

الترجمة الإعلامية كفن لترجمة الكلمة

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الملخص:

الترجمة الإعلامية هي عملية دقيقة تمتد إلى ما هو أبعد من مجرد التحويل اللغوي. يتطلب فهمًا عميقًا للسياق الثقافي والدقة والجمهور المستهدف. يستكشف هذا البحث التقنيات والاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في الحفاظ على الإخلاص للرسالة الأصلية مع تكيفها بشكل فعال مع بيئة لغوية وثقافية جديدة. يمكن أن يشمل ذلك اعتبارات مثل التعبيرات الاصطلاحية، والنبرة، والآثار الثقافية لكلمات أو عبارات محددة في سياق الوسائط، سواء كانت مكتوبة أو منطوقة أو محتوى مرئي. تمثل الترجمة الإعلامية الناجحة توازنًا معقدًا بين الدقة اللغوية والأهمية الثقافية، مما يساهم في التواصل الفعال بين الجماهير المتنوعة.

تعتمد هذه الدراسة على دور الكفاءة المهنية، والتعرف على التحيز الثقافي الذي يستخدمه الإعلاميون من خلال أخذ بعض النصوص المحددة من قناة CNN من خلال مقالتين محددتين هما؛ يزعم جيش الدفاع الإسرائيلي أنه اكتشف "أكبر نفق لحماس" في غزة، وأن مقاتلي حماس تدربوا على هجومه المميت على مرأى من الجميع وعلى بعد أقل من ميل واحد من حدود إسرائيل شديدة التحصين، ثم يقدمون الترجمة المنقحة بعيدًا عن التحيز الثقافي، ثم يلخصون النتائج الرئيسية مع الاستنتاج المناسب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: (الكفاءة المهنية، الانحياز الثقافي، الإعلام، الترجمة).

Introduction 1.1

In the interconnected world, where information flows seamlessly across borders, the role of media stands as a powerful force shaping perceptions, narratives, and cultural exchanges. Yet, as the global village expands, so does unication across diverse linguistic landscapes. the need for effective comm Enter media translation, an intricate art that goes beyond mere linguistic

conversion, aiming to preserve the rich tapestry of messages, emotions, and .(250 cultural nuances embedded in the original content (Harris

Media, encompassing a spectrum of channels including news, entertainment, and digital platforms, serves as a mirror reflecting the complexities and diversity of societies. However, for these reflections to translators become indispensable. Media transcend linguistic barriers, skilled translation is not a mechanical process but rather a nuanced craft that requires .(a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures (Hatim 80

global audiences In a world where news travels at the speed of a click and consume content in various languages, the significance of media translation cultural dialogue, promotes -becomes evident. It facilitates cross understanding, and allows narratives to resonate with authenticity. Without n, the richness of cultural perspectives would be lost, and proficient translatio .(the global conversation would be incomplete (Glotz 129

Media translation presents a myriad of challenges that extend beyond the and contextual 'linguistic domain. Idiomatic expressions, cultural references intricacies pose hurdles for translators aiming to capture the essence of the original message. The delicate task of navigating these challenges requires not only linguistic prowess but also cultural acumen and a keen awareness of the .(ng media landscape (Gonzalez 50evolvi

At its core, media translation is an art form that demands precision, creativity, and adaptability. Translators must carefully weave together words,

lly in the ensuring they retain the intended impact while resonating authentica target language. This artistry extends to maintaining the tone, style, and cultural nuances of the source material, creating a seamless bridge for .(audiences of diverse linguistic backgrounds (Hall 281

e, and shape perceptions. Media Words have the power to inform, inspir translation, when executed with finesse, transforms words into a vehicle for shared understanding. It enables global audiences to access a wealth of information, cultural expressions, and diverse viewpoints, fostering a more .(interconnected and informed world (Halliday 10

As people embark on an exploration of media translation, we will delve deeper into its nuances, challenges, and the transformative impact it has on e layers of this global communication. This research seeks to unravel th intricate art, emphasizing its vital role in shaping a world where words transcend linguistic divides, fostering a rich tapestry of shared narratives and .cultural exchange

Professional Competence 1.2

ssional competence goes beyond mere In the realm of translation, profe language proficiency. It involves a deep understanding of the cultures associated with the languages being translated. This cultural awareness is ons, crucial for accurately conveying the intended meaning, as certain expressi .(idioms, or even social norms may differ between languages (Harris 25

