



Contrastive Analysis of Political News Headlines Translation According to Berman's Deformative Forces

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Abstract

The present research aimed at investigating the deformation of political news headlines translation between English and Persian News Agencies based on Berman's deformative system. For this purpose, 100 news headlines in English were selected from BBC, Reuters, Associated Press, France, France 24, Financial Times, Business Times, New York Times, Politico, Guardian, CNN, Bloomberg, Middle East Eye, Euronews and Foreign Policy. The translations of the same news were selected from prominent Persian news agencies such as Fars, ISNA, IRNA, ILNA, Tasnim, Tabnak and Ghatreh. The headlines were selected from the 2015 archives of these news agencies. They were extracted, tabulated and compared to their Persian equivalents. The comparison was performed based on the 12 deformative forces of Berman's (2000) model. Subsequently, in order to have a comprehensive view, a Chi-square test was run to see whether the frequencies of deformative strategies used were statistically meaningful. The results revealed that news headlines do undergo deformation in translation. Rationalization, expansion, destruction of linguistic patterning, qualitative impoverishment and quantitative impoverishment turned out to be the most dominant deformative forces. The frequencies of the rest of the tendencies were statistically significant. The study has implications for translators, researchers and translator trainers.

Keywords: Deformative Tendency, News Headline, Source Text, Target Text, Translation

INTRODUCTION

It is commonly believed that texts undergo deviations in translation. According to Newmark (1988), these deviations are both linguistic and cultural. [2] The inevitability and necessity of deviation might be explained by a linguistic fact put forward by Nida (1975) that "no two languages

exhibit identical systems of organizing symbols into meaningful expressions" (p. 27).[3] Due to these inherent structural idiosyncrasies among language that in line with Nida it safe to assume that "no translation in a receptor language can be the exact equivalent of the model in the source language". One can draw the corollary that all types of translation involve loss, addition and skewing of information. Berman (2000) pointed

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out that any translation is the 'trial of foreign'. i.e., its full establishment in target language is relative and consequently, "the translator is never free of deformation." [1] Therefore, any text consciously or unconsciously experiences manipulations by translator; manipulations which cause distortions relevant to all linguistic levels. More clearly, on any piece of translation a series of distortive forces are exerted. Such potentially destructive powers are always in ambush against texts.

To give more details, the supposedly destructive tendencies expressed by Berman's model may be operationalized by translator himself based on factors like ideology, the sense of free translation, simplification and negligence, or may be put in action due to problems of equivalence, untranslatability, the existence of culture-bound items etc. Berman system is not ideological but linguistic and is comprised of twelve forces which are included in his famous deformative system. These forces, according to Berman prevent any text to be mirrored in target text language.

News headlines due to their stylistic and rhetorical language are always the first part of the news, and first thing in the news which get the eyes of the readers (Cruz, 1997; Dor, 2003). [4, 5] As such, consciously or unconsciously such items undergo misrepresentation in translation. That is to say, translators deform them either ideologically or unintentionally. Therefore, this causes the headline to be deviated from its own rail and its message manipulated. According to Berman (2000), the source text cannot have a prosperous life in the territory of target text. i.e., its form and content undergo unwanted changes which are termed by Berman as deformations.[1] However, as far as deformative strategies are concerned, translation of news, especially news headlines has not received attention it deserved. Therefore this study pursued the critical investigation of news translation of political news headlines from the perspective of Berman deconstructive system from English to Persian.

The Berman (2000) deformative system falls within the area of translation criticism.[1] The deformative system itself is part of what he called negative analysis in which the translated discourses are investigated, questioned and scrutinized in comparison to their sources. According to Taqiyeh (2005) translation criticism questions many different aspects of texts critically.[6] So, it is of interest to know the reason behind the criticizing of translations. Newmark (1988) noted that "translation criticism is an essential link between translation theory and its practice; it is also an enjoyable and instructive exercise, particularly if you are criticizing someone else's translation or, even better, two or more translations of the same text" (p. 184).[2] Newmark added that translation criticism is a basic element in translation related affairs, because it shows a translator competence, helps to improve his knowledge and helps him to revise his views regarding translation. [2]

