Related Strategies and Practices of News Institutions in Dealing with News Text Addressing Issues of Islamists (Study Case: BBC World and Al-Arabiya.2022)

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Abstract: this study aimed at identifying news institutions' translation methods and practices to show effect translation practices and policies influence news text output addressing the Islamist discourse.

An ethnographic approach is used of conducts a comparative fieldwork analysis and textual analysis of news reports collected between the BBC and Al Arabia media institutions, where it explores the practices and news institutions' translation methods of translation agents in the two news platforms; the English and the Arabic.

Results of the study show that the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse mainly are deletion, omission, addition, direct quotation, and indirect speech reporting. This study describes the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse reveals that strategies used; do not follow one language direction route in their application in the reports or one pattern. The study shows that the translation practices are relate to text selection, news input and the agents. The study concludes by suggesting that an increased awareness of these issues would assist News Institutions to make more effective used of the translation strategies and practices in their new reports related to Islamist discourse.

Keywords: strategies, News Text, News Institutions, Islamist discourse, translation practices:

استراتيجيات وممارسات المؤسسات الإخبارية ذات العلاقة في التعامل مع النص الإخباري الذي يتناول قضايا الإسلاميين (حالة دراسية: بي بي سي وورلد والعربية.2022)

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المستخلص: هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد أساليب وممارسات الترجمة في المؤسسات الإخبارية وإظهار كيف تؤثر ممارسات وسياسات الترجمة على مخرجات النصوص الإخبارية التي تتناول الخطاب الإسلاموي.

يتم استخدام المنهج الإثنوغرافي لإجراء تحليل ميداني مقارن وتحليل نصي للتقارير الإخبارية التي تم جمعها بين مؤسسات الإعلام التابعة لهيئة الإذاعة البريطانية وقناة العربية، حيث يستكشف ممارسات وأساليب ترجمة المؤسسات الإخبارية لوكلاء الترجمة في منصتي الأخبار؛ الانجليزية والعربية.

وأظهرت نتائج البحث أن استراتيجيات الترجمة وممارسات المؤسسات الإخبارية في التعامل مع النصوص المتعلقة بالخطاب الإسلاموي تتمثل بشكل رئيسي في: الحذف، والإضافة، والاقتباس المباشر، ونقل الكلام غير المباشر. تصف الدراسة استراتيجيات الترجمة وممارسات المؤسسات الإخبارية في التعامل مع النصوص المتعلقة بالخطاب الإسلامي، وتكشف عن الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة؛ لا تتبع اتجاه لغة واحدة في تطبيقها في التقارير أو نمط واحد. وتبين الدراسة أن ممارسات الترجمة تتعلق بـ: اختيار النص، وإدخال الأخبار، والوكلاء. وتختتم الدراسة باقتراح أن زيادة الوعي بهذه القضايا من شأنه أن يساعد المؤسسات الإخبارية على الاستفادة بشكل أكثر فعالية من استراتيجيات وممارسات الترجمة في تقاريرها الجديدة المتعلقة بالخطاب الإسلاموي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستراتيجيات، النص الإخباري، المؤسسات الإخبارية، الخطاب الإسلامي، ممارسات الترجمة .

1.Introduction

The word strategy is used in many contexts. For instance in translation studies, many theorists have used the term widely but with some considerable differences in the meaning and the perspective from which they look at it. When tackling a translation, a linguist often employs various strategies depending on the obstacles encountered. It is worth noting that not all texts require such tactics, since an exact translation may be achieved through literal translation. Nevertheless, Bergen (n.d.) highlights the fact that these approaches are neither evident nor insignificant. Those who are new to translation, and rely solely on dictionaries and direct translation, might assume that they have produced a quality translation. Yet, these individuals fail to recognize that they are only scratching the surface, and changes are necessary at some point in the translation process. Thus, the ability to solve problems presents itself as the principal function of these translation strategies.

Many scholars have explored translation strategies, but each has presented unique viewpoints. These perspectives vary greatly and do not always align. It is widely agreed, though, that translators rely on these strategies when faced with a challenge that cannot be translated word-for-word. This shared belief has prompted a multitude of researchers to explore and characterize various translation strategies in their own ways. While performing translation tasks, professional translators often encounter problems that require the use of various strategies. One of the most popular classifications of these strategies was proposed by Baker in 1992. Her taxonomy is considered the most straightforward and is often used to compare theories within the field.

