from their domination to those of in target language.

Subsequent to realization that ideologies and power relations are produced and rendered in a language, it has been understood that media news should not be considered as neutral from a very narrow perspective and the underlying set of ideas are in need of being unearthed. To reveal the implicit location of ideologies and power relations in media news, CDA was put forward and developed by various linguistics. This analysis model has a critical attitude towards media news and it aims at providing implications regarding the hidden sub-messages. CDA's application has evolved and it has experienced a major expansion into its implementation not only in source but also in target language of media news and its translation.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

The main problem of this study is to address the challenges and difficulties audiences and translators face in the process by which written and meant messages cannot be clearly understood. Inclusion of ideologies and power relations in news bears potential to be misinterpreted and their cogency might require a deeper understanding of power relations in the society. In accordance with these hardships, CDA is likely to play the role of 'bridge' between the text or spoken level and the messages presented to manifest themselves in various meanings rather than their linguistic equivalents. In addition, understanding a message and translating or interpreting a message into another language cannot only be actualized through a deep analysis. Therefore, utilization of direct translation cannot provide the actual meaning in every aspect. The problem translators and audience with which they confront might result from lack of critical analysis. Structure model of van Dijk is a good alternative to comprehend and decipher the hidden meanings set along with ideologies and power relation. Their understanding of news in media to understand ideological structures and they may not distinguish the highlighted power relations.

1.2. Purpose of the Study

The core purpose of this study is to conduct an analysis on media news published in a variety of channels so as to be able to reveal the imposed ideologies and power relations through the help of their linguistic and semantic forms to show how much power the chosen grammatical points and vocabulary items can exert in news and how convincing they can make ideologies and power relations. This study also aims at comparing the translation of mentioned news above in source and target languages, English and Turkish, to draw analogies and to distinguish differences and similarities in linguistic form, yet the main focus of this study is to check how effectively ideologies and power relations have been translated into the target language and to gain insight into to what extent hidden meanings are unearthed in the translation of media news. That is, this study targets at applying CDA in media news translation in terms of ideologies and power relations and to compare the news' translation into Turkish or translation from Turkish to English as to whether the hidden and main message can be clearly transmitted as it is presented in the source language. The purpose of this study is to provide answers to the questions below:

1. Is preferred language powerful enough to make ideologies and power relations more convincing in news?
2. What is the impact of translation on transferring power relations and ideologies in media news?
3. How effective is application of CDA in media news to unveil hidden ideologies and power relations in source and target language?
4. What is the significance of utilizing structure model in analysis of media news from a critical point of view?

1.3. Hypothesis

In this study, it is hypothesized that ideologies and power relations manifest themselves in media news in such a powerful manner that they are potentially strong enough to change a positive perception or the other way around. Furthermore, it is hypothesized in this study that word-by-word translation cannot always be a good way of conveying the hidden messages and thus translation of media news published in different media websites publishing news from English to Turkish and Turkish to English is to be examined and scrutinized.

1.4. Scope of The Study

This study is to be carried out in a descriptive model as to the manipulation of ideologies and power relations in media news and their translation into the target language. In addition, this study is to analyze the language used in the news from semantic and grammatical structures to point out their efficacy on revealing hidden messages and ideologies and the preferred language to pinpoint differences and similarities in semantic and grammatical way, in terms of grammar points, rather than syntactic level.

1.5. Assumptions and Limitations

The most prevalent assumption of this study is that media news published and translated to be in the service of societies includes a myriad of ideologies and the news hold the power to change or balance power relations in the context of politics with the help of various language use techniques such as different grammar structures, points and elected vocabulary items to make intended and hidden meanings more convincing,

yet these techniques are placed into news in an obscure manner. Therefore, direct translation might not be convenient enough to extract ideologies and power relations and to transfer them into target language as they are adjusted and planned in their representation.

This study limits itself to the deep analysis of CDA rather than using various analysis techniques and this study is to focus on the ideologies and power relations and thus some other important points such as style, register etc. might be disregarded. Another limitation of this study is that only media news is to be taken into account and analyzed and this narrowing-down strategy might be an obstacle to witness if the same issue is visible in other fields of news or not. This limitation of media news might make this study's hypothesis restricted to the field where ideologies and power relations are in forefront, such as international relations or politics. Another problem of this study is that the translation of media news is not to be compared through various translations practiced by various translators, which means the news translated is to be present on BBC, Sabah, Tass and Yeni Şafak. This limitation might cause a drawback since various interpretations by different translators on same news might likely offer a broader perspective because ideological attitudes might show variations and shifts in agents and media news websites in accordance with their positioning and backgrounds.

1.6. Importance of the Study

This study's primary goal is to exhibit the representation of ideologies and power relations found in media news and also to draw a conclusion as to similarity or remoteness of translation into the target language. This study's possible significance is that it might provide some insight into understanding of news by deciphering the hidden messages and providing easiness to translators and readers to hone their skills in comprehending and distinguishing the main ideologies in news and being able to extract the intended meaning through the application of structure model. Another importance of this study is to encourage readers and translators master their critical thinking skills, so their perception on the world might reach a larger scale rather than being subjected to thinking what is given. This study also bears importance due to its possible potential to raise an awareness about the understanding of media context in terms of being more meticulous and careful about the linguistic structures used in the text and lexical choices because language does not have resistance to stand against

possible modifications with the purpose of favorism. This study aims at creating and rendering a new point of view from which different hidden meanings might be unearthed for a better and deeper understanding.

1.7. Definition of Specific Terms

- *Critical Discourse Analysis:* CDA as a general label for special approach to the study of text and talk, emerging from critical linguists, critical semiotics and in general from a socio-politically conscious and oppositional way of investigating language, discourse and communication (van Dijk, 1995).
- *Ideology:* Freeden (2001) claimed that ideology includes a group of ideas, tenets and norms used to make changes in social and political adjustments such as justifying and explaining plans of actions in a communal context.
- *Power Relations:* The components constitute power relations through use of power and power is a repressive source rather than a brute violence by distinguishing power relations from violence (Foucault, 1982). Foucault (2002) stated that power and government have an established connection:

  > Basically, power is less a confrontation between two adversaries or the linking of one to the other than a question of government. This word must be allowed the very broad meaning which it had in the sixteenth century. "Government" did not refer only to political structures or to the management of states; rather, it designated the way in which the conduct of individuals or of groups might be directed: the government of children, of souls, of communities, of families, of the sick (p.341).

- *Semantics:* Semantics is the study of meaning and its first appearance was manifested in linguistics by Michel Breal. Semantics as concerned with linguistic forms to non-linguistic concepts and mental representations (Bagha, 2011). Leech (1981) highlighted that semantics concerns itself with giving a systematic account of the nature of meaning.
- *Syntax:* Syntax is the study of order in linguistic components in construction of sentences. Syntax as the study of principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntax covers how sentences are formed and it deals with the grammatical and structural order of a language (Chomsky, 1957, p. 11).

1.8. Duration of Study

Table 1: Duration of the Study

September to December 2022	Collecting data regarding the topic of study and preparing the framework to be followed
December to February 2022-2023	Skimming through the related review of literature and investigating related studies carried out in the field
February to April 2022- 2023	Choosing the method and news to be analyzed and constructing the structure in which analysis will be carried out
1st of April to 20th of April	Drawing the conclusion of the study and doing revision on language, ordering and references

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND RELATED STUDIES IN LITERATURE

In this chapter, literature review and relevant studies are addressed with a view to providing insight into regarding how analysis of translated media news is implemented. Furthermore, this chapter is concerned with sources in which elementary points of this study are stressed in literature and this chapter also considers completed studies having in common with this study both to utilize drawn implications and conclusions for possible similar outcomes and to display novel implications.

2.1. Discourse

Long-lasting impact of the need for communication both in spoken and written format has led to the emergence of discourse along with itself and complexity of communication has caused confusion in definition of discourse as a term. Even though it has been a matter of controversy for a long time, the exact definition of discourse has not come to a consensus yet. The use of discourse as a term occupies a great number of fields, ranging from psychoanalysis to linguistics as a way of scaffolding known information upon a novel information for communication and power. Popularity of discourse in various subjects has enabled it to be defined in various ways even as for world-renowned dictionaries. Discourse transmits and produces power; it reinforces it, but also undermines and exposes it, renders it fragile and makes it possible to thwart (Foucault, 1998, p.100).

Haase (2010) claimed that the history of discourse can be traced back to ancient Greek culture. Despite the fact that the term of discourse was adapted in the year of 1972 by Foucault in his book called *The Archeology of Knowledge*, the concept of discourse has a much older history. The close relationship between discourse and communication is represented in definition of discourse in dictionaries. Discourse is spoken or written communication between people, especially serious discussion of a particular subject. (Collins Dictionary). The recognization of discourse as a social entity within the framework of communication and mass media has revealed the dynamics established in their array. The dynamic connection among the three mentioned above (Anitasari, 2018):

1. Discourse plays the role of bridge in society and culture

2. The close relationship between communication and society is provided with the help of discourse
3. Discourse should not be restricted to a linguistic definition as it is identified as a social means of interaction.

Discourse's ubiquitousness due to its multi-functional use and its strongly established dynamics with other fields of study has paved the way for discourse's expansion at a universal level. Discourse involves all forms of communication and language use in the society, which offers a broad spectrum for its application in society (Manzoor, Saeed & Panhwar, 2019). Global discourse features in a myriad of hotly-debated topics, ranging from religion to education. Discourse's vital place in communication establishes the basis of "Media Discourse" since media is employed as a primary source for conveying messages and news to a larger audience both in local and global context.

2.1.1. Media discourse

Media is regarded as a plural noun, whose singular format is noted as 'Medium.' The reason why media discourse comes into existence is the fact that it contains various channels of communication. Far-fetched spread of communication has precipitated the required background for formation of media discourse. Media discourse have been studied in two different models. The former one is called printed (written) discourse and the latter one is spoken media discourse. Media discourse is concerned with the communication provided through the use of various means of communication, such as newspapers, broadcasting and news websites. Media discourse encompasses a large percentage of daily communication, especially the spreading speed has experienced an extreme acceleration along with the development of technology. The most striking and notable dichotomy of media discourse from discourse is that media discourse does not cover face-to-face communication which might take place between two people. Media discourse addresses to a larger number of people to interact with.

Media discourse as the parameters within which a particular issue is publicly discussed or framed by the media (Phelan, 2017). In other words, it is the ongoing packaging of our interactions, depending on the discourse present. The definition above indicates that discourse can occupy more space when it is amalgamated with

media. Parameters are often credited with rules, yet rules are claimed to be certain and parameters are the parts of rules, which might show differences in terms of content. The prominent reason why the word of parameter is used in media discourse is referred to the interchangeability of discourse in media because discourse shows the expression and representation of beliefs, opinions and tenets.

Prevalence of discourse and its potential growth and expansion into a broader area and larger groups of people have been perceived as a tool to be used for manipulative persuasion. O'Keeffe (2006) argued that:

> Media discourse is a public, manufactured, on-record, form of interaction. It is not ad hoc or spontaneous (in the same way as casual speaking or writing is); it is neither private nor off the record. Obvious as these basic characteristics may sound, they are crucial to the investigation, description and understanding of media discourse (p.441).

Alfairitsi, Anggraeni & Fadhil (2020) maintained that the mass media also plays a role in constructing reality, accompanied by views, partiality, and bias against certain Due to the power media discourse holds in its framework, media discourse needs to be analysed critically and it is collaboratively in tandem with Critical Discourse Analysis.

2.1.2. Critical discourse analysis

The prevalent use of discourse in communication plays an important role in construction of discourse analysis and the fact that discourse covers a vital place. However, there is a big misinformation on confusion of discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. Discourse analysis was first put forward by Zellig Harris in 1952. Titscher, et. al., (2000) claimed that the main dichotomy between DA and CDA was revealed as DA is interpretative and explanatory, yet CDA implies a systematic methodology and a relationship between the text, social conditions, ideologies and power relations.

Fairclough (1992) proposed that a text should be critically analyzed and the language used underlines the interaction and social context not only spoken but also in written form. From his point of view, CDA must be used to dive into the hidden meaning since every linguistic element utilized in a spoken or written context is meant to be aligned in an implicit way to instill ideologies in various fields, particularly in the field of news in politics since ideologies and power relations can be engrafted in

an implicit way and they have potential to be interpreted in a distinctive manner. Fairclough (1995) asserted that there are tendencies in representation of spoken and written discourse in news.

Van Dijk described three dimensions of analysis model as text, context, social cognition. Van Dijk (2004) developed and brought a new dimension into CDA. His novel point of view on CDA concerned with the analysis of messages at society level as the chosen manner and linguistic items play a key role in understanding and conveying messages from one channel to the other one. His notion of Critical Discourse analysis focused on ideologies and power relations' transmittal to society. Fairclough and van Dijk's assertation on CDA consists of primary elements such as ideologies and power relations in politics, spoken and written context. Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analysis research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in social and political contexts(van Dijk, 1985).

Reisigl and Wodak (2009) developed a hypothesis claiming that CDA is bound to be investigated in three different types of analysis known as critiques, each of which has its own unique domain, yet all of which are rendered together for laying the foundation of a detailed analysis of Critical Discourse and an analysis might be regarded as valid within a safe and objective perspective.

The first type of analysis put forward by Reisigl and Wodak (2009) is socio-analysis, whose background is in collaboration with existing knowledge and discursive events. Fairclough (1993) highlighted that discursive event is an instance of language use, analyzed as text, discursive practice, social practice (p.138).

The second type of analysis theorized by Reisigl and Wodak is the discovery of text and the process by which contradictory ideas, paradoxes and conflicting power relations are unearthed in exhibition of discourse structures.

The third type of analysis is based on the drawing implications for future regarding how communication is to be affected. This analysis is defined as Future-prospective and it tries to find out and show how communication is likely to make progress.

CDA is regarded as a mixture of theories concerned with social and discursive process because of the presuppositions regarding language’s power making claims

powerful or weak through various options fitting for the purpose. Depicted discourse has three dimensions or building that is, text, social cognition, and social context (van Dijk, 2001, p. 224). As discourse is viewed as an ambiguous concept, it requires investigation of various elements found in news, written or spoken. For the social practice perspective of CDA and its various factors to be taken into account in the scope of analysis, van Dijk (1980) came up with Macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure model, which is backbone of a proper and deep analysis of discourse from a critical perspective, especially in media. This model shows similarity with Reisigl and Wodak's critique analysis type.

2.1.3. Critical discourse analysis in media discourse

Emphasis of media and communication within the border of society or societies and its vital necessity of being subjected to a deep analysis for revealing what is covertly meant has assisted the emergence of CDA as a social practice. Fairclough (1992) established the roots of CDA as a means of social practice through 3 different principles. He underlined the significance of CDA in creating and moulding social order and he asserted that the social practice plays the role of bridge in formation of social identity and the interaction among societies. Another issue pointed out in the theory of social practice is the practice's massive impact on forming basis for knowledge, relations and ideas. The practice underpinned above has become a rational reason for the application of CDA in media discourse due to its intertwined bonds with the society. Fairclough (1995) proposed discourse presentation in news media. He put forth that discourse representation in news media can be seen as an ideological process and may be tuned to social determinants and social effects (p. 65). His idea is based on his theory regarding social practice of discourse mentioned above.

To accentuate the significance and prevalence of CDA and its interdisciplinary interaction with media discourse, Wodak and Busch (2004) noted that more than 40% of the papers published in the leading journal Discourse & Society are based on media texts (p.106). Poole and Jackson (1993) alleged that the line between various contexts began to blur, as it has become unclear whether models based on mass media or face-to-face contexts are adequate (p.282). Importance of Discourse Analysis based on critical theories, known as Discourse-Theoretical Analysis (DTA), has also been focused. Carpentier and De Cleen (2007) pointed out that a significant number of

valuable contributions of DTA to media studies can be found within CDA the standard framework for analyzing media texts.

