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Challenges facing Burundi journalists in translanting news : The case study of translating from french into english at Rema Fm and RTNB

Ndacayisaba, Vincent; Supervisor : Mr Julius Ayancho,

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UNIVERSITY OF BURUNDI



FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

CHALLENGES FACING BURUNDI JOURNALISTS IN TRANSLATING NEWS: THE CASE STUDY OF TRANSLATING FROM FRENCH INTO ENGLISH AT REMA FM AND RTNB

BY

Vincent Ndacayisaba

Supervisor:

Mr Julius Ayancho,

Lecturer,

University of Burundi

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Bujumbura September 2016

DEDICATION

- To my wife and son,
- To my parents,
- To my sisters and brothers, more specifically to my elder brother Manirambona Prosper Paceli for his financial support,
- To all members of my family,

I dedicate this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work would not have been finished without the help of many people. I would like to express my gratitude to them for their important contributions.

I, first of all, express my thanks to Mr. Julius Ayancho, Lecturer at University of Burundi in the Department of English Language and Literature, who accepted to supervise this work. I express to him my deepest and unlimited gratitude for several corrections and suggestions he provided to bring my work to its shape.

Secondly, I express my sincere gratitude to my parents for the accomplishment of their parental responsibility by sending me to school and giving me all the necessary support.

I would not finish without thanking all members of my family in general, my relatives and friends for their moral and financial support to facilitate my research process.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

En: English

Fr: French

Prep: Preposition

RTNB: Radio Télévision Nationale du Burundi (Burundi National Radio and Television)

SL: Source Language

ST: Source Text

TL: Target Language

TT: Target Text

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to have some insights about the Burundi journalists' awareness of the importance of translation. It attempts an investigation of different problems they face when translating news from French into English. This study further focuses on the causes of those problems. The study was carried out through three research instruments. The first one was the collection of texts translated by the journalists themselves to be analysed. The second was the interview, and the third one was the questionnaire which is a set of questions submitted to journalists. The data used for this study were obtained from RTNB (Burundi National Radio and Television) and Rema FM journalists who work in the English service. The accidental sampling was used to get all the data. The data from the questionnaire were presented in tables and analysed quantitatively while others were discussed and analysed qualitatively. The results of this research reveal four main causes of journalists' difficulties in translating news. First, journalists do not have an excellent command of both French and English. Second, they are not steeped with tradition or the culture of those languages. Third, they do not get opportunities to reinforce their translation capacities. Lastly, time condition is another particular issue which constitutes an obstacle for an effective rendering in journalism. These hindrances push them to adopt literal or word-for-word translation as the main translation method. The main conclusion is that translation is not just a matter of substituting words by their equivalents in other language, but a matter of linguistic and cultural issues. It is then recommended that journalists/ translators should endeavour to get a good command of both languages they use to translate and also try to be steeped in tradition and culture of both English and French people.

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CHAPTER I: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

I.0 Introduction

Language is a tool of communication between people. It is the most important method for communication though there are other methods like gestures, facial expressions, touch, etc. In a given community, language is used as a set of conventions that people use when they want to understand one another. Unfortunately, all communities of the world do not share this set of conventions. Consequently language becomes a barrier to communication between them. The solution would be to have a common language, but this is not possible. It is in this context that translation comes, in order to try to solve this problem.

The task of translators is to deliver the same message expressed in the source text in the target text. They have to find the equivalents of terms used in the source language for the target language so that the audience may not see difficulties to understand the delivered message. However it is hard for the translator (the translator finds it hard) to select, among many alternatives that may appear, the appropriate term of the target language which better suits the context of the original text. This requires a combination of many things including intelligence, sensitivity, translation strategies, and an excellent command of both the SL and the TL cultures.

This work then deals with the problems that journalists, as translators, encounter when translating French journalese into English. These languages are from different language family but they are closely related through geographical proximity.

I.1.The Background to the Study

Translation of texts and books started a long time ago with the translation of the Bible. One of the first recorded instances of translation in the West was the rendering of the first testament into Greek in 3rd Century BCE (Before the common Era).Translation is known as the "Sptunguist ",a name that refers to the seventy translators (seventy two in some versions) who were commissioned to translate the Bible at Alexandria, Egypt. Each translator worked in a solitary confinement in his own cell, and according to the legend all seventy versions proved identical. The septunguist became the source texts for later translation into many languages, including Latic, Coptic, Armenian and Georgian.

Still considering one of the greatest translators in history, for rendering the Bible into Latin is Saint Jerome, the patron Saint of translation. For centuries the Roman Catholic Church used his translation (known as vulgate), though even this translation at first stirred controversy.