Bazzi (2019) noted that (non -translation strategy) is an original translation strategy in itself but it is also connected with other strategies such as in-group/out-group polarization. Therefore, translation contributed to the shaping of ISIS concepts and discourses circulated through its media affiliations.

She argues that non-translation is a notably important strategy employed to achieve Islamist's agenda & objectives. It is effective as she suggests through keeping Islamic concepts.

1.1 Problem Statement

This study examines this issue in the translations of news reports dealing with issues involving Islamists the brotherhood published by the BBC and Al Arabiya media institutions in this digital era news has been known as essential aspects of everyday life. Nowadays, there seems to be no restrictions or restrictions on any form of news dissemination, but they cannot understand all the news because some readers may not be familiar with the language used. Therefore, there is a need to change the language used in news writing so that a wider public can understand it. News translation strategies and practices play an important role in achieving this goal.

1.2 Research Questions:

This study tries to address the following questions:

1- What are the translation strategies and practices of News Institutions in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse?
2- What are the actual practices used in news translation concerning text selection, news input and the agents involved?
3- What are the translation strategies used in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse, news input and the agents involved?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aim is to explore translation concepts, practices and strategies at two leading media and news institutions: the BBC and Al Arabiya in with the texts related to Islamist discourse.

The author also is looking forward to:

Identifying the actual practices used in news translation concerning text selection, news input and the agents involved. And also identifying the translation strategies used in dealing with the texts related to Islamist discourse, news input and the agents involved.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The definition of general translation

In order to gain a complete understanding of the procedure, one must grasp the notion of translation, as pointed out by a number of translation theorists. Among the ideas put forth by Jiraphatralikhit, Kaewjan, Klinpoon, and Visitwanit (2005: 7) are the

following: Translation, according to Bensoussan (1990), is connected to the act of reading. The translation process, as per Hatim and Mason (1990), encompasses the exchange of meaning between text creators and recipients. In an explanation provided by Picken in 1989, they propose that general translation operates by shifting written and spoken messages from one language to another. Larson (1984) supports this ideology and believes that successful general translation must convey an equivalent meaning that was initially grasped by speakers of the first language. Maintaining the essence of the original source language is also necessary, while utilizing conventional language structures of the second language. The production of an idiomatic receptor language text is deemed as the primary objective for a translator by her. This implies that the receptor language version should have the same context as the source language but should also be expressed in a natural layout. Jiraphatralikhit and colleagues (2005) cite Nida (1974) who proposes that the translation process entails finding the most natural match in terms of both meaning and style in the receptor language for the source language's message. According to Catford's perspective in 1965 (as detailed in Jiraphatralikhit et al.'s 2005 work), translation means exchanging the textual content from one language (SL) for an equivalent text in another language (TL). Bell, on the other hand, believes that translation refers to replacing a text in one language with an equivalent text in a second language. Meanwhile, as noted by Newmark in 1981:7, translation is a skilled trade that involves substituting a written message or statement in one language with the identical message or statement in another language.

In his perspective, translation encompasses several aspects: science, skill, art, and taste. The scientific aspect of translation involves comprehending and analyzing the language and information. Skill-wise, it requires an understanding of correct usage and language nuances. Meanwhile, the art behind it calls for innovative and inspired techniques and the ability to distinguish between quality and mediocrity. Lastly, taste plays a role in translation as each translator has their own preferences, leading to variations in their translations. Using the register and background knowledge, along with other language resources, a translator serves as a mediator between two languages and cultures. According to Kelly (2005: 26-27), translation is the ability to comprehend the source text and convert it into the target language based on the intended purpose. This is how the SL can be carried over to the TL by a skilled translator.

2.2 Translation strategies

Krings (1986: 18) defines translation strategies as "the translator's latent conscious plan to solve specific translation problems in the context of a specific translation task", and Seguinot (1989) believes that translators use at least three global strategies:

  i.   as long as possible Translate without interruption.
 ii.   correct superficial defects immediately.
iii.   leave monitoring of quality or stylistic errors in the text to revision stage.

Furthermore, Loescher (1991:8) defines translation strategies as "underlying conscious procedures for solving problems that arise in the translation of a text or part of it." As stated in this definition, the concept of consciousness is important in distinguishing translation strategies. Strategies used by learners or translators. In this context, Cohen (1998: 4) states that "the element of awareness is what distinguishes strategy from these processes".There is no strategic significance.