-Subject matter expertise is another vital aspect. Translators need to be well versed in the specific fields they work in, whether it's legal, medical,

omain. This ensures that they not only translate words technical, or any other d but also understand the context and nuances of the content. Translators must also keep abreast of industry developments and terminology. Languages changes is essential. evolve, and staying current with linguistic trends and Continuous learning, perhaps through workshops, courses, or reading industry .(publications, helps maintain this competence (Gopferich 76

Research skills play a role when encountering unfamiliar terms or concepts. A competent translator knows how to conduct thorough research to ensure accuracy in translation, especially when dealing with specialized or technical cation is the cornerstone of professional content. Effective communi competence. Translators must not only convey the literal meaning of the text but also capture the tone, style, and emotions present in the original content. ions and the ability to This requires a keen understanding of the author's intent express them appropriately in the target language. In essence, professional competence in translation is a multifaceted skill set encompassing linguistic proficiency, cultural awareness, subject matter expertise, staying updated on industry specific knowledge, strong research capabilities, and effective .(communication skills (Hall 71

Cultural Bias in Translation 1.3

Translation, the art of rendering one language into another, is a nuanced process that extends beyond linguistic proficiency. Cultural bias in translation arises when the translator's own cultural background subtly influences the

text, potentially leading to misrepresentations or interpretation of a misunderstandings. This research delves into the complexities of cultural bias in translation, exploring its manifestations and the challenges it presents .(Halliday 82)

n translation is the handling of idiomatic One of the primary challenges i expressions. These culturally specific phrases often defy direct translation, requiring the translator to navigate the delicate balance between capturing the the target language. A essence of the expression and ensuring it resonates in literal translation might lead to confusion or loss of meaning, underlining the .(importance of cultural acumen (Hatim 115

Cultural references embedded in a text present another layer of complexity. s that are deeply rooted in one culture may not Jokes, metaphors, or reference have direct equivalents in another. Translators face the arduous task of finding alternatives that convey the intended meaning without sacrificing the cultural .(Sherwood 80 & nuances inherent in the original text (Harris

Sensitivity to context is paramount in addressing cultural bias. The connotations of words and phrases can vary significantly based on cultural backgrounds. A word that carries a neutral tone in one language might evoke reactions in another. Translators must be attuned to these strong emotions or .subtleties to ensure that the contextual integrity of the message remains intact Cultural values and norms further contribute to the intricacies of translation. result in translations that inadvertently alter the Divergent societal values may r intended message. A phrase that aligns with one culture's values might be

incongruent with another's, requiring translators to delicately navigate these .(Glott 257) differences to maintain fidelity to the source text

The linguistic landscape also plays a role in cultural bias. Some languages specific pronouns and expressions, while others do not. -have gender Translators must navigate these linguistic dissimilarities with care, ensuring ted text is not only grammatically accurate but also culturally that the transla .(related language (Gopferich 53-sensitive, especially concerning gender

Mitigating cultural bias demands more than linguistic proficiency. both the source and target Translators must possess a deep understanding of cultures. This involves extensive research, immersion in cultural contexts, and an ongoing commitment to staying informed about cultural developments. It e text requires a certain finesse, a delicate dance between fidelity to the sourc .(and adaptability to the cultural nuances of the target audience (Hall 97

In essence, cultural bias in translation is an intricate tapestry woven from the threads of language, context, and societal nuances. Translators, as rs, play a pivotal role in unraveling and reweaving this linguistic ambassado tapestry with precision and cultural sensitivity. Only through a nuanced understanding of both the source and target cultures can translators cultural -successfully navigate the complexities inherent in cross communication, ensuring that the essence of the message transcends linguistic .(boundaries (Halliday 109

Research Methodology 2.1

For this study, a qualitative research design will be employed, focusing on Hamas conflict. The -es covering the Israel content analysis of two CNN article goal is to investigate and identify instances of cultural bias in the media .representations of Israel, Palestine, and Hamas

Model of Analysis 2.2

in news related In analyzing the professional competence and cultural bias Hamas conflict, the researcher will employ Holmes's Map of -to the Israel Translation Studies as the guiding model. This model was proposed by James S. Holmes, provides a comprehensive framework for understanding different tion research. By utilizing this model, the researcher aims to aspects of transla systematically explore and evaluate the translation practices involved in Hamas conflict, with a specific focus -conveying information about the Israel as. This model will assist in on professional competence and cultural bi structuring the analysis and interpreting findings within the broader context of .(translation studies (Holmes 70

