The Impact of Ideology on News Representation by Some Channels: A Case Study of Red Sea News

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of ideology on the transmission of news by selected channels regarding developments in the Red Sea in Yemen. The analysis focuses on news coverage of escalated confrontations involving the restriction of ships linked to Israel as support for the Palestinian cause. Using the Skopos Theory, six political texts were analyzed across three news channels differing in geography and political orientation. The texts were assessed based on their relationship to political events and their geographical relevance. The study highlights how these texts, originally in Arabic, were transmitted into English, revealing significant ideological influences. Key findings show that news channels exhibit substantial manipulation, including amendments, deletions, and alterations of political texts to align with their ideological orientations.

Keywords: Skopos Theory, Red Sea, Ideology, News Representation, Translation

تأثير الأيديولوجيا على تغطية الأخبار في بعض القنوات الإخبارية:
دراسة حالة لأخبار البحر الأحمر

الملخص

تتناول هذه الدراسة تأثير الأيديولوجية على نقل الأخبار من قبل قنوات مختارة فيما يتعلق بالتطورات في البحر الأحمر في اليمن، ويركز التحليل على التغطية الإخبارية للمواجهات المتصاعدة التي تنطوي على منع مرور السفن المرتبطة بإسرائيل كدعم للقضية الفلسطينية. لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، تم استخدام نظرية الهدف (Skopos Theory) في التحليل. إذ تم اختيار عينة مكونة من ستة نصوص سياسية تناولتها ثلاث قنوات إخبارية مختلفة من حيث الموقع الجغرافي والتوجه السياسي. ولقد تم شرح هذه النصوص وتوضيح علاقتها بالأحداث السياسية وسبب تسميتها بهذه الاسماء. كما قامت هذه الدراسة باستعراض هذه النصوص من مصدرها الأصلي باللغة العربية وكيف تناقلتها تلك القنوات إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. تظهر النتائج الرئيسية أن القنوات الإخبارية تمارس قدراً كبيراً من التلاعب، بما في ذلك التعديلات والحذف والتغييرات في النصوص السياسية لتتماشى مع توجهاتها الأيديولوجية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: نظرية الهدف (Skopos Theory)، البحر الأحمر، الإيديولوجية، تغطية الأخبار، الترجمة

1. Introduction

Translation played a major role in transferring and exchanging knowledge between people and various nations, cultures and languages, since the beginning of human civilization. It is the process through which translators convey their ideas and beliefs in a certain way. Translation is affected by the translator ideology. The translator's ideology affects the process of translation and the final text produced by the translator. Ideology affects the selection of the texts, the interpretation of the meaning, selection of the lexical items to convey the ideas under the influence of the translator's ideology and the cultural adaptation of the texts to reflect certain ideas and culture. The translator's ideology plays a crucial role in shaping not only the translation itself but also its reception and impact in the target culture. Translation and ideology are linked in producing the form and content of the text in the target language. The impact of ideology is clear on cultural and political texts, as the translator may impose his beliefs, culture and political ideas in the translated text through selection of lexical items or phrases which suit the translator ideology or to have certain effect on the way that the target audience receive the translated text. The political texts are affected by the ideology and the purpose of the writers or the translators. The popular and the common political texts are the political news which are presented to the audience through news channels. News is conveyed according to ideology, political attitude, the purpose, targeted audience and the policy of the channel. The purpose of this research is to find out how the ideology of the news channel plays a role in selecting lexical items which go with its policy. Based on the ideology and policy of the channels, a sample of six political expressions are chosen to show the difference in ideological and political viewpoints between the source text and the target text regarding political expressions and how they are conveyed. The translation process is a linguistic act in which text from one language is replaced by an equivalent text from another language through different channels. Ideology is a term coined by Antoine Desttut de Tracy, a French philosopher, in 1796 to "refer to a new rationalist "science of ideas" that set out the epistemological study of concepts and the workings of the mind" (Munday, 2007, p. 196). Ideology is considered one of the main influencing factors on the translation process and product.

