Cahiers de Traduction

Volume 31 Issue ../June 2025 PP 164-183

ISSN 1111- 4606 **EISSN** 2602- 6023

Uncovering the Ideology of Translating Diplomatic Texts: Case Study of the 1816 Peace Treaty Between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers

أيديولوجية ترجمة النصوص الدبلوماسية: دراسة تحليلية مقارنة لترجمة معاهدة الجزائر مع بريطانيا سنة 1816

Weid Salmi[1]

The High Arab Institute for Translation, weid.salmi@gmail.com

Received: 29/03/2024 *Accepted: 31/05/2025* *published* *01/06/2025*

Abstract:

On the 28th of August 1816, the Regency of Algiers signed a treaty of peace with Great Britain. It was concluded after the bombardment of the city led by Britain and the Netherlands to end tribute payment and slavery practice. The Dey of Algiers was then in no position to refuse the presented treaty. The translation of this treaty played a great role in ratifying and bridging linguistic and cultural gaps between states. It is believed that, in the Regency of Algiers, this was the first translated treaty into Arabic.

In this paper, we will have a closer look at the translation of the 1816 Peace Treaty. We will analyze examples from the original English version and the Arabic translation to understand the strategies employed by the translator(s) to navigate ideological challenges.

Keywords: Ideology; Translation; 1816 Peace Treaty; Translation strategies.

[1] *Corresponding author* ***:Weid Salmi***

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

ملخص:

يهدف هذا المقال إلى دراسة تحليلية لترجمة معاهدة السلم لسنة 1816 بين بريطانيا والجزائر، وذلك من خلال تحليل أمثلة عن نص المعاهدة الأصلي باللغة الإنجليزية ونسخته المترجمة إلى اللغة العربية، وفهم استراتيجيات المترجمين للتغلب على التحديات الأيديولوجية، عبر مقارنة النصين للتعرف على حالات إضافة أو حذف أو استبدال الكلمات، بالإضافة إلى دراسة الدوافع والآثار المترتبة على هذه الخيارات الترجمية.

وقد تم التوصل في هذا المقال إلى الكشف عن بعض التحيزات الإيديولوجية لدى المترجم/ين وطرق مواجهتها، عبر اللجوء إلى أساليب الإضافة والحذف بهدف تلافي الجوانب الحساسة سياسيًا، واتباع طرق مختلفة للتغلب على الاختلافات الثقافية والدينية. بالإضافة إلى أهمية أخذ السياق التاريخي والسياسي في الاعتبار أثناء عملية الترجمة.

كلمات مفتاحية: الإيديولوجية، الترجمة، معاهدة السلم سنة 1816، استراتيجية الترجمة.

1. Introduction

Diplomatic texts play a crucial role in shaping international relations and fostering mutual understanding between nations. These documents, often laden with political sensitivity and cultural nuances, require meticulous translation to ensure accurate communication and avoid potential misunderstandings. One such significant diplomatic text is the 1816 Peace Treaty between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers, which marked a pivotal moment in the history of British-Algerian relations.

The 1816 Peace Treaty was a landmark agreement that aimed to establish peace and regulate maritime activities between the two nations. This treaty sought to address the long-standing tensions and conflicts that had plagued the Mediterranean region for centuries. However, the translation of this treaty was not a mere linguistic exercise; it was a complex process influenced by various ideological factors that shaped the rendering of its content.

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

2. Significance of the Study

Understanding the ideological manipulation that can occur during the translation of diplomatic texts is of paramount importance for several reasons. First and foremost, it highlights the critical role that translators play in shaping narratives and influencing perceptions in the realm of international relations. Such an assumption opens different fields for additional research within the realm of translation studies in the quest of exploring ideology, manipulation, patronage and power in translation as a form of rewriting. (Lefevere, 1992, p. 2)

Diplomatic communication relies heavily on precise language and nuanced messaging, and even subtle ideological influences can have far-reaching consequences. Inaccurate or biased translations can potentially undermine diplomatic efforts, perpetuate historical tensions, or reinforce harmful stereotypes and power imbalances. (Jiuding & Leilei, 2023)

Furthermore, this study underscores the importance of maintaining historical accuracy and preserving the integrity of diplomatic texts. Translations that are shaped by ideological agendas or biases can distort the historical record, potentially leading to misinterpretations or incomplete understandings of significant events and their implications. (de Luxán Hernández, 2013)

By shedding light on the strategies employed by translators to navigate ideological challenges, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on the ethics and responsibilities of translation in the diplomatic sphere. It encourages translators, policymakers, and stakeholders to equip themselves with the necessary skills and ethical frameworks to navigate ideological challenges effectively and to adopt measures to mitigate them.