Venuti (1998: 240) states that translation strategy "includes the basic tasks of selecting foreign texts to be translated and developing translation methods". He uses the concepts of domestication and defamiliarization to refer to translation strategies. Jaaskelainen (1999:71) views strategy as "a set of capabilities, a set of steps or processes that facilitate the acquisition, storage and/or use of information". He claimed that these strategies were "heuristic and flexible in nature, and their adoption means that decisions are affected by changes in the EU."

Considering the process and product of translation, Jaaskelainen (2005) divides strategies into two broad categories: some strategies relate to what happens to the text, while other strategies relate to what happens during the translation process.

As Jaaskelainen (2005:15) writes, product-related strategies include the basic tasks of selecting standard language texts and developing translation methods. However, she claims that process-related strategies are "a set of (loosely worded) rules or principles that a translator applies to achieve goals dictated by the translation situation" (p. 16). In addition, Jaaskelainen (2005: 16) divides them into two types, namely global strategies and local strategies: "Global strategies refer to general principles and courses of action, and local strategies refer to solving problems and Specific activities related to decision-making.."Manufacturing".

2.2.1 Strategies of translating allusions

Proper names, which are defined by Richards (1985:68) as" names of a particular person, place or thing" and are spelled" with a capital letter, " play an essential part in a erudite work. For case let us consider particular PNs. They may relate to the setting, social status and nation of characters, and really demand attention when rendered into a foreign language. There are some models for rendering PNs in restatements. One of these models is presented by Hervey and Higgins(1986) who believe that there live two strategies for rephrasing PNs. They point out" either the name can be taken over unchanged from the ST to the TT, or it can be espoused to conform to the phonic/ graphic conventions of the TL"(p. 29). Hervey and Higgins(1986) relate to the former as exotism which" is tantamount to nonfictional restatement, and involves no artistic transposition"(p. 29), and the ultimate as transliteration. still, they propose another procedure or volition, as they put it, videlicet artistic transplantation. Being considered as" the extreme degree of artistic transposition, " artistic transplantation is considered to be a procedure in which" SL names are replaced by indigenous TL names that aren't their nonfictional coequals, but have analogous artistic connotations"(Hervey & Higgins, 1986:29).

2.3 Islamist discourse

Like any other study and converse, the Islamists one is constructed its lawyers may claim to represent Islam writ large. What they offer are readings of tradition grounded on a selection of references, textual and else, that could be replaced by others or combined in different ways(Krämer 1999; with different emphasis, Salvatore 1997)." Islamist study", to use the term most generally employed in the applicable literature(al‑fikr al‑Islami), is itself a problematic conception, conceivably suggesting further consonance and durability, and at the same time more compelling power on the minds and hearts of Muslims, than it actually holds. Like any other intellectual tradition, the Islamic bone is rich and plural and filled with discordant voices(for a pointed statement, see Bouzar 2004; in a different tone, Eickelman, and Piscatori1996).

One of the most emotive aspects of Islamist's discourse can be noticed in the use of the figures of speech, allusions, and references. Usually, they are rendered from the Holy Qur'an, Hadeeth, the stories of the companions of the Prophet (peace be on him, Islamic history battles to gain attention and admiration, and most importantly to evoke the sentiments of the receivers.

One of the reasons it uses these tools is to prove religious authenticity. When receivers hear and read a language that reminds them of the valuable language of the classical Arabic language, the emotional effect and religious connection they foster.

The Islamists usually connect themselves to pieces of evidence from Qur'an verses and Hadeeth, however, this connection is done by recontextualizing these references to match their ideology.

Holt (2004) was one of the few scholars to discuss Islamist Discourse in relation to translation. In his discussion of Islamist discourse, he argues that it is essential to interpret the term 'Islamism' first to be able to understand its discourse. He states that it is important to consider Islamism in the frame of a political ideology. This ideology sets its analysis of power and its political plan of action in virtue of the religious terms and concepts found in Islam. They further pointed out that the base of the Islamic State claim comes from its dangerous ability to selectively use Islamic principles and "repackage them as legitimate religious obligations". Taking the discussion of the Islamist discourse a further step, Jörg Matthes-Ruta Kaskeleviciute-Desirée Schmuck-Christian von Sikorski-Claudia Klobasa-Helena Knupfer &Melanie Saumer (2020) argue that Islamism can be interpreted as a set of ideologies that guide a human being's life (Berman 2003) and viewed as: "a whole constellation of political movements and actors worldwide, only a tiny highly radical subset of which engage in acts of violence" (Piazza, 2009, 64).

