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UNVEILING IDEOLOGICAL SHIFTS: A CRITICAL STUDY OF THE URDU TRANSLATION OF ORWELL'S 1984

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ABSTRACT

This research critically examines the role of "Communist Ideologies" in the novel 1984 by George Orwell and the representation of these Communist Ideologies with their relation to power and discourse in its Urdu Translation. It investigates the discursive practices involved in maintaining Communist Ideologies and their relationship in the context of power and discourse. It also investigates the role of translation strategies involved in translating the Communist Ideologies from the source language 1984 by Orwell and in the target language of 1984 by Syed Sohail Wasti. It explains how translation strategies involved and play their role in target language in representing the discourse created by Communist Ideologies. Fairclough's Critical discourse analysis model is used as a framework for the study. Methodology of the study is descriptive in nature the results reveal the role of translation strategies in translating Communist Ideologies with their relationship to representation of discourse. It provides new ways for the future researchers regarding this work. The study recommends the practices of communist regimes are deep-rooted with the practice of discourse in the translation.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present study attempts to discover the representation of communist ideologies with their relation to power and discourse by employing Fairclough's Critical discourse analysis as a framework to investigate the communist ideologies in Urdu translation of the novel. The representation of communist ideologies in the source text written by Orwell and Urdu translation by Syed

Sohail Wasti is a point to ponder of this research. The present study palpably focused on an in-depth exploration, and its analysis, interpretation, explanation, evaluation and critical appreciation of the theme of ideologies in the novel 1984 by George Orwell. The Critical discourse analysis in most of the cases focused on the aspect of language and ideologies relation. Critical discourse analyses deal language as a form of social practice. The use of language in the CDA can be divided into two types of major approaches; language which is used in the socially situated contexts and the language which is used in sociopolitical contexts. The language which people often use in their socially situated contexts deals with a common everyday language that people use freely. On the other hand, sociopolitical language deals with keenly chosen words for political matters and to create the impacts on the minds of the listeners. The elites and the ideologies holders use the language according to the needs of their sociopolitical position among the listeners and the readers of that specific text. In general, the CDA answers the question, relations of discourse, the relationship of ideologies and dominance, and the social inequalities in a society and the role of discourse analyst in the social spheres of life. The ideologies in the discourse can be viewed within the context of dominance of elites, governments and institutions over the common masses. These ideologies can be further analyzed under the social elements of, culture, class, ethnic, religious, political, gender, racial and ethnic inequalities. These ideologies in the sociopolitical context can be further analyzed through the contexts of legitimization, resistance, denial and mitigation. These are the modes of reproduction and CDA analyzes which structures and strategies are used in these modes of reproduction. The ideologies are based on the dominance and subservience and resistance and acceptance, these ideologies are not based on unilaterally grounds rather it means that these ideologies relation are produced on the basis of ideologies through coercion and ideologies through consent. Ideologies abused produced jointly, when dominant groups are persuaded for ideologies and make people believe that their dominance is natural and legitimate. The analysis of strategies of resistance is crucial step to understand the relationship of dominance and subjugation in the ideologies. Fowler contends that language continuously work and constitutes the statuses and roles in society and people according to these roles base claims to exercise power, and the statuses and role which seem to require subservience from the other people and societies (1985). George Orwell's influenced outlined in a society that contained, a totalitarian ideology taken to the extreme level. He represented an idea under the communist ideology of what such a country it will be. Richard Posner presents an argument of comparison between "Orwell versus Huxley: Economics, Technology, Privacy, and Satire," writing, the significance of political motivated communist state in 1984, Orwell deals with his earlier political allegorical satire, Animal Farm, is to depict the extremes of the clarity behind the logic of totalitarianism. George Orwell commented and analyzed on the world and communist way of dictating world as it was in 1949. He wrote out the fears and dictating horrors ideology and the possible prospect of nuclear war, and how dictatorship is a threat in states where much of the values and democratic values has been destroyed" (Livingstone, 2017).

Here the researcher employed the ST the original version in English Language with the title "1984" and its Urdu Translation "۱۹۸۴ نیس سو چو راسی" in TT written

by Syed Sohail Wasti. The ST author has the experience of being a colonizer and knows how ideologies with weak society can be viewed as the colonizer or communist regime powers operate, and the translator has reflected these experiences in the translation. The translation enforces the stance taken by source text (ST) for ideologies.

1.1 Background of the Study

The present study attempts to analyze the communist ideologies with their relation to power and discourse by employing Fairclough's Critical discourse analysis as a background of the study in order to investigate the communist ideologies in the Urdu translation of the novel 1984. It also represents the complex and repressive and ideological mode of operating used by communist ideologies in the source text written by Orwell and Urdu translation by Syed Sohail Wasti. The present study palpably focused on an in-depth exploration, and its analysis, interpretation, explanation, evaluation and critical appreciation of the theme of communist ideologies and the power and discourse created by these ideologies in the novel 1984 by George Orwell. Orwell tries to ring a bell with the help of this novel and introduced a fictional communist state Oceania in order to represent the possible horrors of communist regimes ways of operating. The Critical discourse analysis in most of the cases analyze the aspects of language and ideological relations. Critical discourse analyses deal language as a form of social practice. The use of language in the CDA can be divided into two types of major approaches; language which is used in the socially situated contexts and the language which is used in sociopolitical contexts.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

Aims and objectives of this research to investigate;

1. To explore the ways communist ideologies have been translated in the Urdu translation of 1984.
2. To investigate processes and strategies used by translator in translating communist ideologies in the Urdu translation of 1984.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the processes and strategies used by translator in translating communist ideologies in the Urdu translation of 1984?