Berman (2009) asserted that translation criticism is not just finding faults with the translations.[7] The creation of such misunderstanding lies outside the translation activity and in the dual nature of any critical act. He contended that negativity is never removed from translation criticism. But a lion share of translation criticism like other types of criticism is concerned with positive aspects of translation or any other act which undergoes criticism. According to Berman, "Criticism is in essence positive, whether it is operating in the area of linguistic production, in the domain of art in general, or in other aspects of human existence. Not only is criticism something positive, but this positive aspect is its truth: purely negative criticism is not real criticism" (p. 2). [7]

Harsanto (2014) noted that criticism of translation is unlike review of translation.[8] Harsanto suggested that review of translation conducts some comments on new translation, description, and evaluation as to whether they are worth reading or buying or not. On the other hand, criticism conducts analysis in detail, evaluate old and new translations. Besides, Harsanto alleged that translation criticism should not be a mere identifica-

tion of errors, judgment of some translated texts as good, bad and faithful.

However, translation criticism goes beyond linguistic consideration to reach areas in which translation is related to power, identity, race, etc. in which the purposes of translation are framed. That is to say, the translation, as far as affected by any of the mentioned factors, is somehow deformed accordingly.

Hatim and Munday (2004) believed that through discourse the attitudes are expressed towards areas of socio-cultural practice and via texts and genres, writers and translators adopt a position, or a particular attitude towards race or gender. [9] They believe that the pieces of discourse which are produced have the mission of an entire social institutions and social communities. The same communities and institutions exploit power and by applying power, ideology shows itself and starts its role playing in building reality. As Hatim and Munday argued that practices of subjection/subjectification implicit in the colonial enterprises are not operated only in the mechanics of imperial states, but they are examined in the areas of philosophy, history, anthropology, philology, linguistics and literary interpretation.[9]

Hatim and Munday (2004) believes that “in translation or its assessment, power is used to include or exclude a particular kind of reader, a certain system of values, a set of beliefs or an entire culture” (p. 93). [9] Further, they claimed that in power terms; however there is some exclusion of a reader, an author or a translator. Therefore Berman presented his theory and the deformation system.

Berman (2000) pointed out that any translation is the “trial of foreign”. [1] Expanding this notion, it is perceived that the source text is going to be established in the integrity in the target language. But, as it has been put forward by Berman this is just a *trial*, that is to say, its full establishment is relative. Moreover, what has been produced by the author authentically is not reproduced thoroughly by the translator. Berman states that “the translator is never free of deforming

forces: the ethnocentric structure of every culture and language as well as long tradition of such an approach has made them inherent to every translation” (p. 185). [1] Therefore, in line with Berman deconstructive system and Kramina (2004), any text, consciously or unconsciously undergoes manipulations. [10] According to Berman, texts are so bound to their language that the translating act inevitably becomes a manipulation of signifiers, where two languages enter into various forms of collision and somehow couple. [1] More clearly, on any piece of translation a series of distortive forces (Berman), are exerted. Such potentially destructive powers are always in ambush against texts. The system which Berman introduced, though, was considered for literary texts and translations, has been applied and used across different genres. [1]

Venuti (2012) proposed that the system of textual deformation is a system which operates in every translation and prevents it from being a “trial of foreign”. [11] Venuti called this the analytic of translation: a negative analytic and a positive analytic. The former is a detailed analysis of the deforming system which present as a series of tendencies or forces that cause translation to deviate from its essential aim. Venuti stated that “the analytic of translation is consequently designed to discover these forces and to show where in the text they are practiced” (p. 242). [11] According to Berman (2000) “the negative analytic consists of both a full investigation of deforming system and a psychoanalytic analysis, because the deformations are mainly unconscious” (p.2). [1] According to Berman ‘the negative analytic is primarily concerned with ethnocentric, annexationist translations and hypertextual translations (pastiche, imitation, adaptation, free writing), where the play of deforming forces is freely exercised. [1] Further, Venuti called this analytic system “negative analytic”. The negative analytic, according to Venuti has a positive counterpart, “an analysis of operations which have always limited the deformation, although in an intuitive and unsystematic way” (p. 242). [11] As Venuti suggested, the positive

system acts as a neutralizing system which suppress negative forces in the translation. According to Venuti, positive operation constitutes a sort of counter-system destined to neutralize, or attenuate, the negative tendencies.

