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A Critical Discourse Based Analysis of the Preservation of the Ideological Aspects of Chomsky's "Imperial Ambitions" In Its Persian Translation

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Abstract

The present article is an attempt to probe into the Preservation of the Ideological Aspects of Chomsky's "Imperial Ambitions" in its Persian Translation. The researchers employed a CDA approach, with particular emphasis on the framework of Van Leeuwen (2008). In practice, they examined source text (ST) and target text (TT) to uncover the underlying ideological assumptions invisible in the texts and consequently ascertain whether or not translator's ideologies are imposed in the respected translation. a detailed contrastive/ comparative study at the micro level including explanation of lexical items was conducted to examine, describe and subsequently interpret the patterns at the macro level. Different textual features such as transformation, social actors, and representation were examined carefully concerning their positions and their elements in the paragraph, against the source text. Considering the qualitative aspect of research, the findings revealed that the translator manipulated the author's ideological aspects. CDA discursive construction of the source text indicated that considering transformational elements, addition was the most frequent strategy, the role allocation and inclusion were almost used among the elements of the social actors and the most frequent element of the representation was specification meanwhile in the translated text considering, addition as one of the transformational element was the most frequent but somehow exceeded, in the translation the exclusion was the most frequent among the discursive elements of the social actors and the most frequent element of the representation was specification with less frequency regarding the source text. The correlation of the applied discursive strategies in the source and translated text revealed a significant correlation between the source text and the translated text (0.859). So the researcher concluded that in general, the translator could reflect the authors perspective successfully based on the Vanleeuwen (2008).

Keywords: translation of the political texts, critical discourse analysis, ideology, discursive construction

Introduction

As far as the relationships between the ideologies, political attitudes, and trends in the society and translation is concerned, there has always been a need for scrutinizing and discourse analysis. Van Dijk (1997) defines Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a multidisciplinary discipline which is applicable in the analyzing texts as a form of discourse and talks in the area of humanities and social science. In other words, CDA is a mixture of several various micro- social theories and also social theories and power based Michael Foucault's definition of power (Van Dijk, 2007). CDA, is a form of discourse analysis (DA) which is aimed to explore the relationships of causality and determination between the realization forms of discourse and the existing structures, relationships and processes in the society and culture (Fairclough, 1995). However, these relations are not directly understood by determining the meaning of every individual word of the text.

The main objective of any CDA study is to find out the hidden list of political plans which is not mentioned directly in the discourse. Afterwards, the study provides the critic with a thorough description, explanation and critique of the textual strategies writers use to naturalize discourse (Fairclaugh, 2007).

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Rosenberg, 1988, stated that "ideologies are the systems that are at the basis of the socio-political cognitions of groups (p.79)". According to Thompson (1987, as cited in Wodak, 2002), the concept of ideology first appeared in late 18th century in France and was used ever since. He explains ideology as "social forms and processes within which, and by means of which, symbolic forms circulate in the Social world. In CDA, ideology is seen as an important means by which unequal power relations are established and maintains". He considers the study of ideology as one of the ways in which various symbolic forms are used to construct and convey meaning. But, it should be noticed that the study of ideology, regardless of the purpose of the study, is more than just construction and conveyance of meaning. Such study should also analyze how the constructed meaning appeals the desired or target outcome or feedback in the outside reality and how it supports to preserve relations or direct social actions.

In this article applying a comparative corpus based qualitative research method, we investigated the amount of the reflection of the ideologies of the author in its translated version. Since Chomsky is a well-known critical author whose works have always been of great importance in Iranian political context, the most permanent ideological aspects of his book "Imperial Ambitions: Conversations with Noam Chomsky on the post-9/11 world" along with its Persian translation done by Mr. Khosroushahi were selected as the source material and corpus of the study to find the answer of the following research question:

"To what extent has the ideology of Chomsky in Imperial Ambition been reflected in the Persian translation by Khosroushahi according to Leeuwen (2008) CDA model?"