1.4 Need and Significance of the Study

The importance of translation in the understanding of literature – at universal levels – is currently possible and more deeply accepted than ever before as it was in the past. The purpose of this research is to discover the significance and representation of communist ideologies by employing Fairclough's Critical discourse analysis as a framework through different strategies of translation. The present study aims to investigate the communist ideologies by using the Fairclough model of Critical Discourse analysis for the purpose of shedding

light on communist ideologies on George Orwell's novel "1984" and its Urdu translation *انیس سو چو راسی* translated by Syed Sohail Wasti. This study will help the future researchers to analyze the impacts of communist ideologies in the society ways of operating and will contribute for the future researches in the determining the trends of power.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language is considered as the primary medium of communication to present the human thoughts, which is based on its culture and ideology. To understand the language and culture of other community, a process is required, which is named as translation. Translation is a Latin word which originates from the word "trans" and "fero" and it explains the meaning "to bring across" as referred by Kasparak (Kasparak, 1983:83). Catford (1965) also defines the process of translation as "the textual replacement of one language to another language on the basis of equivalence of textual material" (p.20). Bassnet and Lefevere (1990) views that translation is not only the process of linguistic conversion but also involve the cultural penetration which exhibits the ideologies of language, culture and ideology (Lefevere, 1992, p.2).

Widdowson (2000), analyzes that CDA deals with an effort to understand the ideologies that are covered within the texts. Ideology plays a pivotal role in CDA and other linguistic scholars also deals with the perspectives of CDA. Ideology provides a ground for organized representation of reality, Hodge and Kress present the idea in (1993). Van.Dijk in (1997) deals with the same fact as the important part of critical discourse analysis of a given text, in different kinds of text how various ideologies are constructed and embedded. The other linguistic theorists in the field of linguistics deal with the role of critical discourse analysis with respect to ideology. Cameron in (1992) deals with stereotypical constructions of ideologies and further lead towards the role of social hegemonies. According to Reichenbach in (2001) any text is produced and had a purpose of ideologically intentional contents, and there is always an intentional relationship of the text. Texts are produced for ideological benefits and there is always an agenda or motive behind the contents of the texts, and these contents of the texts are deeply connected with ideology and social systems. Every text is produced on the basis of ideological relations and language have a leading role in presenting the ideologies, which are based on the basis of social influences. Fairclough (1989) has a view of Discourse Analysis and word critical is used with it in order to analyze the ideologies and hidden agendas behind creating the relationship of the text with the motive behind their creation. In a social set-up different people have different beliefs and different set of ideologies about different aspects of the society in which they live in and practice their customs. The ideologies talk about different things that deal with hidden agendas and an invisible set of ideas; Fairclough used the word hidden agendas behind the ideology's construction. The social structures and discursive relations are analyzed by Cary and Mutua (2010) by following the Fairclough's Model of CDA for the purpose of research. They visited several parts of the world and analyzed the different civilizations and the use of CDA. Ye in (2011) analyzes the speech of Barak Obama, when he succeeded his predecessor to office and used the model of SF, SFL which is a principal step of Fairclough model of analysis. He analyzed the speech by using

SFL model. In (2013) Kamala and Tamunobelema analyzed the different literary genres of texts and analyzes the effects of ideologies and the specific identical construction in the literary genres. The used the technique of SFL for the analysis of mood and the focus here is the different prospects with the use of SFL, according to the Fairclough model of critical discourse analysis.

Deiterle (2003) deals with a political perspective of Orwell's 1984 and presented the novel's influence on the political systems and scenarios. The study reveals that this novel clearly presents a political condition of communist states and their way of controlling the means of the state and then further speak about institutions and governments and how they are influenced and controlled by the political elites and giants. The primary focus of study is to analyze the tools of oppression used in the 1984 in order to control masses and affect every institution such as education, news, language, and other institutions in the novel. The most interesting revelation of Deiterle's study is the fact that fiction plays a pivotal role in politicking of government and institutions.

We can find another study on the linguistic study of 1984 is Luchini and García (2006). This study analyzed the sociolinguistic perspective with respect to Orwell's novel 1984. The study analyzes the traces and the start of Orwell's Problem on focusing the sociolinguistic fictional perspective presented in the novel 1984. It analyzed the role of social institutions presented in the novel and analyzed the fact that Orwell's novel is a symbolic model for understanding Orwell's difficulty functions in real life. The purpose behind the study of Luchini and García's is to present the basis of Orwell's difficulty in 1984 by giving a sequenced and logical idea with reference to the sociolinguistic norms that gave freedom to the Party and its members to shape the mental and behavioral patterns of its subjugated subjects. Hama in (2015) also deals with a linguistic study of language is an oppressive device in Orwell's 1984 and investigate the language as an oppressive tool and as a tool of domination. Hama's study analyzed that how language is used as a tool by the dominant authority to oppress and to divert ideologies in the country. This study used a critical discourse analysis as a framework in data analysis in an attempt to explore the linguistic features of the novel 1984 in some selected extracts from the novel to show, how communist regimes oppress others by means of ideologies. This study concluded that the totalitarian and communist states manipulate ideologies to control people. Bassnett (2002:11- 21) thoroughly describes the importance of the word registered according to her the only the meanings assigned to this term not only based on the close relationships with the status accorded to the role of translator as compared to that of the original writer of the Source text. According to her it is indeed a complete discipline in its own way: not only a minor branch of comparative literary study, nor a limited area of linguistics, but a complete complex and wider field with many far-reaching impacts.