3. Ideological Manipulation in Translation

3.1 The Role of Ideology in Translation

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

Hatim and Mason define ideology as :

« [A] body of assumptions which reflects the beliefs and interests of an individual, a group of individuals, a social institution, etc., and which ultimately finds expression in language. » (Hatim & Mason , 1997, p. 218)

In other words, ideology can be understood as a system of ideas, values, and beliefs that shape and influence individuals, groups, and institutions, and is manifested through various means of expression, including actions, behaviors, and cultural practices. It serves as a framework for understanding the world, guiding perceptions, and shaping social, political, and economic structures. Additionally, ideology often functions to legitimize or reinforce existing power dynamics and social hierarchies, while also providing a sense of identity and belonging to those who subscribe to it.

Translation is not merely a process of transferring words from one language to another; it is a complex endeavor that involves navigating cultural, social, and political dimensions. Translators, as mediators between languages and cultures, inevitably bring their own ideological perspectives and biases to the translation process. (Tymoczko, 2014) These ideologies can shape the way sensitive content is rendered, potentially influencing the interpretation and reception of the translated text. (FAWCETT & MUNDAY, Ideology, 2009, p. 139)

Ideological considerations can manifest in various ways during the translation process. Translators may consciously or unconsciously adopt strategies that align with their personal beliefs, societal norms, or political agendas. (Schäffner, 2014, pp. 23-41) This can lead to linguistic choices, additions, omissions, or substitutions that deviate from the original text, potentially altering its intended meaning or emphasis. (Alrumayh, 2021)

In the context of diplomatic texts, where precise communication and nuanced language are paramount, the impact of ideological influences on translation becomes even more significant. Diplomatic translations require a delicate balance between faithfulness to the original text and the need to navigate sensitive political and cultural contexts. (Jiuding & Leilei, 2023, pp.

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

10-11)

3.2 The role of ideology in translating the 1816 Peace Treaty

To investigate the role of ideology in translating the 1816 Peace Treaty between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers, a qualitative case study approach was employed. This approach allowed for an in-depth examination of the translation strategies employed and the potential ideological influences at play.

The 1816 Peace Treaty was selected as the focus of this study due to its historical significance and the complex political and cultural contexts surrounding its translation. Additionally, the availability of archival documents related to the treaty provided a valuable corpus for analysis.

A comprehensive search was conducted to identify archival documents from the period surrounding the signing of the treaty. These documents were then analyzed to identify instances where ideological factors may have influenced the translation process. Archival documents, both in their original language and their translated versions, were selected for detailed analysis, such as the Hamayun transcript archives held within the National Archives of Algeria: box 24, No. 22556E/1231A.H; No. B48979 /1231A.H; No. 22486/1231A.H.

In essence, the translation of the 1816 Peace Treaty was not merely a linguistic exercise but also an act of cultural and political negotiation. The translators were mediators of meaning, tasked with bridging the gap between two distinct worlds while maintaining the integrity of the original document. In translating the 1816 Peace Treaty, the ideological underpinnings were not just subtext; they were central to the interpretation and presentation of the treaty's terms, reflecting the broader ideological currents of the era. Their work exemplifies the multifaceted challenges of translating diplomatic texts, where every word has the potential to influence international relations.

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

4. Translation Challenges

Translating diplomatic texts presents a unique set of challenges that extend beyond linguistic considerations. These challenges stem from the inherent political sensitivity of such texts and the potential consequences of inaccurate or biased translations.

Furthermore, the legal terminology used in treaties often has very specific meanings that do not always have direct equivalents in other languages. This necessitates not only a deep understanding of the legal systems of both entities but also the ability to convey these concepts in a way that is both accurate and comprehensible to the target audience.