Khosravinik (2014) claimed that multi-dimensional and versatile ways of communication, combination of a variety of communicative channels, modalities and ideologies have exceeded beyond daily conversations and purification and appropriate transmission of communication has been prioritized (p. 292). Correlation between CDA and media uncovers that ongoing developments in technology and deployment of a myriad of tools for communication have provided a wider range for media.

Developments in technology and its stretch into digital age has also been raised as a concern and the issue has drawn attention for the utilization of CDA in media. Digitization has also allowed scholars to integrate CDA into the analysis of large corpora of media texts (Gabrielatos & Baker, 2008).

2.1.4. Macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure model

The model put forward by van Dijk in 1980 divided critical discourse analysis into three steps and the steps suggested to be followed by van Dijk are of considerable significance in recognition and analysis of discourse. Van Dijk asserts that there should be a dichotomy in analysis of discourse as macro, super and micro structure. Macrostructure addresses the thematic structure. Superstructure, though not mentioned as much as the other two structure models, deals with the schemata. It provides information on genre and global form of the text.

Van Dijk (1996) displayed that macrostructure modal deals with the global meaning, which means the transmission of gist, and it is concerned with the big picture found in media news. Macro-structure is sequel organization of content, develop as a great proposition that includes theme or subject of discourse. The importance of macrostructure as discourse cannot be adequately accounted for at the microlevel alone. Without a level of semantic macrostructure, we are unable to account for various properties of "global meanings" of a discourse (van Dijk, 1980, p. 26). Another crucial pinpoint, for which macrostructure should be valued, is macrostructure's function to reveal the topic and the generalization. Discourse in natural language is not only a grammatical object but an utterance at the same time that may function as a social action (van Dijk, 1980, p. 27). The statement fortifies the assertation that critical

discourse is a social practice. Macrostructure also encompasses semantic and pragmatic macrostructures.

Superstructure is a part of model set by van Dijk. It has not gained as much emphasis as the other two models in structure format. Superstructure investigates the array of information provided within texts. It is schematic as mentioned above and its primary function is to analyze how information is located in text. Superstructure shows the emphasis of information in headline, introduction, body and the conclusion part to map the typology of a text. Khasanah and Faris (2018) formulated a table relaying information as to superstructure.

Table 2: Superstructure model's analysis. Source: Khasanah & Faris (2018).

Discourse Structure	**Observed thing**	**Element**
Superstructure	**How parts and order of information and messages are schematized in the text**	**Scheme**

Musyafa'ah (2017) cited van Dijk's theory on superstructure as text or discourse generally has a scheme or plot from the introduction to the end. The plot shows how the parts of the text are arranged and ordered to form a unified meaning (p. 5) This citation indicates that location of information given in a text may also be a role maker in comprehension of the message.

Microstructure is the type of model in which small components of language, which are of great importance in transmission of meaning, are analyzed. Microstructure model is concerned with the use of grammatical structures, such as modality, transitivity. It also takes lexical choices into consideration. Microstructure refers to the local significance (local meaning) discourse. It can be extracted from the aspect of semantics, syntax, stilistika, and rhetoric (Numertayasa, 2017, pp. 56-60).

Microstructure includes an elaborate analysis of linguistic units, grammar structures, noun phrases and it considers the analysis of discourse from a critical point

of view to deduct what is meant in the context of semantics rather than trying to find every word-by-word equivalent of linguistic units in another language. Van Dijk (1972) mentioned that the micro features of a text relate the linguistic components of a text (the local level) to the overall logical form of it (the global level) (p. 17). These three structure models share a common sense in terms of syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

2.2. Ideology and Power

Ideology has been known as a term whose exact meaning has not been able to be defined in a global scale because it bears so many different definitions. Ideology is defined as a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic and political theory and policy (Oxford Languages). Another definition of ideology is put forth by John B. Thompson. Thompson (1984) commented that theory of ideology has commonly sought to examine the ways in which "meaning" or "ideas" affect the conceptions or activities of individuals and groups which make up social world (pp.73-147). Ideologies are the fundamental beliefs of a group and its member (van Dijk, 2000, p. 7).

Ideology is a term, which is used alongside of power because ideologies are rendered with the purpose of transmitting the concept of power. In framework of ideology, power holds an indispensable place. Van Dijk (1993) stressed that ideologies are particular ways of representing and constructing a society that reproduces distributed power relations. The definition of power in ideological context may be understood as the ability to affect others' ideas and concepts. Power relation is a relationship between one group with another group that underlie ideologies (Muqit, 2012). Gramsci (1971) posited power exerts itself not only in foundations, but also in various entities of society such as art and media. Another primary definition of power was illustrated by Clarissa Rile Hayward. Power which shapes the boundaries and imposes and defines those constraints on people’s capacities (Hayward, 1998, p. 1-22).

Foucault who has contributed to the term of power and his theory of power occupies a massive space in literature of power and ideology because he claims that the power is everywhere. His assertion underpins that power is a social identity and he theorized that power plays a notable role in formation of identity for society.

> Power applies itself to immediate everyday life which categorizes the individual, marks him by his own individuality, attaches him to his own identity, imposes a law of truth on him which he must recognize and which others have recognized in him. It is a form of power which makes individuals subjects (Foucault, 1983, p. 212).

Truly understanding of ideology and power relations requires a background where they are located and highlighted. The required background underlies within discourse.

2.2.1. Ideology and power relations in discourse

Significance of discourse in transmitting messages has become a matter of discussion in previous chapters and its importance in communication for deciphering the intended messages has been mentioned. The fact that ideology and power relations are manipulative tools designed and rendered for a specific group or belief necessitates their entrenchment into a discourse, which is perceived as a social practice and an undeniable part in communication. Construction and laying foundations of discourse are created and adjusted by power-holders and thus ideologies reflected and represented in communicative discourse are controlled and arranged in the light of institutions possessing power and authority.

The rooted interwoven bond between ideology and discourse derives from the importance of ideology and prevalence of discourse in every aspect of communication. Ideologies essentially function as the interface between cognitive representations and processes underlying discourse and action (van Dijk, 1995, p.18). Ideologies need interaction for expansion through discourse and a theory regarding ideological interaction was developed. Discourse's social identity and its function of transmitting messages provide space for knowledge to perpetuate. Personal and cultural knowledge may have crucial role in ideological interaction (Lazar, 2017, pp. 372-387).

The link between power and discourse has been a controversial issue because discourse may be fickle and new layers may be added or omitted for exertion of power. Power and discourse are in tandem with each other in the framework of CDA. Fairclough (1989/2005) stated two expressions having something to do with discourse and power. His touching upon "power in discourse" and "power behind discourse". Power behind discourse is concerned with how the discourse is organized and modified in the scope of power relations.

2.2.2. Ideology and power in media discourse

Use of ideology and power has almost turned into a collocation, which means they are used together or they set the ground for each other's use in presentation of ideal disseminated by the ruling class. Miliband (1979) underscored the close bound between power and media discourse. Instead of protesting against power and monopoly patterns, the media become agencies that affirm the ideas and values of the ruling class (Miliband, 1979). Media have been shaped as a tool for attaching importance on ideology and power. Hall (1997) expressed his view by stressing that media's production of reading in different events in favour of those in power has paved the way for reshaping social reality and he defined media as an ideological tool whose primary function is to be effective for the interest of those with authority. Goodarzi, Fahimifar and Daryani, (2021) concluded in their study that organization of media has lost its straight forwardness and its content went through changes to provide background for its transmission into an ideological feature.

One of the most widespread means of communication and media in printed version might be considered as newspapers. Newspapers have been targeted as a medium wherein ideology and power are touched upon in media discourse. Fowler (1996) investigated how language reflects reality by taking newspaper representations as a model, which highlights how ideologies and powers' foundation is laid. Fowler's investigation into language and media displays the impact of language on media and ways of communication.

Representations of ideology and power in communication channels and media form the basis for ideological and power relations-bound changes, modifications and manipulations. This phenomenon reaches a broad range of audience and repetitions of ideology and power relations serve a function in the construction of reality. These manipulative repetitions need being analyzed from a critical point of view for exposing the underlying meanings and their implications. CDA acts an important role in analysis of this manipulative dynamic. Ideological functions, as well as the relations of power in discourse, are usually invisible to the audience, therefore CDA aims to make these invisible aspects apparent (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997, pp. 259-283).

2.2.3. Critical discourse analysis of ideology and power

Complexity of ideology and power recurring themselves in every aspect of life puts emphasis on the importance of application of CDA. The way CDA analyses ideology and power in three structural dimensions, macro, super (supra) and microstructure, provides information about the preferred choices in terms of grammar, vocabulary and other linguistic units. In addition, CDA is concerned with the global meaning and typology of texts where ideologies and power relations are sprinkled. Modelling structural analysis framework and having a critical attitude towards the scrutinizing ideologies and power relations embedded in hidden and underlying meanings might be an effective perspective. The reason why CDA addresses the use of language makes it an applicable way of investigation for ideologies and power relations. Kress (1986) claimed that ideologies achieve their crystal-clear form in language and thus language should be examined to investigate ideological markers.

CDA is keenly interested in the link between power and language (Blackledge, 2005). Critical Discourse Analysis acts a distinguished role in unmasking ideologies and power. Fairclough (1992) drew his attention on discourse analysis as a tool for revealing ideological constructions in the context of syntax and semantics and he highlights ideologies' involvement in modifying relations of domination and power. As Quyyum, Ali and Akash (2020) cited in their study, CDA basically seeks to explain how production and reproduction of ideologies happen within the domain of discourse and how discourse is affected by different ideologies (van Dijk, 2005).

2.2.4. Importance of structure models in ideology and power

It is pointed out in previous chapters of this study that model of structures, which analyses discourse in three different dimensions as macro, super (supra) and microstructure, is found to be an effective analysis strategy and it has great importance in analysis of ideology and power. The extensive scope of structure model analysis may be used as a strategy to find out how ideologies and power relations find their place in discourse and media.

The way macrostructure deals with the global meaning explains how ideologies and power relations are presented. Van Dijk and Kinstch (1983) mentioned that language users can derive the semantic macrostructures from a text using a variety of linguistic and cognitive rules and strategies. Pratiwi and Refnaldi (2018) took the

utilization of macrostructure into consideration in political speeches and it is contended that structure model mentioned above serves a function to clarify the topics representing the recurring ideologies. Macrostructure holds a crucial point in representation of ideology and power as it investigates the main idea meant to be disseminated in discourse. Al-Saaidi, Pandian and Al-Shaibani (2016) mentioned in their study that the function of macrostructure to draw a framework. The study indicates that macrostructure analysis offers information on positive and negative representations in sense of ideology and power.

Van Dijk (1980) claimed that microstructure functions in tandem with discourse wherein ideologies and power relations are created, rendered, controlled and shared in relevance with intention of groups or individuals recognized as powerful ones. How microstructure is concerned with linguistic units and components, such as vocabulary items, grammar choices etc. provides information on lexicalization of ideologies and power along with offering a view as to use of active and passive voices with the purpose of undertaking responsibility. Huda and Hidayet (2020) addressed microstructure on online media texts and it is claimed that the sense of negativity on government is perceived subsequent to analysis of chosen lexicon and sentence forms. As cited by Afzal, Hameed and Jabeen (2022), van Dijk stated that selection of lexis (specific words) is deliberate with its ideological implications.

The way superstructure (suprastructure) handles the organization of text and location of information reveals how ideologies and power relations are emphasized in a text. Location of information given in a message might play an essential role. In the framework of superstructure analysis, headline, introduction, body and conclusion components are taken into consideration with a view to understanding the messages and uncovering repetition of ideologies. Numertayasa (2017) discussed the efficacy of application of superstructure in texts' analysis and it is stated that division of text parts allows readers to see the context from a broader perspective. Superstructure tends to be the discourse framework and it is organized by conventional schemata to arrange discourse-framer (Pratiwi & Refnaldi, 2018). The statement above fortifies not only the close relationship between discourse, ideology and power but also the unearthing potential of superstructure analysis. Abbas (2022) underlined that events are organized and aligned according to their level of prominence. He claims that domination of

content plot, which is regarded to cover ideology and power, is repeated in the development of text by analysing Barack Obama's speech.

Marni, Aliman and Wahid (2018) applied microstructure model and follow championed vocabulary term to examine how vocabulary items influence ideology and power and they propound that repetition of certain words. In the study, it is deducted that elite makes use of linguistic components to direct and modify public perception in the light of ideology and power and this deduction is obtained through employing microstructure model of van Dijk.

2.3. Brief History of Translation

Origin of translation dates back to archaic times and it possesses a vital and unalterable place in communication. Translation deals with written works and thus its history stretches back to the first times when writing was invented not only through writing, but also through drawing. Translation has been studied for a long time and it has various definitions. Translation functions as a bridge between two languages (Nida & Taber, 1969, p. 12). Newmark (1981) viewed translation as an art on which effort is put to explore matching the equivalency of a message in a language into another one (p. 7). Meaning occupies an unignorable space in language and order of language units manifests itself as a primary requirement for formation of utterances and sentences.

Translation's linguistic aspect has gained popularity over time and translation and linguistics' collaboration in studies has exponentially grown. Jakobson (1959) categorized linguistics of translation as cited by Jeremy Munday in 2001:

(1) Intralingual translation, or rewording – "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language"
(2) Interlingual translation or translation proper – "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language"
(3) Intersemiotic translation, or transmutation – "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign systems."

Jakobson's categorization of translation explains that translation is not a mental activity where two languages display themselves. It is stressed that translation can be performed from one language into the same language or translation cannot be only restricted to spoken or written form. This categorization of translation in terms of

linguistics underpins that transmission of ideas might vary even in the same language, as mentioned in ideology and power section of this study's review of literature.

Translation's this ever-lasting endeavour has led to emergence of translation studies as an interdisciplinary field. Translation studies is in touch with several fields of study especially with linguistics, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. The way translation studies works with linguistics and its closely intertwined fields of study has uncovered the value of translation studies. Translation studies has been defined and highlighted by various scholars. Holmes (1988) paid attention to the combination of translation studies with not only fields related to language, linguistics, but also with other fields where communication plays an important role for not having borders in a specific area (p. 181) According to Holmes, translation studies is needed to get and keep in touch with the world. Toury (1995) employed a map on which Holmes worked various types of translation and he came up with a map in which translation might be used for a variety of purposes.

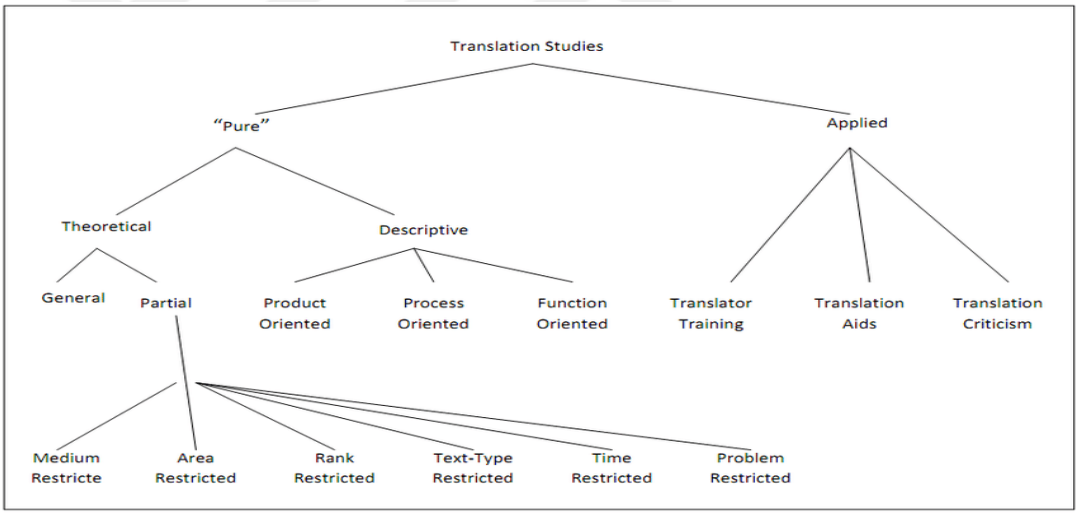

Figure 1: Holmes's map of translation studies (Toury,1995, p. 10).