3-Methodology

3.1-Methodology of the Study

This study is qualitative exploration. It is multidisciplinary in nature, combining restatement studies, media studies and news converse studies. The three main approaches the study depends on in its exploration disquisition are abstract frame, fieldwork analysis and textual analysis. It uses ethnographic exploration styles and textual analysis to explore the exploration questions. The study conducts a relative fieldwork analysis and textual analysis between the BBC and Al Arabia media institutions.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection refers to the procedures espoused for collecting data for exploration purposes. exploration studies substantially assume two types of data primary data and secondary data. Primary data is sourced from exploration actors, while secondary data is sourced from published accoutrements (Mertens 2010 351). The study espoused both secondary and primary data in itsanalysis, the being literature enlighted the analysis of this exploration. The study used secondary data collected from the news websites of BBC & Al- Arabiya in a timeline of nearly the 1st 6 months of the time 2013. The news reports were collected from the BBC World, BBC Arabic, Al- Arabiya Arabic, and Al- Arabiya English. The study concentrated on news reports involving Islamist groups presented substantially by al- Qaeda and DAASH. The total number or named news reports data is 33 news reports, 19 news reports from the BBC, and 14 from Al- Arabiya. The number of the news reports is realistic given the difficulty of chancing matching Arabic & English news reports about the same content in the same time. Within the news reports, the study concentrated on captions of the stories and the stories themselves. The study also concentrated on the environment of the political news reports and compared the English/ Arabic or Arabic/ English performances of the stories. The study analyses restatement strategies in news reports grounded on a comparison of the Arabic and English reports, where it investigates how the textbook directors deal with Islamist political converse. The analysis aims at probing the restatement product(whether in the mama lingo report or the two languages of the news report) to explore the news restatement, restatement strategies are delved in news reports, and patterns are linked and classified using markers formerly established in the being literature(see Chapter Five).

3.3 Data Analysis Procedures

Data analysis assists research has to answer the exploration questions and meet the exploration objects. In this light, the exploration took two different data analysis ways textbook analysis and thematic analysis.

3.3.1: Text Analysis

Text analysis involves comprehensive scrutiny of written textbooks as a means of icing a deep understanding of the source textbook (ST) and identification of unequivocal restatement issues.

3.3.2: Thematic Analysis

Interviews Analysis assists exploration's to answer the exploration questions and meet the exploration objects and is espoused by utmost of the exploration in general and in particular.

3.4 Scope and Limitations

This study involved a thematic comparison of data gathered through interviews and comparisons. The study was also prone to inaccurate information from the repliers.

4. Comparative Textual Analysis

The analysis in this exploration conducts a relative fieldwork analysis and textual analysis between the BBC and Al Arabia media institutions, where it examines the two languages English and Arabic dyads of languages. The data collected from both institutions reveals that restatement strategies used, don't follow one language direction route in their operation in the reports or one pattern strategies ' is a matter of textual comparison. These kinds of restatement practices in some cases are due to language rules, the news report philanthropist's interest, the country's view of the events taking place in it, the world regulations and rules regarding the dispersion and dealing with speeches said or issued by Islamist groups. For illustration:

Direct quotation:

<u>BBC</u>:

ET1: Ansar al-Sharia Salafist

AT1: "أنصار الشريعة"

The Arabic report deleted 'Salafists'

Is this another extract from the English text الحركة السلفية "أنصار الشريعة"   the radical Islamist group Ansar al-Sharia

word-choice issue: the Arabic chose 'movement' instead of 'group'   The Arabic enhanced the importance of the Islamists by the choice of 'movement' above group.

دعت حركة السلفية "أنصار الشريعة"

The Arabic report added a piece of information about the action of the Islamists:

The Salafist Islamist movement called for… The addition of the information gave the Islamist discourse a louder voice in the report.

Word choice translation strategy abstraction change:

ET2: The Egyptian president has ruled out negotiating…

AT2: رفض الرئيس المصري محمد مرسي التفاوض مع خاطفي

The back-translation: رفض الرئيس المصري محمد مرسي التفاوض مع خاطفي الجنود في سيناء

In a statement, Mohammed Morsi said there was "no room for dialogue with the criminals".

وقال الرئيس المصري في بيان إنه "لا مجال لحوار مع مجرمين"

The back-translation خاطفي الجنود المصريين السبعة: "مجرمين"

جاء ذلك بعد أن بث أحد المواقع الالكترونية   He was speaking after a video emerged…

Al-Arabiya:

AT1:

الخاطفون هددوا بتصفية الرهائن في حال رفض الإفراج عن جهاديين معتقلين

ET1:

French family abducted in Cameroon appears in online video

The English headline has dimmed the Islamist discourse threat.