2. Statement of the Problem

Political translation is generally considered a difficult task that requires exceptional abilities in terms of the ability to understand the original text, previous political backgrounds, and different ideologies. In light of the escalation of events in Palestine (Gaza) and Ansar Allah (commonly known as the Houthis) group attacks for ships in relation to Israel in the Red Sea, the political scene is divided into several currents according to the different tensions; those supporting Palestine, those supporting Israel and those who are in-between (neutral) or inclined slightly towards one of the war parties. As a result, television channels began

broadcasting news and political texts based on certain ideological viewpoints on the current political situation. Many of those news and texts are translated into English or vice versa. These circumstances lead translators to change the translation process based on different viewpoints, ideas, and ideologies based on the target audience. This study examines the impact of ideologies and political differences on channels and point out the differences in the translation process for different political texts and to show how the original text is circulated in different news channels of different ideologies.

3. Significance of the Study

The current study is significant as it deals with political news of the on-going war in Gaza and how the news channels present it to the audience. It studies the effect of ideology on the translation process of political expressions from one channel to another. It also clarifies some political expressions from the source language (SL) and shows the differences in their circulation of the same political expressions in the various news channels.

4. Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to the impact of ideology on news representation, especially political texts. It is also limited to three news channels;
 1. The British Sky News channel and how it presents current political expressions related to Palestine and the Red Sea in Yemen.
2. Al-Jazeera English news channels from Qatar.
3. The Iranian Press TV satellite channel and its treatment of terminology related to Palestine and Yemen.

5. Theoretical Background

5.1. Ideology: is a set of beliefs, ideas, concepts, and opinions of the individual organized around a particular point of view in a particular speech community. According to Van-Dijk (1998, p. 2), the traditional concept of ideology "is usually associated with various notions of power and dominance". For Van-Dijk (1998, p. 2), following Marx/ Engels, "ideologies were first of all defined as the prevailing ideas of an age. According to the political economy of these philosophers, these dominant ideas were associated with those of the ruling class". The term occurred in the letter of Marx to Franz Mehring of 14 July 1893 as "'Ideology is a process accomplished by the so-called thinker, but with a false consciousness. The real motive forces impelling him remain unknown to him; otherwise, it simply would not be an ideological process" (Honderich, 1995, p. 269). Thagard (2019, p. 168) states that "Ideologies are coherent systems of concepts, values, and other representations that operate in a group of people to justify the current situation or to motivate change. These sets of values spread among individuals as the result of interactions that typically involve both verbal and nonverbal communication".

Hodge and Kress (1993) view ideology as a dynamic, socially constructed system of beliefs that is reflected in and reproduced through language and other communicative practices, influencing how individuals perceive and engage in their social realities. Hodge and Kress (1993, p. 1) consider ideology as a systematic process of opinions and ideas well-arranged to view how things should operate as it is a set of interconnected political ideas formed in a theory to get the accumulative meanings of a particular text.

5.2. Skopos Theory: a framework used in translation studies that focuses on the purpose and function of a translation. Developed by the German scholar; Hans J. Vermeer in the 1970s.The theory emphasizes that the translation process should be guided by the intended purpose or goal (skopos) of the translated text within its target situation. It recognizes that a translation is not a mere transfer of words from one language to another, but a dynamic process that involves cultural adaptation and communicative effectiveness. It advocates for a functional and holistic approach to translation, where the translator takes into account the target culture's norms, expectations, and communicative conventions. The theory emphasizes that the main factor in determining how a text should be translated is its intended purpose or function in the target culture. Reiß and Vermeer (2013, P. 89) state that "the skopos of an action takes precedence over the mode of action, i.e. the purpose determines whether, how and what is done". According to them, the skopos cannot be set unless the target audience are known and assessed to get their familiarity and the relevance of certain sets of the source text are redefined according to the purpose (skopos).The used translation strategy and methods should align with the intended function of the translated text in the target culture and the role of the translator is to interpret the source text in light of its intended purpose to select the best to fulfill the purpose in the target context. Skopos theory shifts the focus from rigid adherence to the source text to a more dynamic approach that gives priority to the function and the purpose of the translation in the target context.

5.3. Ideology and Language

There is a close relationship between the language and ideology. Language is the medium through which ideology achieves its goal and is shaped by the ideology and the ideological processes conveyed through it. According to Schäffner (2003), the topic and type of the text depend on identifying the ideological aspects in the text, and that ideology affects almost every aspect of society. Joseph (2004) argues that the influence of ideology on language as a social phenomenon cannot be overestimated. Chilton and Schäffner (1997) link politics to language claiming that they cannot be practiced without each other. According to them, ideology has an impact on the selection of appropriate language models and acceptance criteria for these models. Therefore, it can be said that language can be found in any interaction between individuals, social and political communities, or the media, which are always the product of certain ideologies and are in the service of certain ideologies. According to

Thompson (1987, p. 516) "To study ideology, it is proposed, is to study the ways in which meaning serves to sustain relations of domination. The analysis of language is thus central to the study of ideology, since language is one of the principal mediums through which meaning is mobilized in the social world". Therefore, it can be concluded that, there is a mutual influence between language and ideology.