Data Collection 2.3

Data will be collected from two selected CNN articles, which are widely line. The articles will be chosen based on their relevance to the accessible on Hamas conflict, ensuring diversity in topics and timeframes to capture -Israel evolving narratives. The sampling strategy will involve purposive sampling, Hamas conflict. Criteria -discuss the Israel selecting articles that specifically

for selection will include prominence, publication date, and varied perspectives within the CNN coverage

Data Analysis 2.4

A thematic content analysis approach will be employed to identify themes and patterns in language, framing, and narrative recurring themes in their construction. The analysis will focus on linguistic choices, portrayal of events, and the selection of information, with particular attention to potential cultural biases

be assessed based on linguistic accuracy, Professional competence will adhere to journalistic standards, and the framing of events. This evaluation aims to identify whether the media content demonstrates a balanced, accurate, and unbiased representation of the conflict. Cultural bias will be assessed by scrutinizing language use, framing of events, and the presence of stereotypes or stereotypes reinforced in the articles. The goal is to uncover implicit biases that may influence readers' perceptions and opinions. This study will adhere to ethical standards, respecting intellectual property rights, and ensuring the responsible use of information. The researcher will maintain objectivity throughout the analysis, avoiding personal biases that may influence interpretations

Discussion of Analysis 2.5

IDF claims it has discovered ‘biggest Hamas tunnel’ in Gaza

—CNN

the The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) on Sunday said it has uncovered “biggest Hamas tunnel” in Gaza, spanning a length of four kilometres (2.5 miles).

the tunnel, secured “a few weeks ago” but revealed to the public The IDF said Sunday, is wide enough to drive a large vehicle through, reaches up to 50 meters underground and is equipped with electricity, ventilation and communication systems

shut Erez -rael but ends 400 meters before the nowIt does not cross into Is Gazan border, according to the IDF. Erez was -Crossing on the northern Israeli .stormed during the October 7 attacks

The tunnel was a part of Hamas’ “strategic infrastructure” and would be ng to the IDF. In a video shared by the IDF, the Israeli destroyed, accordi military claimed that the tunnel was created for Hamas troop movements and .as a launching point for attacks

Footage shared by the IDF and allegedly filmed by Hamas to show the nnel shows a large vehicle driving into the tunnel and a construction of the tu makeshift railroad inside it. CNN could not independently verify the footage .or the IDF’s claims

The CNN article on the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) uncovering a Hamas herent biases that could influence reader tunnel in Gaza may carry in perception. The language choices, such as describing Erez Crossing as "stormed" during attacks, introduces a potentially dramatic and negative "e it connotation. The use of "biggest Hamas tunnel" may unintentionally frame as a threat, emphasizing a security concern rather than its strategic infrastructure. The visual bias is present in the reliance on footage allegedly filmed by Hamas, potentially impacting readers' interpretations. The sourcing might be seen as favoring one perspective, creating a primarily from the IDF potential bias towards the Israeli narrative. These elements collectively .contribute to a potential bias in framing the events

Revised Translation

IDF) reported the) In recent developments, the Israel Defense Forces discovery of a substantial tunnel in Gaza, measuring four kilometers (2.5 miles). The tunnel, secured weeks ago and disclosed to the public on Sunday, is designed for large vehicles and extends up to 50 meters underground. amenities like electricity, ventilation, and communication Equipped with a systems, the tunnel does not breach Israeli territory; it concludes 400 meters Gazan border, -closed Erez Crossing on the northern Israeli-before the now IDF identifies the tunnel as part where an incident occurred on October 7. The of Hamas' strategic infrastructure, intending to dismantle it. While a video shared by the IDF asserts the tunnel's purpose for Hamas troop movements

if the and attacks, it's essential to note that CNN could not independently verify the provided footage or the IDF's claims

“The brother of Hamas leader Yahya Sinwar, Muhammad Sinwar. The IDF did not provide any evidence to support the claim

claims to have exposed “hundreds of terror tunnel shafts throughout The Gaza Strip” and says it is operating “to locate and destroy dozens of attack tunnel routes.”