Translation's various functions have emphasized the importance of translation in communication as quoted above. In earlier of this study, the close relationship between discourse and communication is highlighted and thus it might be correlated that translation and discourse are impactful on each other. Discourse disguises itself in every aspect of communication with an ultimate significance and place of translation in communication sets the background for their interaction.

2.3.1. Discourse in translation

Significance of discourse in translation has been a matter of debate ever since the term of discourse was developed. St-Pierre (1993) based definition of translation on Foucault's book published in 1972 as:

> A translation is a discourse in the sense that it is a linguistic event produced by a subject within a specific historical context; as such, it is dependent upon laws and rules which determine not only what can be said but also the way in which it can be expressed (p.62).

The fact that discourse is perceived as a social practice attaches importance to translation of a text or speech into target language by taking discourse into account. Discourse is under control, reorganized and it is subjected to the reallocation in the context of procedures where power relations and its potential risks are paid attention to (Foucault, 1978, p. 216). How discourse is addressed by Foucault in 1978 demonstrated that discourse and translation are not separable from each other because translation also has its unique procedures. It is controlled, reshaped and it undergoes changes for the sake of power relations.

Yao and Zhou (2018) asserted that discourse provides easiness for translators to decipher the theme when it serves as a cohesive text in analysis and it is claimed in the study that location of information takes up remarkable space and focal point of discourse is in need of being subsequent. This arrangement should not be ignored in translation. The statement claiming that arrangement should not be neglected is based on the notion that language and discourse influence each other in their formation process and this impact needs transmitting into another language.

Faiq (2018) laid emphasis on the components of discourse. From his perspective, discourse covers not only linguistic items and components bearing meaning when they are rendered and brought together. He claimed in his book that discourse carries culture, experiences and written works set in different ways and his claim indicates that translation of a message into another language requires transmission and maintenance of culture, as well. The rationale based on the importance of culture, experience in translation draws the framework in which discourse and translation have impact on each other.

In the previous section this study, discourse's versatility and ubiquitousness are mentioned. Discourse is regarded as an inseparable part of communication and it has

commonly been associated with a social practice where it is deployed for passing information and messages to another channel. Discourse's prevalence role in communication and its close ties established with media made discourse manifest itself in translation.

2.3.2. Translation in media discourse

Growth of media in a society and its far-fetched range stretching in a global scale has been an important development in the sense of media discourse and the desire for disseminating messages and news into a broader audience has laid the foundation of the intertwined interaction between translation and media discourse. Schaffner and Bassnet (2010) stressed the cruciality of translation in media news with the assertion that media spread interaction among languages and cultures, yet the prioritized factors in media might be sacrificed with the purpose of concealing information from being exposed (p. 8). It is understood from the implication above that media discourse may play a manipulative role in translation or vice versa. Kuo and Nakamura (2005) investigated and analyzed media texts and they questioned if translation has something to do with transformation. What is meant by the difference between two terms points out that translated texts in media may undergo such major changes and modifications that they are regarded as transformed texts rather than translated text.

Kuo and Nakamura collected the data from two translated newspapers having distinctive attitude in the sense of ideology and they jump into a conclusion that language is a secret tool in media though neutral reporting is highly valued (p. 411). It is noted that media discourse is not a platform where messages need critical thinking rather than approving and acknowledging them as they are. Đorđević (2019) took media news' translation from English into Serbian to detect possible modifications and she contends that news outlets show tendency to be subjected to adaptation and changes for the favour of government. It is deducted in the study that adaptations in translation of media news are not only rendered in news related to Serbia, but all the international news shows a positive representation for the sake of the country in which its official language functions as target text, as well (p. 466). From the data provided above, it is comprehensible that language's power on arranging information and serving what is meant to public as desired links translation with media discourse. As it was cited by Bennoui and Kellou in 2020, Tymoczko (2006) clarified how

translation and media discourse are employed in collaboration to promote Brazil's modernization and to stand against dictatorship by Jose Bento (p.442).

Sample studies and models mentioned in this section lay the required rationale that media discourse, where media texts are published and disseminated, and translation influence each other. It is claimed in the chapter of media that ideology and power relations constitute a high percentage of media texts and they are subjected to being repeated and exposed.

2.3.3. Ideology and power in media translation

How prevalent and popular ideologies and power relations are highlighted and manifested in media discourse is validated in the previous parts of the study. Translation of media texts might show variations as ideologies and power relations. Hatim and Mason (1997) made use of two term called "translation of ideology" and "ideology of translation". The first term known as translation of ideology means that ideology is drained by the person involved in the process by which media text is translated and the filtering out process brings various outcomes. When the second term is taken into account, ideology of translation touches upon translator's background information and the possible modifications and adaptations to be made in relevance with translator's beliefs (pp. 143-147). Factors of ideology and power are found to be manipulative and fickle and their power regarding being variable and changeable sets the basis for their existence in media translation because ideologies and power relations are determined and categorized in accordance with culture, background and experiences.

Affeich (2019) carried out a study on language ideology in media news translation and it is concluded within the scope of study that the chosen texts in the study display how powerful news produces ideologies by means of media institutions to express their stance and ideas through frameworks set in frames by language.

Pan (2015) tackled with ideological positioning in translated news and he posits that actors and actions found to be vital for varied positionings pave the way for ideological changes in reported event. The changes observed in the target translated news reveal that ideologies and hegemony, a term pertaining to power, are disguised in accordance with target text and the shared ideologies in source text and target text bear few similarities (p. 233). All translation implies a degree of manipulation of the

source text for a certain purpose (Hermans, 2014, p. 11). This potential translational shift in manipulation has led to the use of CDA, an approach pioneered by Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak and Teun van Dijk, in translation of media news.

Sample studies and models mentioned in this section lay the required rationale that media discourse, where media texts are published and disseminated, and translation should be handled from a critical point of view rather than expecting the messages to be neutral and integration and application of CDA in media news' translation have drawn attention.

2.3.4. Applying CDA and model structure in media news' translation

Translation of news into another language may be associated with gaining a new identity and stance in the meaning as it is aforementioned. Bayani (2016) regarded CDA as an effective tool in translation of news because CDA takes both source and target text into account and linguistic and meaning-based variations are unearthed. Bayani claims that CDA should be implemented to gain insight into transparency of contents and also to provide a broader perspective in understanding translated news in target language. Shuping (2013) cited and asserted that:

> Translation is always shaped by a certain force, power and so on, and the choice of the works to be translated, and goals of the translation activity are also set by certain forces. Therefore, translation takes the forms of rewriting, since it is performed under certain constraints and for certain purposes (p. 56).

Integration of CDA with structural analysis, classified as macro,super and micro at level base, also occupies a critical place in translation of media news. Van Dijk (1985) published a paper concerned with macro and microstructure analysis of news in the press to deliver information about the efficacy of media news' analysis by taking structure model into consideration. Van Dijk asserts that a text might be more informative and transparent when it is investigated through CDA and structural levels (pp. 70-92) Zhang (2011) implemented a study on translating news and media in China by following the framework of structure model developed by van Dijk and it is stated in the study that discourse analysis helps readers understand some popular modification strategies used in a media text to draw audience's interest through order of information, superstructure, and also lexicon choices, microstructure, once the texts are handled critically and analyzed thoroughly.

2.4. Related Studies Abroad

The term ideology has been associated with its media boundary as it is clearly stated as "a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy" in New Oxford Dictionary of English. The idea supporting that ideology in media and politics plays important role in politics in perspective of translator scholars underpinning this mindset. As a result of increasing awareness about ideologies' existence in media and translations, various studies have been conducted from a critical point of view for the analysis of translation and transmission of ideology.

Keshavarz and Zonoozi (2011) conducted a study on abuse of ideology in translation from a critical discourse point of view by taking Fairclough (1989), van Dijk's theoretical model and Farahzad's (2007) model comprised of micro and macro level. The study included the corpus analysis of three political books and their translation into Persian. After a deep analysis of the sources mentioned above in micro and macro level, the scholars conducted some striking results on the manipulation of ideologies and appropriacy of CDA in deciphering biased and manipulative language. The findings show that polarization (in-group favourism vs. out-group derogation) in van Dijk's framework put forward in 2012 plays a critical role in discursive strategy. Findings and implications also highlighted that van Dijk's and Fairclough's grammatical structure theory on self-representation and negative otherization along with use of active-passive voice and 'I' language were used by translators with the purpose of making subjective changes in transmission of ideologies and power relations into Persian language.

Following the study conducted in 2011, Shojaei and Laheghi (2012) carried out another study on CDA of Political Ideology and Control Factors. The study benefited from some text news from Wall Street Journal and translation in JAAM-E-JAM newspaper in 2010 and focused on word level, sentence level and discourse level, successively. The researchers figured out that even a single word can have influence on the concept on ideology. An aspect of ideology can be carried by even a single word (Bloor & Bloor, p.11). They exemplified their word level finding as transmission of 'nuclear bomb' into 'nuclear program'. Their second analysis form, sentence level, indicated that intentional and deliberate modifications can be made with translational shifts. These shifts might be investigated through model of structures, primarily

macrostructure and microstructure. Findings also underlined that additions and omissions were applied in translation.

Munday (2014) implemented another analysis on some political news' text translation of political texts by taking CDA into consideration. from English into Spanish and he provided a point of view that selections played an essential role in translation of texts through transitivity structure. Hajar and Laila (2018) defined transitivity as a method of analysis. Transitivity analysis is widely used to explore the ideology behind the text directed by the author, analyze the character or other elements beyond the sentence of the text The study also pointed out that political bias are manifested through changes in translation of phrases and it stated that various strategies may be needed to translate and understand ideologies in political news, which paves the way for analyzing the translation in a critical context.

Following the studies above, Bayani (2016) carried out researches to discuss and put emphasis on significance of CDA in translation of Bush's comments as to Iran's nuclear issue between the years of 2005 and 2008. The study included two key steps and some M.A students in the field of Translation Studies. The first step is the analysis of language items, such as passive-active voice, use of modals and thematic structure and the next step is drawing a framework of similarities and differences to see deviation of the dominant ideology from source text to target text. The study revealed that CDA is a helpful implementation in identifying textual and spoken limitations such as ideology, power and background. The study also pointed out that translators and readers may need to raise awareness about discursive strategy and choices, ranging from deletion, addition, lexical preferences and syntactic ordering. The findings indicated that CDA-based research may provide a deeper insight into understanding transparent messages and recognizing persuasive strategies because the results highlighted that translation of power and ideological struggle have not produced the same effect as in source language.

Another significant study on subject of ideological changes in political news performed by Kamyanets. Kamyanets (2020) was concerned with BBC headlines undergoing ideological shifts in translation from English into Ukranian and Russian through Martin and White's system of appraisal asserted in 2005. It is observed in the study that some of the metaphors have been omitted though some of them remained intact. Findings showed that there were some losses in terms of ironic remarks and it

is underscored in this study that a tendency to lower the intensity and 'selective appropriation', a term coined by Baker in 2006, is utilized to emphasize on negativity or positivity in the process of translation. The implication to be drawn from this study is that ideologies are subjected to changes by the will of translators in their own favour and this differentiation might be unearthed through critical analysis of these ideologies and their discourse.

2.4.1. Related studies in Turkey

Gürçağlar (2003) argued that translation is political because, both as activity and product, it displays process of negotiation among different agents. On micro-level, these agents are translators, authors, critics, publishers, editors, and readers (p. 113). Durmuş (2015) studied on Turkish newspapers published in English from a critical point of view through utilization of structure model divided as macro, micro and superstructure. In the study, it is concluded that media organs hold specific positions rather than underpinning objectivity and different parts of news such as headlines, leads, bodies and conclusions provide information as to ideologies and translational modifications are applicable in translation of media news. Findings of the study also signifies that uncovering ideological representations of news texts can be achieved in the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis. This finding is highlighted as a result of changes and ideological modifications in the transmission of analyzed news even in the same language and the alterations' acquisition of a novel ideological identity in translated versions of the news. When model structure is taken into effect, lexical and grammatical changes are observed in terms of microstructures. Headlines, photographs and leads are also employed to provide information and the order of information defined as schematic structure also help readers insight into understanding the media texts and their translations not from a direct point, yet from a critical point where inverted hidden messages are turned into their explicit formats.

Yeşilbaş Karayel (2015) carried out a study including media, critical discourse analysis and analysis of structure model. The study covered various news sites and the analysis of the news sites clarifies that ideologies play a prevalent role in media news and there is no expansion of ideas reaching beyond the source news sites hold within their body. It is observed in the study that negative representations are not always needed if dominant ideologies are repeated and prioritized at a sufficient level. Though

this study does not deal with analysis of media news translated into another language, it offers information on the efficacy of chosen and preferred language in a language. Also, the study gives place for emphasis on importance of vocabulary items chosen to reflect ideologies in journalistic context, which is related to media and media discourse.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

In this study, qualitative method was adopted to provide opportunity to analyze the news in media news in terms of ideology and power relations and their translation. The study to be carried out harnesses some of the news having been published so far on media. The source and target text are directly taken from media news websites without being subjected to any change. Chosen news was both in today's and past's news. Source and data were collected from eclectic sources and the study contained 12 different media news, 6 source texts and 6 target texts. This study bears three different steps.

First, media news in English and Turkish was meticulously chosen and deep analysis was carried out for the detection and identification of ideologies and power relations manifesting themselves in the media news both in spoken and in written context. The ideologies and power relations were highlighted and technique of CDA was applied on the found ideologies to reveal their pivotal purpose and the hidden meanings in their publication.

Second, the randomly chosen news from a variety of media news sites, such as BBC, Sabah, Daily Sabah, TASS and Yeni Şafak, were found in their Turkish version and the target language or the other way around, as from English to Turkish, went through a deep analysis so as to be able to make sure whether the ideologies and the imposed power relations were expressed as their presentation in the target language. Furthermore, van Dijk's level-based structure model, divided as macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure, was applied as analysis model of this study. The chosen media news was firstly analyzed in its source language context and then translation of the news was handled. Model for analysis had twofold and structure model was implemented in both of languages, in Turkish and English.

Third and the last, following the deep analysis of source and target text, similarities and differences were highlighted and the visible changes taking place in translation after the process of translation or interpretation were focused. Also, the translation technique which seems to be more effective in accordance with the chosen news, exempted from a generalization, was underpinned and some possible reasons were shared.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

In the analysis of news, headlines are attached a great deal of importance as they play the primary role in construction of impression in the very beginning. The words used in headlines might be subjected to additions and omissions**.** Headlines, flow of information, lexical choices, grammatical structures and transmission of the gist are the points to be investigated in this chapter. Analysis of content initiates from discourse analysis and structure model is applied in both the source text and the target text.