The negative analytic system, however, is composed of twelve forces which are reported as follow: Rationalization which deals with modification of syntactic structure and removing of repetition or simplifying complex sentences. Clarification deals with making things explicit that was not explicit in the original. Expansion is over translation that reduces the work's voice. The ennoblement and popularization cope with making a translation more elegant and 'improving' the original. Qualitative impoverishment revolves around replacement of words with less sonorous richness. Quantitative impoverishment takes into account the loss and reduction in the amount of building blocks of language. In addition, the destruction of rhythms denotes that the rhythm and flow can be distorted by translation. Moreover, the destruction of underlying networks of signification is Berman another tendency in which translation can distort uniformity and sense of the ST without an awareness of the connections between words in the ST. The other strategy is the destruction of linguistic patterning which translations tend to lack patterns as the translators use a range of techniques. The other force is the destruction of vernacular networks or their exoticization that change or delete cultural terms relevant to the setting of a novel. The later force is the effacement of the superimposition of languages which shows that translation erases traces of other languages that co-exist in the ST. The last tendency in Berman deformative serial is destruction of Expressions and Idioms in which idioms may or may not be replaced with their equivalents in the target language. [1]

According to Berman newspaper translation are so important which has not received sufficient attention. In line with the previous statements, this study aimed at investigating news headlines from perspective of Berman's (2000) deformative

forces. [1] Among other genres, newsletters have the potential of consideration in the area of translation studies. Since newsletters are highly state dependent, publicly seen, party-oriented, multifaceted and up-to date, they can be postulated to manipulation both in writing and translation. Those newspapers which are at the power of groups and parties undergo more changes in terms of authorship and translation. Every group or party may have its own newspaper, website and TV/satellite network. Many of them broadcast news abroad. In order to control the minds of their audiences, the editors and owners manipulate the news (Van Dijk, 1995).[12] As we aim to target the translation of the news, and as many news networks or newspapers get the news from other rival networks or other countries, they have to manipulate them, that is to say, according to Venuti (1995) domesticate them. [13] This manipulation will bring distortion in the source news. Though this manipulation may not be conscious, it might cause deformation in the translation which prevents the foreignness to be seen (Berman). [1] As such, consistent with the purpose of this study and as a task within translation studies, such deformations have to be indicated. Thus it is necessary to know the language of news headlines.

A news headline is a short and rich phrase which is representative of the whole news which it represents. Dor (2003), states that "headlines provide the readers with the optimal ratio between contextual effect and processing effort, and direct readers to construct the optimal context for interpretation" (p. 695). [5] According to Cruz (1997) every news story has a title of its own called a headline. This headline is printed type much bigger and bolder than its body which is the story itself. The headline of the top story on page one is called a banner. If it runs across the page it may also be called a streamer. [4] Wilson and Sperber (1998) functionally pointed to newspaper headlines as relevance optimizers. [14] Further, Dor puts headline as a textual negotiator between the story and its readers (2003, p. 696). [5]

Scholars and researchers like (Cruz, 1997; Dor, 2003; Ifantidou, 2009; Gorjian, Sahragard, Shushtari, 2013) dealt with headlines in similar and different ways. [4, 5, 15, 16] A news headline is a short and rich phrase which is representative of the whole news which it represents. Dor states that “Headlines provide the readers with the optimal ratio between contextual effect and processing effort, and direct readers to construct the optimal context for interpretation” (p. 695). [5] According to Cruz every news story has a title of its own called a headline. This headline is printed type much bigger and bolder than its body which is the story itself. The headline of the top story on page one is called a banner. If it runs across the page it may also be called a streamer. [4] Wilson and Sperber (1998) functionally defined newspaper headlines as relevance optimizers: Newspaper headlines are relevance optimizers: They are designed to optimize the relevance of their stories for their readers (cited in Dor). [14] Further, Dor puts headline as a textual negotiator between the story and its readers” (p. 696). [5]

