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requirements for the degree of M.A in translation**

**A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Novel of “the Gadfly
“and Its Translations from English to Persian on the
Bases of Fairclough’s Model**

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*In The Name of God,
The Compassionate, the Merciful*

*This thesis is dedicated to my parents
for their love, endless support
and encouragement.*

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Abstract

Among factors that might manipulate translators mind while producing a text is the notion of ideology transmission through text or talk. Adopting Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) with particular emphasis on the framework of Fairclough (1989), the present investigation was an attempt to shed light on the relationship between language and ideology involved in translation in general, and more specifically, to uncover the underlying ideological assumptions invisible in texts, both source text (ST) and target text (TT), and consequently ascertain whether or not translators ideologies are imposed in their translations. The corpus consisted of the full text of the source text and two different Persian translations of the book "the Gadfly" by Voynich. In this investigation, a detailed contrastive/comparative study at the micro-level included explanation of lexical items and grammatical choices conducted to examine, describe and subsequently interpret the patterns at the macro level in English source text and its Persian translated versions. The findings of the study show that many distortions or transformations between the original and the two translated versions were not only arbitrary but also ideologically encoded in texts, with specific purposes and functions.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDA: CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

MR: MEMBERS RESOURCES

SL: SOURCE LANGUAGE

ST: SOURCE TEXT

TL: TARGET LANGUAGE

TS: TRANSLATION STUDIES

TT: TARGET TEXT

CHAPTER I

Background and Purpose

Introduction

Translation studies are the new academic disciplines related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. Years ago, translating a text was supposed to be only rewriting a text by replacing linguistic codes from one language into another. But under the influence of post-structuralism and functionalism, the focus of attention shifted to the issue of translator's agency and subjectivity. This subjectivity and influence of the translator, as Alvarez and Vidal (1998) claimed, will result in realizing the importance of the ideology underlying a translation. They argued that behind every one of the translator's selection, as what to add, what to leave out, which words to choose and how to place them, there is a voluntary act that reveals his history and the socio-political milieu that surrounds him; in other words, his own culture and ideology.

According to Harvey (2000) recent interdisciplinary research has involved combining linguistic methods of analysis of literature with a cultural theory and enabling study of the social and ideological environment that conditions the exchange.

According to Pym (1992) by considering translation as an act of intercultural communication that has been conditioned by the social context, there is the rise of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) that has influenced not only the branch of applied linguistics, but it has also found its way to Translation Studies (TS).

According to Fairclough (1989, p.109) “CDA sees language in a dialectic relationship with social reality”. The usage of text-linguistic elements reflects the text producer’s intentions and membership to a particular ideology which, in its turn, may create unequal power relations between the participants of the communicative event. Thus the main aim of CDA within TS is to disclose the underlying and often implicit ideological and power relations in spoken and written discourse.

According to Reiss (2000, p.38) “the integration of CDA into translation studies (TS) has brought the concept of translation into another dimension”. The act of translation is rooted in a particular social context and the translator’s interpretation (understanding) of the source text (ST) and the choices made in the production of the target text (TT) are based on the translator’s socio-cultural background, linguistic background and experience with other texts and discourses. This may result in the fact that translators embed their own world views and ideologies in translations

either unconsciously or deliberately according to their own assumptions or the requirements stated in the translation brief.

According to VanDijk (1997) Critical Discourse Analysis has been mainly applied to political texts in one language and one culture with an aim to analyze the underlying power and ideological struggle created by the text producers. Political discourse originates from the historical and cultural development of a particular community and involves power and ideological struggle that is expressed through linguistic means. In TS, certain aspects of CDA have been applied to analyze the ideological motivations behind translators' text-linguistic choices in the TT and the translator's role in the interpretation process of the intended meaning of the ST and the production of a new TT.

For researchers wanting to take up critical discourse analysis (CDA) as an analytical tool, Fairclough's (1989) model may be considered as the cornerstone of the entire field of CDA, because he was the first to create a theoretical framework, which provided guidelines for future CDA research. His model is based on the assumption that language is an irreducible part of social life. The dialectic relation between language and social reality is realized through social events (texts), social practices (orders of discourse) and social structures (languages) (Fairclough, 2003). Fairclough's (1989)

model describes the process and the end-products of meaning-making, i.e. it is a description of a cognitive process on how people invest and interpret meanings in texts within a variety of social contexts. In sum, texts have causal effects upon and contribute to changes in people, actions, social relations and the material world.