a. Domestication and Foreignization

Domestication and foreignization are considered the two basic concepts in translation, which provide both linguistic and cultural guidance for the purpose of translation. They are called by the American translation theorist L.Venuti

(qtd. in Schaffner 1995:4). Venuti points out that the former deals with the ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text into target-language and its cultural values, while the latter deals with ethnodeviant emphasize on those (cultural) values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text, sending the reader abroad. (Venuti 1995: 20) the translation strategy of domestication deals with the type of translation in which a transparent, fluent style is adopted by the translator in order to make translation more easy to understand the for the target culture, while foreignization deals with the concept of production of target text, which deliberately breaks the target text conventions by retaining something of the foreignness culture of the original (Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997:59).

b. Addition

The addition deals with the Translation in which something is added to the TT which is not present in the ST and Omission deals with the dropping of words that usually takes place when there is no equivalent words are available in the target culture.

c. Omission

Ivacovoni (2009) noted that omission meant dropping a word or words from the ST during the process of translation.

d. Substitution

Substitution in translation deals with the translation of some known or unknown concepts of the source language by adopting the substitution from the culture of the target language.

Each way of communist ideology is discussed with its relation to CDA and further its representation into ST and TT. The methodology of this research helps to analyze the role of CDA in determining the communist exercise of power in a fictional state Oceania. The strategies of translation help to find out the requirements of aims and objectives of the research.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Research Methodology of this study will investigate the ideologies in the English novel, 1984 and its Urdu translation Unees Sau-Chaurasi. Research methodology is a process and procedure, which is used to approach the problem and deals, how to solve it. The current study is basically qualitative in nature and Critical Discourse Analysis model of Fairclough is used as a tool to analyze the communist Ideologies in the target text. The representation of communist Ideologies in the target text is a point to ponder here. The Descriptive method of research has been applied to study the data qualitatively. The nature of this study demanded the textual analysis of data of selected paragraphs of George Orwell's novel '1984', hence, the researcher felt inclined to the use of content analysis for this research. The Findings of this research expected to highlight the fact of the correlation of the source text and target text. The collection of data is based on the experience of researcher in analyzing the communist

ideologies and how these ideologies can be analyzed by using Fairclough Critical Discourse Analysis to understand the discourse and power patterns developed by the communist regimes.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

CDA investigates the relationship of language, ideology, power and society. This research used CDA as a framework to investigate the communist ideologies in Orwell's novel 1984 Source text English and with its relation to Urdu translation Unees Sau Chaurasi translated by Syed Sohail Wasti. The different translation strategies used by translator played an important role in the translation of the novel. The following data analyzed the role of different translation strategies in translating the communist ideologies of the novel. The vital roles of these translation strategies helped the translator to translate the communist ideologies in the TT. This research highlights the role of these communist ideologies in the novel 1984 and how the translation strategies further carried the role of these communist ideologies. The novel 1984 deals with the expected horrors of the communist regimes when west was looking for a new governing system in order to sustain their development in the world.

The following data deals under the light of ideologies from the Critical Discourse analysis perspective. The data highlights the ideological construction in the Source text and in the Target text. Different translation strategies are employed by the translator in the translation process.

Example No 1: -

| Source Text | Target Text |
|---|--|
| The aim of the Party was not merely to prevent men and women from forming loyalties which it might not be able to control. Its real, uncleared purpose was to remove all pleasure from the sexual act. Not love so much as erotic- (Ch,6 page 83, line 19, 20) | پارٹی کا مطمع نظر صرف اتنا ہی نہیں تھا کہ صنفیں کے مابین اٹوٹ رشتہ وفا قائم ہونے کی روک تھام کرتی۔ اس کا حقیقی غیر مبینہ مقصد جنسی فعل کو تمام لذت و سکون سے محروم کر دینا تھا (باب 6 ، صفحہ 77، سطر نمبر 4، 5) |

Explanation

The main purpose of communist ideologies is to deliver a common ownership right to everyone but at the same time get the control of individual lives and shaping their thought process within the given society. The very inception of the Communism impressed the countries to adopt this new system and work for the better future of their countries. But later on, the researchers and scholars and governments learned with the passage of time, the side effects of this newly adopted system on their lives in which they are governed and controlled by their governments. This is how a revolutionary measure adopted by the Western powers and writers addressed this social evil in their own way. In the novel 1984, George Orwell addresses this governing system of state and people's lives