Ling (2015) states that “The headlines of English newspaper situate a prominent position on the papers for the purpose of catching the readers’ eyes, exercising the figures of speech, such as, auxiliary words, special clausal structure and rhetoric methods to display its function in revealing, warning and commenting of the news content” (p. 84). According to Ling the news headline has its unique features in the expression and vocabulary, and if the readers do not command the background of the news, it is difficult for them to discover a matching word or concept in their mind to equate or map that of the news conveyed, which is the reason why news headlines always make them feel puzzled when they are reading. [17]

In this section we pointed to the previous studies which have been accomplished in this area.

In a significant study Kargarzadeh and Paziresh (2017) explored Hafiz Shirazi (Iranian poet) poems metaphors from Persian into English based on Berman (2000) deformation tendencies. [1, 18] The results of this study indicated that the

seven forces deformed the metaphors significantly; and the tendencies overshadowed each other in the translation. Clarification, destruction of underlying networks and linguistic patterning, qualitative impoverishment and rationalization happened highly respectively. It is notable that the destruction of underlying networks and linguistic patterning were due to use of other forces like rationalization, expansion and clarification.

In another study, Hakemi, B. G. (2013) attempted to discover the most frequent deforming tendencies in translating English lyrics to Persian on the basis of the framework provided by Berman. Hakemi, B. G. indicated that the most frequent deforming tendency were ennoblement. Finally, they concluded that the translators’ approach to translating lyrics focuses more on target audience expectations more than anything else. [19]

Jafari and Karimnia (2015) investigated poetry translation according to Berman’s (2000) text deformation system. [1, 20] They analyzed English translation of one hundred fifty lines of Book II of Rumi’s *Mathnavi*. They revealed that rationalization, destruction of rhythm, destruction of linguistic patterning, destruction of underlying networks of signification, and expansion were the most frequent items among the twelve deforming items.

Károly (2012) analyzed news discourse in translation. Károly explored how shifts in topical development in translation influence rhetorical structure and ultimately news content. [21] Using Lautamatti’s Topical Structure Analysis and Bell’s Event Structure Model, the paper described the translation strategies applied in (re)producing the source text’s topical and event structures in the target language in a corpus of Hungarian–English news texts (the summary sections of analytical news articles). Károly showed that while translators generally preserve the sources’ structure in translation, in some cases significant changes occur, altering the status of some information as well as the event structure, thus producing modified news contents. [21]

In line with the previous statements, this study

attempted to investigate news headlines from perspective of Berman's (2000) deformatives forces. [1] Among other genres, newsletters have the potential of consideration in the area of translation studies. Since newsletters are highly state dependent, publicly seen, party-oriented, multifaceted and up-to date, they can easily undergo manipulation in both writing and translation. Those newspapers which are at the power of groups and parties undergo more changes in terms of authorship and translation. Every group or party may have its own newspaper, website and TV/satellite network. Many of them broadcast news abroad. In order to control the minds of their audiences, the editors and owners manipulate the news (Van Dijk, 1995).[12] As we aimed to target the translation of the news headlines, and as many news networks or newspapers get the news from other rival networks or other countries, they have to manipulate them, that is to say, according to Venuti (1995) domesticate them. This manipulation brings distortion about in the source news.[13]

In line with the research problem and its purpose, the present study sought to answer the following research question:

1. *What deformation strategies are used in the translation of news headlines from English to Persian?*
2. *What are the frequencies of different deforming strategies in the translation of news headlines from English to Persian?*
3. *What are the possible contextual causes of deformation of the news headlines?*
4. *Are the frequencies of different deformatives strategies used in the translations of the headlines from English to Persian statistically significant?*