The results of this study contribute to a better understanding of the notion of ideology in translation and CDA.

Review of literature

Aslani and salmani,2014 cited from Valdeón, (2007, p. 100) in translation studies, CDA has an optional role and is mainly used as an auxiliary tool to the existing methodological approaches to provide a comprehensive reflection on language and culture

According to Faircloagh (2010, pp. 10-11), "Critical Discourse Analysis is part of some form of systematic transdisciplinary analysis of relations between discourse and other elements of the social process. It includes some form of systematic analysis of texts. Also it addresses social wrongs in their discursive aspects and possible ways of righting or mitigating them."

Ideology, for CDA, is seen as an important means by which unequal power relations are established and maintained.

For Thompson (1990), the study of ideology is a study of the ways in which meaning is constructed and conveyed by symbolic forms of various kinds. This kind of study will also investigate the social contexts within which symbolic forms are employed and deployed. The investigator has an interest in determining whether such forms establish of sustain relations of domination (as cited in Wodak and Meyer, 2001). Based on number of investigations carried out, the effects of the notions such as ideology, power, dominance, hierarchy and gender were all seen as relevant to the production of meaning and interpretation in translation processes. From modern translation studies' view point under two major influencing schools of post-culturalism and functionalism, any translation is a product resulted not from the linguistic surface of the source text, but according to the target language norms and conventions, the source language text is retextualized by the translator (Karoubi, 2005).

According to Hatim and Mason (1997), translation has never been a neutral activity as appeared but also undeniably it is political in terms of either activity or product. Lefever (1992) has made the key notes on ideology in terms of translation in which a network of forms, conventions and beliefs are to shape the translator's actions. Fairclough (1995a) describes the aim of CDA as to make the ideological loading of particular ways of using language and the relations of power which underlie them more visible. In CDA, this is usually done on the basis of discourse in one language and one culture. In the case of translation, however, textual features, ideological contexts, and underlying relations of power applying both to the source text and culture and to the target text and culture. The discipline of Translation Studies has developed concepts with which it is possible to describe and explain target text profiles, the translation strategies used, the appropriateness of those strategies, the conditions under which the translator operate and the respects a text has had in its receiving culture.

Political discourse is often of relevance not only for the specific culture of the text producer, but may be intended for a wider audience as well "(Schäffner, 2004, P.117). As a result of globalization, Politics have become internationalized, and it is through translation that information exists beyond national boundaries. Nowadays, translation is a vital part of the expansion of the political discourse.

According to Schäffner (2004, p.127) political texts usually reflect Culture-Specific conditions of their production. so, their translations inform a target audience about a communicative act that had already been fulfilled in the ST community. In this case, the ST is addressed to either one or multiple target communities.

Schäffner (2004) provides a detailed description of the mistakes made in translations which have resulted in severe misunderstandings between political institutions on an international level. Therefore, the translator must have the knowledge of how to comply with cultural and political norms of the ST community as reflected in genre conventions and the cultural and political norms of the TT community.

as Joseph (2004: 347) stated "the study of language and politics is aimed at understanding the role of linguistic communication in the functioning of social units, and defining that how these social units, shape language."

Political communication between the social units may be divided in two levels: micro and macro. The micro level concerns the conflicts of interest, struggle for dominance and efforts for co-operation between individuals, genders and social groups. However, the macro level includes the power struggle or cooperation between political institutions, social groups or individuals on state level". (Chilton & Schäffner 2002, p.80)

Fairclough (1995) uses Halliday's theoretical framework like many other CDA scholars to enact "ideational", "interpersonal" and "textual" function of language. Fairclough (1995: 132) regards his approach as "critical" because it combines a Marxist theory of discourse with

linguistic methods of text analysis and by this aims to methodically discover often obscure " relationships of causality and determination between: (a) discursive practices, events and texts and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and practice ."He states that there are seven ideological properties in a text: vocabulary and metaphors, grammar, presuppositions and implications, politeness conventions, turn-taking systems. Generic structure and style.