وقال أحد المسلحين باللغة العربية مخاطبا الرئيس النيجيري غودلاك جوناثان إن أردت أن نترك هؤلاء الفرنسيين اترك نساءنا اللاتي حبستهن كلهن بسرعة؛ نحذر رئيس الكاميرون (بول بيا) اتركوا إخواننا المحبوسين في سجونكم بسرعة، وإلا سترون ما يحل بكم

In the video, one of the hostages read a statement from a piece of paper, saying they were taken by Nigeria's Boko Haram militants who were demanding the release of Islamist militants jailed in Nigeria and Cameroon.

"They want the liberation of their brothers in Cameroon and their women imprisoned in Nigeria" the hostage said.

The indirect quotations were changed into direct ones.

The change of the strategy added an effect to the Islamist discourse in the English report.

A T2:

القاعدة تعدم رهينة...

E T2:

Al-Qaeda says French hostage beheaded…

Literal Translation

The same effect.

أعلن رجل يدعى" القيرواني "قدم نفسه على أنه متحدث باسم تنظيم القاعدة في بلاد المغرب الإسلامي

An al-Qaeda commander reportedly called ANI, which has close links to Islamist militants, saying Verdon was killed "in response to the French military intervention in the north of Mali, " ANI reported.

The addition of the direct quotation has empowered the Islamist discourse in the report.

Although the English report adapted the same strategy, however, it deleted the indirect report before it:

They were chanting Allah Akbar and "…"

The deletion has an effect because chanting (Allah Akbar) is a hallmark in the Islamist discourse.

"كل قادر على الجهاد والقتال للتوجّه إلى سوريا للوقوف إلى جانب الشعب السوري المظلوم الذي يُقتل منذ سنتين على أيدي النظام.. ويُقتل حالياً على يد ميليشيات ما أطلق عليه (حزب الشيطان)."

"Every Muslim trained to fight and capable of doing that (must) make himself available"

Although both reports adopted direct quoting strategy, however, the Arabic report is more effective and reflects the Islamist discursive hallmarks more. This is because the English report shortened the Arabic direct quotation.

Indirect speech reporting:

BBC:

The president wrote on his Twitter feed that "all options are on the table" to free the hostages and that the government in Cairo would "not succumb to blackmail".

وكتب الرئيس مرسي مداخلة في حسابه على تويتر قال فيها" إن كل الخيارات مطروحة "لتحرير الرهائن، وإن الحكومة المصرية" لن تخضع للإبتزاز"

The back-translation:

جاء ذلك بعد أن بث أحد المواقع الالكترونية على الانترنت لقطات للجنود المختطفين، يتضمن مناشدة لمرسي بالافراج عن المعتقلين السياسيين من أهل سيناء بأقصى سرعة كي يتم الافراج عنهم في المقابل.

All these components show the ideological and political standpoint of the news institutions, and news translation strategies and practices explored in the data prove, therefore, that they have their effect on the presentation of the Islamist discourse in the analyzed news reports.

Al-Arabiya:

فيما أعلنت جماعة عسكر جنقوي المتطرفة مسؤوليتها عن الهجوم الذي خلف أكبر عدد من الضحايا

banned sectarian group Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claimed responsibility

- Both reports used the verb 'claimed' in direct speech formulation.
- Issue of labelling:

The English report: banned sectarian group

The English report labelling has a stronger effect by using 'banned' and 'sectarian' compared with the Arabic report which only used 'radical'.

- وقال مرسي أدعو جميع المواطنين إلى التمسك بالمبادئ النبيلة للثورة المصرية في التعبير عن الرأي بحرية وسلمية ونبذ العنف قولاً وفعلاً .

Mursi urged Egyptians to mark the revolution's anniversary in a "peaceful and civilized way,"

The English report used the same Arabic strategy, however, it marked some words with quotation marks

The marking in English empowered the Islamist discourse in the report.

Literal Translation:

A T:

في تونس يُعلن اقتراب المعركة مع النهضة "الجهادية" زعيم

E T:

Jihadist leader threatens war

No effect since the Arabic report is loaded wit direct quotations from his statement.