Analysis 1

Source text: Helicopter carrying PKK terrorists in Iraq owned by PUK members: KRG - Taken from Sabah Daily News

As the mystery lingers over a helicopter crash that killed members of the PKK terrorist group in Iraq, the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) in northern Iraq issued a new statement regarding the incident last week. The helicopter was purchased by a group within the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) political party, the premier of the KRG said, according to local media. KRG Prime Minister Masrour Barzani noted that the helicopter crashed in the Duhok region during Nowruz Festival celebrations on Saturday. "Actually, the helicopter was purchased by a group within the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), but we don't know how it got into the hands of the SDF (PKK/YPG)," Barzani said, adding that there was so far no further information about a second helicopter in the area whose presence was speculated by media outlets.

Target text: IKBY'den PKK'lıları taşıyan helikoptere ilişkin açıklama: KYB'li grup satın aldı – Taken from Sabah

IKBY Başbakanı Mesrur Barzani, helikopter kazasıyla ilgili "bazı gizemli olayların" bulunduğunu belirtmiş, IKBY emniyet ve istihbarat birimleri verilerine göre helikopterin Kürdistan Yurtseverler Birliği (KYB) üyesi bir grup tarafından satın alındığını aktarmıştı.IRAK Kürt Bölgesel Yönetimi, (IKBY) Duhok'ta düşen ve içinde PKK/YPG terör örgütü mensupları bulunan helikoptere ilişkin açıklama yaptı. Öte yandan Erbil merkezli Rudaw kanalında yer alan habere göre, IKBY Başbakanı Mesrur Barzani, söz konu helikopterin Kürdistan Yurtseverler Birliği (KYB) partisi

içindeki bir grup tarafından satın alındığını söyledi. Barzani, "Aslında (helikopter) KYB içindeki bir grup tarafından satın alındı ancak nasıl (PKK/YPG) SDG'ye ulaştığını bilmiyoruz" dedi.

Analysis of discourse and the news content

First source text's headline includes the word of "terrorist" This word connotes a negative meaning in conceptualization of the public and thus the word is omitted in the translation of target text. Another omission observed in the headline is the deletion of emphasis on the location "Iraq". Removal of exact location might be needed to prevent any possible unrest or to protect the face of government in the specified area. Another present change found in the headline is the change of owned by PUK members to "KYB'li grup satın aldı", which can be translated into English as 'PUK group purchased the helicopter". The headline displays two important changes in translation. The first one is the lexical choice of "Group" to "Members". A change from collective noun to individuals might be used as a strategy to lower the intensity of violence in culprits. The other important variation seen in translation of headline is the use of "transitivity", which might be seen in transformation of passive voice into active voice. Though active voice structures are usually preferred to take responsibility, passive voice patterns are utilized in a way to show innocence and impartiality. The technique of active and passive voice transformation repeat itself in almost every aspect of media texts and their use is not restricted to a low level of scale. The mysterious events stated by premier was turned into a general sentence rather than putting the emphasis on the utterer of the sentence to slip the focal point away from a specific target and no information about police forces and intelligence was mentioned in target text even though the ST highlights the point where information was relayed. Names and institutions are preferred to be kept hidden for the sake of privacy and this concealing undermines the meaning to be decoded by readers. Another hidden name is the name of the media because no blame is meant to be put on when information is falsified and this is an underlying ideology in the intention of protection to sustain reliability. Another not given detail can be seen in source text. The source text uses the word of 'Incident' rather than giving detailed information as it might be undesirable to see words having negative connotations aligned with the government, yet this lack of information might cause confusion. This confusion is prevented in the target text and

the incident was given in detail to clarify the flow of news' content. The content of the news underwent some changes in the transmission of ideology, such as removal of negative connotations along with the emphasis of government to seem innocent and some additions and omissions might be placed in the news to protect the sense of holding the power by turning some collective nouns into individuals, hiding vital information for the sake of hindering potential unrest and keeping some public names anonymous to maintain reliability.

The analysis in terms of macro structure indicates that the macrostructure has been transferred to target text and the main idea is preserved. The macrostructure views the news regarding a helicopter carrying a group of people belonging to deranging and undesired group and some statements given related to the topic. The main idea has been clarified to provide the gist. Although the main idea is transferred in the TT without any changes, major changes seen in discourse analysis might show that the content is not directly and properly given in the TT because some ideological markers embedded and adapted for manipulation are not presented in translated version of the media text and this is a beacon that content is protected in terms of main idea, yet some important parts playing significant roles in formation of main idea go through changes.

When the translated text is addressed from superstructure point of view, the information given in the texts shows some replacements. The statements given by authorities are not designed and aligned in a consecutive order in the TT. Providing statements excessively might indicate that there might be a topic needs justification and it might arouse suspicion since making too many explanations may be regarded as a negative attitude when it is taken into a perspective that there is a sense of guilt. Therefore, the statements in the ST and the TT go through placement-oriented modifications and extra information is offered rather than ordering all the statements one by one to soothe the tension and mitigate the haste.

There are some notable changes when micro structure is employed. For example, the transformation of active voices into passive voices and statement-based verbs are preferred. Some lexicalization variations might be seen in the translation of source text to the target text, group to member or preference of not using terrorist in headline. Strategy of omission is used. To exemplify, in the text it is written that there is a new statement. However, the lexical item of "new" is not highlighted in the translated version. Also, the word of terrorist is omitted in the TT. Another important

change in the translation of the news is separation of noun phrases in the last two statements. It is seen in the source text that the noun clause used by the authority contains two different sentences linked with the use of "and", the same meaning is given in the TT with two separate noun clauses to prevent translation from being complex and complicated.

Analysis 2

Source Text: Death toll climbs to 97 as fighting rages on in Sudan- Taken from Daily Sabah

The raging battles triggered a wide international outcry with appeals for an immediate ceasefire and dialogue. "The death toll among civilians in clashes since it began on Saturday ... has reached 97," the doctors' union said in a statement early Monday, nothing the figure does not include all casualties as many could not reach hospitals due to difficulties in movement.It said hundreds of civilians were wounded in the clashes. Loud gunfire and deafening explosions echoed across the streets of Khartoum Monday morning as clashes continued, according to AFP journalists.. The fighting broke out after bitter disagreements between Burhan and Daglo over the planned integration of the RSF into the regular army – a key condition for a final deal aimed at ending a crisis since the 2021 military coup they orchestrated together. The clashes forced Sudanese to hunker down in their homes with fears of a prolonged conflict that could plunge the country into deeper chaos, dashing hopes for a return to civilian rule.

Target text: Sudan'daki çatışmalarda can kaybı 97'ye yükseldi- Taken from Sabah

Sudan'da ordu ve Hızlı Destek Kuvvetleri arasında çıkan çatışmalarda 97 sivil hayatını kaybetti, 365 kişi ise yaralandı.

Sudan'da 15 Nisan'da Egemenlik Konseyi Başkanı Orgeneral Abdulfettah el-Burhan liderliğindeki ordu ile konseyin başkan yardımcısı Orgeneral Mohammed Hamdan Dagalo tarafından yönetilen RSF arasında çatışmalar başlamıştı. Sudan'da ordu ile Hızlı Destek Kuvvetleri (RSF) arasında hafta sonu başlayan çatışmalarda can kaybı artıyor. Sudan Doktorlar Birliği tarafından yapılan açıklamada hayatını kaybeden sivillerin sayısının 97'ye yükseldiği, 365 sivilin ise yaralandığı belirtildi. Açıklamada, çatışmalarda bir çok askerin de öldüğü ve yaralandığı kaydedildi. Başkent Hartum'daki hastanelerde durumun son derece kötü olduğunu belirten

sağlık yetkilileri, çatışmaların hem sağlık personelinin hem de tıbbi malzemelerin yaralılara ulaşmasını engellediğini ifade etti. Ağır silahlı RSF güçlerinin Hartum ve bir çok şehirde görüldüğü, çatışmalar nedeniyle korku yaşayan halkın evlerinden çıkmadığı belirtildi.

Analysis of discourse and news content

When headline is taken into consideration, it is witnessed that the word of rage, which has a negative connotation in terms of war and violence, is omitted to reduce the intensity of content. When the content is analyzed, there are some minor and also major changes manifest themselves in the target and source text. The number of people who are wounded during conflict is hidden within the target text and it may imply that casualty number might go up, yet this possibility's transmission in target text is hidden for the intention of making readers feel more secure. This strategy of hiding might be relevant to the ideology of keeping things under control in target text. When international dimension of the news' content is regarded as a serious event, this international call is not revealed in target text and its purpose might be about not causing more havoc and leading to panic. Another important point to be taken into account in terms of ideological markers might be noticed in modification of the words. Source text highlights that there are some problems in movements, yet target text claims that there are some preventions in delivery of medical equipment. The next striking blockage in transmission of news is presented in source text by not giving the direct location of the hospital when treatment is applied. However, this critical information is not avoided in target text. The ideology laid behind this hindrance might be a beacon of keeping privacy and safety at the highest level and the readers, especially located in the specified area, might feel themselves safe because the exact and explicit location might be a factor to make settlers feel as if they were in danger. The stress made upon loud gunfire and explosion in target text is ignored and taken out of the transmission of the message in target text. Two different ideologies might be drawn as an implication in this deletion. The first one found in target text might show how severe the wars' consequences are and it might support the ideology that the actions taken during the conflict are not offensive but defensive moves to protect the land and this emphasis on harsh attacks might function as making backfires not violent but protective. The

second ideology in omitting the reality of war in target text might underscore that ideologies are rendered and modified for the favour of readers. This omission might have something to do with wielding power to prioritize the sense of being safe in target text's society and power is employed to keep readers away from chaos and feeling anxious with the concern about making assumptions in possible outbreaks of the war. The military coup broke out in 2021 is another point where omission is applied. The statement providing information as to military coup in which two fighting sides worked together is mentioned in source text to inform readers that there have been some disaccords and these problems in agreement caused the war to claim that armed forces used to work together and to share the blame of conflict and casualties rather than undertaking the entire accusation against one side, yet this additional information to mitigate the level of charging accusations is found to be a surplus information, so no room is made for this extra explanation because two sides bear no connection with the target audience. When the last sentences of source and target texts are deeply investigated, it is obvious that there are some remarkable changes which might give the same meaning, yet without the same efficacy. While source text states that the crashes compelled settlers to stay at home, it is pointed out in the target text that settlers do not leave their houses. The ideology set in source text is that the settlers in the specified area are not in a good condition and there are external factors preventing them from going out and this ideology is linked with the ideology of putting emphasis on ideology and this statement might offer information that the attackers are responsible for stripping away the freedom rights of citizens in the district.

When the analysis is conducted from macrostructure dimension in terms of translation, gist and overall meaning meant to be conveyed are protected, yet there are some notable omissions to lower the intensity of main idea. To exemplify, words having connection with chaos and conflict are not fully transferred to target text and this might cause to a corrosion in understanding and decoding the focal point planned to be preserved. The theme covering a conflict taken place in a specified does not go through any changes in global scale, but the changes made in the source and target text such as omissions and additions seen in hiding number or not directly unearthing the name of agency providing information and statements. Another non-negligible change seen in the translation is the divergence in target text and source

text. The source text implies that citizens are needy and they do not feel comfortable, yet this global meaning is taken out of the context in target text. Contrary to the intention driven with the purpose of making readers believe that both sides have their own faults in formation of the conflict, target text makes no room for the emphasis of guilty and innocent sides of the conflict. Target text undermines a part of global meaning rendered to highlight that there are not only one-sided wrongdoings. Therefore, the theme of source text and target texts shows variations and modifications when ideology and power relations are taken into account as it is mentioned in discourse analysis given above.

When superstructure functions as analysis point of view, scheme given in the source text and the target text shows huge changes and replacements. The target and the source text given above is taken from different locations of the text and it is rendered to make analysis applicable. There are many lost statements and given information as to numbers of casualties, statements, current situation experienced in the area where text is built upon. The number providing information related to the number of wounded people is completely omitted from the scheme and flow of information exhibits itself not in exact order. Though target text contains more than one headline in the whole text, source text does not bear the same number as target text and integration of headlines into a whole text leads to changes in schematic structure. Another considerable change seen in ordering information as to the news' content is deletion of additional information provided to make clarifications such as not addressing the cooperation performed in 2021. Even though it might be claimed that introduction, body and conclusion parts of the content are protected at the same level and in a parallel order, present deletions and additions influence the flow of information. Thus, superstructure helps readers gain insight into how significant flow of information can be in both presentation and transmission of media news.

Microstructure level of news' translation also reveals some repeated techniques during translation of media news. Lexical choices and variations manifest themselves in the source and target text at a very alarming rate. The word of "reach" indicates that there is an increase in the number of death tolls, yet the target text does not prefer to mention this surge and it directly provides the meaning of "kaybetti" which might be translated as "lost" in English. While source text does not offer information about the verbs of "died" and "wounded", the target text

indicates that there are some citizens and soldiers who lost their lives and also there are some people who are physically damaged. These additional lexical verbs require that microstructure level of analysis be used in translation of texts, especially in media. The next striking vocabulary choice going through a major change in source and target text is "difficulty in movement" and "engellenme". Two different vocabulary choices bear almost no similarity or resemblance with each other. The word of difficulty in movement indicates there are some problems in transportation and there might be some external weather conditions causing aid units to slow down, yet the word chosen in the TT labelled as "engellendi" might find its equivalent in English as ‘was/were prevented’. The lexical choices, noun’s transformation into a verb with passive voice structure, given above does not point out that the reason why problems take place is not linked with external natural conditions, but it straightly has liaison with interventions experienced on a deliberate action. The prevention of aid units from reaching to destination might be caused by military forces or some other group of people. This striking lexical choice shows how playful a language can be and how significant the chosen words are. Some examples of passive voice structures’ transformation into active voice and the other way around are witnessed in the ST and the TT. When the TT is investigated, several preferences of passive voice might grab the attention of readers, yet the same structures are not followed in ST. ST uses some active voice patterns such as "claimed or according to", yet the TT transfers these patterns in passive voice. Passive voice’s preference might be an indicator that target text does not intend to take any undertakings. One more microstructure-based modification is seen in the last sentence of the ST and the TT. The word of "forced" finds no equivalent in the TT. The TT states that citizens stay at home, yet no external factor is mentioned and passive voice structure is preferred by "belirtildi", which might be translated as "was stated". However, no sign of statement or passive voice structure exhibit itself in the ST. It is understood from this technique that an obligation applied through an external factor might be represented as a natural choice with only one change in lexical structure and passive voice structures might be added even though there is not even an active voice pattern to be transformed.

Analysis 3

Source text: Vladimir Kara-Murza: Russian opposition figure jailed for 25 years- Taken from BBC News

He was found guilty of treason, spreading "false" information about the Russian army and being affiliated with an "undesirable organisation". Mr Kara-Murza's 25-year sentence, which has been widely condemned, was the maximum sought by prosecutors and is the longest sentence an opposition figure has received since the war in Ukraine began.

The Russian-British former journalist and politician is the latest of several Putin opponents to have been arrested or forced to flee Russia. Last week, he said in a statement that he stood by "every word that I have said... Not only do I not repent any of this, I am proud of it." He was arrested a year ago in Moscow, initially for disobeying a police officer. More serious charges were levelled at him once he was in custody. Mr Kara-Murza's case was partly based on a speech he made to politicians in the US last year, where he said Russia was committing war crimes in Ukraine with cluster bombs in residential areas and "the bombing of maternity hospitals and schools".

Those claims have been independently documented - but deemed false by Russian investigators who said the defence ministry did "not permit the use of banned means… of conducting war" and insisted Ukraine's civilian population was not a target.