One of the primary challenges in translating the 1816 Peace Treaty was navigating the complex power dynamics and historical tensions between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers. The treaty aimed to establish a new era of cooperation, but it was also a reflection of the shifting power balance in the region, with Great Britain asserting its dominance over the Mediterranean.

In this treaty, it is well noticed that there is a dilemma of balancing faithfulness to the original text with the need to consider the ideological implications of certain linguistic choices. For example, terms or phrases that could be perceived as demeaning or reinforcing power imbalances had to be carefully navigated to avoid potential diplomatic tensions or misunderstandings.

Additionally, the cultural and religious differences between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers posed challenges in ensuring accurate and respectful translation of culturally-specific references or connotations. The translators had to be cognizant of the nuances in language that carried different connotations in the respective cultures, which could lead to misinterpretation or offense if not handled with sensitivity.

5. Strategies Used by Translators

To navigate the ideological challenges inherent in translating

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

diplomatic texts like the 1816 Peace Treaty, translator(s) employed various strategies aimed at neutralizing potential biases and preserving the intended meaning of the original text. These strategies ranged from linguistic choices to more substantial interventions, such as additions, omissions, and substitutions. (Alrumayh, 2021) & (Zhu, Ang, & Mansor, 2022)

5.1 Linguistic Choices

One of the primary strategies employed by translators was the careful selection of linguistic elements to avoid ideological bias or misrepresentation. This involved considering the connotations and cultural associations of specific words or phrases and opting for neutral or diplomatic alternatives when necessary.

However, Historical treaties are often translated from divergent perspectives, shaped by the translator's ideology—whether they are Arab or foreign. The notion of ideology carries a dual nature. « Functionally », one might perceive ideology as an objective reality, and « Critically », researchers recognize that ideology does not always faithfully mirror the true essence of reality. Thus, The concept of ideology suggests that individuals may unknowingly embrace situations that, upon closer examination, they would be better off challenging or resisting. In this way, Fairclough submit that ''ideology is most effective when its workings are least visible'' (Fairclough, 1989, p. 85). Similarly, as Hodge and Kress postulate, ''hearers can both be manipulated and informed, preferably manipulated while they suppose they are being informed'' (Hodge & Kress , 1993, p. 06). Consequently, the careful selection of linguistic elements becomes crucial to avoid ideological bias or misrepresentation.

In translating the activity related to the Algerian Navy, a translator might opt for a more neutral term such as "maritime forces" or "naval forces" to avoid potential negative connotations or historical biases. However, In more varied language, during the modern era, Europeans often characterized the

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

actions of the Algerian navy as acts of piracy and labeled its sailors as pirates.

In this context, Professor Christopher W. Minster provides a comprehensive exploration of the distinctions between English terms denoting individuals involved in high-seas thievery. His article sheds light on the nuanced language used to describe such activities:

Pirates are individuals, who engage in maritime robbery or assault coastal settlements to steal or take hostages for ransom. They operate as maritime thieves without the explicit backing of any recognized state and are considered criminals across the globe. Their operations often involve greater levels of violence and intimidation than those of typical thieves. In contrast, Privateers are privately-owned vessels and their crews authorized by a warring nation to target enemy maritime assets. They operate under a nation's official approval, offering them a degree of legal protection, and are required to surrender a share of their captured goods to the government. A notable figure among privateers is Captain Henry Morgan, an Englishman who, in the 1660s and 1670s, attacked Spanish interests under England's commission. Distinguished from pirates, privateers like Morgan strictly avoided engaging with ships or ports not specified by their commission, particularly those of their own country. Buccaneers, Originating from the French term 'boucan,' buccaneers were initially hunters who sold smoked meat to ships on Hispaniola. Transitioning to piracy for greater profit, these hardy individuals became skilled in ambushing ships and were sought after by French and English privateer vessels during conflicts with Spain. Buccaneers typically conducted raids on coastal towns rather than open-sea piracy. Their prominence alongside figures such as Captain Henry Morgan waned by the early 1700s, leading to their eventual disappearance as a distinct group. Corsairs, The term 'corsair' refers to foreign privateers, often Muslim or French, who were active during the piracy era. Notably, the Barbary pirates, Muslim privateers who operated in the Mediterranean from the 14th to the 19th centuries, were labeled as corsairs due to their policy of not attacking Muslim vessels and their practice of enslaving captives. In the same period, French privateers were also referred by the