The tunnels under Gaza are used to smuggle goods from Egypt, launch rockets and ammunition caches and house Hamas attacks into Israel, store command and control centers

Some of those taken hostage in the October 7 attacks described being taken to them and being forced to march for hours

the grounds of the Last month, the Israeli military uncovered a tunnel shaft on Shifa hospital complex, the enclave’s largest medical facility. Its discovery -Al has been central to the IDF’s argument that there may be a network of tunnels below the hospital

last month, who The hospital, Gaza’s largest, was raided by Israeli force accuse Hamas of running a command center beneath it. Hamas and hospital officials say it has only been used to treat patients

Separately, a US official told CNN on Tuesday that Israel has begun flooding the area in efforts to destroy the underground some of Gaza’s tunnels with seawater

network, adding that they are “carefully testing out” the method “on a limited basis.”

If successful, flooding could be ramped up to degrade the tunnel network on a larger scale

im, Oren Liebermann and Sophie CNN’s Joshua Berlinger, Nadeem Ebrahim Tanno contributed reporting.”

The IDF's statement accusing the tunnel system as a project of Hamas leader Yahya Sinwar's brother, Muhammad Sinwar, raises concerns about evidence substantiation for this claim. transparency, as the IDF does not provide any s The repeated use of terms like "terror tunnel" may carry an inherent bias, framing the infrastructure solely in a security context. Describing the IDF's actions as "locating and destroying dozens of attack tunnel routes" sizes a militaristic perspective. The mention of the Israeli military emphasis on the Shifa hospital complex and implying a -uncovering a tunnel shaft at Al network of tunnels beneath it adds a layer of suspicion, contributing to a nt that Israel has begun flooding potential bias against Hamas. The statement on Gaza's tunnels is presented without an explicit source and includes language .like "carefully testing out," introducing an element of uncertainty

Revised Translation

nel system was In a statement on Sunday, the IDF asserted that the tunnel attributed to Muhammad Sinwar, the brother of Hamas leader Yahya Sinwar. Notably, the IDF did not provide verifiable evidence to support this claim.

The IDF contends that it has unveiled numerous tunnel shafts throughout the Gaza Strip, operating to discover and dismantle various attack tunnel routes. These tunnels, known for multiple purposes, including smuggling, launching attacks, and storage, have been a complex issue. A tunnel shaft discovered at the largest medical facility, is under debate at the Shifa hospital complex, Gaza's largest regarding its actual use. While Israeli forces accuse Hamas of running a command center beneath the hospital, Hamas and hospital officials maintain it is solely for patient treatment. Additionally, there are reports from explicit sources, suggesting Israel's attempt to flood Gaza's tunnels with seawater, presenting it as a method under consideration and emphasizing a careful approach to testing its effectiveness on a limited basis.

Hamass militants trained for their deadly attack in plain sight and less than a mile from Israel's heavily fortified border.

CNN

The footage is from the last two years, but it is chillingly prescient. In a December 2022 video, Hamas fighters can be seen flooding a training area, launching rockets and capturing pretend prisoners as they surround mock Israeli buildings.

The camp, CNN analysis shows, had just been constructed, and was very close to Erez Crossing, the pedestrian passageway between Gaza and Israel, which was breached last weekend in a bloody attack that Hamas fighters ultimately won, which killed over 1,200 people in Israel.

Another video taken more than a year ago, shows Hamas fighters practicing the same unusual assault –offs, landings and assaults with paragliders -take .loyed with lethal effect in the same Oct. 7 attackmode that Hamas dep

A CNN investigation has analysed almost two years of training and propaganda video released by Hamas and its affiliates to reveal the months of militants trained for preparations that went into last week’s attack, finding that .the onslaught in at least six sites across Gaza

Two of those sites, including the arid training site shown in the December video, were a little more than a mile from the most fortified and patrolled Of the remaining sites: one is located in .Israel border-section of the Gaza .central Gaza, and the other three in far south Gaza

Two years of satellite imagery, also reviewed by CNN, show no indication of .an offensive Israeli military action against any of the six identified sites only was there activity in the last several months at the camps, but some Not camps also absorbed surrounding farmland, converting it from agriculture to .barren area for training in the last two years, according to satellite imagery where militants –In the stunned aftermath of Hamas’ ruthless incursion abducted 150 people, overran Israeli military bases, and laid waste to towns questions are being raised about the intelligence and operational –and farms .apparatus failures by Israel’s security

The fact that Hamas trained for the attack in plain sight for at least two years raise further questions as to why Israel, home to the Middle East’s most

sophisticated military and spying operation, was unable to pick up on and stop the October 7 attack.