In Asia the spread of Buddhism led to large-scale ongoing translation efforts spanning well over the thousand years. The Tangut Empire was especially efficient in such efforts; exploiting the newly invented block printing, and the full support of the government (contemporary sources describe the Emperor and his mother personally contributing to the translation efforts, along stages of various nationalities).The Tanguts took mere dedicates to translate volumes that had taken the Chinese Centuries to render.

Large-scale efforts at translation were undertaken by the Arabs. Having conquered the Greek world, they made Arabic word versions of its philosophical and scientific works. During the middle ages some translations of these Arabic versions were made into Latin, chiefly at Cordoba in Spain. Such Latin translation of Greek and original Arab works of scholarship and science helped advance the development of European scholasticism. The broad historic trends

in Western translation practice may be illustrated on the example of translation into the English language. The first fine translations into English were made in the 14thcentury by Geoffrey Chaucer, who adapted from the Italian of Giovanni Boccaccio in his own "*Knight's Tale and Troilus and Criseyde*"; began at translation of the French language "*Roman de Rose*", and completed a translation of Boethius from Latin. Chaucer founded an English poetic tradition on "adaptation" and translations from those earlier established Literary Languages.

Due to Western colonialism and cultural dominance in recent centuries, Western translations have largely replaced other traditions. Western traditions draw on ancient and medieval traditions, and on more recent European innovations.

In Africa, translation came with colonisation. With the clash of Western and African languages and cultures, Africans had to translate Western languages into their local ones to cope with the dominance of colonizers. Before colonisation there was no translation in Africa because writing and reading were not there. It was then after the establishment of schools by missionaries and colonisers in Africa that interpretation and translation were applied. However, it was not easy for people to make a good translation, for they were not yet completely bilingual or bicultural.

Today, it is easy to see that we are living in a time of rapid and radical social change. It is much easy to grasp the fact that such change will inevitably affect the nature of those academic disciplines that both reflect our society and help to shape it. With this society of globalisation, people from all corners of the world need to be informed of what happens hither and yond. Consequently, newspapermen are the first actors that are mainly involved in spreading information; they are the most concerned with translation throughout their everyday work of broadcasting news via media or any other material of communication. This is so because their audience feels at ease when the news is

broadcast in the language it masters. Therefore, journalists have to do their best to please the listeners by trying to find the equivalent of their news from one language to another that they use at their medium.

Now that Burundi is a member of East African Community, there is the imminent translation of documents and projects processes from Kirundi into English or from French into English and vice versa. In Churches and Mosques, visiting Pastors, Reverend Fathers and Imams usually have their sermons interpreted into a language understood by the congregation. Even the organs of United Nations make extensive use of the services of translators and interpreters in order to serve the local population.

At the level of Radio and Television in Burundi, journalists gather news items in Kirundi or French and translate them into English before broadcasting. But projects such as those mentioned above, though obvious and necessary in the communities concerned, have proved to be difficult and delicate for journalists to handle. This study looks at the important challenges that have a big effect, Burundi journalists meet in this matter of translating from French into English.

I.2.The Statement of the Problem

Generally, a competent translator shows a very good knowledge of the language, written and spoken, from which he or she is translating (the source language). He or she must also have an excellent command of the language into which he or she is translating (the target language), a profound understanding of the etymological and idiomatic correlates between the two languages; and a finely tuned sense of when to metaphase (*translate literally*) and when to paraphrase so as to assure true rather than spurious equivalents between the source and target language texts.

A competent translator is not only bilingual but also bicultural. A language is not merely a collection of words and of rules of grammar and syntax for generating sentences, but also a vast interconnecting system of connotations and cultural reference whose mastery comes close to being a lifetime job.

The greater the contact and exchange that have existed between two languages and a third one, the greater is the ratio of metaphase that may be used in translating among them. However, due to shifts in ecological niches of words, a common etymology is sometimes misleading as a guide to current meaning in one or the other language. For example, the English "*actual*" should not be confused with the cognate French "*actuel*" (present, current).

The complexity of the translator's task cannot be overstated. It is said that becoming an accomplished translator after having already acquired basic knowledge of both languages and cultures may require a minimum of ten-year experience. Viewed in this light, it is a serious misconception to assume that a person who has fair fluency in two languages will, by the virtue of that fact alone, be consistently competent to translate between them.

In Burundi French is the official language, and consequently official activities are mostly done in the French language. Also, most official meetings are held in French; official documents or projects are conceived and written in the very language as well. Knowing that both Rema FM and RTNB have English programmes including English news editions; their journalists are thereby concerned with translating some texts from French into English.

However, previous researchers have proven that journalists do not translate in such a way that listeners would not find many difficulties to understand all the news broadcast. While translating, they sometimes lack the equivalents of some items in the target language. This was shown by Mbonimpa, D. (2012) in his

work on translation. Journalists in Burundi media do not give a better rendering even though translation is taught at University among other language aspects.