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

English as corsairs, highlighting the term's negative connotation at the time. For instance, Captain Henry Morgan felt insulted when referred to as a corsair by a Spanish official in 1668. (W.Minster, 2019)

So, According to W.Minster, Pirates are individuals who attack ships or coastal towns to rob and capture prisoners. They lack the support of any nation and rely on violence and intimidation. Privateers are commissioned by nations at war, encouraged to attack enemy ships and share the loot. Buccaneers were rugged privateers and pirates who sold smoked meat but turned to piracy for profit. Corsairs were foreign privateers, including Barbary pirates who targeted non-Muslim ships, while French privateers were referred to as corsairs during the "Golden Age" of Piracy.

European and American nations, particularly notable maritime powers such as France and England, crafted their own narratives around similar activities. The language they used was deliberately chosen to shift perceptions and realities. Instead of referring to their maritime expeditions as piracy, they minted new terms that carried with them a semblance of legitimacy and justification for acts that might otherwise be seen in the same light as those of the Algerian sailors. This was especially important in the eyes of international law and public opinion at the time.

Meanwhile, the Regency of Algiers' perspective on naval activity in the Mediterranean differed significantly from that of other nations. Rather than viewing their sailors' actions as mere piracy, they considered them as a form of "Naval Jihad." (مولود قاسم، 2008، صفحة 71) This term carries a complex meaning, deeply rooted in religious and cultural connotations. For the people of Algiers during this period, engaging in actions at sea against non-Muslim ships was often regarded as a holy struggle or warfare sanctified by religious principles. These activities served dual purposes: defending their territorial waters and extending Algiers' political influence across the Mediterranean. The Algerian government, confident in its role as a center for maritime jihad, aimed at combating other pirates, decreasing their piracy, and reducing their dominance. Therefore, the Algerian Navy underwent three major phases:

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

firstly, a period marked by religiously-motivated maritime jihad; secondly, a period focused on conducting maritime invasions to achieve economic gains; and finally, a diplomatic period where the Navy ensured compliance with treaties established with European nations. (حمزة إسحاق، 2012، صفحة 52)

Consequently, it is crucial to acknowledge that the varying terminologies employed by Algiers and the European and American powers sparked controversies and debates regarding the moral grounds for their actions. These differing viewpoints underscore how perspectives on piracy and privateering were profoundly shaped by the cultural, religious, and economic contexts of their respective societies. By examining the terminology used by the Regency of Algiers alongside the distinctly crafted terms of Europeans and Americans, we gain insights into the intricate nature of what some might hastily categorize as piracy. The use of the term 'Naval Jihad' by Algiers and the invention of new justifying terms by European and American nations reflect a historical period where semantic distinctions held as much significance in international relations as the sword or the cannon. Moreover, this semantic maneuvering was driven by the economic allure of what they considered a lucrative offshore activity. (مولود قاسم، 2008، صفحة 71)

5.2 Additions and Omissions

In some instances, translators found it necessary to add or omit certain elements from the original text to ensure clarity, provide context, or mitigate potential ideological implications. These interventions were often guided by the translators' understanding of the target audience's cultural and political sensitivities. (Alrumayh, 2021)

For instance, a translator might choose to add explanatory notes or clarifications (paratextual devices) to provide necessary context for culturally-specific references or historical events that may not be immediately apparent to the target audience. (FAWCETT & MUNDAY, Ideology, 2009, p. 138)

Conversely, certain elements of the original text that could be perceived as inflammatory, biased, or potentially offensive might be omitted from the

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

translation to maintain diplomatic neutrality and avoid potential misunderstandings or tensions.