and introduced a fictional state Oceania and its sole leader who is the supreme head of every institution and controls everything within the state Oceania and even nominates the loyal and disloyal of the state and the enemies of the state. The thought shaping activities are also controlled by the state institutions. The power patterns and the modes to exercise power over subjugated masses is a common thing in the state of Oceania and institutions make people believe that everything is for their own benefit and the Big Brother the leader of Oceania is the real protector of the people. This is the way Big Brother exercised his power over subjugated subjects. The only political party of Oceania with the help of different slogans and policies scrutinize every movement and every activity within the state of Oceania. The sexual activity, which is a natural part of men and women's instinct also controlled by the ruling party of Big Brother, and the education of children's is governed by the state runs schools and institutions, so the children follow the lifestyle and patterns created by the Big Brother. The above-mentioned example highlights the concept of controlling the sexual lives of the individuals of the state of Oceania. The ruling party of Big Brother wanted to control the sexual pleasure and ensure that the sexual acts between individuals should be performed without the pleasure as a common activity derived out of pleasure. The power of ruling elites elaborates the idea that the loyalties between opposite sexes did not occur and they just maintain their sexual relationships on ordinary levels just for the sake of activity not for the sake of forming loyalties and for the sake of pleasures. Language is a tool in social practice through the lens of discourse in both speaking and writing. Critical discourse analyses analyse the concepts of discourse, power, ideology, social practice and common sense. Critical discourse analyses analyse power can be understood in terms of relationship between different participants in discourse events, and especially in the terms of unequal capacity to control how different texts are produced and distributed and consumed in particular social contexts. Hatim and Mason note that as a result of these systematic shifts in the language used in society the different text world of the target text presents a different ideology in a different way (Hatim and Mason 1997: 153). However, ideology is affected by the negative connotation of that has further affected the scholarly work within the branch of linguistics as a whole (Woolard 1998, Koerner 2001). In maintaining the relationship of power in CDA different participants struggle for power and Hatim and Mason note that these systematic shifts in the society and target texts presents the different mode of ideology. And the word ideology in itself represents the negative connotation. The discursive practices behind creating socio cultural practices justify the practices of the given society. The above-mentioned example highlights the concept of discursive practice of the state of Oceania in which ruling party tries to make the sexual activity just merely an activity derived out of pleasure and tries to stop men and women to form loyalties with each other with the use of linguistic choices and these linguistics choices highlights the power patterns of the fictional communist state Oceania. The model of critical discourse analysis the linguistic choices that helped in the creation of power according to the ideology of ruling party over its subjugated masses individual and private lives. The translator Syed Sohail Wasti while translating this important concept of discursive practice of state of Oceania used the technique of addition and omission in the above-mentioned lines. At one place he adds a word in the TT **اٹوٹ رشتہ وفا** which means unbreakable loyalty, which is convincing to some

extent but the researcher analysed that in the ST the author did not use any word like unbreakable loyalty, the ST author simply used the word loyalties. In this way the translator used the technique of addition while translating the power exercised by party over its subjects. The translator while translating the concept of ideological practice of the state of Oceania changed the idea of power and its different operating grounds, when translator used the technique of omission and expressed the idea of power's one way of operating in the state of Oceania and omit the other way of operating within the realms of general population that is not easy to control. The ST author used the linguistic choices of collocations when he elaborates the idea of preventing man and woman for forming loyalties and in the next line complete the sense of collocation when he said that it was not easy to control people to form loyalties towards their opposite genders. Translator while translating the above mentioned lines where collocation is clearly visible in ST, the writer of the TT omits the second part of the line "which it might not be able to control" in the TT when he translates the first part of the line in the following words, "پارٹی کا مطمع نظر صرف اتنا ہی نہیں تھا کہ" the TT omits the part of collocation that follows the first part of the text in which the ST portrays the idea of controlling masses is not an easy task and subjugated masses also react against the oppressed policies of the state. The linguistic choices used by the ST is not as much visible in the TT as it is visible in the ST. In this way the researcher analysed the technique of omission used by the translator destroyed the intended meaning of the ST by translator while using the technique of Omission.

Example No 2: -

| Source Text | Target Text |
|---|--|
| an must lead a life of terror. Another year, two years, and they would be watching her night and day for symptoms of unorthodoxy. Nearly all children were horrible. (Ch,2 page 31, line 13, 14) | برس دو برس میں ہی وہ لوگ شب و روز اس کی کڑی نگرانی کرنے لگیں گے۔ اور اس میں کفر کی علامات تلاش کرنے لگیں گے۔ باب نمبر 2، صفحہ نمبر 3 سطر نمبر 9، 8 |

Explanation

Communist ideologies mainly focus on the basic pillars of a society and communist powers control the essential needs of the society. State ownership, repression, common good, centralized mode of planning, governing elites, competition, austerity and single party government are the common modes of operating by the communist ideologies. All these systems help the ruling elites and communist ideologies to operate within the society. The act of scrutinizing individual's everyday affairs and movements in a state, where ruling elites and governments practice their powers is not an unusual thing in communist states. The ruling classes in a capitalist and in a communist state hold control over every mean of the state in order to protect their governance over subjugate masses and practice their fists on their subjects. The novel 1984 highlights the dark evils behind the communist ideologies written after the World War second,