- "أولئك الطواغيت المتسربلين بسربال الإسلام والإسلام منهم براء.. اعلموا اليوم أنكم صرتم ترتكبون من الحماقات ما ينذر بأنكم تستعجلون المعركة.. وإني أقول لكم إنكم والله لا تحاربون شبابا وإنما تحاربون دينا منصورا بنصر الله ولا يمكن لأية قوة في الأرض مهما بلغت أن تلحق به الهزيمة."

Direct quotation, however, it is much shortened.

To the tyrants who think they are Islamists... know that the stupid things you are doing are dragging you to war,"

The strategy gave the Islamist discourse presence though a shy one compared with the Arabic.

The specification strategy:

AT:

من القاهرة.. علماء المسلمين يدعون إلى الجهاد في سوريا

ET:

Egypt's Brotherhood declares support for Jihad in Syria

The English report used the strategy of specification when it named specifically the Muslim brotherhood party.

The specification strategy has focussed the attention on the Brother Hood party and it also escalated the tempo of the headline by choosing the verb 'declared' while the Arabic report used 'called'

Table (1) The differences on the restatement strategies in the (BBC & Al Arabiya):

Al-Arabiya	BBC
Translate the quotation in the English report reveals the institution's agenda of designing the English news reports for its addresses in the West and promoting Al-Arabiya's picture as an anti-Islamist promoting institution.	The practice of rejection of the citation in the English report ploys consideration of its world status with not promoting Islamists and the institution's testament of not making its addresses in the West engage with the Islamist's and not being affected emotionally and mentally with Islamist's studies.
The English quotation has almost different information from the Arabic quotation	BBC journalists in particular were keen to confirm their job title (journalists) and that their skill in translation is due to their skill in writing and drafting the news, especially the Arabs among them. As for the Arab journalists of the English TV channel, they were proud of their Arabic linguistic background because, in their words, it gave them value in the place more than others.
I sensed in the interviews of journalists in Arabic more transparency and openness in their talk about translation.	

Patterns between the two institutions opining on the restatement strategies in the (BBC & Al Arabiya):

1. The vision of the English platform in it says that it targets the English anthology in general and in particular the Arab and Muslim community in the West.

2. Both institutions are keen on defying their English news and what is contained in it and spread through it further than they are keen on the integrity of the Arabic content.

3. My opinion is that numerous of the quotations were deleted not for an ideological reason, but for the difficulty of restatement, especially since they don't want reports that take a lot from the characteristics of news sources (because direct quotations must be from a news provider similar as Reuters and the FBI) and the restatement by formulating the general meaning of the quotation delicate and time- consuming, especially for anon-professional

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5. Conclusion

From my interviews of intelligencers that were informed by substantially theoretical work concerning processes of restatement that do in at the reports of BBC and Al- Arabiya, the factual practices used in news restatement concern textbook selection, news input, and restatement agents. The strategies involved in the textual product of the news textbooks examined are substantially elision, addition, the strategy of changing a direct quotation to an circular one, or vice versa. The after strategy might be considered according to the citation significance, vacuity and kind of provider of it.

The textual analysis of this exploration concentrates on the part of news restatement in portraying the Islamist converse in news reports. This is done by fastening on restatement matters of labeling, the use of language rules; is it neutral or prejudiced manner, the implantation of direct and circular citations from Islamists, and the practices of contextualization and reconceptualization. This involves opting information, citations to be included in each news report, which is directly connected to the product of the Islamist's converse in the news reports.

To establish the espoused restatement practices and strategies in this study, the directionality of the news report will be the institution's original language under disquisition. The original news report' source textbooks' for the BBC are the English reports, while the Arabic news reports are the' target textbooks.' For Al- Arabiya, the original news reports' source textbooks' are the Arabic news reports, while the English reports are the' target textbooks.' that restatement- intermediated news reporting is largely a reframing. Restatement strategies for both media institutions

The data collected from both institutions the restatement strategies set up are nonfictional restatement- paraphrasing — elision — omission- recapitulating. Reveals that restatement strategies used, don't follow one language direction route in their operation

in the reports or strategies' is a matter of textual comparison. These kinds of restatement practice in some cases are due to language rules, the news report philanthropist's interest, the country's view of the events taking place in, the world regulations and rules regarding the dispersion and dealing with speeches said or issued by Islamist groups.

The restatement practices set up are related to the selection of textbooks to restate- the restatement of the input of the news report- all kinds of editing dupe- language- stylistic- and content editing. The most effective practices of restatement set up are related to the restatement of citations direct into direct, circular into circular or direct into circular, or circular to direct.

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