METHODS

Source Material

One hundred news headlines from BBC, Reuters,

Associated Press, France Press, France 24, Financial Times, Business Times, New York Times, Politico, Guardian, CNN, Bloomberg, Middle East Eye, Euro News and Foreign Policy and their translation by IRNA, ISNA, ILNA, Ghatreh, Tabnak, Tasnim, and FARS New Agency were selected. The headlines were exact versions of the same issue in IRNA, ISNA, ILNA, Ghatreh, Tabnak, Tasnim, and FARS New Agency. The reason for selecting the headlines from the above mentioned networks was that all of them were official and well-known news networks. In addition, because these agencies have their own websites, all the news items are put on sites every hour and the news are translated in other languages. Besides, these news agencies are under the financial support and ideological policies of their respective governments. Therefore, such news agencies, in order to comply with the rules and regulations of their governments, act ideologically and manipulate the news to put them into ideal channels.

Procedures

The researchers inspected the news agencies of IRNA, ISNA, ILNA, Ghatreh, Tabnak, Tasnim, FARS and BBC, Reuters, Associated Press, France Press, France 24, Financial Times, Business Times, New York Times, Politico, Guardian, CNN, Bloomberg, Middle East Eye, Euro News and Foreign Policy to find the headline items of interest. One hundred political news items from the news archives and websites were selected and the headlines were saved to office word. The researchers tabulated the news in the same table in the two different rows correspondingly. News headlines were read repeatedly to find the corresponding deviations i.e. deformations and the mismatches were identified. It is important to mention that according to Venuti (2012) the deformatives forces overlap and derive from each other in some cases. In the next step, the frequencies, percentages and the Chi-square test were obtained along with the possible reason for the deformatives strategies.[11]

Design

This study was descriptive in nature. It is in line with the 'product-oriented descriptive translation studies' in which the TT units can be mapped onto a ST unit (Baker, 2003).[22] In the present study, the unit to investigate was corresponding news headlines which were mainly either in phrase or clause formats between the ST and the TT. This involved the contrastive analysis of the headlines to find the possible differences imposed by deformative manipulations. To have a richer result, the data analysis was triangulated. It used a mixed method, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative measures. The main reason for choosing the mixed method was the belief that, regarding the inherent social and political embeddedness of newspaper translation, a comprehensive result encompasses more than mere quantitative analysis; in fact, enriching the results by means of qualitative analysis seems totally inevitable.

Data Analysis

When the headlines and their translations were

tabulated, the deformed components of headlines at word, phrase, and clause levels were matched and correspond to find out what deformations have been done on the ST headline in the TT. Besides elaborating the related deformative strategies used, the possible explanations were presented. In addition to qualitative description, a Chi-square was run to find out whether the frequencies of each deformative strategy were statistically significant; i.e. to compare observed data with data we would expect to obtain according to a specific hypothesis.

RESULTS

In this section the results of the study are presented. These results are derived from the comparison of political news headlines, English and Persian, in terms of deformation tendencies. Firstly, as there are twelve forces in Berman's model, for every force one example is given. Then that example is accompanied by a detailed report. Besides, the frequencies of deformative forces are reported.[1]

Table 1.

An Example of Qualitative Impoverishment

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
Obama's Daunting New Year. 5102تساا ماپوا ندر کم لا، س	Foreign Policy Fars News
Type of Deformative Tendency	Qualitative Impoverishment

In defining 'qualitative impoverishment' of Berman it has to be said that this tendency denotes replacing terms with lack-luster and poor terms.[1]The example one is a realization of qualitative impoverishment in which the term 'daunt' has been translated as 'ندر کم' which is not a proper equivalent. Therefore, qualitatively

this equivalent is impoverished and poor for the term 'daunt' in the Persian headline. The possible explanation for this might be the tendency on the part of Iranian newspapers to undermine the arduous nature of what Obama confronted, a point that might have been expressed clearly by Foreign Policy.

Table 2.