5.4. Ideology and Translation

Translation is the rendering the text in the source language to a text in another language. According to Hatim and Manson (1990, P. 1), "Translation is a useful test case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life". The main purpose of translation is to convey the same form and content of the same text in another language. Translators are coming from different cultures and backgrounds and their cultural and ideological background affects their translation product. According to Mason (2010, p. 86), ideology is "the set of beliefs and values which inform an individual's or institutions view of the world and assist their interpretation of events, facts and other aspects of experience". Ideology is considered a basic factor that affects the translation process, particularly with regard to political contexts. This depends on the translator's choice of appropriate expressions which are able to carry the purpose of the translation in the target text and can affect society. Hatim and Mason (1997, p. 122) discussed the relation between ideology as "the translator, as processor of texts, filters the text world of the source text through his/her own world-view/ideology, with differing results". Adding that the actual practice of translation there are considerations which "are likely to be over-ridden by the circumstantial factors which govern the translation of sacred and sensitive texts" (p. 103). Therefore, the translator must choose the appropriate words because he may have a significant impact on the individual and the society.

5.5. Ideology and Politics

Ideology and politics are intrinsically interwoven. Van-Dijk (2002) argues that ideology is considered a system of beliefs and ideas that form the basis of political thinking and policy orientation. For him, ideology represents the values and principles that summarize the general vision of society and governance. Ideologies are often used to serve the political agenda to achieve political goals, and political actors assume the roles of Islamists, Arab nationalists, communists, socialists, and other groups.

Ideology may also influence the formation of political parties, their orientation, and their political approaches. According to (Piyakulchaidech, 2021, p. 33) "ideas that legitimise the interest of social groups, ruling ideas, ruling ideas which are distorted, and finally to ideas that are distorted but do not originate from the ruling class but from the social structure itself". Pérez (2003) considers that some scholars look to the negative side of defining ideology as the reflection of the ruling classes practices. According to Eagleton (1991, p. 30, cited in Pérez, 2003, p. 4), ideology is the "ideas and

beliefs which help to legitimate the interest of a ruling group or class by distortion or dissimulation". For example, a conservative political party could adopt a conservative ideology that supports the preservation of progressive change, while a left-wing political party could lean toward an ideology that supports social justice and revolutionary change. Therefore, ideology and politics coexist and greatly influence each other. The political goals are formed, directed, and implemented based on the ideas or trends represented by the particular ideology, and this issue motivates the current study to discuss this influence.

5.6. Political Text

A political text refers to any written material that deals with the subject of politics and the political texts are often classified as complex and precise language. Political text refers to the language or concepts used in the field of politics, government, and governance. It includes various phrases, terms, and ideologies which are employed to discuss and analyze political systems, policies, and institutions. Political texts play a vital role in organizing and directing political systems and form a basis for understanding rights and duties and determining the powers of different authorities. Jabali (2021, p. 83) argues that "human beings are described by prominent figures, Aristotle for instance, as political, in the sense that they form coalitions or groups; and social animals that live in groups within the limits of a state. Therefore, any kind of human society depends on interaction and mutual relationships; it depends on their ability to communicate". On the other hand, politics has something to do with power and in this regard, Chilton and Schäffner (2002, p. 5) state that "On the one hand, politics is viewed as a struggle for power, between those who seek to assert and maintain their power and those who seek to resist it". On the other hand, for Chilton (2004, p. 3), "politics is viewed as cooperation, as the practices and institutions that a society has for resolving clashes of interest over money, influence, liberty, and the like". Overall, political texts play a significant role in shaping public opinion, influencing political decisions, and driving social change. They contribute to the ongoing dialogue and debates surrounding governance, power, and societal issues.