Since some researchers have worked on translation from Kirundi language into English language in journalism, we need now to see how French items are translated into English in the same sector, by making the focus on identifying the challenges that translators (journalists) encounter and what should be the solutions to those problems.

I.3.The Aim of the Study

The main aims of this study were:

- To determine the level of knowledge journalists from those radios have in translation;
- To investigate the sources of their knowledge on translation processes;
- To investigate to what extent they master both French and English languages;
- To make an attempt to provide recommendations to the problems of translation.

I.4. Research Questions

In this section we asked ourselves questions related to the subject matter of this work. Research questions then refers to questions which a research could like to answer by undertaking the study. In this regard, the following questions were stated:

1. What are the possible difficulties that Burundi journalists of the English service face in translating news?

2. Is the difficulty in translating news due to the less knowledge of both French and English languages?
3. Do journalists use dictionaries notably to achieve an equivalent translation in translating news?
4. What are the main causes that lead to mistranslation?

I.5. Research Hypotheses

The following are tentative answers to the above research questions:

1. Journalists get problems in translation because they have little knowledge in both source and target languages.
2. Cultural issues are the main challenges of translation in journalism.
3. The dictionary alone is not useful for a better translation.
4. Working conditions are not favourable for perfect translation.

I.6. Significance of the Study

Translation plays a salient role in the communication interactions of human beings, for it helps people to know the cultures or believes of people from different language communities. This shows that translation is very important in human life as confirmed by Stephen, quoted by Habonimana T. (2001-2003:5):

> *Most of what we know of the past has come to us through translation, and much of our future will inevitably depend on translation. We are heirs of all our cultures of the past only because the translators have made these cultures available, and without the translator; the lost child, we are all lost.*

Still in this light, translation is of a great importance as it is on our part of study here. With the world of globalization, we have entered the age of generalised

translation. Now the importance of translation does not need demonstration in the global movement. We translate more and more documents; this is done quicker and quicker into numerous languages. This tendency has been so due to the technological progress in the computer science and in the communication sectors.

The revival of interest for translation is also gained by economic leaders as well as other private actors. Translation plays a key role in many domains of social life; it contributes to the respect of linguistic and cultural diversity up to the national and international standards. Translation has existed for so many years and still exists even now. In former time, translation was oral (interpretation), later on it became written. Translation is part and parcel the intellectual life of civilised people (in a sense of people who are well organised and developed).Today translation is closely related to the globalisation. It is both the vector and the product of this movement. In addition the multilingual nature of today's international institutions and organisations, linguistic and cultural diversity of our world is sustained by linguistic and ambitions of programs of translations.

This study of challenges of translation in journalism is very important especially for journalists and listeners. Since journalists from Rema FM and RTNB are concerned with two languages, French and English, Which are not their mother tongue they meet difficulties to find correspondent words from one language to another. This study intended then to search for the factors of these problems and propose possible solutions.

This study will be beneficial to anyone who listens to media because the result of it will give clues to journalists about what would be the best way or strategies for a good translation. Consequently the media will be confident for fair newspapers and the state will discover the necessity to create or set translation departments.

I.7. Motivation

I was motivated by the will to promote translation especially in journalism. This was due to the importance of translation in human life. Translation plays a salient role as far as communication is concerned between different communities. When journalists translate confidentially, that is, without betraying the original text, listeners feel at their ease. Translation has been the important influential fact for this study.

In addition I was greatly motivated by the fact that French and English are foreign languages. I wondered how Burundi journalists manage to give a good rendering whereas they are concerned with foreign languages. I then sought to know challenges they encounter while translating.

Another motivation was due to the fact that translation is now a facilitator of globalisation process. It is used in different domains such as economical, political, religious, diplomatic domains. People are now integrating in the globalisation; they need to be informed of what is happening in the whole world. This is really made possible by translation, and here media or journalists or else translators play a preponderant role for their success.

I.8. Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study analyses problems that journalists from Rema FM and RTNB encounter when they are translating from French into English. It was carried out by making an analysis of some texts which were originally written in French and have been translated into English by journalists themselves.

Those texts were translated during the preparation of news. Among these texts there were those which dealt with politics, economics, social matters and religious ones. All of them were from different institutions. The diversity of

these texts was not random, for I wanted to touch on various areas so as to reach different linguistic and cultural contexts.

Today there are many media houses in our country; their journalists are involved or concerned with translating news. However, this study was limited to journalists from two radio stations namely, Rema FM and RTNB, precisely journalists who work in the section of English. These radio stations were not as well taken or chosen randomly, they are the only ones which broadcast English news editions in Burundi.