An Example of Quantitative Impoverishment

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
Iran's Drone Bombs Will Be Pretty Lousy Cruise Missiles. ک /تساهیناریا یعادباک روز کشو، میراحتنااد په پدنشاب نارگن د یاب نمشد یاه یتشد.	BBC Tasnim
Type of Deformative Tendency	Qualitative Impoverishment

Example 2 is an instance of quantitative impoverishment. According to Berman (2000), this strategy represents lexical loss, length loss and volume loss and reduction.[1] Therefore, the above example denotes that the English headline is with more words and concepts than the Persian headline as its translation. However, this is claimed by Berman to be a deformation or distortion tendency. It is perceived from the appearance of the English headline that a simple straightforward piece of news is conveyed, while

the Persian one as translation got the essence and converted the message into thoroughly ideological new words. For example in the original example, there is no issue about the problem of American war ships. This point was added to the quantity of Persian terms to denote that Iranian Cruises are only innovative and more advanced missiles. However, the terms 'يعادبا، نديو نارگن، ' are all new terms added to the original headline which blatantly shows the quantitative impoverishment tendency.

Table 3.

An Example of Rationalization

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
Sanctions-scarred banks may hold back Iran's economic relief.	Reuters
تساه دوین یا هتسه یا همیردت ها جزء کتاب میردت/ودشیمن هتشاب رد یناریا یا ه کتاب میردت.	Tasnim
Type of Deformative Tendency	Rationalization

The above example shows the comparison of the Persian and English versions of two headlines from REUTERS and TASNIM in terms of the deformation they underwent. As it is clear, the tendency of rationalization took place and is the most apparent tendency. This is due to changes in the word order and punctuation marks. The most obvious converted system is that of 'sanction-scarred banks' as a dashed expression which was firstly misplaced and then converted into a proposition in which the original message is distorted.

The original headline reported the fact that the banks which removed the sanctions on Iran trade, may pull out and impose the sanctions again, while the Persian headline just rendered a simple version by saying that 'نوش یمن ه تشاها برد میرحتد'. Meanwhile, the 'یا هتسه یا ه میرحت ها جزء کتاب میرحت' was added as well which shows both addition or quantitative impoverishment and something new to justify the disordered system of the previous chunk.

Table 4.

An example of Clarification

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
Us, Iran Foreign Ministers to Meet On Nuclear Issue on Jan.14.	New York Times
تساه دننک هرکامذ یا همیرت یا ه ب راه رشقن میسرت یروک فیردار ظید فده: بیاکیرما ماقم.	Isna
Type of Deformative Tendency	Clarification

The Example 4 from NEW YORK TIMES which was translated into Persian by ISNA news agency includes the deformative force of clarification. As it is clear, the concepts in Persian are presented with more clarity and extra information. According to Berman, this is a case of clarification. In the Persian headline, the 'ها رشقن میسرت' was added. [1] The 'To Meet on Nuclear Issue' was translated as 'میسرت یروک فیردار ظید فده'

'ها رشقن' which is explicitated in Persian. However, this is a deformation according to Berman's deformative system. Furthermore, the terms 'دننک' were also used to support the clarity of Persian headline. So, the original message is clear in the Persian translation, but the clarity of the message took place at the expense of adding news terms and omitting other items like Jan. 14. In addition, as far as 'هرکامذ' in Iran

is more informative than 'the translators resorted to negotiation and omission of nuclear issue.'

Table 5.

An example of Destruction of Underlying Network of Significance

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
Four ways the West got the Iran nuclear issue wrong.	Foreign Policy
۴ناریا یاه تسه مانره ب رابرد بره غابثشا	Ghatreh
Type of Deformative Tendency	Destruction of Underlying Network of Significance

Example 5 is an instance of 'destruction of underlying network of significance'. According to Berman, this force signifies the cases where the translation is clarified, expanded and source language system is breached. Therefore, as the English headline shows, there are eleven concepts either content or grammatical, but in the Persian headline all these concepts and systems

were disrupted. The verb of the headline 'got' was omitted in the translation and the verb phrase of 'West got the Iran nuclear issue wrong' was translated into a noun phrase 'یاه تسه مانره ب رابرد بره غابثشا'. Nevertheless, the underlying networks which were originally designed in the English headline were manipulated and distorted.

Table 6.