6.7. Translating the Political Texts

Translating political texts is the process of converting texts related to political affairs from one language to another. Political translation is considered an important part of the field of translation in general, as it aims to transfer political content and communicate it between different cultures and political systems. Media sources publish the translation, identify the translators and reviewers. In order to convey the same message in the source text, translators have to take cultural and political considerations and different ideologies into account, as the message that the text seeks to express may not seem clear and understandable at first glance. Alvarez and Vidal (1996) consider translation as a political act, and the translator's decisions are affected by political factors.

6.8. Review of Previous Studies

The translation of political texts from the source language to the target language is affected by the translator ideology and the production of the political text itself has its own laws. Al-Asmar (2017) investigated the accuracy of the resulting text compared to the source text. To achieve the study's objectives, a translation test consisting of ten ideologically charged excerpts from the speeches of the US President (Donald Trump). The participants in the study consisted of 21 professional translators with at least two years' experience. Four open-ended interviews were conducted with academic professors, and quantitative and qualitative analysis of the test results was conducted. The study showed that the translators were biased regarding sensitive political items related to their culture and had conflicting political views. The translators were unable to manage ideological terms, while translating neutral terms was more faithful to the source text. Ghafur (2016) conducted a study to investigate ideological mediation in Islamic society. This study aimed to study translation mediation by a group of translators who work in various publishing agencies and perform translation for the public from English into the Kurdish language. The study included the translation of 30 media texts along with 30 source texts. The quantitative approach was used. The results of this study revealed that media translation decisions are affected by ideology, but at the level of meaning. Omar (2016) addressed the relationship between ideology, media, discourse policy, language, and translation. This study aimed to determine the ideological orientation and the influence of both the translator and favoritism on the outcome of the translation process. Critical discourse analysis and narrative theory were used within a theoretical framework for the study. Representative samples of political texts were included. The translated data were extracted from political speeches, articles, and interviews. The results of the study proved that ideology has an impact on the translation process.

Alghamdi (2014) studied the relationship between language and ideology in translated texts to explore the translator's social, cultural, and ideological influences. The data for the study consisted of two different Arabic-language translators of Noam Chomsky's English book, *Media Control*. The results of this study revealed that there are differences between the two translated versions regarding the terminology and grammatical structure in comparison to the source text. Shojaei and Laheghi (2012) conducted a critical discourse analysis (CDA) study on political ideology and the politics of factors controlling news translation. For this purpose, English articles and their Persian translation are used. The study was conducted at three levels: the word, the sentence, and the discourse. The CDA approach is used for textual translation analysis through comparing some Iranian newspaper articles with the translations associated with them. According to the results obtained from the study, one of the main factors that controlled and limited the work of the translator is the political ideology. Xiong (2004) studied the translation of political discourse from a

functional perspective between people and found that translating political discourse from the perspective of personal function is feasible. It is applicable and quite appropriate because the interpersonal function is essentially related to the interactive relationship between the different speech roles.

From the above-mentioned studies, it is clear that, there is a gap in the study of the ideological influence on the interpretation of political texts. This study is carried out to examine the textual aspects as well as manipulating the translation strategies used by translators in the process of translating political texts related to the Red Sea news in 2024.

7. Data Analysis and Discussion
7.1. Data Analysis

To achieve the objectives of the current study, the texts are presented in two sections. The first section aims to study some political texts related to the Red Sea and clarify their concepts. The second section focuses on the channels and how their ideology influences their presentation of these political expressions from the point of view of Vermeer's (1970) Skopos Theory.

7.1.1. The Impact of Ideology on News Representation by News Channels

For this study, several political expressions were extracted from the political news channels regarding the Red Sea events in 2024. After validation of the extracted political expressions, six political expressions are selected and their translation by three news channels, representing different political ideologies, are compared using Skopos theory, to show how ideology influences the translation process and translation product.

7.1.2. The Political Expressions and their Meanings

In this research, the source texts, for analysis, are six keywords addressed by three prominent news channels. This research compares these texts according to their different translations and presentation due to the differences in the ideology of these channels, the political differences, and their target audience. These political expressions are:

7.1.2.1. The Israeli Occupation: a Jewish state established on the Palestinian occupied land in 1948. It was established under the British Mandate in 1917. It deprived the Palestinian from their land, killed tens-thousands of them, stole and occupied their houses. It is established instead of the Palestinian State and committed the worst crimes and genocide against the Palestinians. '*Israeli Army*' is the army of the Israel, which is accused of killing the Palestinians and committing the crimes in Gaza during the on-going war between Hamas and the army of occupying State of Israel.