when every state was looking for something new in order to run the state affairs. George Orwell through a fictional state Oceania highlights the evils caused by the communist run governments and how the voices of common people ignored by the elites of the ruling classes in order to gain the maximum control of the state's affairs. The realization of these communist ideologies by the Western governments and scholar's contributions to make people aware about the possible consequences of this so-called idealized way of governing the state's affairs presented the other side of this picture which was a horrible one. In the novel 1984 the state Oceania controlled by the Big Boss every mean of power and production even the thoughts of the individuals were under surveillance and spies of Big Boss try their level best to identify the enemies of the state, even the thought process of the individuals is under investigation all the time. Winston the mouthpiece of George Orwell who narrates the events most of the time in the novel has a neighbour named Mrs Parsons who lived next door to him called him for help with her washroom sink. Mrs Parson's movements were under scrutiny Winston thought that and how state of Oceania will observe her in the coming years and decide her fate. Critical discourse analysis addresses the exercise of power and how language plays its role in the exercise of power within a conversation or within a text or written or speaking orders. In their recent work, they have extended this focus of their discourse analytic approach. For example, Hatim (2009: 37) argues that "situational appropriateness established by registers, together with textual well-formedness, generic integrity and a discourse perspective may more helpfully be seen as layer upon layer of 'socio-textual practice'". Speaker's attitudes are conveyed in and through discourse, and texts thus become vehicles for the expression of ideology and power relations. The evolution of the use of discourse analysis in Translation Studies and current research is presented in a special issue of the journal *Target* (Munday and Zhang 2015). As argued by the Hatim the register, situational appropriateness, generic integrity, and the practice of discourse can be analysed as a layer of socio-textual practice. For future research, using discourse analysis and CDA for uncovering attitudes and ideologies conveyed in translation is a particularly promising area which also fits the growing interest in power, ideology and agency in Translation Studies. The above-mentioned example deals with the practice of perseverance of ideologies in which the ruling elites or state control and scrutinize the movements of the people, in order to control their rebel thoughts and make them realized that they are merely the pawns of the state and they cannot think individually and their thought and every activity is the property of the communist ideologies. The control over subjugated masses helps communist ideologies to control the power relations in the given society. The ST author George Orwell while writing the above mentioned lines meant to present the idea of free thought when he used the word unorthodoxy but translator Syed Sohail Wasti while translating the perseverance of ideologies in the target text used the strategy of Domestication, when he used the sense of religious concept while translating the above mentioned lines in the following words; – اور اس میں کفر کی علامات تلاش کرنے لگیں گے – while the author of the Source text presents the idea of Unorthodoxy which according to the communist school of thought deals with the independence of thought, and independent thought is a crime in the state of Oceania under the specific heading of Thought crime. The communist governing system's one aim is repression, repression of people and their thought process in order to get the maximum control over masses. The

strategy of domestication in translation help translator to make the target text more flexible for the target audience but the above-mentioned translation of the ST gave a different colour of repression in the TT and presents the TT in a religious mode and presents the communist ideological concept of unorthodoxy as a religious crime in the TT. The use of language is a point to ponder here in this research and the linguistic choices used by the ST author cannot be ignored as compared with its relation to TT. The ST author used collocation for the specific expression in the ST. the ST author deals with the idea of scrutinize individual's movements in order to find the unorthodoxy symptoms, this whole expression is conveyed in the ST by using the collocation and translator while translating this important expression in the TT changed the collocation by using the translation strategy of domestication and change the word unorthodoxy into religious perspective according to the target culture. The use of domestication strategy in the above-mentioned example changed the meaning of politically controlled state of individuals thought into religious context. In communist ideologies point of view one can observe that unorthodoxy is a punishable crime because it is perceived as an act of rebellion against the governing systems or the elites of that particular society or country. In the above-mentioned example, the country is Oceania governed by the so-called idealized system of communist ideologies and the scrutiny of common masses and controlling and shaping their thought process is not an unusual activity in communist states. The way of operating of communist states makes civilizations think about the horrors of this governing system and western denial to accept and idealize this system to run the state affairs.

Example No 3: -

| Source Text | Target Text |
|--|--|
| In the Two Minutes Hate he could not help sharing in the general delirium, but this sub-human chanting of 'B-B!...B-B!' always filled him with horror. Of course, he chanted with the rest: it was impossible to do otherwise. (Ch,1 page 21, 22 line 27, 28, 1, 2) | نفرت کے دو منٹ کے اس عوامی سر سام میں شرکت سے مفر نہیں تھا لیکن ب - ب - ب - ب کا جاہلانہ خوش الحان ورد اس پر ہمیشہ خوف و ہراس طاری کر دیتا اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں کہ وہ بھی دوسروں کے ہمراہ ورد میں مصروف ہو جایا کرتا تھا - (باب 1، صفحہ نمبر 22، 21 سطر نمبر 1، 22، 23) |

Explanation

State ownership meant to control the means of production and in communist ideologies state ownership of means of production also means to repress the individuals and the freedom of thought. The activities within the communist regimes are meant to grip every institution and common masses in order to make its grip stronger over the subjugated masses and to make people believe that everything the state is doing is for their own betterment. The enemy of the leader or state is treated as the enemy of the people and because of someone's difference of opinion he or she will be treated as the enemy of the state in the communist ideological perspective. These communist ideologies are based on certain principles and these principles are guided by the ruling elites or the

supreme head of the state. In this way communist ideologies are a threat to human civilization and the freedom of thought. Because the basic purpose of this system is to maintain the control over the subjugated masses and to restrict their freedom. One can presume that a new kind of slavery where slave realization portrayed as a freedom but actually, he is a merely a pawn in this whole game and nothing more than this. In the novel 1984 Orwell presents the dark side of communism and how communism states operate through a fictional state Oceania and its leader Big Brother repressive policies over the subjugated masses. Most of the events of the novel presented through a hero or mouthpiece of the Orwell Winston who is the part of the system and at the same time deviate against this system and at every moment in his mind he believes this is wrong, this is not acceptable and all the news and propagandas introduced by the Big Brother and his party is a web of lies. This web of lies helps communist states to operate without any hindrance. Orwell introduced four different ministries in the novel in order to make communist ideologies mode of operating more explicit. The four ministries are as follows;