An example of Destruction of Linguistic Patterning

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
US Special Forces mission to rescue Jordanian pilot fails amid intense fighting.	Euro News
دندشن ه دایپر تپوکیله از یتحها ودنامک/یندار نایلیخ تاجن یابر نوگاتنپ یاهر جنر قفومان شلات .	Tabnak
Type of Deformative Tendency	Destruction of Linguistic Patterning

Within the above headline from EURO NEWS which was translated by TABNAK news agency, the headline patterns are lost; the translation is more incoherent & inconsistent. Further, the original is systematic and the translation lacks systematicity. In this headline, the 'mission fails' was translated as noun phrase 'ماجران شلات'. 'Amid intense fighting' was not translated. Be

sides, the 'special forces' was translated as 'Pentagon rangers' which is absolutely new system in the translation and different from the original. In addition, the linguistic patterns of 'fail' as a verb was translated into an adjective 'قفومان'. Further, the pattern of 'to rescue' as a verb was translated into a noun 'تاجن'. These are the cases that show that the linguistic patterns were destructed.

Table 7.

An Example of Expansion

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
Navy ends escorts through Hormuz.	Foreign Policy
یسیلگناو بیاکیرما یاهیتشد ک تروکسا نوگانتد پک رد قفوتمز را مره هگند تدر .	Fars News
Type of Deformative Tendency	Expansion

The above headline translation from FARS NEWS agency is an example of 'expansion' in which the translation seems to be with more words and concepts. In addition, the implicit concepts in the English headline were presented with more redundancy in Persian. However, the trans-

lation is a type of over-translation in which it de-tracts from the path of the original text. As an example, the Hormuz was translated as 'هگنتز مره'. The term 'navy' was translated as 'ینشک یسیلگناو بیاکیرما یاه'. The term 'Pentagon' was

added to expand the translation so that the reader understands that the 'navy' is Pentagon or navies are parts of Pentagon. Therefore, all these cases

Table 8.

An Example of Ennoblement

English News Headline and Its Persian Translation	News Agency
EU to grow more reliant on gas imports, Russia supply seen flat.	Reuters
نازیم یگتسباو اپارو به تاوارد گاز شیازفا دباییم/یکیناریا از هنیگز یاه یازسعونتم عبانم یگار تسا.	Ghatreh
Type of Deformative Tendency	Ennoblement

EU to grow more reliant on gas imports, Russia supply seen flat.

The sample just included is indicative of the deformation of the type of ennoblement. Ennoblement is a type of deformation in which the source text item is replaced with a more noble and prominent term. The above sample has simi-

are presenting the deformations according to Berman's model. [1]

lar conditions in which some elements were converted to more prominent and meaningful in the translation. The terms which were made noble are 'reliant' and 'grow' which were translated as 'نازیم' and 'یگتسباو' and 'نتقای شیازفا' which means 'in-crease' in English and more formal and noble than the term 'grow'.

Table 9.

Frequency of the Occurrence of Twelve Deformative Forces of Berman

Berman's twelve deforming tendencies in translation were	Frequency	Percentages
Rationalization	28	0.28%
Clarification	9	0.09%
Expansion	12	0.12%
Ennoblement	8	0.08%
Qualitative Impoverishment	9	0.09%
Quantitative Impoverishment	10	0.10%
The destruction of rhythms	2	0.02%
The destruction of underlying networks of signification	5	0.05%
The destruction of linguistic patterning	11	0.11%
The destruction of vernacular network or their exoticization	4	0.04%
The destruction of expressions and idioms	2	0.02%
The effacement of the superimposition of languages	0	0%

Table 9 illustrates the frequencies of occurrence of deformative tendencies in the translation of political news headlines from English into Persian. As table 9 shows, the force of rationalization as it is concerned with the order, grammar and punctuation in translation has occurred 28 times as the most occurring force. Besides, the force of 'The effacement of the superimposition of languages' was not used in translation of headlines from English into Persian. In addition to

this, the least used tendency which function in the deformation of form of function of headlines from English into Persian was that of 'The destruction of expressions and idioms'. Moreover, the force of expansion is the second highly occurring force which has deformed the original headlines.

The result of the Chi-square to find if the frequencies were statistically significant is reported in Table 10.