Fairclough's (1995) analytical framework which explores the linkages between discourse, ideology and power is three dimensional frameworks. He indicates that each discursive event has three dimensions. In this regard his framework of analysis is constituted of: analysis of language texts, analysis of discourse practice (process of text production, distribution, and consumption), and analysis of discursive events as instances of sociocultural practice (Intergroup Communication: Multiple Perspectives). There is an implication here that discourse analysis should involve the two things, analysis of texture and intertextuality, and that no discourse can be understood except in relation to the larger discursive formations - orders of discourse - of which it is a part.

Based on what van Dijk states the theory of ideology and the discourse analytic approach is multidisciplinary, it is articulated within a conceptual triangle that discourse analysis, in this approach ideologies, are the basic frameworks for organization the social cognitions shared by members of social groups. Organizations or institutions, in this respect, ideologies are "both cognitive and Social "(Van Dijk, 1998, p. 18). Van Dijk defines ideology as " socially shared representations of groups " and essential properties for ideologies, in his view, whatever ideologies are, firstly, they are belief systems which do not contain the ideological Practices or social structures that are based on them, secondly, ideologies are socially shared by the members of a collectivity of social actors and, therefore, there is no such thing as " personal "or " Private " ideology. Thirdly, ideologies are fundamental or axiomatic with general and abstract nature, which organize other socially shared beliefs. Finally, ideologies are acquired gradually and changed gradually, and therefore are relatively stable. Sometimes ideologies get so widespread that they become shared by a whole community.

Wodak & Meyer stated the analytical framework for CDA of Fairclough, (2001: 125) in this way: CDA focuses upon a social problem, which has a semiosis aspect; And in CDA identity obstacles would be tackled, through analysis of : a) the network of practices, it is located within, b) concerning the relationship of semiosis to other elements within the particular practice(s) c) considering the discourse procedures which goes through Structural analysis by finding : the order of discourse, Interactional analysis, Inter discursive analysis and Linguistic and semiosis analysis. CDA also Considers whether the social order (network of practices) in a sense 'needs' the problem, whether it can identify possible ways for the past obstacles or reflect critically on the analysis.

Leeuwen (2005:8) outlined three models of interdisciplinarity: the 'centralist', the 'pluralist' and the 'integrationist'. The idea of 'discipline' is in effect narrowed down to 'skill' in the integrationist model.

Aschale (2014) discussed that the main feature which distinguishes the integrationist model from the others of van Leeuwen is its interdependent disciplines. In this way Leeuwen particularly has left much space for integration of critical discourse with other disciplines in a new way.

Theoretical Framework
In this study the choice of equivalents has been examined by Leeuwen model of critical discourse analysis. Since the main concern of the researcher was choosing the most comprehensive framework in dealing with the issues of ideology and power in discursive constructions. Since, the selected source is concerning with the political view of the ruling politicians and Chomsky as the author of the book tries to show the influence power in different dimensions, so the researcher took the Leeuwen model as the analytical framework for the current study.

Leeuwen (2008) suggested social actors which are influenced by the policies and decisions of powerful organizations which either consider or eliminate them form the centers of power. He discusses the important ways whereby social actors can be realized in discourse. In this regard, CDA is the mean to uncover the impact of power structures on the production and/or reproduction of knowledge and its effect on identity and subjectivity of the members of the community. Indeed, this is language and discourse in relation with production, reproduction, dissemination, and interpretation of knowledge in line with researchers' arrangement.

According to Leeuwen (Pages 30-34 Discourse and Practice New Tools for Critical Discourse Analysis Theo Van Leeuwen (2008)) different kinds of transformations take place in the process of recontextualisation by the writers to produce a text. Substitutions Deletions, Rearrangements and different forms of Additions let the ideologies be reconstructed in the form of a text. To introduce the participants of social practices which are known as social actors, the writers apply different strategies such as involving the participants in action as agent and patient inclusively or leave no traces of them in the representation, excluding them as the social actors and ignoring their activities by mentioning the action generally. So representations can endow social actors with either active or passive roles. Activation occurs when social actors are represented as the active, dynamic forces in an activity, passivation when they are represented as "undergoing" the activity, or as being "at the receiving end of it."