7.1.2.2. Ansar Allah: It is an armed Yemeni Islamic political movement that appeared in the late nineties in *Sa'dah* Governorate and having control

over the Yemeni Capital; Sana'a and most of the north governorates of Yemen. It is known in the media and politically as the Houthis, after the name of its founder; Mr. *Hussein Badruddin Al-Houthi*. They are referred as Ansar Allah (commonly known as the Houthis) by most of the non-governmental organizations working in Yemen. Its main goal is to establish an Islamic State, support all Muslims, liberate Quds and Palestine, and the destruction of America, as stated in their slogan (Sarkhah).

7.1.2.3. Hamas: is a neologism from the initial letters of the Arabic name of the *Islamic Resistance Movement* in Palestine (**H**arakat Al-**M**uqawamah **A**l-I**S**lamiah). It is a Palestinian political movement and resistance group, founded in 1987 by *Sheikh. Ahmed Yassin*. Its main aim is to liberate Palestine from the Israeli occupation which started in 1948 till date. Hamas is founded as an Islamic group, and also carries a political and social character. Now Hamas is ruling Gaza which is now in a war with the Israeli occupation.

7.1.2.4. Seizing the Ship: On the nineteenth of November 2023, the Ansar Allah group in Yemen seized a ship, according to them it belongs to Israel. Seizing the ship is done in support of Gaza and Palestine which is in a war with Israel and attacked by Israeli warplanes.

7.1.2.5. The American-British aggression against Yemen: In light of the recent events and the massacres and genocide that took place in Palestine, Ansar Allah (Houthis) prevented ships heading to the ports of occupied Palestine, which made America and Britain launch attacks on various Yemeni regions.

7.1.2.6. American and British warships: ships in the Red Sea in support of Israel and protect other ships heading to the ports of occupied Palestine.

7.1.3. News Channels and their orientations

7.1.3.1. Sky News Channel
Sky News is the UAE news channel and provides a 24-hour news coverage. It is operated as a joint venture with the Abu Dhabi Media Investment Corporation. Sky News is owned by the Sky group, a division of Comcast Corporation. It is affiliated to the British sky news network. The channel was launched in 1989 and is distinguished by comprehensive up-to-date news and global reach. Sky News is a strong supporter of Israeli narrative, amplifying and glorifying news about Israel while rarely covering the Palestinian narrative. Network bias is evident not only in the scope of coverage, but also in the terminology and titles used. *Sky News Channel* often avoids covering Israeli atrocities and crimes in Gaza, and when it does, it deliberately avoids mentioning Israel as the perpetrator, choosing instead to attribute such news to the unknown. The network constantly adopts the Israeli army's narrative, denying or acknowledging events based on the Israeli position, while often reporting from sources close to the Israeli

authorities and marginalizing Palestinian or Arab media. The political expressions according to the Sky News are in *Table 1*.

No.	Sky News	
	Source Text	**Target Text**
1	العدو الإسرائيلي **Al-Adaw Al-Israeli**	**Israel army**
2	أنصار الله **Ansar Allah**	**Houthi rebels**
3	حركة المقاومة (حماس) **Harakat Al-Muqawamah (Hamas)**	**Hamas terrorists**
4	الاستيلاء على السفينة **Al-Istila'a ala Al-Safinah**	**Hijacking the ship**
5	العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني **Al-Udwan Al-Ameriki Al-Biritani**	**Operation Prosperity Guardian**
6	سفن العدو الإسرائيلي **Sufun Al-Adaw Al-Israeli**	**Commercial ships**

Table 1. Sky News channel representation of the political expressions

7.1.3.2. Al Jazeera Channel

Al Jazeera is a news network launched in 1996 in Qatar. It has gained international recognition for its coverage of current prominent affairs, particularly in the Middle East. The network is headquartered in Doha, Qatar, and operates multiple channels and platforms. One of the main features of Al Jazeera is presenting news from a different angle and covering stories that are ignored by the mainstream media. This led to its reputation as a platform that promotes diverse voices. The network faced some controversy and criticism over the years. Al Jazeera is often accused of political bias and conveying specific viewpoints, especially regarding political affairs and protest movements. Some parties consider it as supporting Qatar's interests and promoting certain views and policies, especially with regard to its coverage of political events in the Middle East.