The Ministry of Truth deals with news, entertainment, education, and the fine arts within the state of Oceania and The Ministry of Peace deals with the war and Ministry of Love deals with law-and-order situation and Ministry of Plenty deals with the economic affairs of the state. All the names of the ministries are ironical and Orwell criticizes the ideologies through a fictional state Oceania. The ministry of Truth which is concerned with the news, entertainment education and fine arts in the state of Oceania control these important aspects of the society of Oceania and control the thought process of the people. In the novel one can analyse the practices of the people of Oceania are guided and controlled by the state's selected people and institutions. For this purpose, to control the minds of the masses and to make realization among the masses of the state in order to curse the enemies of the state two minutes' hate speech organized in every corner of the country and no one can skip this important practice as it was an essential practice of the people of Oceania. During two minutes' hate speech the supreme head of the country Big Boss video appeared on the exhibition points in all over the country. Big Boss during his video message used to curse the enemies of the state of Oceania and people follow his tone and curse the enemies of the state and slogans against the enemies of the state is a common activity during this two minutes' hate speech. The practice of two minutes' hate speeches reflects the concept of perseverance of ideologies and portray the idea of maintaining the ideologies and influence over the masses. Analysing the discourse features of lexical choice, cohesion, transitivity and presupposition as an important component of intentionality, they note that as a result of the systematic shifts in the language used, the "different text world of the target text relays a different ideology" (Hatim and Mason 1997: 153). Critical Discourse analysis addresses the power relations within a written text or within a language and explores the ideological relationship of text world with the underlying ideologies. In this way Critical discourse analysis helps the researchers and people to understand their position within a society and the power relations, which are hidden within a conversation or within a written text. The linguistics choices in the given text are a point to ponder in the critical analysis of language. The main aim of critical linguistics, and later critical discourse analysis (e.g. Fairclough 1989/2001, 2003), was to make clear (or, at

least, clearer) the link between ideology and the language in which that ideology is expressed and reproduced in specific social situations. In specific social situations different ideologies worked and language is used as a tool to express these underlying hidden ideologies. Here in the above-mentioned example the framework of Critical Discourse analysis helps the researcher to understand the power relations of communist ideologies through a fictional state Oceania and its citizens and how power relations maintained by the ruling elites. This notion of perseverance in the ideologies patterns deals with an important aspect and to ignite the fear of the state among the masses. The ST author Orwell maintain a concept of common practice in the above-mentioned lines and translator Syed Sohail Wasti applied the strategy of substitution and addition while translating this important aspect of communist ideological practice in the Target text. Translator adopted the translation technique of substitution when he translate subhuman with جابلانہ and at the same time adopted the technique of addition in the target text when he adds certain words like خوش الحان and also used the technique of domestication and translate the verb of ST chanting in the Urdu TT as ورد. The translation of English verb chanting in TT Urdu by the translator does not serve well as compared the relationship of TT with its Source Text. The translator used the strategy of domestication to translate the chanting verb in Urdu text and give it a colour of religion in Target culture. Translator used three different translation strategies to translate the above-mentioned lines where communist ideological practices are apparent through fictional state Oceania's repressive policies. Translator's choice of words addition in the meaning of the TT does not represent the essence of the ST. Similarly, the substitution and domestication add more and different information in the TT that does not represent by ST author in ST. the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis addresses the discursive practices adopted by a fictional communist state Oceania and its leader Big Brother. In the above-mentioned lines, the translator used three different kinds of translation strategies to translate the ST discursive practice in the TT. In CDA discursive practice's basic function is to analyse the common practices of a specific culture. In the ST the representation of discursive practices is different as compared with the TT. The target text did not cover the real essence of the ST and presents a different notion in the Urdu target text. The translator choice of words changed the ideologies in the target language and presented the different picture as compared with the ST.

Example No 4: -

| Source Text | Target Text |
|--|--|
| Keen as mustard! That's first-rate training they give them in the Spies nowadays-better than in my day, even. (Ch, 5, pg 80, lines 1, 2) | یہ اول درجے کی تربیت کا فیضان ہے جو آج کل سراغرسانوں کو دی جاتی ہے اس سے بہتر ہمارے زمانے میں بھی نہیں تھی۔ (باب، 5، صفحہ 74، سطر نمبر 3، 4) |