Target text: Ukrayna savaşını eleştiren Rus muhalif Vladimir Kara-Murza'ya 25 yıl hapis cezası- Taken from BBC Türkçe

Rusya'da Ukrayna savaşını eleştirdiği için "vatana ihanet" dahil bir dizi suçlamayla yargılanan muhalif siyasetçi Vladimir Kara-Murza 25 yıl hapis cezasına çarptırıldı. Bu, Rusya'da bir muhalifin aldığı en ağır ceza oldu. Savcılar da Kara-Murza'nın 25 yıl hapsini istiyordu.

Rusya'nın yanı sıra İngiltere vatandaşı da olan eski gazeteci ve siyasetçi Kara-Murza, tutuklanan ya da Rusya'dan kaçmak zorunda kalan muhaliflerin sonuncusu.

"Vatana ihanet" yanı sıra Rus ordusu hakkında "yanlış" bilgi yaymak ve "istenmeyen bir örgüte üye olmak" suçlamaları da yöneltilen Kara-Murza bu suçlamaları reddetti ve yargılanmasını eleştirdi. Geçtiğimiz hafta Moskova'da mahkemede verdiği ifadesinde "Söylediğim her kelimenin arkasındayım. Bunların hiçbirinden pişmanlık duymadığım gibi, gurur da duyuyorum" dedi.

Kara-Murza bir yıl önce Moskova'da, bir polis memuruna itaatsizlik ettiği gerekçesiyle tutuklanmış, gözaltına alındıktan sonra kendisine daha ciddi suçlamalar yöneltilmişti.

Hakkında açılan dava, geçen yıl ABD'de yaptığı ve Rusya'nın Ukrayna'da yerleşim bölgelerine misket bombaları atarak ve "doğum hastanelerini ve okulları bombalayarak" savaş suçu işlediğini söylediği bir konuşmaya da dayanıyordu.

Bu iddialar bağımsız olarak da belgelenmiş ancak "Rusya Savunma Bakanlığı'nın "savaşta yasaklanmış araçların kullanılmasına izin vermediğini ve "Ukrayna'da sivillerin hedef alınmadığını" söyleyen Rus müfettişler tarafından yalanlanmıştı.

Analysis of discourse and content

When headline becomes focal point of news' analysis, the source text does not contain the additional information provided in the TT because the representation of war is not preferred due to ideological positioning. Another point where the word of war is prevented from being used might be underlined in the TT since it is stated that the punishment in TT is the maximum punishment since the outbreak of Ukraine-Russia war, yet the ST does not underscore this emphasis. Another ideological modification meant to put the blame on the journalist and the politician is drawn upon as the affiliation with an undesirable organization is reflected and represented as the claim that the person charged with jail sentence is a member of an undesired organization. This shift from connection to a membership has an ideological purpose. Exertion of power in the ST is also rendered by claiming that the person was forced to flee rather than leaving this choice as his own decision, yet this emphasis on power is not reflected in the TT because the power meant to be shown and meant to be felt by readers shows its direction to readers in the ST, not those of in the TT. When the journalist's statement in the ST is laid under a deep analysis, his direct statements are located in the text, yet his denial regarding the charges pressed upon him is neglected

to preserve the ideology that the target person has committed illegal actions and statements and thus he was sentenced to 25 years in jail, yet this overwhelming desire of attempting readers to persuade that target person is viewed as guilty is not favored in the TT because the TT does not show the equal representation of power for the protection of innocence in relation with ideology preferred in the ST. Another technique placed in the ST is preference of "independently" to show that the case is not one-sided, but it has purpose to protect its objectivity to try to gain the trust of readers and citizens. Also, the reason why insisting is used as a verb in the last sentence of ST might indicate that the source text's authors and also power holders maintain that they have already provided some explanations and they are determined enough to point out they do not violate any rules set beforehand and they mean no harm to civil citizens having no direct bonds with the conflict occupying the area. It can be seen in discourse analysis of news' content that there is an ongoing endavour to show that the actions and charges taken are not only related to the criticism made upon government, but also some other illicit moves have been made by the target person to share or directly put the blame on him rather than undertaking responsibilities. Moreover, another ideology lying behind the claims in the ST highlights the tendency favoured to make readers convince that no illegal action is taken and the target is not raised at everyone.

When macrostructure becomes the focal point of analysis, the global meaning regarding a journalist sentenced to 25 years in jail is transferred in an explicit way, yet the main idea which might be inferred from the headline indicates that the person is charged due to his criticism on Ukraine war, yet the gist is rendered in a way to force readers not focus on the final reason why he is jailed. The focal point focuses on the journalist’s deeds done in the past against the law to soothe that he is jailed because he criticized the government. It might be concluded from this past-oriented emphasis that main idea is manipulated through mentioning the actions taken in the past, so the main reason why he is jailed is meant to be hidden because it might cause a chaos when freedom of speech is taken into account. In other words, the main idea is not subjected to any changes, yet it does not reflect its headline thoroughly. Keeping global meaning steady and equal to the target text when there is a transmission from source text should not be only restricted to dwelling on highlighting the main idea, but the main idea is simultaneously in need of protection along with the content. Therefore, macrostructure

is protected during the process by which translation has taken place, yet the key elements forming the gist do not bear similarity or reinforcement to support the gist.

When superstructure is perceived as a tool for analysis, the scheme, in an overall scale, follows a similar pattern between the ST and the TT, yet the flow of information goes through some changes in the ST and the TT because some statements and claims given in ST are not directly provided in the TT and some of them are omitted when the longevity of texts is taken into account, how frequent omissions manifest themselves in two texts is obvious. The flow of information regarding pressing charge on the person and the potential alleged crimes committed by him shows two different locations in their representations. The ST primarily begins with stressing the alleged illegal actions done by the journalist, yet the TT intends to provide information regarding the event and then the claimed charges are prioritized. This flow of information might be a good indicator that ideological markers and the desire to wield power through media texts might be adjusted in ordering the sequence of information. In this analysis, it might be understood that scheme is not only related to following a specific format such as introduction, body and conclusion, but it also has connections with the locations where information is delivered and shared with readers. Ideological intentions might play an important and non-negligible role in relaying information with readers both in the ST the and TT.

As for microstructure, addition of some lexical items presents themselves from headline. The word of "eleştiren" which might be translated as "who criticized" is not seen in the ST's headline, yet it is given in the TT. While the headline of the ST prefers to utilize passive voice structure, that of the TT does not give place for passive voice and it uses a noun phrase. The reason why passive voice is not chosen to be employed might be related to the fact that there is no need to present innocence in the TT because the news' content is not involved in the TT's scale. The TT does not show any correlation with news' content. Another lexical shift seen between the ST and the TT is the alignment of words "affiliated with" and "üye olmak", which stands for being a member of an organization. Even though the action of working with an organization does not necessarily mean that a membership is required, the TT and the ST do not use direct or proper equivalent. This choice refers to translator’s selection, as mentioned in literature review chapter. Selections made by translators might affect influence and intensity of messages meant to be relayed both in source and target language.

Moreover, translating maximum as "en ağır ceza" which might be translated as "the most severe penalty" shows another massive representation of how important lexical choices are. The word of maximum might be employed to draw the highest point or limit, yet the word of "en ağır" which means the most severe does not provide any information regarding the highest point to be reached. The word owns a negative connotation, yet maximum might play as an interchangeable connotation. This example might justify that direct equivalents of vocabulary items do not always provide the equal sensation. Its power might be felt in negative or positive manner and this manipulative shift might show itself in otherization policies. The lexical choice above makes the meaning different and it drives the charge pressed to a higher dimension. Another lexical change seen in the content might be exemplified in the last sentence of the ST and the TT. The word of "insisted" is turned into a relative clause structure and the word is transformed into "söyleyen" which might be equalized as ‘who stated or said’. In analysis of the chosen news, some transitions from passive voice into noun clause or verb into relative clause can be seen and these changes might be justified as translator’s preference, yet these preferences increase or mitigate intensity level. Another striking repeated grammatical pattern might be seen in the block sentences preferred to be formed in passive voice and also reported speech so as to make a smooth clarification indicating that no involvement might be asserted.

Analysis 4

Source text: Ukraine war: President Zelensky condemns beheading video- Taken from BBC News

Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky has called on world leaders to respond after a video emerged apparently showing a Ukrainian soldier being beheaded by a Russian serviceman.

"Everyone must react. Every leader. Do not wait for this to be forgotten," he said in a video address. Ukraine's SBU security service said it was investigating the "war crime". The Kremlin said the video was "awful" but its authenticity had to be checked as well as who was behind it. The grainy and extremely graphic video appears to have been filmed on a mobile phone, and possibly during the summer months. It shows a man in military uniform wearing a yellow armband - frequently worn as identifying symbols by Ukrainian soldiers. The perpetrator and other men visible in

the clip have white bands on their legs, which Russian soldiers are known to wear as a means of identification. The BBC has been unable to verify these claims as the video's surrounding features offer too few visual clues to identify its location, such as buildings or specific landscape points

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov said that "in the world of fakes that we inhabit, we need to check the veracity of this footage".

Target text: Zelenskiy 'kafa kesme videosu' ile ilgili uluslararası tepki çağrısı yaptı- Taken from BBC Türkçe

Ukrayna Devlet Başkanı Volodimir Zelenskiy, ülkesinin bir askerinin kafasının kesildiğini gösteren bir video ile ilgili olarak dünya liderlerini tepki vermeye çağırdı.Ukrayna yetkilileri, suçu işleyinin Rus askeri olduğuna inanıyor. Zelenskiy konuyla ilgili yayınladığı videoda, "Herkes harekete geçmeli, tüm liderlere sesleniyorum. Bunun unutulmasına izin vermeyin" çağrısı yaptı.

Ukrayna Güvenlik Servisi, “savaş suçu” soruşturması açıldığını duyurdu.

Kremlin ise videonun “korkunç” olduğunu ancak doğruluğunun araştırılması gerektiğini kaydetti. Videonun cep telefonu kamerası ile yaz aylarında çekildiği düşünülüyor.

Görüntüde, Ukrayna askerlerinin giydiği sarı kol bantlı bir asker bulunuyor. Videodaki diğer kişilerin ise bacaklarında beyaz bantlar bulunuyor. Rus askerlerinin cephede bu ayırt edici rengi kullandığı biliniyor. BBC'nin Reality Check ekibi, videoda görsel ipuçlarının azlığı nedeniyle bölgeye ilişkin iddiaları doğrulayamadı. Kremlin Sözcüsü Dmitri Peskov videoya ilişkin, “sahte içeriklerle dolu bir dünyada yaşadığımız için, bu kaydın doğruluğunu kontrol etmeliyiz” dedi.

Analysis of discourse in news content

The content of the target news contains an event where violence is performed and the reactions and details are provided. However, the call, which was addressed at an international level, is not reflected in headline and the reason why this deletion is needed might be linked to express that the chaos is under control and no panic is desired to arouse within the community. Another ideological change seen in the beginning of the news is that the ST points out that authorities should not allow this

event to kept being waited, yet this ideological point is hidden and transformed in the target text as "izin vermek", which might be equal to "to permit" in English. This ideological marker might indicate that some events have not been handled well and these events are in progress of waiting. The statement given by the authority is not provided at the same intensity level in the target text because media do not desire readers to make a bad impression upon the decisions taken in the conflict area and readers are requested to believe that necessary steps are taken in the district. The utilization of war crime is another striking point which might compass ideology and power behind it. Even though the word of crime has almost no positive connotation and everyone regards it as an undesired state of action, addition of war soothes the crime's negative representation and it indicates that the crimes committed in war might be tolerated when compared to the crimes committed in society. This additional information of war might be intended to convince readers that wars have different scenarios and dynamics and thus some illegal deeds might be done in such periods with the purpose of having an innocent attitude and helping citizens gain power by manipulating their perception that necessary actions are taken though they are not normalized in the society. One omission between the ST and the TT draws attention during analysis is that the statement given as to the individuals or figures who are behind the crime mentioned above will be investigated in the ST, but this emphasis is not needed in the TT because there must be no question or concern regarding allowing perpetrators to get away with murders. The statement in the ST should not accentuate on an attempt to investigate the murderers because it is not something to be a matter of subject. The ST's authors try to make readers feel more secure and they put effort to persuade people that everything is carried out with a great attention, yet putting emphasis on a basic action to be taken with no doubt might compel readers to consider that it might be a matter of discussion. Another ideological move followed by BBC is that no location is directly provided with the readers and BBC check group's target points where they have checked are not explicitly announced or shared with public. The ideology which might be seen behind this hindrance can be related to putting confidence and reliability at the maximum level. Though the ST highlights that no clue has been found around the buildings or specific locations, the given locations are not offered in the TT and its primary purpose might be related to the fact that no responsibility is required to be undertaken in case some evidence might be found in locations presented in the content.

When macrostructure is applied in analysis of the media news given above, the overall content seems to be protected well and every detail is given in a clear way. The similarity between the ST and the TT' s main idea might show that the content is asked to be transmitted within a common focal point and content of two texts overlaps with each other. However, the international call given in ST is not provided with readers in the TT and this purpose might be rendered to cover how serious the warring sides are. This omission of emphasis might cause to reduce the severity of events having taken place in the target area. So, the gist's content might be claimed to have been protected well and the translation might be considered as faithful to the content. Nonetheless, this focal point's destination at an international level is not designed to urge the TT's readers. The big picture does not go through major changes both in the ST and the TT. The sole striking points to which attention is supposed to be drawn are abusive and repressive modifications to sedate the intensity and seriousness of the event having happened in the area.

When superstructure becomes the primary element to be analyzed in the chosen news content, it can be easily seen that the flow of information in the ST does not follow a linear model with the TT. The original content takes much longer than the TT specified above because some parts go unnoticed or ignored due to various reasons. Some statements given in ST cannot find their equivalents in the TT's version, which is the translated model. Also, the flow of information and scheme of the news undergo changes through some omissions as it can be seen in the discourse analysis, such as the sections where omission is applied in headline and also in the whole text. The text is designed in a way in which analysis might be carried out in a more convenient way and some parts seen in the beginning of the ST are represented in the TT's final version. To exemplify, the statement given related to the fake world and investigation is needed is offered in body part of the ST, yet this claim is found to manifest itself in the TT's version rather than following a parallel structure among texts. Also, the violence of the event having occurred is not explicitly and repeatedly represented in the text to avoid laying a foundation for chaos and statements given by authorities and investigators are scattered into the media text. Though this technique has its own force reasons to be justified, the flow of information is corroded and wielded into a scheme where violence is mitigated through intervention of statements and public announcements.

Microstructure plays a vital role in analysis of this content because many techniques such as modality, transitivity, purposeful lexical choices, additions of conjunctions and transformation of sentences into noun phrases as chunks are available in this media text. Since the word of being beheaded has a negative representation on soldier, the TT avoids using this word and this sentence given in the first sentences of ST is taken out of the context. A purposeful lexical choice seen in translation of a statement provided by Zelensky. Since "waiting" is a process by which some time is spent, this word is not preferred to be used in the TT because illegal actions require immediate reactions and thus the word of waiting is turned into "allowing" and this change might point out that a simple word change might affect readers' perception and a revolt might be slowed down by claiming that there is no waiting or suspending the necessary actions to be followed. A transformation of active voice into passive voice structure might be seen between the ST and the TT in the statement about investigation. The utterance transmitted by the ST claims that the organization is investigating the issue, yet the TT transforms this sentence into "soruşturma başlatıldı", which might be translated into the ST as investigation was initiated. It has been repeatedly mentioned that the shift from active voice to passive voice is a frequently used technique so as to be able to maintain objectivity and take premeasures against the possible falsifying or contradictory evidence. Another lexical change seen in representation of "appear to have been recorded" as "düşünülüyor", which might be reflected to the ST as "is being thought" Claiming that something appears might mean that there is a visually seen evidence, yet the word of thinking might cause to removal of visible and explicity proof and turn this claim into a manner of assumption. A lexical omission, bearing a negative representation, also draws the attention in analysis of the content from microstructure. The sentence in which white band is associated with Russian soldies indicates that there are perpetrators and also some other people and the word of perpetrator is direclty credited with a person who commits a crime. However, this emphasis is not seen in translation of the media text because there are still rumors and assumptions. Therefore, the translator of the news does not seem to be willing to take responsibility and omit the negatively represented word in translation. When the last sentence of the content is taken into regard, it is seen that a relative clause structure is formed in the ST, yet this sentence order is distorted and turned into a sentence containing a conjunction establishing cause and effect sequence.