The political expressions according to Al Jazeera news channel are in *Table2*.

No.	Al Jazeera News Channel	
	Source Text	**Target Text**
1	العدو الإسرائيلي **Al-Adaw Al-Israeli**	**Israel occupation**
2	أنصار الله **Ansar Allah**	**Houthi fighting also Houthi rebels, Ansar Allah (Houthis)**
3	حركة المقاومة (حماس) **Harakat Al-Muqawamah (Hamas)**	**Hamas**
4	الاستيلاء على السفينة **Al-Istila'a ala Al-Safinah**	**Attacking ship**
5	العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني **Al-Udwan Al-Ameriki Al-Biritani**	**US coalition also US and British Forces**
6	سفن العدو الإسرائيلي **Sufun Al-Adaw Al-Israeli**	**Israel linked ship**

Table 2. Al Jazeera News channel representation of the political expressions

7.1.3.3. Press TV Channel

Press TV is an Iranian state-owned news network launched in 2007. It is operated by the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting Corporation (IRIB). Press TV aims to provide a platform for alternative views on international news and current affairs. As a state-owned network, Press TV reflects the views and policies of the Iranian government. The channel is considered as an alternative voice in the international media landscape, offering different viewpoints that may not be widely covered by other media. It should be noted that the Iranian government expresses its strong support for the Palestinian, people and Ansar Allah governments in Sana'a, Yemen; Syria, Iraq and Hizballah in Lebanon. Press TV uses this issue as an opportunity to emphasize Iran's pro-Palestine and pro-Yemen positions and denounce Israeli aggression. The political expressions according to the Press TV news channel are in *Table 3*.

No.	Press TV News Channel	
	Source Text	Target Text
1	العدو الإسرائيلي Al-Adaw Al-Israeli	Israel Zionist
2	أنصار الله Ansar Allah	Yemen Ansar Allah
3	حركة المقاومة (حماس) Harakat Al-Muqawamah (Hamas)	Hamas jihadist group
4	الاستيلاء على السفينة Al-Istila'a ala Al-Safinah	Capturing Israel ship
5	العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني Al-Udwan Al-Ameriki Al-Biritani	American and British aggression
6	سفن العدو الإسرائيلي Sufun Al-Adaw Al-Israeli	American and British warships

Table 3. Press TV News channel representation of the political expressions

To make it easy, the political expressions are presented according to the three channels in *Table 4.*

No.	Political Expression			
	Source Text	Sky News	Al Jazeera	Press TV
1	العدو الإسرائيلي Al-Adaw Al-Israeli	Israel army	Israel occupation	Israel Zionist
2	أنصار الله Ansar Allah	Houthi rebels	Houthi fighting also Houthi rebels, Ansar Allah (Houthis)	Yemen Ansar Allah
3	حركة المقاومة (حماس) Harakat Al-Muqawamah(Hamas)	Hamas terrorists	Hamas	Hamas jihadist group
4	الاستيلاء على السفينة Al-Istila'a ala Al-Safinah	Hijacking the ship	Attacking ship	Capturing Israel ship
5	العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني Al-Udwan Al-Ameriki Al-Biritani	Operation Prosperity Guardian	US coalition also US and British Forces	American and British Aggression
6	سفن العدو الإسرائيلي Sufun Al-Adaw Al-Israeli	Commercial ships	Israel linked ship	American and British warships

Table 4. The political expressions and their equivalents as represented by the news channels.

7.2. Discussion

As it is shown in the tables above, the same Arabic expression is represented by different English expressions. For the first expression ' العدو الإسرائيلي [Al-Adaw Al-Israeli]' which literary means '*The Israeli enemy*' is presented by *Sky News* as '*Israel army*'. The channel used softening of the expression as it ignored the word '*enemy*' and replaced by '*army*'. It is clear that the channel ideology in support of Israel is reflected in replacing the

word '*enemy*' which is a common expression used by most Arabic language channels as they consider Israel as a state established on the occupied land of Palestine, and it is considered as an enemy. The opposite is the case of *Press TV* channel which supports Palestinians and consider the Zionist movement is responsible for establishing what is called the State of Isael on the Palestinian land and brought the Jews to it from all parts of the world. It uses '*Israel Zionist*' with reference to the Zionist movement. It replaces the '*enemy*' by referring to the ideology of the Jews in Israel through using '*Israel Zionist'* as a representation for Arabic '*Al-Adaw Al-Israeli*'. Al Jazeera news channel takes the middle position between the targeted audience and the ideology of the channel. It uses '*Israel occupation'* as an adaptation to refer to the occupation of Palestine by the Israelis and the target audience who might be from Israel states watching the news in this channel. From the three expressions used as a translation of the same Arabic concept, the influence of ideology is clear.