5.3 Substitutions

In cases where direct translation of certain terms or phrases could prove problematic or carry unintended ideological implications, translators employed substitution strategies. This involved replacing potentially contentious elements with more neutral or acceptable alternatives while preserving the overall meaning and intent of the original text. (Zhu, Ang, & Mansor, 2022)

For example, a translator might substitute a term with strong negative connotations in the source language with a more neutral or diplomatic equivalent in the target language, thereby avoiding potential offense or misinterpretation.

5.4 Influence of Social, Political, and Cultural Environment

The strategies employed by translators were not solely determined by linguistic considerations but were also shaped by the broader social, political, and cultural environment in which the translation took place. Translators were acutely aware of the potential implications of their choices and the need to navigate the complex web of power dynamics, historical tensions, and cultural sensitivities surrounding the 1816 Peace Treaty.

The translators' own cultural backgrounds (El Mallah, 2022), ideological positioning (Tymoczko, 2014), and personal experiences inevitably influenced their approach to the translation process. Their understanding of the political climate, cultural norms, and societal expectations played a crucial role in shaping the strategies they employed to mitigate potential ideological biases or misrepresentations.

6. Case Study: 1816 Peace Treaty

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

6.1 Brief Historical background of this treaty

Between the 16th and 19th centuries, the Regency of Algiers stood as a formidable power in the Mediterranean and the Arab Islamic Maghreb. Its flourishing trade, economic strength, and renowned diplomatic relations set the stage for prosperous commerce with other nations.(سبنسر، 2007)

The Regency of Algiers exhibited the features of a sovereign entity, forging its own diplomatic ties independently. The Dey, as the head of state, personally oversaw international relations, engaging directly in treaty negotiations, hosting envoys, and managing wartime and peacetime phases, all in the name of Algeria alone. This stood in contrast to other regions like Iraq, Egypt, and Libya, which required Ottoman approval for concluding treaties with other nations. Algiers' autonomy was underscored by the Dey's dismissal of the Ottoman-imposed Pasha role in 1711, reflecting its distinct diplomatic stature within the Maghreb and beyond. "When the Dey Ali Chaouch prevented Ibrahim Pasha, the envoy of the Sublime Porte, from entering Algeria on the pretext of causing unrest." (سعيدوني، 1985، صفحة 23) , (Our Translation).

This situation granted the Regency of Algiers a position of leadership among the Maghreb Regencies. European countries of that time recognized and respected this supremacy, offering tributes and gifts far exceeding those given to Morocco and Tripoli during the 17th and 18th centuries. Their aim was to establish treaties of peace and friendship with Algiers, primarily to obtain the privilege of utilizing its passport for Mediterranean travel. (Göbel, 2010, p. 171) Europeans were accustomed to paying tributes and gifts when they found themselves in weaker positions and unable to confront the Regency of Algiers directly. However, when they reached a point where they no longer wished to pay these taxes or provide imposed gifts, they would break their pledges and deliberately organize military campaigns. These military campaigns against Algiers, whether carried out individually or through

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

alliances, were numerous and extensive.

Despite the frequent conflicts and raids that marked the relationship between Algiers and European powers, it did not hinder the overall growth, development, and even improvement of diplomatic relations with the Regency. This is evident in the numerous peace treaties that were concluded with Algiers. For example, America signed three peace treaties with Algiers in 1776, 1815, and 1816 AD. Holland concluded eleven treaties, while England signed eighteen treaties and France signed seven treaties with the Regency of Algiers. These treaties highlight the ongoing diplomatic engagement and efforts to maintain peace between Algiers and European countries, despite the occasional conflicts that arose. (2008 ،مولود قاسم)

The Congress of Vienna, as a significant event at the beginning of the nineteenth century, also had a profound impact on the Regency of Algiers and its relations with European countries. While the Congress aimed to reorganize Europe after the Napoleonic Wars, it also played a role in shaping the dynamics of power and diplomacy in the Mediterranean region. The decisions made at the Congress, which sought to establish a balance of power among European nations, had consequences that extended beyond the continent. These decisions influenced the changing dynamics of diplomatic relations between Algiers and European powers, as evidenced by the treaties signed between Algiers and countries such as America, Holland, England, and France. Thus, the Congress of Vienna not only reshaped the political map of Europe but also had far-reaching implications for the Regency of Algiers and its interactions with European states. (Britannica, 2023)