The choice between generic and specific reference is another important factor in the representation of social actors; they can be represented as classes, or as specific, identifiable individuals which are classified as Genericization and Specification. As mentioned earlier in chapter one of this research, the researcher limited herself to study the kinds of transformations, social actors and their representation as the ideological indicators which took place in the process of recontextualisation of this book and tried to trace the same procedure to find out to what extent the ideology of Chomsky in Imperial Ambition has been reflected in the Persian translation by Khosroushahi. The following table represents the applied theoretical framework of this study adopted from Leeuwen (2008)).

Table 1: Theoretical framework

	Type of strategy		Definition
Transformation	Substitutions		The indeed social actors can be either personalized or impersonalized.
	Deletions		The deletion of elements of the social practice.
	Rearrangements		Elements of the social practice,
	Additions	Repetitions	The same element may occur a number of times in the text.
		Reactions	The participants' reaction to the activities that make up the social practice.
		Purposes	They are added to activities. They are often the stuff of controversy and debate.
		Legitimations	It added reason to the representation of social practice.
		Evaluation	Add evaluations to demand of social practice.
social actors	Inclusion		Involved in action as agent and patient.
	1. Exclusion		It leaves no trace in the representation, excluding both the social actors and their activities.
	Role Allocation	Activation	Social actors are presented as active individuals.
		passivation	Social actors are the receivers of the activity.
Representation	Genericization		Social actors are represented as classes.
	Specification		Social actors are identifiable individuals.

Methodology

To achieve the purposes of the study, the researcher followed a step by step procedure as follows:

1. Read the original texts and its corresponding translation;
2. Extracted 208 most frequent words by using text analyzer online software and selected the considerable keywords and noticeable repeated terms encompassing ideological value;

a sample is presented here:

Table.2: The most frequent ideological words and phrases of the whole book adopted from text analyzer analysis

Number of words :	42660
Lexical Density :	13.6193

Number of sentences :	2843
Unfiltered word count	Occurrences
People	219
United	217
war	147
Iraq	131

3. Considering the frequent keywords together with ideological values, found the sentences within their paragraphs which contained the author's ideological values in the original text and their counterpart equivalents in the translation and prepare the corpus; Analyzed 115 sentences in their contextual paragraphs according to the framework of the study. A sample presented in table 3

Table 3: sample of the corpus adopted from the source materials along with CDA based analysis