When CNN reached out to the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) for comment, its international spokesperson Lt. Col. Jonathan Conricus said the findings were “unimpressive.”

He added that Hamas has “had many training areas” and Israel’s military had struck many training areas over the years in the different rounds of “escalation.”

Conricus noted that Israel has not had a major escalation with Hamas in over two years, in reference to when hostilities between Israel and Hamas erupted weeks of tension in Jerusalem, where a group of in 2021. It followed Palestinian families faced eviction from their homes in East Jerusalem in favor of Jewish nationalists.

Conricus also said that Hamas may have made the facilities “look civilian.” They do not have civilian features –the sixth is a landing strip –However, five of the sites have civilian features and are nearly identical in how they are constructed and arranged. They are all surrounded by massive earthen berms, which are taller than the berms. They are nearly all –no roofs –most have –buildings in the camps. The buildings are made from cinderblocks and cement.

Some camps have gates and fences, while others have street curbs but no paved roads.

Asked about the camps, Conricus said they could not answer CNN's analysis of intelligence at the same questions "since they relate to the complex time that we are fighting a war."

“Tsiht ‘rehtegot htiw suoremun rehto seussi eb lliw detagitsevni yb eht .IDF at the end of the war,” he added

The translation of the CNN article may exhibit cultural bias through framing of certain terms and the narrative tone. The use of words like "chillingly prescient" in relation to the footage and the characterization of the "camp as being "very close to Erez Crossing" could evoke a sense of urgency, potentially influencing the reader to perceive Hamas as an impending threat, in a more menacing light. The term "ruthless incursion" carries a negative connotation, framing the actions of Hamas in an overtly critical manner. Furthermore, the description of Hamas training in "plain sight" may imply negligence on the part of Israel, contributing to a narrative that questions Israel's competence in intelligence and security matters.

The article employs language that may intensify the perceived severity of the attack, such as stating "killed over 1,200 people in the situation," potentially generating a heightened emotional response. The choice of terms like "months of preparations" and "stunned aftermath" might imply a lack of preparedness on Israel's part, subtly reinforcing a narrative of Israeli shortcomings.

Lt. Col. Jonathan Conricus's response, particularly the phrase "nothing new," might be interpreted as dismissive, potentially downplaying the

litary's past strikes significance of the findings. The mention of the Israeli mi
on training areas and the suggestion that Hamas may have made the facilities
look civilian" introduces a perspective that could be perceived as justifying "
.past actions or preemptively deflecting blame

the last two years, capturing moments that The video footage dates back to
now seem foretelling. In a December 2022 video, Hamas fighters are seen
engaging in training activities, including flooding a newly constructed area,
s around mock firing rockets, and simulating the capture of pretend prisoner
Israeli buildings. The site, as analyzed by CNN, was located near the Erez
Crossing, the pedestrian passageway between Gaza and Israel, which Hamas
fighters breached in a violent attack last weekend resulting in over 1,200
.lcasualties in Israe

Another video from over a year ago displays Hamas fighters practicing
offs, landings, and assaults using paragliders, the same method -take
employed in the October 7 attack. Through a CNN investigation spanning
militants prepared for the assault at a almost two years, it is revealed that
.minimum of six locations across Gaza

Two of these sites, including the arid training site featured in the December
-video, were slightly over a mile from the most fortified section of the Gaza
remaining sites are situated in central and far south Gaza. Israel border. The
Satellite imagery from two years showed no signs of offensive Israeli military
action against these six identified sites. Recent months saw activity in the
.ing farmland for training purposescamps, with some expanding into surround

In the aftermath of Hamas' intrusion, where militants abducted 150 people, overran Israeli military bases, and caused destruction to towns and farms, hence and questions are arising about Israel's security apparatus's intelligence operational shortcomings. The fact that Hamas trained openly for at least two years raises inquiries into why Israel, equipped with the Middle East's most sophisticated military and spying operation, couldn't detect and prevent the October 7 attack.