The Vienna Congress played a significant role in the fight against the slave trade, with the Vienna Declaration being credited for introducing the abolition of the slave trade as a principle in general international law. This development saw Britain adopting a new role as a protector of Christian slaves. The catalyst for this shift was Captain Walter Croker's visit to Algiers, where he witnessed the hardships endured by Christian slaves. Upon receiving his

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

detailed letter, the King of Britain dispatched Admiral Lord Exmouth, the British commander in the Mediterranean, to lead a fleet consisting of five ships of the line and fourteen smaller vessels. During their journey, they encountered a squadron of Dutch frigates under the command of Vice Admiral Theodorus Frederick van Capellen. The Anglo-Dutch fleet proceeded to bombard the ships and harbor defenses of Algiers as part of their mission. (Shaler, 1826)

Following the bombardments, the Dey of Algiers, Omar Pasha, was compelled to sign a Treaty of Peace with Great Britain on behalf of the Regency of Algiers. The terms of the treaty required the release of all slaves and the payment of an indemnity to the attackers. Subsequently, the Dey sent a significant correspondence to the Ottoman Sultan. (1816 ،عمر باشا) In his letter, he detailed the events of the invasion and providing an explanation for the circumstances surrounding it : "Sixteen months ago, we concluded peace treaty with the English and the Dutch. They appeared, on the third of Shawwal, in front of the port of Algiers with a fleet consisting of thirty or forty ships. They entered the port, waving the white flag, and handed us a letter asking for answer within one hour… As for the English, they tricked us and took advantage from that hour of waiting. They entered the port and stood in the direction of the fortresses, then they brought cannons, weapons and started the battle…" (259-257 الصفحات ،1972 ،التميمي) (our translation)

6.2 Data Analysis

To illustrate the impact of ideological considerations on the translation process, this section presents a comparative analysis of the selected examples from the 1816 Peace Treaty between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers. These examples, both in their original language and their translated versions, provide insights into the strategies employed by translators to navigate the complexities of translating sensitive diplomatic content.

The original English version was published in 1824 by Joseph Chitty, in his book titled: " A Treatise on the Laws of Commerce and Manufactures, and

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

the Contracts". (Chitty, 1824, p. 283)

Subsequently, Professor Abdul Jalil Al-Tamimi discovered the original version of the text in Arabic within the archives of the British Foreign Ministry in London, identified by the reference number C.0/2, F.O. Al-Tamimi, then, published it in his book entitled " 1871-1816 بحوث ووثائق في التاريخ المغربي" (Research and Documents in Maghreb's History 1816-1871). (التميمي، 1972، صفحة 256)

- **Example 1**

Original: " the warlike City "
Translation: " المدينة المجاهدة "

In this example, the translator opted to substitute the word "warlike" with the Arabic phrase "المدينة المجاهدة," which means "the city engaged in jihad" or "the city striving."

The concept of a "warlike city" implies that the city has a disposition or inclination towards conflict, emphasizing its aggressive and combative nature. It suggests that the city is known for its willingness to engage in war or military actions, and it may prioritize or prefer war over peace as a means of achieving its goals. A warlike city can be characterized by a history of military conquests, a strong martial tradition, or a culture that values and glorifies warfare. It may have a well-developed military infrastructure, a strategic location for defense or offense, and a population that is actively involved in military affairs.

This substitution (المدينة المجاهدة) emphasizes the city's active involvement in a broader struggle or effort, which may include military aspects but extends beyond them. It conveys the idea that the city is characterized by a collective determination, resilience, and a commitment to pursuing its objectives or defending its values. This phrase implies that the city is not only prepared for armed conflict but also encompasses a broader sense of dedication, determination, and active involvement in various endeavors. It signifies the city's commitment to its cause, whether it be in the context of a physical battle, societal progress, or the pursuit of higher ideals.