The second political expression is 'انصـار الله' [Ansar Allah] which literary means 'Partisans of Allah'. Ansar Allah is the political term which is used for the Houthi movement which started in *Sa'dah*, Yemen as '*Al-Shabab Al-Mumin*' [Young Believers] and changed into 'Ansar Allah'. The political expression is represented by Sky News as 'Houthi rebels' which follows the name which was used while they were in *Sa'dah* governorate before they come to the government in Sana'a. The political expression indicates that they are a military group, following the instructions of the group founder and they do not represent an authority. They are only 'rebels' and they are not a legal political group. This reflects the ideology of the news channel which opposed the policy of Ansar Allah (Houthis) in Sana'a. As Ansar Allah group is accused to be supported by Iran and it follows it, The Iranian *Press TV* represent the expression as Yemen Ansar Allah. Ansar Allah is the political expression of the group and used in all their media. Press TV channel uses the same political expression and adds 'Yemen' to it to indicate the location of the political group. A political expression which has a religious connotation as they are considered as part of what is called '*Mihwar Al-Muqawamah*' [Axis of Resistance], which is headed by Iran against Israel, and includes '*Hizb Allah*' in Lebanon and '*Hizb Allah*' in Iraq. The Press TV channel uses '*Yemen*' to recognize it from the other groups in the '*axis of resistance*'. Al Jazeera News channel tries to use less strong expression such as '*Houthi fighting*' and in another time it uses '*Houthi rebels*' following the 'against policy' by avoiding the use of the political expression; 'Ansar Allah'. In announcing the speech of the group leader, Mr. AbdulMalik Al-Houthi, or the declaration of Ansar Allah spokesman, it uses '*Ansar Allah (Houthis)'*, because the speech and the declaration is considered as support for Palestinians in Gaza, which goes in harmony with the channel ideology.

The third political expression is 'حركة المقاومة (حماس)' (*Harakat Al-Muqawamah (Hamas)*). *Hamas* is a Palestinian group in *Gaza*. It is accused to be following the ideology of *Muslim Brotherhood Movement*, which is established in Egypt and restricted in Egypt and all Arab countries. It is not also permitted by America. The *Sky News* channel uses the political expression '*Hamas terrorists*', following the western policy in considering *Hamas* as a terrorist group. The ideology of the channel is clear in selecting the political expression to address *Hamas*. *Press TV* ideology is also clear in selecting the political expression which reflects the ideology clearly; '*Hamas jihadist group*'. According to the Iranian ideology, *Hamas* is fighting Israel and this is considered as '*jehad*'. Press TV uses '*Hamas jihadist group*' to refer to the group. Al Jazeera news channel uses the name as it is used by the group; '*Hamas*' and avoid using the common political expression which is used by supporters of *Hamas*; '*Harakat Al-Muqawamah Al-Islamiah* (Hamas)' [Islamic Resistance Movement] in order to meet the ideology of the supporters and enemies of Hamas group in Palestine.

The Fourth political expression is 'الاستيلاء على السفينة' (Al-Istila'a ala Al-Safinah). This political expression refers to Ansar Allah capturing ships, in the Red Sea, which they consider linked to Israel. Sky News channel used 'Hijacking the ship' to indicate that what happens in the Red Sea is illegal practice and the ships are civil ships which are hijacked by sea pirates. The expression reflects a meaning of illegal actions done by Ansar Allah group in the Red Sea. Selection of the expression reflects the ideology of the channel. On the other hand, Press TV uses 'Capturing Israel ship' to refer to what is done in the Red Sea as legal practice as it is capturing the ship which is illegally sailing in the Red Sea as it is belonging to the Illegitimate entity; Israel. The expression reflects the channel ideology in support of the operations in the Red Sea. Al Jazeera uses 'Attacking ship' which does not show that the channel supports the operations in the Red Sea. It describes an action happens, which is attacking ship whether they have the right to do so or not. It is only reporting news neutrally. This reflects the ideology of the channel and its position from what happens in the Red Sea.