When approached for comment, Lt. Col. Jonathan Conricus, the international spokesperson for the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), described the findings as "nothing new." He acknowledged that Hamas has had many targeted such areas in previous rounds training areas, and Israel's military has targeted of escalation. Conricus suggested that Hamas might have made the facilities appear civilian. However, five out of the six sites, excluding a landing strip, do not lack civilian features and share similar construction and arrangement characteristics. They are surrounded by large earthen berms, taller than the buildings, mostly made from cinderblocks and cement. Some camps have gates and fences, while others have street curbs but no paved roads. Conricus added to the complex analysis of intelligence during the stated that questions related to the ongoing war would be investigated by the IDF at the war's conclusion based on the findings. Senior Hamas official Ali Baraka, the head of the Lebanon branch, said in an interview with RT Arabic following Saturday's attack that the terror organization has been preparing for the attack for two years.

Metadata analyzed by CNN indicates that Hamas conducted the trainings for months, sometimes over a year, before releasing the propaganda montages on their social media channels.

In one clip, militants are seen practicing take offs, landings and assaults with paragliders. The metadata showed it was filmed over a year ago. The shadows and position of the sun in the video also indicates that the training sessions lasted for hours, or took place on multiple days.

During the October 7 attack, paragliders took off at dawn close to two training camps geolocated by CNN that are near the Gaza border. The videos show that the same practice take off location the paragliders used had also been used to test Hamas' own homegrown drones. Metadata indicates those tests took place months before the paragliding montages took place.

Hamas terrorists are also seen in propaganda videos practicing with the type of weaponry they would use to attack on October 7. They created mock Israeli buildings and streets and are seen executing a number of different assault tactics on them.

At a training site hundreds of feet from the Erez Crossing, a wall of a building has a drawing of two palm trees and an animal figure that looks similar to the Erez Crossing battalion's insignia.

The video shows them even practicing taking prisoners and zip ties at the camp.

e last year Satellite imagery shows that the camp was constructed within th
.and a half

In three of the training camps, they even created fake Israeli tanks consisting
of what appears to be a large outer shell surrounding a truck. Fighters are seen
.practicing an attack against it, launching RPGs and other explosives

The text exhibits cultural bias through its framing, language choices, and
implicit assumptions. The repeated use of terms like "ruthless incursion" and
"militants abducted," coupled with the questioning of Israel's security "
negative portrayal of Hamas and a suggestion of apparatus, contributes to a
incompetence on the part of Israel. The cultural bias lies in the subtle
reinforcement of a narrative that positions Israel as the victim and questions
d in phrases such as the motives and capabilities of Hamas. The language use
"ruthless incursion" implies a preconceived judgment of Hamas actions, "
setting a negative tone. The term "militants abducted" might oversimplify a
complex situation, potentially overlooking the broader context of conflict and
e. By emphasizing that Hamas trained "in plain sight for at least two resistanc
years," there is an implicit suggestion that Israel should have been able to
.prevent the attack, contributing to a biased perspective

hape public opinion by The purpose of such cultural bias could be to s
presenting a narrative that aligns with certain political or ideological
viewpoints. By framing the events in a way that places responsibility on
Hamas and raises doubts about Israel's security capabilities, the article may

Palestinian conflict. This influence readers' perceptions of the Israeli seek to i bias may serve political interests or contribute to a specific narrative that .supports certain geopolitical alignments

Neutralized Translation

based Hamas -of the Lebanon Senior Hamas official Ali Baraka, head National Relations Abroad, informed RT Arabic after the Saturday attack that the organization had been preparing for it for two years. CNN's metadata analysis indicates that Hamas conducted these trainings for months, over a year, before releasing propaganda videos on their social sometimes offs, -media channels. In one video, militants are practicing paragliding take landings, and assaults, with metadata confirming it was filmed over a year -g the October 7 attack near two CNNago. Paragliders took off at dawn durin Israel border. The videos reveal that -geolocated training camps near the Gaza the paragliders' practice location was also used to test Hamas' drones months .before the paragliding montages

nda videos show Hamas militants practicing with Additionally, the propaga weapons they later used in the October 7 attack, including executing various assault tactics on mock Israeli buildings and streets. At a training site near mbling Israel's Erez Erez Crossing, imagery shows drawings on a wall rese Crossing battalion's insignia. The videos also depict the practice of taking tying their hands. Satellite imagery confirms that this camp -prisoners and zip

was constructed within the last year and a half. In three training camps, fake Israeli tanks were created, with imagery suggesting they were practicing attacks using RPGs and explosives against these mock tanks