Fairclough (1989) attempted to uncover ideological and power patterns in texts. Furthermore, he is the only CDA scholar who defines the relationship between power and language. Fairclough's (1989) early work provided a step by step approach that he called a guide not a blueprint. In response to calls for a more explicit theoretical justification, Fairclough (1999) attempted to theoretically ground CDA and to spell out its underpinning theories explicitly and systematically.

The main objectivity of this study was to shed some light on much neglected area of the role of translation, power and politics of translation as the central issues in translation studies. This study was an attempt towards submitting a critical investigation in translation studies.

Statement of the Problems

Ideological nuances have always been of much importance in translation. Translation may face vocabulary or structure that if translated

properly will contradict the biases of dominant authority. This problem is mostly rooted in the interplay between language and its social context.

Translators make use of linguistic properties in every discourse event; they exert different linguistic features to the reader of the message in hidden statements. They use their own ideology according to the ruling authority and it varies according to different periods of time and different government authorities.

As a result, translators leave out some parts of the story, add some extra information to it, exaggerate some parts of the story or underestimate some other parts and choose different equivalents for specific parts in order to make it compatible with their strategies. Thus in this study the analysis of a text and its translations have moved away from focusing on the whatness of the text at the level of description towards howness and whyness of the text at the level of interpretation and explanation.

Research Questions

1. How frequent are the strategies in Fairclough's CDA model applied in the translations of the novel of 'The Gadfly'?

2. What do the frequencies of translation strategies according to the Fairclough's model applied in the translations of the novel of "The Gadfly" mean?

Definitions of the Key Terms

- **Critical discourse analysis (CDA):**

According to Fairclough (1989, p. 109) the aim of CDA is "to explore the relationships of determination between discursive practices, events, texts, wider social and cultural structures, relations and process." On the basis of (Fairclough, 1989) text analysis is just one part of discourse analysis.

- **Ideology:**

According to Rosenberg (1988, p.79) "ideologies are the systems that are at the basis of the socio-political cognitions of groups". Thus ideologies organize social group attitudes of schematically organized general opinions about relevant social issues, such as affirmative action. Depending on its position, each group will select from the general cultural repertoire of social norms and values that optimally realize its goals and interests and will use these values as building blocks for its group ideologies.

- **Values of vocabulary and grammatical structures:**

Expressive values:

According to Fairclough (1989, p. 112), “expressive values are to do with subjects and social identities”.

Expressive values of words:

- Ideologically contrastive classification schemes:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.119)” a speaker expresses evaluations through drawing on classification schemes which are in part systems of evaluation, and there are ideologically contrastive schemes embodying different values in different discourse types”.

Expressive values of grammatical features:

- Logical connectors:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.131)” logical connectors can cue the ideological assumptions”.

Experiential values:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.112),” experiential values are to do with contents, knowledge and beliefs”.

Experiential values of words:

- Overwording:

According to Fairclough(1989,p.115), "overwording is an unusually high degree of wording, often involving many words which are near synonyms and shows preoccupation with some aspect of reality that is a focus of ideological struggle".

- Hyponymy:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.116) "hyponymy is the case where the meaning of one word is included within the meaning of another word".

- Antonymy:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.116),” antonymy is the meaning incompatibility; the meaning of one word is incompatible with the meaning of another”.

- Synonymy

According to Fairclough (1989, p.116),” Synonymy is the case where words have the same meaning". It is difficult to find many instances of absolute synonyms, so in reality one is looking for relations of near synonymy between words.

Experiential values of grammatical features:

- Negative sentences:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.125) "negation obviously has experiential value; it is the basic way of distinguishing what is not the case in reality from what is the case".

Relational values:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.112), "relational value is to do with relations and social relationships".

Relational values of words:

- Euphemistic expressions:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.117), "euphemism is a word which is substituted for a more conventional or familiar one as a way of avoiding negative values".

- Formal words:

According to Fairclough (1989, p.65), "formality is a common property in many societies of practices and discourses of high social prestige and restricted access. It is a contributory factor in keeping access