- **Example 2**

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

Original: " Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath"

Translation: " كواليز علامة الصليب الكبير "

In the translation, the phrase 'the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath' was intentionally omitted. This decision likely arose because the specific reference to 'the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath' might not be widely relevant in the target culture. The term 'Order of the Bath' contains specialized terminology, which could be unfamiliar to the target audience's culture. This order is a special Order of Knights that recognizes the work of senior military officials and civil servants. By omitting it, the translation aims to provide a more understandable and relatable version.

- **Example 3**

Original: " Kingdom of Algiers "

Translation: " بلاد الجزائر "

In this case, the translator replaced the term 'Kingdom of Algiers' from the original English text with 'بلاد الجزائر' in the Arabic translation. This choice likely stemmed from the recognition that a direct translation of 'Kingdom' might not accurately convey the specific political structure of Algeria at the time under the Dey of Algiers. By using 'بلاد الجزائر,' which employs the more generic Arabic word 'بلاد' (meaning 'lands/countries/territories'), the translation conveyed the essential information about the area governed from Algiers without strictly adhering to the English word 'Kingdom.' This word choice ensured cultural appropriateness and avoided potential misinterpretations.

- **Example 4**

Original: " all the Articles and Treaties of Peace and Commerce subsisting between the Kingdom of Great Britain and its Dependencies, and the Kingdom of Algiers, previous to the 27th of August, 1816, are hereby renewed, ratified, and confirmed "

Translation: "…"

The translator's decision to omit context about previous treaties between

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

the two parties could be perceived as an oversight rather than a deliberate strategy. A more effective approach would have been to reference the prior agreements, preserving crucial background information. By completely omitting this context, there is a risk of leaving gaps in understanding the full diplomatic situation. Balancing brevity with relevant historical context would have been ideal.

- **Example 5**

Original: "…."

Translation: " وعلى ما دام والحق سبحانه وتعالى عالم وشاهد بذلك وهو خير الشاهدين."

The translator made the decision to add a lengthy paragraph at the beginning of the Arabic translation emphasizing religious and moral language. Specifically, the paragraph stresses that God is the best witness to the treaty. By including this additional context upfront, the translator was likely aiming to Establish religious authority/legitimacy for the treaty by invoking God as witness from the outset. The appeal to Islamic concepts of God's omniscience and role in validating legal/moral agreements further reinforces the spiritual significance of the treaty.

The analysis of these selected Examples illustrate the various strategies employed by translators to navigate the ideological challenges inherent in translating sensitive diplomatic texts like the 1816 Peace Treaty. By employing linguistic choices, additions, omissions, and substitutions, translators sought to mitigate potential biases, provide necessary context, and promote a more balanced and inclusive representation of the events and parties involved.

7. Conclusion

The translation of diplomatic texts, such as the 1816 Peace Treaty between Great Britain and the Regency of Algiers, involves difficulties that extends beyond linguistic considerations. This case study highlights the

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

significant role that ideological factors on the translation process and the strategies employed by translators to overcome these challenges. By analyzing specific examples from the treaty, various translation strategies such as linguistic choices, additions, omissions, and substitutions were identified. These strategies aimed to address ideological biases, provide necessary context, and promote a more balanced and inclusive representation of the events and parties involved.

The study's findings highlight the importance of understanding and addressing ideological influences in diplomatic translation. Inaccurate or biased translations can have far-reaching consequences, potentially undermining diplomatic efforts, perpetuating historical tensions, or reinforcing harmful stereotypes and power imbalances. Furthermore, this research underscores the critical role that translators in shaping narratives and influencing perceptions within the realm of international relations. Translators must be mindful of the potential for ideological influences and adopt ethical frameworks and best practices to ensure accurate and impartial translations.

8. Bibliography List

- Alrumayh, A. (2021). Translation by Omission and Translation by Addition In English-Arabic Translation with Reference to Consumer-oriented Texts. *International Journal of Comparative Literature and Translation Studies, 9*(1), pp. 1-10.
- Britannica, T. E. (2023, November 14). *Congress of Vienna*. Récupéré sur Encyclopedia Britannica: https://www.britannica.com/event/Congress-of-Vienna
- Chitty, J. (1824). *A Treatise on the Laws of Commerce and Manufactures, and the Contracts* (Vol. IV). London: A.Strahan.
- de Luxán Hernández, L. (2013). Historical Translation: a study of the diplomatic relations between Spain and Great Britain from 1729 and 1755 during the Asiento Contract. *New Voices in Translation Studies, 10*(1).