NO.	ST	Analysis	TT	Analysis
1.	For the large majority of the population, though, lack of health care is a major issue, and it's becoming an even more serious one.	Representation: Genderecization	حتی هیچ تفاوتی نمی کند که اگر اکثریت مردم خدمات بهداشت را به مثابه یک ارزش اخلاقی ارزیابی نمایند.	Social Actor: Inclusion
2.	One component of the doctrine is that the United States has the right to carry out offensive military actions against countries we regard as a security threat because they have weapons of mass destruction.	Addition: Legitimation	یکی از اجزاء دکترین عبارت است از اینکه امریکا حق دارد عملیات نظامی دفاعی را بر علیه هر کشوری هر زمان که ما احساس کنیم خطر و تهدید امنیتی برایمان محسوب می شود انجام دهیم زیرا انها دارای سلاح های کشتار جمعی می باشند.	Transformation: Addition: Legitimation
3.	We know this because they have said so; and they prove it. But we have to be more realistic and acknowledge that, although Bush and Blair are dedicated to what the press calls "the Bush messianic mission to graft democracy onto the rest of the world." We must understand that Iraqis and others in the Middle East may not be able to rise to the heights that we have planned for them.	Social actor: Inclusion Role Allocation: Activation Representation: Specification	ما اینها را می دانیم زیرا چنین گفتند و چنان رفتار نمودند ولی بهتر است بیشتر از اینها واقع گرا باشیم و این نکته را تایید کنیم که اگر چه جورج بوش و تونی بلر هر دو به انچه که جراید ان را"ماموریت مسیحایی بوش برای پیوند زدن دموکراسی به وضعیت بقیه دنیا"می نامندسخت ایمان دارند باید به این مسأله توجه داشته باشیم که شاید عراقی ها و سایر مردمان منطقه قادر نباشند به قله های ترقی ای برسندکه ما برایشان طراحی نموده ایم.	Transformation: Legitimation Representation: Specification
4.	And the best way to do this is through propaganda. There is nothing negative about propaganda, Lasswell said. Ifs as neutral as a pump handle. You can use it for good or for evil.	Transformation: Addition: Repetition Representation: Specification	راه درست این کار همانا تبلیغات می باشد.لاس ول می گوید هیچ مسأله منفی و نادرستی نمی بایستی در مورد تبلیغات متصور گردد.خنثی بودن این کار مانند دسته تلمبه میماند.شما می توانید ان را برای مقاصد نیک و یا شیطانی استفاده کنند.	Role allocation: Passivation Representation: Specification
5.	And then he says, "It is difficult to make a convincing case for manipulation of the press when the victims proved so eager for the experience.	Role Allocation: Passivation	و سپس او می گوید،" وقتی قربانیان حادثه چنان مشتاق تجربه اند، قصه پردازی برای دستکاری جراید کار بسیار دشواری است."	Transformation: Addition: Purpose

4. Rated the data of the table and asked two raters for checking the authenticity of elements and accuracy in

categorizing the sentences. An interrater reliability analysis using the Kappa statistic was performed to determine consistency among raters." based on the Kappa measurement the interrater reliability of 0.6 was acquired which might be interpreted (Landis & Koch, 1977) as Moderate agreement which let the researcher to continue her analysis with a few modifications.

5. Transferred the 'checked data' in statistical analysis software (SPSS)
6. Analyzed the data separately with SPSS according to items followed or not followed for each ideological feature. Discussed the results and concluded findings of the research.

Data Analysis
As it is stated earlier, the researcher selected the required 115 paragraphs from the source materials of the research as the corpus of the study. In pursuit of the ideological aspects of the translated text, a detailed contrastive/ comparative study at the micro level including explanation of lexical items was conducted to examine describe and subsequently interpret the patterns at macro level. After studying the whole texts and tabulating the ideological sentences and paragraphs presented in appendices, the researcher acquired the following result.

Table 4: Leeuwen (2008) framework of main discursive elements of CDA

Transformation				social actors			Representation	
Addition	Substitution	Deletion	Rearrangement	Inclusion	Exclusion	Role Allocation	Genericization	Specification

Qualitative Results
The detailed analyses of the findings related to each strategy are presented as follows:

Additional transformation
Sometimes elements of the social practice can also be added to the decontextualized social practice. Such as Repetitions, Reactions, Purposes, Legitimations and Evaluation. in this part a few example would be presented.

• **Decontextualizing social practice by using repetition**
In the United States people don't die laughing. People are afraid of everything. Take the issue of crime. The crime rate in the United States is comparable to that of other industrial societies. (Paragraph 2, page 30)

در امریکا مردم از خنده روده روده بر نمی شوند. انها از هر چیزی می ترسند. نگاهی بیندازیم به موضوع جنایت. نرخ جنایت در امریکا قابل مقایسه است با سایر جوامع صنعتی دنیا، که در انتهای جدول قرار می گیرد،البته که بهشت برین نیست.

In the example which is extracted from the ST, there are words (people, crime) which are happened a number of times in the sentences. On the other hand, strategies used in the related translation are different. These strategies are Transformation: Addition: Purpose, Evaluation. In the translation made by khosroshahi, a sentence had been added that can pose different effects on the Persian target readers with different cultural and ideological background from the English. Indeed, through the process of addition, Khosroshahi had provided more information than the original. Such additions in TT had not been only applied for the purpose of overcoming the differences between the source and target language systems, but they were ideologically included in order to increase emotions and consequently maximize the values of the author's voice and words.
Such additions in TT had not been only applied for the purpose of overcoming the differences between the source and target language systems, but they were ideologically included in order to increase emotions and consequently maximize the values of the author's voice and words.