Findings of the Study 2.5

Hamas conflict reveals -The analysis of the two CNN articles on the Israel t outcomes related to cultural bias and media representation. several significant Both articles exhibit language choices that may contribute to cultural bias, with certain terms and phrases carrying implicit connotations that can events differs between the influence readers' perceptions. The framing of articles, suggesting a nuanced portrayal influenced by the cultural context. The representation of Israel, Palestine, and Hamas may demonstrate varying degrees of bias, contributing to a nuanced understanding of the conflict

The analysis considers imbalances in coverage, potential stereotypes, and cultural stereotyping in the articles, aiming to uncover implicit biases that perpetuate stereotypes. Additionally, the evaluation of professional and adherence to journalistic standards, competence assesses the accuracy addressing any shortcomings that may impact the overall credibility of the media coverage. Understanding how cultural bias manifests in media with representations helps gauge its potential impact on public perception, with biased reporting shaping opinions

The study explores ethical considerations to ensure that the media content adheres to ethical standards. Lastly, the analysis distinguishes between the subtle or overt implicit and explicit bias, shedding light on whether biases are present in the media coverage, providing a nuanced understanding of the cultural bias present. These outcomes collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the media's role in shaping narratives around the Israel-Hamas conflict, highlighting the potential influence of cultural bias on public perception.

The key findings of the research underscore the profound impact of media in linguistically shaping and distorting the professional image of individuals. As elucidated by Van Dijk (1995), media possesses symbolic and institutionalized power and persuasive power, allowing it to exert influence over the minds of readers or viewers, albeit not directly over their actions. This influence is wielded through public and personal stories, framed through the presentation of narratives or public events within certain structures of anticipation, strategically designed to cast a specific light on social actors within the narrative in a specific light (Baker, 2005; 2006). Media play decisive roles in promoting and disseminating narratives and discourses, ranging from those that advocate for peace to others that may fuel conflicts and exert control over populations. This research emphasizes the need for critical examination of media frames to comprehend how linguistic portrayal of diverse perspectives, thereby influencing choices contribute to the p

Hamas -public perceptions of complex geopolitical issues like the Israel
(Sultan, 2021) conflict

The provided information by Zakariya Yasmin Musa, highlighting the lack of consensus on specific criteria for evaluating acceptable translations, offers insights into the challenges within the field of translation studies. When Hamas war, this underscores potential -of the Israel applied to the context complexities in assessing professional competence and cultural bias in media translations related to the conflict. The ambiguity in evaluation criteria can options of the involved impact how translations represent and shape perc
(parties (Sultan 19

As mentioned in Falih's research, the profound influence of technology, particularly social media, is highlighted as an integral aspect of learners' nal lives,reshaping their approaches to personal and professio
(Rabeea, 2020)communication

Hamas translation -This observation is crucial in the context of the Israel research, emphasizing the significance of technological platforms in influencing the dissemination and interpretation of news related to the onflict. Falih's research further underlines the impact of technology on c learners' learning approaches and information consumption, providing valuable insights into the role of social media in shaping perceptions of the in media translations. Understanding this Hamas situation as presented-Israel

technological landscape is essential for comprehending the broader context in .which news is translated and shared in the contemporary digital era

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of the selected CNN articles on the Israel-Hamas conflict underscores the nuanced interplay of cultural bias and professional competence in media representation. The examination revealed language choices, framing disparities, and potential imbalances in coverage that contribute to a complex narrative influenced by cultural contexts. The portrayal of Israel, Palestine, and Hamas exhibited varying degrees of bias, emphasizing the need for critical media literacy to discern implicit biases that may shape public perceptions. The evaluation of professional competence may shape public perceptions. The examination emphasized the importance of accurate and ethical reporting, highlighting areas where journalistic standards could be reinforced. The distinction between overt and implicit bias provided insights into the subtleties of bias expressions in media coverage. This analysis serves as a foundation for recognizing and understanding the multifaceted role of media in shaping the Israel-Hamas conflict. Moving forward, fostering media literacy and promoting ethical reporting practices are crucial for fostering a more balanced and informed public discourse on complex geopolitical issues.

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