Table 10.
The Chi-square of the Observed Values of the Deformation Tendencies

Chi-square	DF	Asymp. Sig
341.67430	11	0.000

Note. DF = Deformative Forces; Asymp.Sig = Asymptote Significance

Table 10 shows, the test was conducted at the 11 degree of freedom, and the significance value is 0.000. In fact, considering the results, we can argue that there was a significant difference among the categories observed ($p < 0.5$). This difference might be due to the high rate of rationalization, expansion, clarification, and destruction of linguistic patterning, ennoblement and qualitative/quantitative impoverishment which total included 87 instances equal to 78% of the whole findings. This test definitely shows that the translation was strongly affected by at least 5 deformation types, while not much influenced by the others.

DISCUSSION

As the analysis of the results revealed, the headlines, political headlines, from English to Persian undergo deformations. This is true about the headlines in this study. However, regarding the research questions, it was found that the political news headlines experience rationalization, clarification, expansion, ennoblement, qualitative impoverishment, quantitative impoverishment, the destruction of underlying networks of signification, the destruction of linguistic patterning, the destruction of vernacular network or their exoticization and the destruction of expressions and idioms. It is noticeable that the deformation tendency of 'the effacement of the superimposition of languages' had no realization in translation of headlines from English into Persian.

Besides, it was found that the most frequent and overused deformative tendencies in translation of political news headlines from English into Persian were: the destruction of linguistic patterning, rationalization, expansion, clarification, qualitative and quantitative impoverishment.

The results of this study are in line with Hakemi, B. G. (2013). In this study the researchers discovered the most frequent deforming tendencies in translating English lyrics to Persian

and indicated that the most recurrent deforming tendency was ennoblement.[19]

Further, the results of this study are in agreement with Jafari and Karimnia (2015) in which poetry translation investigated in terms of deviation in translation based on Berman's and revealed that rationalization, destruction of rhythm, destruction of linguistic patterning, destruction of underlying network of signification, and expansion were the most frequent items among the twelve deforming items.[20]

Besides, the results of the study are on a par with Kargarzadeh and Pazireh (2017) in the investigation of Hafez Shirazi poems metaphors which were investigated based on Berman's model. In this study metaphors were studied from Persian into English and it has been found that metaphors undergo deformation. As far as metaphors and poetic devices are different from other text type's elements, forces of Clarification, destruction of underlying networks and linguistic patterning, qualitative impoverishment and rationalization were adopted.[18]

Moreover, this study results are in line with Berman (2000) postulation that "the author examines the system of textual deformation in translated literature and discloses to the reader the reasons why the translator is never free of deforming forces" (p. 1). [1] Furthermore, Berman notes these forces are "the ethnocentric structure of every culture and language as well as long tradition of such an approach has made them inherent to every translation".

As the results of present study and other related studies revealed, it is strongly said that all text types are vulnerable to deformations; deformations which are according to Dukate (2007) inspired by forces from inside and forces from outside. From inside or internally the texts are subjected to deformations due to textual issues and externally the texts experience textual de-

formations due to power, ideology and social issues. [23]

CONCLUSION

The translators' negligence, awareness, style, lack of translation proficiency and lack of linguistic equivalences are other forces which cause distortions in the translation. Schaffner and Adab (2001) referred to situations where the texts undergo changes and become hybrid, the situation where the texts are two dissimilar texts and have different patterns and structures. Further, they claim that if the established genre systems are not the same and communicative environments are dissimilar the hybridity emerges. In addition, Schaffner and Adab state that hybrid texts are not only the product of a translation process but that they can also be produced as original texts in a specific cultural space, which is often in itself an intersection of different cultures" (p. 11). [24]

Critically reflecting upon the deformation and hybridity which happen to texts in translation it has to be said that, according to Schaffner and Adab (2001), any translation involves deformation and any hybrid text is the result of a translation process in which there are features that somehow seem out of place for the receiving culture, i.e. the target culture.[24]

However, as far as any translation is a case of rewriting and manipulation, Klimovich (2017) believes that manipulation is considered as to be related to three aspects of translation, literature and ideology in which conscious and unconscious manipulation is considered as the key factor.[25]

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