• **Decontextualizing social practice by using Reaction**
it happens when the participants react to the activities that make up the social practice. For instance:
The idea that we should feel sympathy and solidarity that we should care whether the disabled widow across town is able to eat, has to be driven from our minds. (Paragraph 2, *page25)*

فکری که ما می بایستی احساس همبستگی و همدردی نشان بدهیم که بیوه زنان سراسر کشور قادر خواهند بود لقمه نانی را برای سد جوع به دست اورند.

In the above example, showing sympathy and solidary is a kind of reaction toward an activity. Here, there is a difference in transformation between ST and TT. It was vividly realized that in translation in contrast to St, different strategy is used. The strategy that had been used in the translation that had been rendered by Khosroushahi, were the use of legitimation.

• **Decontextualizing social practice by using Purposes**
are elements which are added to activities. They are often the stuff of controversy and debate. Consider the following example:
Everyone should forgive Iraq's debt, because it's what's known as "odious debt."(Paragraph 1, page 161)

همه باید بدهی های عراق را ببخشند زیرا انها به عنوان " بدهی کراهت اور" شناخته شده است.

According to Leeuwen (2008) the purposes of the same social practice may be constructed differently in different recontextualization of the same practice. Purposes, then, are not intrinsic parts of activities or activity sequences, at least not in ways that can be known explicitly. They are added to activities and activity sequences in discourse.

• **Decontextualizing social practice by using Legitimation**
happens when recontextualizations adds the "why" to the representations of social practices, that is, they add legitimations or reasons to the representation of social practice.
Example: If Iraq were somewhere in central Africa, it wouldn't be chosen as a test case for the new doctrine of force, though this doesn't account for the specific timing of the current Iraq operation, because control over Middle East oil is a constant concern.

ØØترجمه:
In the corresponding translation the whole paragraph had been deleted by the translator. In this example a great deal of information of the ST had been deleted from the TT.

• **Decontextualizing social practice by using Evaluation**
it occurs when recontextualizations add judgment to the

elements of social practice, or to social practices (or parts of them) as a whole. In themselves, such judgments are not legitimations, and they may appear in texts without being further legitimized. For instance:

One of the first acts in the conquest of Falluja was to take over the general hospital, which was a major war crime. (Page 122)

فتح بیمارستان اصلی شهر فلوجا جزء اولین اقدامات لشکریان امریکایی بود که یک جنایت جنگی مهم محسوب می شود.

As the above example indicates, the act of taking over the hospital had been considered as a major war crime by the author and this is a kind of evaluation. And in its translation the same strategy was applied by the translator.

Substitution

The included social actors can be either personalized or impersonalized. Here is an example to elaborate the concept of substitution:

Propaganda can be either explicit or silent. (page 101)

شیوه تبلیغات یا با سر و صداست یا با سکوت.

Deletions

Social actors may be included or excluded to adjust specific purpose with regard to the intended readers. It means the deletion of elements of the social practice.

The following example introduces a kind of deletion where the intended social actors are deleted.

One of the standard arguments for going to war these days is to "maintain credibility."(Paragraph 1, Page54)

این روزها یکی از معیارهای مباحث استاندارد برای به جنگ رفتن "کسب اعتبار "است.

Rearrangements

Elements of the social practice, insofar as they have a necessary order, may be rearranged, scattered through the text in various ways.

We will bring to the "coalition" our experience of centuries of brutalizing and murdering foreign people.

سهم ما به این شراکت و همکاری عبارت ازتجارت چندین ساله و قرن های باشد. ما در کشتار و درد منشی مردم جهان می

Social Actors

Social actors could be explored in the following groups: Inclusion, Exclusion, and Role Allocation.