Analysis 5

Source text: Russia expels 34 of about 90 German diplomats working in Moscow- Taken from Tass

Russia is expelling 34 out of about 90 German diplomats working in Moscow, Germany's Bild tabloid newspaper reported on Saturday, citing its own sources. The Russian Foreign Ministry said that the diplomats were being expelled in response to "Berlin's hostile steps." The maximum number of staff members of the German diplomatic missions in Russia will also be considerably reduced. On Saturday, the Russian Foreign Ministry told TASS that German authorities had opted to expel Russian diplomats on a massive scale. The Foreign Ministry added that by doing so, Berlin was pursuing a policy of ruining a whole array of Russian-German relations. The ministry pointed out that Germany, despite its multiple assurances of unwillingness to make the story public, had broken its promises by spilling the beans to the media representatives that are regularly used for "controlled leaks" and fake news. The Russian Foreign Ministry clarified that in response to Berlin's hostile steps, Moscow has decided to expel reciprocally German diplomats from Russia, as well as to considerably reduce the maximum number of employees of German diplomatic missions. On April 5, the Russian Foreign Ministry officially notified German Ambbassador to Russia Geza Andreas von Geyr of this decision.

Target text: Rusya'dan Almanya'ya misilleme: Diplomatlar sınır dışı ediliyor – Taken from Yeni Şafak

Almanya'nın muhbir toplama faaliyetlerine karıştığı gerekçesiyle 30 Rus diplomatı sınır dışı etme kararına Rusya'dan misilleme geldi. Rusya Dışişleri Bakanlığı tarafından yapılan açıklamada, Berlin yönetiminin kararına karşılık olarak aynı şekilde Alman diplomatların sınır dışı edilmesi yönünde karar alındığı bildirildi. Açıklamada, "Alman makamları bir kez daha Rus diplomatları toplu olarak sınır dışı etme kararı aldı. Diplomatik boyutu dahil Rus- Alman ilişkilerinin tüm yapısını meydan okurcasına bozmaya devam eden Berlin'in bu eylemlerini şiddetle kınıyoruz" ifadelerini kullandı.Almanya'nın söz konusu adımına karşılık verildiği belirterek, "Rusya, Almanya'nın düşmanca eylemlerine tepki olarak Alman diplomatları Rusya'dan sınır dışı etme ve ülkemizdeki Alman diplomatik misyonlarının azami

çalışan sayısını önemli ölçüde kısıtlama yönünde yönünde aynı şekilde karar aldı" denildi. Kararın 5 Nisan 2023'te Rusya Dışişleri Bakanlığı'na çağrılan Almanya'nın Moskova Büyükelçisi G. von Geyr'e bildirildiği aktarıldı.

Analysis of discourse and content

Since the content of the chosen news contains a show of strength, the ideological markers and also some representations in relation to power are expressed and some major changes in transmission of these ideologies are rendered and shared with the public. When the headline is taken into account, there is a very critical addition in translation of the ST and the TT's headline includes "Misilleme", whose equivalent is 'retaliation'. The word given in the headline of the TT stresses that there is a conflict between two sides, yet this conflict is not explicitly presented in the ST' headline, which might reach at a higher level of audience. The ST uses the expression "its own source" in order to reject any possible pressure or act of blaming. This strategy work as a disclaimer and no additional responsibility is desired to be taken. Utilization of direct quotation might provide insight into a perception that the ST will not bear any charges even if the source might contain some falsifying information. Moreover, it might be observed that the exact number given in the ST does not reflect itself in the TT because numbers might go up or down. As a result, any information providing differentiation from the number given in the text might collide with the reality and thus reliability is desired to be preserved and an estimated number is preferred to be offered to the notice of readers. Also, the name of agencies such as TASS is not directly translated in the TT with the purpose of keeping privacy at the prioritized level and sustaining the reliable atmosphere which has been built over time, as well. Another omission expressing an ideological representation might be seen in the TT. the TT includes a sentence claiming that "Kınıyoruz" which might be translated into the source language as "condemn". The word of condemn has a negative attitude in readers' mindset because it might be regarded as an attitude which is supported when an undesired action is deemed. Even if the ST avoids supporting a background where violence and tension might be boosted, the TT does not step back and it directly conveys that the action taken by the sides are not appreciated. Another important and critical point that needs being repeated and highlighted is the attempt to protect the TT readers' trust in both sides. When the TT's target audience, which is made up by

Turkish citizens at most, settle in a location in which important cooperations are being carried out with both sides. Therefore, the statement given in the ST as breaking promise is not reflected in TT and it might be clarified by an explanation that the agency serving the media content does not prefer to cause to a loss of trust against both sides because Turkey has established a good relationship with both sides and there are mutual promises made by the allied countries. This breaking point of promise is hidden in case it might arouse a notion that some other promises given to the TT's target audience might be broken in the event of a conflict. One more important omission with a big impact on transmission of ideology in ST is the repeatedly used adjective 'hostile'. The word of hostile is associated with a state of being enemy, yet no implication regarding "düşmanlık" in Turkish is set due to the possible perception which might expand with the fear of considering that there are some diplomats or representatives of Turkey in both countries. No hostility is uttered in the TT.

Macrostructure level of analysis might work as an extremely important device to be used in analysis of the gist of target content. The main structure of the flow of main idea is provided at an equal level. However, some statements given in ST do not appear in the TT structure in the light of various purposes and this strategic omission causes a perceptional shift from the target message meant to be interacted because the hostile attitude held by the sides plays an important role in transmission of main idea, yet this vital emphasis is excluded in the TT. Also, the numbers given exactly provide information in formation of main idea because 34 out of 90 might be regarded as a high percentage, but this deformation seen in main idea's construction restricts readers to comprehend the seriousness of main idea. Despite the fact that expulsion issue is integrated in relaying the gist, but missing points exemplified above make the gist more obscure and it might be understood from this conclusion that small details given to provide stress on gist might act as complementary units. The omissions made on small units rendered to create a gradual construction of main idea might seem trivial, yet the main topic represented in news' content is reinforced through details and big picture is drawn in relation with the elaborations. Therefore, it might be implied that the gist in analysis of macrostructure is protected with overall meaning, yet the same claim cannot be made on transmittal of small elaborations to which great importance is attached.

Superstructure allows readers to see some big changes in the flow of information and the construction of theme. The headline is replaced with the lead in the ST and the TT. Additionally, the location of statements shows different points. When the ST is viewed through the link provided, it can be seen that the actual ST has a longer version than TT, which might mean that the TT does not follow the flow of events and scheme as it is planned in the ST. Some omissions or additions might be applied in the ST or the TT in order to provide a detailed explanation for clarification of the flow of information and how the scheme is followed, yet the possible omission or addition technique is far from the one applied in this media news' translation. Another superstructure-oriented problem to be taken into account is that the scheme where negative representation is applied in some statements such as hostility and breaking promises does not follow the same information order in the TT and this modification influences the alignment of information and scheme to be found and detected.

As microstructure plays the role of main point of analysis, the ST and the TT provide too much of information related to how language components make changes and influence how messages are perceived when ideological markers and power relations play a remarkable role in the content of news. To exemplify, addition of 'misilleme', which might be linked with revenge or answering back in an offensive manner indicates that the actual meaning meant to be provided with the readers is affected by a word bearing negative representation and the attitude of reader might show a prejudice against the content. When statements given by the authorities become the focal point of analysis from a microstructure-level, it might be observed that all the statements given are provided with a passive voice structure though they are represented in the ST as active voice. The word of 'meydan okuma', which might be found in the TT and be translated as 'to challenge', is added in the TT, yet the equivalent of the word is not seen in ST. This extra addition might mean that ideological power relations might be exerted through words and the intensity of messages are under the effects of omissions and additions of various lexical items. When statements are analyzed, they usually form noun phrases and complicated structures in which readers might get lost and the TT's translators consider this potential confusion and noun phrases are turned into sentences and they are aligned for a smooth reading. This strategy might point out that no misunderstanding is required by the TT's translator(s).

Reformation of sentences, as mentioned above, might be understood through the analysis of microstructure and the modifications made on translation of the ST into the TT might serve for a specific purpose. Another shift from active voice to passive voice might be seen when the last sentences of the ST and the TT are addressed. the ST claims that Russia Foreign Ministry informed the German authority with the utilization of active voice structure, yet this sentence's translation into TT bears passive voice and also there is a lexical addition found in TT. In the ST, there is not an indicator claiming that the German authority has been invited, yet this invitation is found to be present in the TT with expression of "Çağrılan", which might find its equivalent in the ST's language as 'who was called or invited'. This call is not highlighted in the ST because the international press might not have wanted to make readers feel panicked by compelling them to think that the issue has reached at a critical dimension and the German authority received an invitation.

Analysis 6

Source text: Dominic Raab resigns as bullying inquiry finds 'aggressive conduct'- Taken from BBC News

Mr Raab pulled no punches in his resignation letter. He made that clear that, while he accepted the outcome of the inquiry, he did not agree with the findings against him. Dominic Raab has resigned as deputy prime minister after a bullying inquiry found he acted in an "intimidating" and "aggressive" way towards officials. Mr Sunak has promoted two of his closest allies - Oliver Dowden as deputy prime minister, and Alex Chalk justice secretary - to fill the posts left vacant by Mr Raab. "In setting the threshold for bullying so low, this inquiry has set a dangerous precedent," Mr Raab wrote. He said he feared the inquiry would "encourage spurious complaints against ministers, and have a chilling effect on those driving change on behalf of your government - and ultimately the British people".While he apologised for any "unintended" stress caused, he attributed this to the "pace, standards and challenge" he brought to the Ministry of Justice. He has punchily accused some civil servants of "systematic leaking of skewed and fabricated claims" and claimed a senior official initiated a "coercive removal" of some of his private secretaries last year.

Target text: Çalışanlarına kötü davranmakla suçlanan İngiltere Başbakan Yardımcısı Dominic Raab istifa etti – Taken from BBC Türkçe

Dominic Raab hakkındaki zorbalık iddiaları nedeniyle istifa etti ama suçlamaları kabul etmediğini de belli etti Birlikte çalıştığı kişilere zorbalık yaptığı ve kötü davrandığı iddiaları nedeniyle hakkında soruşturma yürütülen İngiltere Başbakan Yardımcısı ve Adalet Bakanı Dominic Raab istifa etti. Başbakan Rishi sunak istifayı "büyük üzüntü ile" kabul ettiğini bildirdi. Raab'ın yürüttüğü Başbakan Yardımcılığı görevine Oliver Dowden, Adalet Bakanlığı görevine de Alex Chalk atandılar. Dominic Raab, istifa mektubunda hakkında yürütülen soruşturmayla ilgili eleştirel bir dil kullanarak, "Bu soruşturma zorbalık eşiğini o kadar aşağıya çekti ki, çok tehlikeli bir emsal oluşturdu. Bu, bakanlar hakkında sahte şikayetler getirilmesini teşvik edecek" diye konuştu. Gerçi "istemeden" insanları üzdüyse özür dilediğini söylüyor ama bunun da bakanlık çalışma ritmi içerisinde anlaşılabilir olduğunu kaydediyor.

Şimdi merak edilen, istifa etmiş de olsa Raab'ın haksızlığa uğradığı tezini daha ileri götürüp götürmeyeceği, çünkü bazı üst düzey memurları "çarpıtılmış ya da sahte şikayetleri dışarıya sızdırmakla", hatta bir yüksek memurunu da geçen yıl özel kalem müdürlerini "zorla" görevden almakla suçladı.

Analysis of discourse and content

The content of the target news bears great importance when the aggressive attitudes of an authority is revealed to the public and this scandal has caused reporters and translators to be more cautious and it forced them to make some ideological changes in relation with discourse. The ST does not apply the position of the person who is charged with bullying and harassing the workers, yet this person's position is not hidden in the TT. The reason why position is decided to be kept hidden might be related to the fact that citizens might build a negative perception regarding the position and they might set prejudices within their mindset. Therefore, the person's position and also the other people who are involved in this process labelled as workers are not directly presented to the information of public with the intention of making readers believe that things are under control and no extra panic is preferred to be witnessed. It might be observed that no charge is accepted after findings are shared with the public because innocence is highly prioritized due to its sensitivity. The emphasis on the new people who are provided with the authority seems to be ideological because the person who assigned two people in the place of the previous authority appears to have positioned two close friends in the ST. This move might be linked to a strategy and

also there is an attempt to make divergence from a person who abused his authority to two different people who have close relationships with the person who investigates the file. Assigning two people having a close relationship with the investigator might make readers comprehend that the file is being investigated from an objective point of view and two new people bearing a background in law might enable readers to feel that the position has been filled in a way to maintain fairness. The statement given by Raab contains a message that level of bullying has been subsidized even though the term of bullying has a clear definition both in dictionaries and also in law. This statement given by Raab might show that the person finds himself not guilty. However, his resignation contradicts with his statement. Another power-related ideology given in the ST might be seen in the statement of encouraging people to press charges regarding bullying, yet the stress made on British people draws attention because the file opened after the reports of some British people and this encouragement might spread into larger areas. Power is not meant to be distorted and corrupted and thus the person who is charged with an illegal action attempts to put the blame not only on himself but on some other civil servants, as well. However, this claim's tension is mitigated by not adding high-level of civil servants with authorities. This differentiation is presented in the TT, yet it cannot be seen in the ST because it might cause more chaos in the context of readers in case it might arouse the perception that people with high authority in the state have tendency to take actions against the basis of law.

Macrostructure shows its great importance in transmitting the main idea with the support details and what kind of changes and differentiations might appear as a result of possible omission and additions made in both the ST and the TT. The overall meaning meant to be pointed out is the fact that a person with authority resigns due to the assertations that he is involved with the charge of bullying and misbehavior. Yet, some of the statements given by him are not directly offered and some omissions are carried out in transmission of the gist. For example, the fact that he resigns with a great sorrow is not mentioned in the TT, so the gist on which the sensations are based is influenced in a way that sorrow is not represented to sedate the malicious deeds. It might be asserted that the focal point of the news is overt and obvious. However, the details having power on creating a distinct perception rather than the one expressed in the ST. It might be seen that the point which should be prioritized is kept in a preserved manner. However, the minor parts establishing the big picture in formation of main

idea is deprived of being highlighted. The sensation of main idea is affected by omissions and additions. Therefore, main idea's intended meaning might not be achieved at an equal level.

Superstructure level of this news analysis also serves as a good focal point and how important flow of information is shown in transmittal of the ST and the TT. The flow of information goes through a weakening technique from the headline of the ST because the detailed information provided in TT is not actually given the ST and that might lead to a misunderstanding or it might cause readers not to be able to comprehend a detailed comprehension regarding the content. Flow of information is also subjected to changes in expression of names playing important roles in news' content because the names of people giving statements and explanations in the ST and the TT are not directly transmitted in the content. Therefore, flow of information is not able to provide the same feeling as it is provided in the ST or the TT. The reason why both texts might be labelled as texts causing misconception is caused by the details hidden or additionally given in the ST and the TT. The TT contains additional information, so its clarity as compared to the ST might be valued at a higher level. Another point to be made on this information alignment followed in this media news' content is that the actual full text of the ST contains a longer text and more information and statements are shared with the public. However, the TT does not cover all of the information and details provided in the ST. Some parts are not taken into analysis because no equivalence is found in the TT. The sentences and claims bearing transmission of messages are employed as sources to be analyzed, yet the flow of information might be seen to be more intense in original full text of the ST.