Explanation

The states used different apparatuses to maintain law and order and to protect the assets and agendas of the state. These agents and institutions have a deep and implausible role to protect the state and to make state's policies as consecrate for the masses. This act of safeguarding the state's interest gave subjugated masses a realization that everything the state is doing, is doing for their own sake. The communist states make people believe that whatever job they are doing is for their own good and people follow this common believe without bothering themselves their actions are morally right or wrong. The communist ideologies take this role to protecting the decisions and affairs of the state on a whole new level, without any prior moral judgements. According to Althusser there are two state apparatuses that help states to drive their policies over masses. One is Repressive state apparatus that deals with the use of force in order to get the interests of the state from the common masses and the other is Ideological state apparatus that deals with the ideologies and how these ideologies help states to get their tasks done. Communist states used Repressive state apparatuses with the help of state institutions like army, police, and judiciary and prison systems. Ideological state apparatuses make people believe that the ideologies set by the state are for people's own benefit and the ideologies of the state has a single sole purpose for the welfare of the people. Althusser starts his discussion of ideology by making a distinction between two different ideologies "ideology in general" and "particular ideologies" (1971:150). Ideological State Apparatuses, on the other hand, perform its function predominantly by and through practical use of ideology. The word "state apparatuses" is a wrong concept, because they cover a wide number of institutions in the society, such as churches, parties, sports clubs, family, cultural institutions and so on and on. These several institutions individuals are involved in and their particular respective concern for religious, political, moral ideologies can contradict to each other. In the novel 1984 these two apparatuses are visible throughout the novel. Orwell presents a fictional state Oceania and the Big Brother the head of the state Oceania used these two apparatuses in order to control the lives of the people. The parts of speech play their important role in conveying the meaning within and outside the contexts of the text. In the case of verb, it helps to describe the action and especially in the case of critical analysis of linguistic choices the choices adopted by the author have their own significance and cannot be ignored in order to draw the real meanings meant by the author. The ideologies created by the state make people believe that these ideologies are for the benefit of the people but actually these ideologies are meant to provide a safeguard for the interests of the state and for the Big Brother to control the subjugate masses. This is a common trait of communist ideologies to operate within the realms of everyday lives of the individuals and individuals happily accept the system in which they are living and if by chance they oppose this system the system used physical force to maintain the law and order in the state. In the above-mentioned lines one of the important participants of the physical violence force is under consideration. In the novel 1984 in the fictional state Oceania spies have a great importance because they look after every movement of the people of Oceania in order to find the enemies of the state. Their duty has a sole purpose to watch every individual and if they find anyone is going against the state and they have to report it. So, the other forces arrest

them and give them severe punishments. So, the other people learned a lesson from their example and don't even try to think go against the state. The role of spies has a great importance in the perspective of defence and safety of the countries. In order to make the role of spies' countries utilize their role and give them a task to identify the dangers and the threats for the country. The role of spies can further assess through the use of linguistic choices of the author, the author used the expression of spies training and here in this example the word training is used as a verb. In the novel 1984 the role of security institutions and spies has a great importance and there are also gadgets like telescope to help the government to control the lives of the people. Spies of the thought police are everywhere in the novel and they work under the ministry of love and noticed every unusual movement of the individuals and especially the movements of the party members. The above-mentioned example discusses the event in which the protagonist of the novel Winston Smith and Syme are colleagues in the same department in Ministry of Truth and during their lunch break from work. Winston is an employee of Ministry of Truth and his role was to rewrite historical documents in a new way and Syme has a role of addition in Newspeak dictionary, both these characters were discussing the everyday issues and Syme asked him if Winston have extra blades. The shortage of blades is a case of discussion and then the conversation move towards the Ministry of love where thought police is active and notices every movement and Ministry of Love spies are everywhere. Then Winston passed remarks about the role of spies and their training and said that they are very efficient in their work these days because of their first-class training. In the communist states the role of these institutions makes states to practice their control and fear above the common masses. These institutions have a great importance and a great responsibility to ring a bell in the case of a possible danger. In CDA discursive practices of the powerful groups or states help powerful groups or states to maintain their power in the society. Fairclough conceptualized three-dimensional model which focused on the discursive events that are considered as (micro) and discursive practices (meso), and social structures (macro). The above-mentioned example highlights the discursive practice of the ideology guided by the state of Oceania and the researcher analysed that the spies is a common tool in the state of Oceania in order to practice the discursive practices in order to shape the ideology of the people. The above-mentioned lines talk about the institution role by emphasizing the expression about spies training which is used to practice the power of the state over the subjugated masses and their training is also an important aspect in this regard. Discursive practices are the social practices made by the powerful groups or states. Here the researcher focus is the representation of the institution that helps states to exercise power in the society. The author of the ST Orwell is well aware of these practices and the communist ideologies on the other hand translator Syed Sohail Wasti while translating the institution role that help states to operate in a better way and telling about spies training and used the strategy of addition along with verb training and add a new words in the TT in the following words **فیضان کا** the above mentioned lines talks about the training of spies that are the part of this discursive practices system but translator's use of addition strategy does not serve the ST. So, here translator changed the way of discursive practices and add a new word along with the linguistic choice of verb training, as compared with the ST and to some

extent he tries to make it understandable for the target audience but this is clearly an addition which does not have any words in the ST.

Example No 8: -

| Source Text | Target Text |
|---|---|
| A few agents of the Thought Police moved always among spreading false rumours and marking down and eliminating the few individuals who were made to indoctrinate with the ideology of the Party. It was not desired. (Ch,7 page 91, line 25, 26, 27, 28, 29) | محاسب پولیس فکر کے چند گروگے ہمیشہ انہیں میں چکر لگایا کرتے تھے اور کچھ ایسے اشخاص کے اخراج کی جھوٹی افواہیں پھیلایا کرتے تھے جن میں خطر ناک کی آثار پائے گئے ہوں - لیکن ان میں پارٹی کے مفتدات ونظریات کی تبلیغ و اشاعت کی -زرہ برابر بھی کوشش نہیں کی جاتی تھی- (باب 7، صفحہ 83، 84، سطر نمبر 23، 1) |