- Inclusion occurs when the social actors were involved in action as agent and patient, it could be specific or generic with the Cultural categorization or Biological categorization. It may aim Individuals or Group Homogenization and differentiation.

The following example shows how social actors involved in action as agent and

Patient:

And by about five to one, in Western-run polls, Iraqis say the country is under occupation.

در حدود 5 به 1 مردم عراق معتقدند که کشورشان زیر سلطه اشغالگران است.

- Exclusion leaves no trace in the representation, excluding both the social actors and their activities. As mentioned in chapter 2, some exclusion leaves no traces in the representation, excluding both the social actors and their activities. Such radical exclusion can play a role in a critical comparison of different representations of the same social practice, but not in an analysis of a single text, for the simple reason that it

leaves no traces behind. Some of the exclusions may be "innocent," details which readers are assumed to know already, or which are deemed irrelevant to them.

For instance: It makes perfect sense that the public relations industry developed in the more democratic societies. (Paragraph 2, Page 22)

اکنون به درستی می توان به این مفهوم پی برد که صنعت روابط عمومی بیشتر در جوامع دموتراتیک پا میگیرد.

In this example the same strategy had been used in both TT and St, which is the Exclusion.

- Role allocation is the role that social actors are given to play in representation. There are two kind of representation: activation and passivation. Activation occurs when social actors are represented as the active, dynamic forces in an activity, passivation when they are represented as "undergoing" the activity, or as being "at the receiving end of it. Following is an example of activation that clarifies the point:

The line of the soldiers who carried out atrocities in Iraq is that the Iraqis did it to us, so we're going to do it to them. (Paragraph 1, Page165)

آن دسته نظامیانی که در عراق دست به تخریب و کشتار می زنند بر آنند که عراقی ها قبلا بر ما جفا کرده اند و حالا این ماییم که داریم تلافی می کنیم.

An example of passivation as the role allocation:

The protests came only after years and years of war. By then, hundreds of thousands of people had been killed and much of Vietnam had been destroyed. (Paragraph 1, Page41)

اعتراضات و تظاهرات سالها پشت سر سالها طول کشید، تا علنی و همگانی شد.سپس، صدها هزار نفر کشته شدند و بخش های عمده ویتنام منهدم گردید.

As the above example shows, the role of the social actors is passive. In fact, social actors are the receiver of the activity. In its translation although the translator kept the same strategy, but there is a change in meaning because the word War had been deleted.

Representation

representation divided into Genericization and Specification.

- **Genericization** states that social actors are represented as classes. For instance:

Let's restrict ourselves to those groups and individuals officially regarded as terrorists or subnational terrorists such as Al Qaeda or Hamas. (Paragraph 1, Page 70)

بهتر است متمرکز بشویم روی ان دسته و کسانی که رسما به عنوان تروریست و یا زیر مجموعه ملی تروریست ها به حساب می ایند،مانند القاعده و یا حماس.

In this case translator adopted generecization but there is a trace of ideology because he added the word ملی{/melli/: equal to national}to the translation. So again it was found that the translator has added some further information to TT, in order to make his translation more understandable for making his translation cohesive and accordingly impressive to the readers especially when it is not necessary.

- **Specification** states that social actors are identifiable individuals.

Andrey Gromyko and other Soviet leaders discussing how they have to intervene to protect democracy from the forces of fascism, which are everywhere. (Page 25)

متوجه کسانی مثل " آندره گرومیکو" و سایر رهبران شوروی می شوید

که چگونه درباره روشهای محافظت دموکراسی از دست نیروهای فاشیزم، که در همه جا سایه گسترده بودند، به گفتگو می پرداختند.

In both Examples extracted from ST and TT, the same strategy had been used. Both the author and the translator regarded the social actors as identifiable individuals.

Quantitative Results

Leeuwen (2008) framework in dealing with the issues of ideology and power in discursive constructions consists of main elements such as Transformation, social actors, and Representation and their related strategies that are applied consciously or unconsciously in the source and the translated text.