The fifth political expression is 'العدوان الأمريكي البريطاني' (*Al-Udwan Al-Ameriki Al-Biritani*) which literary means [*American-British aggression*]. The expression refers to the American attacks on Yemen. The same political expression is represented differently by the three news channels. *Sky News* uses the expression which is used by Americans to name the coalition formed by America to face Ansar Allah operations in the Red Sea; '*Operation Prosperity Guardian*'. The use of the term reflects the western ideology toward the operations in Red Sea. On the other hand, Press TV uses '*American and British Aggression*' to refer to the American and British attacks on Yemen and avoid referring to Ansar Allah operations in the Red Sea. *Sky News* and *Press TV* reflect their ideology towards what is happening in the Red Sea clearly, through the expressions they select. *Al*

Jazeera uses '*US coalition*' or '*US and British Forces*' to show that, it is neutral in representing the coalition formed and the attackers on Yemen by '*US and British Forces*'. The same event is looked into differently according to the ideology of the news channel.

The Sixth political expression is 'سفن العدو الإسرائيلي' (*Sufun Al-Adaw Al-Israeli*) literary means [Israeli enemy ships]. The operations in the Red Sea are looked from different angles. Some people consider it an illegitimate operation and others consider them legitimate and in support of Palestinians against the Israeli massacre in Gaza. The news channels reflect this through selecting lexical expressions to carry the concepts that they want to convey to the audience. *Sky News* uses 'Commercial ships' in order to express its ideology to the audience. The ships are innocent commercial ships and the operations are carried out by sea pirates and they need to be flighted as the attacks on ships hinders the international trade. On the other hand, *Press TV* uses '*American and British warships*' to show that these ships are in war mission and attacking them is legitimate. *Al Jazeera* news channel uses '*Israel linked ship*' to show that they are representing the event as it is. It is not supporting the operations by referring to ships as '*warships*' and not using the western expression '*commercial*'. It uses '*Israeli linked ships*'.

The discussion of the political expressions used by the three news channels reflects how news channels can mandate and represent the same event in different ways to suit the ideology of the channel or the ideology of the translators. The purpose of the channel governs the selection of the linguistic expressions which are able to serve this purpose.

8. Results and Findings

This study aimed to identify the impact of ideology in representing political texts related to the Red Sea events with reference to three news channels; Sky News, Al Jazeera and Press TV. Based on the analysis of the texts and the results' interpretations, the main research findings are:

In relation to the question number 1: 'To what extent does ideology influence the different channels in conveying political terminology?', it is found that the creation of the source text and the method of presenting ideas are controlled by the ideological background of the channel. And the news is presented to the audience according to the goal and the political ideological orientation of the channel. Ideology played an important role in determining the outcome of the political translation process. Translators are very sensitive while translating terms related to their political views, and they tended to show bias sometimes through presented para-text videos supporting their orientation towards the news related to the Red Sea events. The second question of the study deals with how certain political expressions used to refer to the Red Sea events are circulated and represented in three selected news channels. The results show that the

ideologies of the channels are clear in selecting the English equivalent expressions of the same Arabic expression.

9. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that:

1. The same research may be conducted but with more data of political expressions and more news channels.
2. Translators have to be updated with ethical standards in translating news and provided with training courses on loyalty and faithfulness to the texts and avoiding the influence of their ideologies in translation.
3. Translators must be aware of their ethical responsibilities to avoid any violations of distinct interests in the source texts regardless of their news channel ideological orientation.
4. The audience has to pay attention to the ideology of the channel and how does it represent the news under the influence of its ideology.

10. Conclusion

In light of the 2024 escalation in the Red Sea, Yemeni forces affiliated with Ansar Allah (Houthis) targeted ships linked to Israel as an act of solidarity with Palestinians in Gaza, who face ongoing siege and humanitarian crises. News channels demonstrated stark ideological divides in their coverage of these events, reflecting their political orientations. The selection of political expressions and translations varied significantly, shaping the narratives presented to audiences. This study reveals how ideological bias manifests in the manipulation of political texts during translation, including alterations, deletions, and additions. These findings underscore the need for greater adherence to translation ethics and transparency to mitigate the influence of political ideologies in news dissemination.

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