The microstructure level of analysis might be perceived as the most important dimension especially in this news' content. Lexical preferences and modified grammatical structures manifest themselves in the target analysis. The word of "Suçlanan", which might be translated as "who was charged or blamed" does not find a source in the ST's headline and it might be seen that the microlevel of text plays a vital role in formation of an attitude and point of view in media. The claim indicating that no punch was pulled by Raab is not given in the TT because it might be contradictory with the statements given by him to the public and thus a lexical omission expresses itself in analysis of word-bound level. Though the verbs of promoting and assigning has a similar context, they show variations between

themselves because promotion might be regarded as ranking up, yet assigning might not be associated with a movement having upper attitude. The TT prefers to use assigning as "atandılar" in a passive voice structure. However, the grammatical structure employed in the ST is active voice and a lexical preference might be found to exerted. When the representation of level of bullying is taken as a model to be analyzed, it might be seen that the ST directly uses active voice structure and no suspicion or deep thought might be meant to be sparked. However, the TT represents this level as "Aşağıya çekmek" a verb whose equivalent in English might be provided with reducing. It might be seen that there is a lexical modification bearing importance in formation of ideology and perception. The ST does not hold anyone as responsible for adjusting the level of bullying, but this adjustment is represented in the TT with a shift in verb. A sample transformation from active voice to passive voice might also be seen in the last sentences of the ST and the TT.

CONCLUSION

The primary goal of this study was to take a deep look into the media news in English and their translation to distinguish and unearth ideologies and power relations exerted and rendered through various linguistic techniques. The study also aimed at considering how powerful language is and how ideologies and power relations are located in media news so as to be able to transmit the intended messages of people who hold the power within their control. In order to carry out this analysis, van Dijk's structure model was employed to analyze news both in their source language and also in target language so that modifications, omissions and additions can be detected through Critical Discourse Analysis. The model had three different dimensions at which various parts of news' content were investigated.

This study had four research questions, which were chosen and prepared with the purpose of providing satisfactory answers to make the study beneficial and contribute to literature. The first question raised in this study was "Is preferred language powerful enough to make ideologies and power relations more convincing in news?" This question has also been questioned in various studies carried out in the related field of study. When the findings of this study were taken into consideration, it was pointed out that language might be used for specific purposes to represent positive or negative images. The use of language and its efficacy in setting a more powerful and reliable background for transmission of ideologies were highlighted in Chapter 4. The lexical words bearing negative and positive representations were used in media news with a view to utilizing the language in a way that is favoured by those who are in power. Another strategy used to make preferred language style more convincing was making use of grammatical structures to take responsibility or to disguise as if no connection was established by authorities. For example, excessive use of passive voice might indicate that no responsibility is required to be undertaken or repeated use of active voice might pave the way for creating a perception in which things are retained under control and necessary steps are taken if necessary. Therefore, it might be concluded that preferred language might play role both in comprehending the attitude of writers and also in reinforcing ideologies to build required power relations through ideological markers.

The second research question regarding the study was "What is the impact of translation on transferring power relations and ideologies in media news?" It has been contended within this study that ideologies and power relations might show variations when they are translated into another language in the favour of target text's audience. What this study was able to provide in analysis chapter as to the effect of translation in transmission of ideologies and power relations included analysis of some media news' content to reveal that ideologies and power relations are location and culture-bound units. Therefore, an ideology supported in an area might not be regarded at the same rate in another area. When the analyses were taken into consideration, it was observed that some ideological markers regarding innocence, blaming or showing power to convince readers to believe that things are under control were ignored in target texts' content because events' seriousness might have different dynamics because translators of target text may consider that these actions are not needed to be underlined on the grounds that an event can be more impactful at the point it happened than other locations or similar backgrounds may not have been shared, so no sense would be made after being exposed to the ideologies and power relations. The source texts subjected to a critical analysis in this study proved that additional explanations were used to convey the ideologies and power relations, yet the target texts did not appear to be in the same mindset as the STs because the events having taken place were not contributory or threatening in line with their ideologies. Hence, it might be implied that translations might change, weaken or reinforce ideologies and power relations according to the situations in which they are located. A critical ideology consecutively represented and highlighted in a source text might be disregarded in the process of translation because target readers might not be aware of the background on which rendered ideologies and power relations are built. Examples provided in analysis chapter might have a conclusive contribution to offer evidence that translations might conflict or overlook ideologies seeming to be elementary in another source.

The third research question in this study was pertaining to the efficacy of CDA in media news to unveil hidden ideologies and power relations. This study included many claims indicating that CDA might be extremely useful in analysis of ideologies and power relations because they are usually prepared and shared with public under surveillance of professional people who are adept in making use of language.

Ideologies and power relations are kept hidden or obscure to push readers to think that the purpose of media texts is not to provide information, but to instill ideologies and power relations. This study covered 6 different texts bearing various ideologies and power relations found in media news and it might be understood that subtle additions and omissions might serve for the purpose of relaying ideologies. CDA contributed to analysis chapter thanks to its main basis established on taking a look at small details constructing the big picture. Importance of applying CDA in this study was expressed and also shown in analysis chapter. Reading the media texts without having a critical and analytical attitude might not be able to help readers gain insight into the formation of ideologies and power relations. However, this lack of awareness might be solved with the help of a critical perspective. Analyses indicated that analysis of discourse has potential to provide more information when compared to ST or TT from a dimension in which they were written. When the length of analyses was drawn as a method of analogy, it can be seen that analyses took much longer than the actual texts because CDA provided the chance to read between the lines along with reading what was presented in media news. Applying CDA in media news to uncover ideologies and power relations was found to be very effective and helpful to understand what was meant rather than what was written.

The fourth and last research question chosen in this study was about the significance of making use of structure models, divided as macro, super (supra) and micro, in analysis of media news. This model proved itself that it might be very beneficial if used thoroughly. This model allowed this study to be more comprehensive and to draw various conclusions not only on the main idea, but on scheme and small linguistic components, as well. Thanks to harnessing this model, the study elicited that overall analysis might cause readers to miss some vital points, yet this model comprised of three different dimensions going from a very general point of view to a specific one. One of the most important contributions in this level-based model analysis was that even the order of information plays a purposeful role in media news representation and translation. The model enabled this study to be more elaborate and to provide more room for analysis. Thanks to this model, analyses found in the chapter were extracted and their underlying intentions were revealed. What made this model more unique was the fact that it was designed in such a manner that no line would go unnoticed. The study concluded that main idea might be preserved, yet the perception

to arouse within the mind of readers might be adjusted. This conclusion was drawn with the use of macrostructure. When superstructure was taken into account, it was shown that the flow of information might go through changes to soothe the tension or to protect some ideologies and microstructure played such an important role in this study that its absence would directly affect the format of this study. It provided a lot of sample sentences and structures in which lexical preferences, additions, omissions were presented and this level of analysis contributed to analyses of media news investigated and critically analyzed within the scope of this study.

As a result, when all the research questions were seen as indicators and beacons in formation and development of this study, applying CDA in understanding ideologies and power relations not only in source texts but also in target texts was found to be useful and enlightening. It was concluded in this study that widespread use of communication along with media set the basis for manipulation of discourse and the content of news was vulnerable to be manipulated by those who are in control. CDA proved its efficacy and benefits to understand how media texts are regulated and rendered prior to being shared with the public. Close bonds among language, communication, media, translation and ideologies besides power relations were revealed with the utilization of CDA.

REFERENCES

Abbas A. H. (2022). Politicizing the Pandemic: A Schemata Analysis of COVID-19 News in Two Selected Newspapers. *International journal for the semiotics of law = Revue internationale de semiotique juridique*, *35*(3), 883–902. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11196-020-09745-2

Affeich, A. (2019). The Role of Language Ideology in Translating News Media: The Case of the Syrian War. *International Journal of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies*, *7*(4), 48. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijclts.v.7n.4p.48

Alfaritsi, S., Anggraeni, D., & Fadhil, A. (2020). Analisis Wacana Kritis Berita 'Tentang Social Distance, Cara Pemerintah Cegah Penyebaran Virus Corona'di Detik. Com. *Communicology: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, *8*(1), 131-152.

Al-Saaidi, S. K., Pandian, A., & Al-Shaibani, G. K. S. (2016). *The semantic macrostructures and lexicalizations in osama bin laden's speech of incitement*. *7*.

Anitasari, D. (2018). *Critical Discourse Analysis: Mass Media*. https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/a23y6

Bagha, K. N. (2011). A Short Introduction to Semantics. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, *2*(6), 1411-1419. https://doi.org/10.4304/jltr.2.6.1411-1419

Baker, M. (2006). *Translation and Conflict: A Narrative Account*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203099919

Baker, P., Gabrielatos, C., Khosravinik, M., Krzyżanowski, M., McEnery, T., & Wodak, R. (2008). A useful methodological synergy? Combining critical discourse analysis and corpus linguistics to examine discourses of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK press. *Discourse & society*, *19*(3), 273-306.

Bassnett, S. (2010) *Introduction : politics, media and translation : exploring synergies.* In: Schaeffner, C. and Bassnett, S. (eds.) Political discourse, media and translation. Newcastle : Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 1-30.

Bayani, Z. (2016). Applying critical discourse analysis in translation of political speeches and interviews. *International Journal of Modern Language Teaching and Learning*, *1*(2), 54-58.

Bennoui, A., & Kellou, Y. (2020). Receiving Media Discourse Translation.

Blackledge, A. (2005). Discourse and power in a multilingual world. *Discourse and Power in a Multilingual World*, 1-262.

Bloor, M., & Bloor, T. (2017). Systemic functional linguistics. İçinde *The Routledge Handbook of Critical Discourse Studies*. Routledge.

Calsamiglia, H., & Van Dijk, T. A. (2004). Popularization discourse and knowledge about the genome.

Carpentier, N., & De Cleen, B. (2007). Bringing discourse theory into media studies: The applicability of discourse theoretical analysis (DTA) for the study of media practises and discourses. *Journal of language and politics*, *6*(2), 265-293.

Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*. Mouton.

Dijk, T. A. van. (1980). *Macrostructures: An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structures in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition*. L. Erlbaum Associates.

Dijk, T. A. van. (1985). *Handbook of Discourse Analysis: Discourse analysis in society*. Academic Press. *Discourse & society*, *15*(4), 369-389.

Đorđević, J.P. (2019). Translation in Serbian media discourse: the discursive strategy of argumentation as an adaptation technique. *Perspectives, 28*, 454 - 468.

DURMUŞ, S. (2015). Critical discourse analysis of Turkish newspapers published in English. *Unpublished MA thesis, Atılım University, Ankara*.

Faiq, S. (Ed.). (2018). *Discourse in Translation*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315098791

Fairclough, N. (1992). Discourse and text: Linguistic and intertextual analysis within discourse analysis. *Discourse & society*, *3*(2), 193-217.

Fairclough, N. (1992). Discourse and Text: Linguistic and Intertextual Analysis within Discourse Analysis. *Discourse & Society*, *3*(2), 193-217. https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926592003002004

Fairclough, N. (1993). Critical Discourse Analysis and the Marketization of Public Discourse: The Universities. *Discourse & Society*, *4*(2), 133-168. https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926593004002002

Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*. Longman.

Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*. Longman.

Fairclough, N. (2005). Peripheral Vision: Discourse Analysis in Organization Studies: The Case for Critical Realism. *Organization Studies*, *26*(6), 915-939. https://doi.org/10.1177/0170840605054610

Fairclough, N. and Wodak, R. (1997). Critical Discourse Analysis. In T. van Dijk (Ed.), *Discourse as Social Interaction: Discourse Studies: A Multidisciplinary Introduction*, (258-284), Vol. 2. London: Sage.

Farahzad, F. (2007). Translation criticism. Journal of Translation Studies, 6 (24), 39-47.

Foucault, M. (1998) *The History of Sexuality: The Will to Knowledge*, London, Penguin.

Foucault, M. (1972). *The archaeology of knowledge* (A. Sheridan, Tra.; 1st American ed). Pantheon Books.

Foucault, M. (1978). *The history of sexuality* (1st American ed). Pantheon Books.

Foucault, M. (1982). The subject and power. *Critical inquiry*, *8*(4), 777-795.

Foucault, M. (1983). *This is not a pipe* (C. 24). Univ of California Press.

Foucault, M. (2002). *Archaeology of Knowledge*. Psychology Pre(Van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983).

Fowler, R. (1996). *Language in the news: Discourse and ideology in the press*. Routledge. http://www.gbv.de/dms/hbz/toc/ht003875298.PDF

Freeden, M. (2001). *Ideology. Political Aspects*.

Gabrielatos, C., & Baker, P. (2008). Fleeing, sneaking, flooding: A corpus analysis of discursive constructions of refugees and asylum seekers in the UK press, 1996-2005. *Journal of English linguistics*, *36*(1), 5-38.

Goodarzi, M., Fahimifar, A. A., & Daryani, E. S. (2021). *New Media and Ideology: A Critical Perspective*.

Gramsci, A. (1971). *Hegemony*.

Haase, F.-A. (2010). *A 'History of Discourse' as a 'Discourse of History. History, Methods, and Applications of Communication Studies.* (SSRN Scholarly Paper Sy 1630360). https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1630360

Hall, S. (1997). *Representation: Cultural representations and signifying practices*. Sage in association with the Open University. http://catdir.loc.gov/catdir/enhancements/fy0656/96071228-t.html

Hatim, B., & Mason, I. (1997). The Translator as Communicator. London: Routledge.

Hayward, C. R. (1998). De-facing power. *Polity*, *31*(1), 1-22.

Hermans, T. (2014). Positioning translators: Voices, views and values in translation. *Language and Literature: International Journal of Stylistics*, *23*(3), 285-301. https://doi.org/10.1177/0963947014536508

Holmes, J. S. (1988). *Translated!: Papers on Literary Translation and Translation Studies*. Rodopi.

Huda, M. F. N. ., Hidayat, D. N., & Alek. (2020). An Investigation of Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure on Online News Text. *NOBEL: Journal of Literature and Language Teaching*, *11*(2), 149–161. https://doi.org/10.15642/NOBEL.2020.11.2.149-161

Jabeen, I., Hameed, A., & Afzal, N. (2022). The Wake of Modernistic Tourism in the Kingdom: A Multimodal Analysis of Online Discourse. *Journal of Education Culture and Society*, *13*(1), 385-401. https://doi.org/10.15503/jecs2022.1.385.401

Jakobson, R. (1959). On Linguistic Aspects of Translation. In R. Brower (Ed.), *On Translation* (pp. 232-239). Cambridge, MA and London, England: Harvard University Press. https://doi.org/10.4159/harvard.9780674731615.c18

Kamyanets, A. (2020). Evaluation in translation: a case study of Ukrainian opinion articles. *Perspectives*, *28*(3), 393-405.

Karayel Yeşilbaş, B. (2015). *Media, nationalism and violence: A critical discourse analysis of a news aboutOthers* (Master's thesis, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü).

Keshavarz, M.H., & Zonoozi, L.A. (2011). Manipulation of Ideology inTranslationof Political Texts: A Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective. *Journal of Language and Translation, 3*, 1-12.