Table 5: Leeuwen CDA discursive construction of the ST and its counterpart TT

CDA applied strategies		ST		TT	
		frequency	Percentage	frequency	Percentage
Transformation	Additions	39	24.53	47	31.97
	Substitutions	6	3.77	2	1.36
	Deletions	0	0.00	9	6.12
	Rearrangements	0	0.00	1	0.68
Social Actors	Inclusion	25	15.72	12	8.16
	Exclusion	23	14.47	26	17.69
	Role Allocation	26	16.35	23	15.65
Representation	Genericization	18	11.32	8	5.44
	Specification	22	13.84	19	12.93
	Total	159	100.00	147	100.00

The above table indicates that the translator manipulated the discursive devices in his translation when the social actors were more active in the source text and his way of representation is also different from the author considering the frequency in table 5.

Table 6: Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ST	9	.00	39.00	17.66	13.16
TT	9	1.00	47.00	16.33	14.44
Valid N (listwise)	9				

As table 6. indicates that there are some differences between the types of discursive strategies that the main author and his translator applied.

the last step in this research was finding out whether the translator could reflect the ideology of Chomsky in his translation. So the researchers decided to measure the correlation of the applied discursive strategies which proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008). The results indicated that in general, there is a significant correlation between the source text and the translated text. So the researcher concluded that the translator could reflect the authors perspective successfully based on the Vanleeuwen (2008).

Table 7: Correlations of the applied discursive strategies in ST and TT

		ST	TT
ST	Pearson Correlation	1	.859[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	9	9
TT	Pearson Correlation	.859[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	9	9
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Results and Discussion

According to Hodge and Kress (1996) ideology is a systematic body of ideas organized from a particular point of view. In other words, ideology involves a systematically organized presentation of reality. If a systematic theory of an ideology is guiding the linguistic elements to be used in a text, then a systematic use of linguistic forms to be evident in the text will be expected. According to Fairclough (2001, p.120), basically there is often a number of choices of grammatical devices available when the text producer wishes to represent its product as real or imaginary. The translation of politically motivated text is a difficult and to some extent complex task. Therefore, any translational solution made by the translator in the production of the target text creates the potential effects on the ideology of the text receiver and might result in the problematic and subjective interpretation of a certain event. When analyzing our data, in the close reading and investigating of the English source text and its Persian translation, a number of syntactic changes were discovered. However, the mentioned micro level analysis provided the reader with much more evidence of certain amount of transformation as indicative of translation strategies employed in the production of the target text. By comparing Imperial Ambitions as the source text and its Persian translation, we noticed that the target text did not mirror the source text. The most obvious reason could be that the source text producer and the translator belong to two different linguistic and cultural communities, each holding its own assumptions, world view, beliefs and discursive socio textual practices, Therefore, assuming an equivalent impact on the source and receiving cultures by the respective source and target texts, in such a situation, does not seem to be a reasonable expectation, since alternative world view and discursive backgrounds lead to the creation of divergent discourses and texts, and the results of these, in turn, lead to two distinct ideologies.

Although the finding of this research proved that the translator could successfully reflect the authors' ideology, the researchers found that some translation solutions have been preferred, highlighted, focused upon and made explicit by Mr. Khosroushahi" as the translator. we found that he had provided some evidence of conscious or unconscious manipulation in the production of his translation (TT) and did not attempt to create exactly the same reflection of Chomsky's ideological stands under certain control of ideology as the original. From the point of view of critical discourse analysis, such translation

strategies made by the translators are not arbitrary, but are quite motivated by their underlying ideologies which consequently have obvious functions in the management of the minds of the target readers. CDA provides translators with a theoretical body of knowledge as a good means to analyze texts at all levels in order to unveil the enigmatic ideological instances and language manipulation involved in translation practice. This comparative analysis helps translation students to recognize texts in connection with all kinds of textual and extra textual constrains like ideology, cultural and historical background and power.

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