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

- El Mallah, F. (2022). The Influence of Translators' Cultural Backgrounds on their Performance: Translation of the Quran as a Case-study. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation, 5*(8), pp. 70-82.
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and power.* Harlow: Longman.
- FAWCETT , P., & MUNDAY, J. (2009). Ideology. Dans M. Baker , & G. Saldanha, *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (éd. 2, pp. 137-141). London: Routledge.
- FAWCETT , P., & MUNDAY, J. (2009). Ideology. Dans M. Baker, & G. Saldanha, *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies* (éd. 2, pp. 137-141). London: Routledge.
- Göbel, E. (2010). The Danish Algerian sea passes, (1747-1838): an example of extraterritorial production of human security. *Historical Social Research, 35*(4), pp. 164-189.
- Hatim, B., & Mason , I. (1997). *The translator as a communicator.* London: Routledge.
- Hodge , R., & Kress , G. (1993). *Language as ideology.* London: Routledge.
- Jiuding , Q., & Leilei, Z. (2023). Research Review on Ideological factors in Public Diplomacy Discourse Translation. *International Journal of Translation and Interpretation Studies, 3*(1), 08-16. doi:https://doi.org/10.32996/ijtis.2023.3.1.2
- Lefevere, A. (1992). *Translation, Rewriting, and the Manipulation of Literary Fame.* London: Routledge.
- Schäffner, C. (2014). Third Ways and New Centres: Ideological Unity or Difference? Dans M. Calzada-Perez, *Apropos of Ideology: Translation Studies on Ideology-ideologies in Translation Studies* (pp. 23-41). London: Routledge.
- Shaler, W. (1826). *Sketches of Algiers, Political, Historical, and Civil: Containing an Account ...,.* washington: Cummings, Hilliard and Company.
- Tymoczko, M. (2014). Ideology and the Position of the Translator: In What Sense Is a Translator 'In Between'? Dans M. Calzada-Perez, & M. Calzada-Perez (Éd.), *Apropos of Ideology: Translation Studies on Ideology-ideologies in Translation Studies* (pp. 181-201). London: Routledge.

Cahiers de Traduction
Volume 31 Issue 01/June 2025 pp 164-183
ISSN 1111- 4606 EISSN 2602-6023

- W.Minster, C. (2019, March 04). *latin american history*. Consulté le August 16, 2023, sur http://latinamericanhistory.about.com/od/Pirates/a/Pirates-Privateers-Buccaneers-And-Corsairs.htm
- Zhu, H., Ang, L. H., & Mansor, N. S. (2022). Genre-based translation strategies on cultural references: A systematic review. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies, 18*(1), pp. 898-912.
- زيتوني حمزة إسحاق. (2012). البحرية الجزائرية وتأثيراتها في العلاقة الجزائرية الفرنسية السياسية (1519–1800) (رسالة ماجستير). قسم التاريخ، غرداية: جامعة غرداية.
- عبد الجليل التميمي. (1972). *بحوث ووثائق في التاريخ المغربي 1816–1871*. الجزائر: منشورات مركز البحوث والدراسات.
- عمر باشا. (1816). تقرير عمر باشا عن الهجوم الإنكليزي مقدم إلى القبطان باشا. الجزائر: مركز المحفوظات الوطنية، رصيد خط همايون، العلبة 24، رقم 22486/ 1231هـ.
- ناصرالدين سعيدوني. (1985). *النظام المالي للجزائر في أواخر العهد العثماني (1792/1830)* (الإصدار الطبعة الثالثة). الجزائر: المؤسسة الوطنية للكتاب.
- نايت بلقاسم مولود قاسم. (2008). *شخصية الجزائر الدولية وهيبتها العالمية قبل سنة 1830* (المجلد 01). الجزائر: دار الأمة.
- وليم سبنسر. (2007). *الجزائر في عهد "رياس" البحر*. (عبد القادر زبادية، المترجمون) الجزائر، الجزائر: دار القصبة.