Khasanah, M. & Faris. (2018) "Analisis Wacana Kritis Van Dijk Pada Teks Berita Online Kasus Penyerangan Penidik KPK Novel Baswedan Pada Media Liputan6.com Periode 11 April 2017 Hingga 9 April 2018" Jurnal Heritage Universitas Yudharta Pasuruan Vol 6 No. 2 Juli.

KhosraviNik, M. (2014). Critical discourse analysis, power, and new media (digital) discourse. *Why discourse matters: Negotiating identity in the mediatized world*.

KhosraviNik, M. (2014). Immigration discourses and critical discourse analysis: Dynamics of world events and immigration representations in the British press. *Contemporary critical discourse studies*, 501-519.

Kress, G. (1986). Language in the media: The construction of the domains of public and private. *Media, Culture & Society*, *8*(4), 395-419.

Kuo, S.-H., & Nakamura, M. (2005). Translation or transformation? A case study of language and ideology in the Taiwanese press. Discourse & Society, 16(3), 393–417. https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926505051172

Lazar, M. M. (2017). Feminist critical discourse analysis. *The Routledge Handbook of Critical Discourse Studies*. Routledge.

Leech, G. N. (1981). *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*. Penguin Books.

Manzoor, H., Saeed, S., & Panhwar, A. (2019). Use of Discourse Analysis in Various Disciplines. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, *9*, 301. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n3p301

Marnia, S. Wahidb, A. Aliman, M. (2018) Representation of Elite Powers: Microstructure Discourse Analysis "FULL DAY SCHOOL" The 4th Hamzanwadi International Conference on Education: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332750327

Martin, J. R., & White, P. R. R. (2005). *The Language of Evaluation*. Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230511910

Miliband, R. (1979). A commentary on Rudolf Bahro's alternative. *Socialist Register*, *16*. ADDIN

Munday, J. (2001). *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. Routledge.

Munday, J. (2014). Systems in translation: A systemic model for descriptive translation studies. In *Crosscultural transgressions* (pp. 76-92). Routledge.

Munday, J. (2014). Using primary sources to produce a microhistory of translation and translators: theoretical and methodological concerns. *The Translator*, *20*(1), 64-80.

Muqit, A. (2012). Ideology and Power Relation Reflected in The Use of Pronoun in Osama Bin Laden's Speech Text. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, *2*(6), 557.

Musyafaah, N. 2017. Analisis wacana kritis model Teun A. Van Dijk "siswa berprestasi jadi pembunuh". MODELING: Jurnal Program Studi PGMI, 4(2), 192-202.

Newmark, P. (1981) Approaches to Translation. Pergamon, Oxford and New York.

Nida, E.A. and Taber, C.R. *(1969)* The Theory and Practice of Translation. E. J. Brill, Leiden. - *References - Scientific Research Publishing*

Numertayasa, I. W. (2017). Application of critical discourse analysis (cda) methods to improve the ability of students understand descriptive text. *Journal of Education Technology*, *1*(1), 56–60. https://doi.org/10.23887/jet.v1i1.10085

O'Keeffe, A. (2006). Investigating Media Discourse. (p.441) https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203015704

Pan, L. (2015). Ideological positioning in news translation: A case study of evaluative resources in reports on China. *Target. International Journal of Translation Studies*, *27*(2), 215-237.

Phelan, S. (2017). Critical discourse analysis and media studies. *The Routledge Handbook of Critical Discourse Studies*.

Poole, M., & Jackson, M. (1993). Communication theory and group support systems. In L. Jessup & J. Valacich (Eds.), Group support systems: New perspectives (pp. 281–293). New York: Macmillan.

Pratiwi, A., & Refnaldi, R. (2018). Macrostructures and superstructures patterns of Jokowi's speeches. *English Language and Literature*, *7*(4).

Quyyum, A., Ali, S., & Akash, J. (2020). Language, Media and Ideology: CDA of an Animation,"The Donkey King". *International Journal of English Linguistics*, *10*(5), 366-387.

Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. The Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA). *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. (pp.87-120)

Schiffrin, D., Tannen, D., & Hamilton, H. E. (Ed.). (2001). *The handbook of discourse analysis*. Blackwell Publishers.

Shojaei, A., & Laheghi, F. (2012). A Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Ideology and Control Factors in News Translation. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies, 2*, 2535-2540.

Shuping, R. (2013). Translation as rewriting. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, *3*(18), 55-59.

St-Pierre, P. (1993). Translation as a Discourse of History. *TTR : Traduction, Terminologie, Rédaction*, *6*(1), 61. https://doi.org/10.7202/037138ar

Tahir-Gürçağlar, Ş. (2003). The translation bureau revisited: Translation as symbol. In M. Calzada-Perez (Ed.) *Apropos of ideology* (pp. 113-130). Manchester: St. Jerome.

Thompson, J. B. (1984). *Studies in the Theory of Ideology*. University of California Press.

Titscher, S., Meyer, M., Wodak, R., & Vetter, E. (2000). *Methods of Text and Discourse Analysis*. https://doi.org/10.4135/9780857024480

Toury, G. (1995). Descriptive translation studies and beyond. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Tymoczko, M. (2006). Translation: Ethics, ideology, action. *The Massachusetts Review*, *47*(3), 442-461.

Tymoczko, M. (2009). Translation, Ethics and Ideology in a Violent Globalizing World. In: Bielsa, E., Hughes, C.W. (eds) Globalization, Political Violence and Translation. Palgrave Macmillan, London. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230235410_9

Utami Hajar, O., & Laila, M. (2018). *Transitivity Analysis of "The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots" by George Pope Morris* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).

Van Dijk, T. A. (1980). *Macrostructures: An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structures in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition*. L. Erlbaum Associates.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1972). *Foundations for typologies of texts*.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1972b). On the foundations of poetics: Methodological prolegomena to a generative grammar of literary texts. *Poetics*, *2*(1), 89-123.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1993a). *Elite discourse and racism* (C. 6). Sage.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1993b). Principles of critical discourse analysis. *Discourse & society*, *4*(2), 249-283.

Van Dijk, T. A. (1995). Discourse Semantics and Ideology. *Discourse & Society*, *6*(2), 243-289. https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926595006002006

Van Dijk, T. A. (1996). Discourse, racism and ideology. *La Laguna*.

Van Dijk, T. A. (2000). 2 NEW (S) RACISM: A DISCOURSE. *Ethnic minorities and the media*, 33.

Van Dijk, T. A. (2005). Discourse analysis as ideology analysis. *Language & peace* (pp. 41-58). Routledge.

Van Dijk, T. A., & Kintsch, W. (1983). *Strategies of discourse comprehension*.

Voegelin, C. F., & Harris, Z. S. (1952). Training in anthropological linguistics. *American Anthropologist*, *54*(3), 322-327.

Wodak, R., & Busch, B. (2004). Approaches to Media Texts. J. Downing, D. McQuail, P. Schlesinger, & E. Wartella, *The SAGE Handbook of Media Studies* (pp. 105-122). SAGE Publications, Inc. https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412976077.n6

Yao, Y., & Zhuo, Y. (2018). A Multimodal Discourse Analysis of the Promotional Video of Hangzhou. *English Language Teaching*, *11*(10), 121. https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v11n10p121

Zhang, Y. (2011). Translating China : A case study of Chinese-English translation in CCTV international broadcasting.

https://www.dailysabah.com/politics/war-on-terror/helicopter-carrying-pkk-terrorists-in-iraq-owned-by-puk-members-krg

https://www.sabah.com.tr/dunya/ikbyden-pkklilari-tasiyan-helikoptere-iliskin-aciklama-kybli-grup-satin-aldi-6401551

https://www.dailysabah.com/world/africa/death-toll-climbs-to-97-as-fighting-rages-on-in-sudan

https://www.sabah.com.tr/video/dunya/sudandaki-catismalarda-can-kaybi-97ye-yukseldi-video

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65297003

https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c72q270q0zdo

https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65251204

https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/cd17x7v2mvjo

https://tass.com/world/1608205

https://www.yenisafak.com/dunya/rusyadan-almanyaya-misilleme-diplomatlar-sinir-disi-ediliyor-4525183

https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-65333983

https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c727wrqevxqo

TURNITIN REPORT

Çağdaş DEMİREL 21317211018

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%	15%	5%	5%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.bbc.com Internet Source	2%
2	www.bbc.co.uk Internet Source	1%
3	www.dailysabah.com Internet Source	1%
4	tass.com Internet Source	1%
5	www.sabah.com.tr Internet Source	1%
6	acikbilim.yok.gov.tr Internet Source	1%
7	www.hurriyet.com.tr Internet Source	1%
8	docplayer.net Internet Source	<1%
9	Submitted to Higher Education Commission Pakistan Student Paper	<1%

10	prezi.com Internet Source	<1%
11	ejurnal.undana.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
12	www.discourses.org Internet Source	<1%
13	www.researchgate.net Internet Source	<1%
14	mafiadoc.com Internet Source	<1%
15	citeseerx.ist.psu.edu Internet Source	<1%
16	pertanika.upm.edu.my Internet Source	<1%
17	www.iclc.nida.ac.th Internet Source	<1%
18	Afshan Quyyum, Sikandar Ali, Junaid Akash. "Language, Media and Ideology: CDA of an Animation, “The Donkey King”", International Journal of English Linguistics, 2020 Publication	<1%
19	Submitted to Bridgepoint Education Student Paper	<1%
20	(Hugs) Gengshen Hu. "Eco-Translatology", Springer Science and Business Media LLC,	<1%

	2020 Publication	
21	cevios.com Internet Source	<1 %
22	doi.org Internet Source	<1 %
23	www.collectionscanada.gc.ca Internet Source	<1 %
24	Submitted to Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport CAIRO Student Paper	<1 %
25	Bagha, Karim Nazari. "A Short Introduction to Semantics", Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 2011. Publication	<1 %
26	Jiayan Xiao, Qing Yang, Shiyao He. "Chapter12. Translation and re-narration of Nainai", John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2020 Publication	<1 %
27	ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
28	vdoc.pub Internet Source	<1 %
29	langped.elte.hu Internet Source	<1 %

30	westminsterresearch.wmin.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
31	Submitted to University of Newcastle Student Paper	<1 %
32	"Researching Yugoslavia and its Aftermath", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2021 Publication	<1 %
33	ruor.uottawa.ca Internet Source	<1 %
34	www.scirp.org Internet Source	<1 %
35	macrothink.org Internet Source	<1 %
36	etheses.uin-malang.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
37	onlinelibrary.wiley.com Internet Source	<1 %
38	Submitted to National University of Ireland, Maynooth Student Paper	<1 %
39	chuka.ac.ke Internet Source	<1 %
40	www.repository.unn.edu.ng Internet Source	<1 %

41	www.savap.org.pk Internet Source	<1 %
42	Submitted to University of Leeds Student Paper	<1 %
43	mail.cirrj.org Internet Source	<1 %
44	mail.mjltm.org Internet Source	<1 %
45	Submitted to Atilim University Student Paper	<1 %
46	jurnal.yayasanseriamal.id Internet Source	<1 %
47	ro.uow.edu.au Internet Source	<1 %
48	www.haber7.com Internet Source	<1 %
49	Submitted to University of Lincoln Student Paper	<1 %
50	eprints.lancs.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
51	etheses.dur.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
52	jurnal.ar-raniry.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %

53	ojs.unud.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
54	pure.hw.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
55	www.univ-bejaia.dz Internet Source	<1 %
56	Submitted to Tobb University of Economics & Technology Student Paper	<1 %
57	Submitted to University of Western Sydney Student Paper	<1 %
58	erepository.mku.ac.ke Internet Source	<1 %
59	etheses.bham.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
60	hdl.handle.net Internet Source	<1 %
61	Submitted to Universiti Putra Malaysia Student Paper	<1 %
62	apa.az Internet Source	<1 %
63	i-rep.emu.edu.tr:8080 Internet Source	<1 %
64	rozenbergquarterly.com Internet Source	

		<1%
65	scholar.najah.edu Internet Source	<1%
66	scholarspace.manoa.hawaii.edu Internet Source	<1%
67	www.ccsenet.org Internet Source	<1%
68	www.intechopen.com Internet Source	<1%
69	www.openaccess.hacettepe.edu.tr:8080 Internet Source	<1%
70	ejournal.umm.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
71	etd.hu.edu.et Internet Source	<1%
72	salahlibrary.files.wordpress.com Internet Source	<1%
73	www.sosyalarastirmalar.com Internet Source	<1%
74	Susanne M. Cadera, Anita Pavić Pintarić. "The Voices of Suspense and Their Translation in Thrillers", Brill, 2014 Publication	<1%

75	id.123dok.com Internet Source	<1 %
76	idoc.pub Internet Source	<1 %
77	psasir.upm.edu.my Internet Source	<1 %
78	publications.aston.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
79	toubkal.imist.ma Internet Source	<1 %
80	www.academypublication.com Internet Source	<1 %
81	www.ijllalw.org Internet Source	<1 %
82	www.intralinea.org Internet Source	<1 %
83	www.med-media.eu Internet Source	<1 %
84	www.yenisafak.com Internet Source	<1 %
85	Angela Kamyanets. "Evaluation in translation: a case study of Ukrainian opinion articles", Perspectives, 2019 Publication	<1 %

86	Dee Pinto. "Power relations in the Portugues translation of Alan Paton's "Life for a Life"", Language Matters, 2000 Publication	<1 %
87	Hanoi National University of Education Publication	<1 %
88	Mohammad Amin Mozaheb, Amir Ghajarieh, Salman Abazari. "Discourse analysis of texts on Iraq-Iran War: A case study of Persian to English narrations", Forum for Linguistic Studies, 2023 Publication	<1 %
89	d-scholarship.pitt.edu Internet Source	<1 %
90	docdrop.org Internet Source	<1 %
91	dspace.lboro.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
92	dspace.spbu.ru Internet Source	<1 %
93	epdf.pub Internet Source	<1 %
94	etheses.whiterose.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
95	ia800206.us.archive.org Internet Source	

		<1%
96	noandishtranslation.ir Internet Source	<1%
97	opus.bath.ac.uk Internet Source	<1%
98	repository.pgcollegeui.com:8080 Internet Source	<1%
99	repository.ub.ac.id Internet Source	<1%
100	repository.uel.ac.uk Internet Source	<1%
101	scholar.ufs.ac.za Internet Source	<1%
102	uir.unisa.ac.za Internet Source	<1%
103	westminsterresearch.westminster.ac.uk Internet Source	<1%
104	www.ablaikhan.kz Internet Source	<1%
105	www.cultusjournal.com Internet Source	<1%
106	www.degruyter.com Internet Source	<1%

107	www.deu.edu.tr Internet Source	<1 %
108	www.docme.ru Internet Source	<1 %
109	"The Handbook of Discourse Analysis", Wiley, 2005 Publication	<1 %
110	Jun Xu, Yuxiao Liang. "Negotiating intersubjectivity by interpersonal and appraisal shifts in Chinese-English government press conference interpreting", Frontiers in Psychology, 2023 Publication	<1 %
111	Tao Li, Kaibao Hu. "Reappraising Self and Others", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2021 Publication	<1 %
112	Theresa Catalano, Linda R. Waugh. "Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical Discourse Studies and Beyond", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020 Publication	<1 %
113	livrepository.liverpool.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
114	univ-bejaia.dz Internet Source	<1 %

RESUME

Name and Surname: Çağdaş Demirel

Education:

Degree	Field	University	Year
Undergraduate Degree	English Language Teaching	Gazi University	2017-2021
Master Degree	Translation Studies	Atılım University	2021-2023

Work Experience:

Workplace	Position	Year
Atılım University	English Instructor	2021- Today
Akın Foreign Language Course	English Teacer	2021-2022

Foreign Languages: English (advanced) French (pre-intermediate)

Date: 01.05.2023