Explanation

As mentioned earlier the institutions helped governments and communist regimes to operate fully from within the all spheres of the society. This system of network of institutions and organizations helps communist regime to put their ideologies between common masses and make them believe everything their government is doing is for their own betterment and they should help their governments to complete these tasks. The credibility of government and people trust on their communist governments lost somewhere where people understand their freedom is compromised. This compromised freedom further gave people an idea of revolt against their oppressive governments and people starts acting against the wills of their governments. In the novel 1984 one can observed that Orwell introduced different institutions within the state of Oceania under the leadership of Big Boss, who is considered as the ultimate supreme authority of Oceania. The institutions are comprised of Thought Police network of spies, and different ministries that have different roles in the fictional state Oceania. The purpose behind introducing these institutions Orwell has a purpose to tell the world about the communism horrors and how communist ideologies operate and restrict individual's lives. In the novel Smith was a worker in the Ministry of Truth and his job was to change and check the records of the state and especially the historical documents. The above-mentioned example deals with the interaction of common class of fictional state Oceania that was called proles are the working class and they are large in number as compared with the other classes of the country. They were 85 per cent of the whole population and believed to be a power within itself and Thought police always used to move among them and have their specific role of spreading false news among masses and identified the people who they were believed or could be dangerous for the country in near future and make them eliminate in order to reduce the possible dangers for the country. And as they were regarded as common class of the society the party did not used to teach its doctrine or ideology to them. But thought police always scrutinize their movements and make them disappear or eliminate the people that are believed to be a threat to a system from the

community in order to suppress the possible revolt or protest from this common class of Oceania. In the name of common ownership and for the betterment of all people this communist system snatches the freedom of the people while people believe this is good for the nation and it will make their country more progressive as compared with democratic and other governing system in the world. But this unconsciousness at the end makes them suffer and they suffer and their independence was played at the hands of the rulers and elites of the society. This level of exercise of power can be analysed by using the CDA as a research tool and the relationship of the given society with the use of language and how language address the complex relationship of power within the text, and how discursive practices used language as a tool to further exercise the control over subjugated masses. This is the way communist regimes with the use of language exercise and maintains their power over the masses. As language represents the deep and hidden role of power the researchers adopted this CDA methodology to find out these complex structures of power. Widdowson (2000) analyses that CDA deals with an effort to understand the ideologies that are covered within the texts. Ideology plays a pivotal role in CDA and other linguistic scholars also deals with the perspectives of CDA. Fairclough (2001:71) believes this in the following way: Texts do not typically represent ideologies. They hold their position the interpreter through their cues that she brings ideologies for the interpretation of texts and reproduces ideologies in the process. There is always a pivotal role of language with its relation to social life. In the above-mentioned lines Orwell introduced the role of Thought police in the novel 1984 and how the Thought police identify and eliminate the threats from common people that are believed to have a population of 85 per cent in the fictional state Oceania. The process of identification and elimination of threat is a common trait in the communist regimes and these lines also identify the fact how power is exercised within the state of Oceania. As language have a relation with the given society, in this way the above-mentioned lines expressed the language and power relation. The real essence of Orwell's relationship of power and society is further carried in the Urdu translation by Syed Sohail Wasti but during the process of translation the translator destroyed the real meanings carried by the ST. When the translator translated the above-mentioned lines by using the technique by using the strategy of substitution and changed the real meanings carried by the ST. The translator choice of words when he translates above mentioned lines as اور کچھ ایسے اشخاص کے اخراج کی while the ST explains the role of Thought police activities among proles that were believed as the common and individual class of the fictional state Oceania. Some of the people from the Thought police moved among proles and their duty was to spread the false rumours and identify and eliminate the people who were believed as a threat for the interest of the state. This is a common tactic used by the communist regimes to eliminate the people who believed in the freedom of speech. The translator while translating this important ideological aspect used the technique of substitution changed the meaning of the TT as compared with the ST. the translated lines portray different meaning that is; the Thought police spread false rumours about the disappearance of individuals and who were believed to be danger while the ST deals with an idea of Thought police have a role to spread false rumours and identify and eliminate the possible threats within this class of the society. Translator used the technique of substitution and

presents the different idea and changed the role of Thought police as spreading false rumours about disappearance of individuals while the ST author Orwell presents an idea where Thought police used to spread false rumours and marking down the individuals who are believed to be dangerous for the fictional state Oceania. Translator use of substitution technique does not serve well to the ST. The ST deals with the role of oppressed tactic of communist regimes and the translator choice make it lesser effective and the disappearance of people is represented as a false rumour, while in the ST it was spreading false rumours and marking down individuals who are believed to be dangerous for the state.

CONCLUSION

This study critically examined the translation of communist ideologies in George Orwell's *1984* and its Urdu translation, *Unees Sau Chaurasi*, by Syed Sohail Wasti, using Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis as a framework. Through qualitative content analysis of selected excerpts, it explored how translation strategies (addition, omission, substitution, and domestication) reconstruct the discursive representation of power and ideology in the target text (TT). The findings reveal that these strategies, which enhance cultural accessibility, often dilute the source text's (ST) critique of totalitarian control, as seen in the reframing of "unorthodoxy" as "کفر" or the omission of resistance differences, thereby reshaping the ideological landscape to align with Urdu socio-cultural norms.

The research highlights translation's role as a site of ideological negotiation, where the translator's choices mediate the ST's subversive edge, sometimes softening its portrayal of communist repression. By highlighting how domestication can obscure Orwell's warnings against authoritarianism, this study advocates for more foreignizing approaches to preserve ideological fidelity. Future research could extend this analysis to other translations or media adaptations of *1984*, offering insights into how global audiences perceive its critique of power. This work reaffirms the need for translators to navigate ideological complexities vigilantly, ensuring that dystopian narratives retain their potency in confronting authoritarian discourses.

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