I.9.Definition of Key Terms

This section discusses about the meaning of some key words that appear most in the text. It gives definitions of those words regarding the context of the work. For this reason, the Applied Linguistics dictionary was used.

- **Translation**: the process of transferring the meaning from one language into another. The Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics defines translation as the process of changing speech or writing from one language (the source language) into another (the target language) or the target-language version that results from this process. The same dictionary goes on clarifying that a translation which reproduces the general meaning and intention of the original which does not closely follow the grammar, style or organization of it is known as **free translation** whereas the one which approximates to a word-for-word representation of the original is known as **literal translation.**
- **Source language**: the language out of which a translation is made.
- **Target language**: the language into which a translation is made.
- **Interpretation**: the process of translating spoken words from one language into another. According to the Longman Dictionary of Applied

Linguistics it is the translation by an "interpreter" of what someone is saying into another language to permit the speaker to communicate with people who do not understand the speaker's language.

- **Idiom**: a group of words that has a special meaning that is different from the original meaning of each separate word. The Dictionary of Applied Linguistics states it as an expression which functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts.
- **Collocation**: according to the Dictionary of Applied Linguistics it is the way in which words are used together regularly. Collocation refers to the restrictions on how words can be used together for example which prepositions are used with particular verbs, or which verbs or nouns are used together.
- **Metaphor**: a way of describing something by referring to it as something different suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing. According to the Applied Linguistics Dictionary metaphor is a figure of speech in which something is described by stating another thing with which it can be compared.
- **Translation equivalence**: as it is defined by the Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics translation, equivalence is the degree to which linguistic units (e.g. words, syntactic structures) can be translated into another language without less of meaning. Two items with the same meaning in two languages are said to be **translation equivalents.**
- **Journalese**: language that is typical of newspapers.

Conclusion

This chapter tried to inform the readers about the importance of translation. It discussed, in a detail way, about the intention of this study. In this regard, the background to the problem was provided and the problem itself was stated as

well. It dealt also with the purpose of the study, the research questions, the research hypotheses, and the justification of the study, the delimitation of the study and the definition of key words. The following chapter deals with literature review. It tackles different views of some scholars, especially translators, on the theme of translation.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW

II.0.Introduction

Translation involves two languages: the source language and the target language. A good translator must have a good knowledge of both the source language and the target language with an excellent command of cultures related to those languages. Translation is not an easy task but several advantages may occur when translating languages of the same family or otherwise closely related through geographical proximity. This is because such languages tend to share the same lexical stock, syntax, and script, all of which considerably aid the translator in the concentrating on the meaning of the text. This chapter then deals with the viewpoints on translation, definitions of translation, translation process, translation theory, and strategies of translation, translation procedures, translation problems, translation and culture, linguistic and cultural barriers in translation.

II.1.View Points on Translation

Several works were viewed in this study; they showed that translation is not an easy task. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source text by means of an equivalent target language text. However, it is difficult if not impossible to find the total equivalence in translation as stated Roman Jakobson (1959:234) in his article:

> *While messages may serve as adequate interpretation of code units or messages, there is ordinarily no full equivalence through translation, because complete equivalence (in the sense of synonymy or sameness) cannot take place.*

Roman Jacobson explains that all text of art is technically untranslatable, only creative transposition is possible (either intralingual transposition or interlingual transposition or intersemiotic transposition).

This idea was reinforced by the translation theorist Peter Newmark who felt that the difference between the source language and the target language would always be a major problem, thus making a total equivalence is virtually impossible (Munday 2001:44). He then replaced the term "formal equivalence" with "semantic equivalence".

Nida (1964:29) on his behalf says that no translation that attempts to bridge a wide cultural gap that can hope to eliminate all traces of the foreign setting. He reckons:

> *It is inevitable that when source and receptor languages represent very different cultures, there should be no many basic themes and account which cannot be naturalized by the process translating.*

This shows that language is a guide to social reality and human beings are at the mercy of the language that has become the medium of expression for their society. A language is therefore determined by the culture of the community that uses it. Different languages cannot then represent the same realities as supported by Susan Basnett (1980:13):

> *No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to the considered as representing the same reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached.*

The complexity of translation relies on this fact that no language can exist unless it is steeped in the context of culture; and no culture can exist which does not

have at its centre, the structure of natural language. A good translator must therefore be both bilingual and bicultural for the translation to be effective. Viewed in this light, the linguist Mario Pei (http://en.wikipedia.org) said:

> *A competent translator is not only bilingual but also bicultural; a language is not merely a collection of words and rules of grammar and syntax for generating sentences, but a vast interconnecting system and cultural references.*

Translation does not require a good understanding of the source text, because this is not detailed enough to enable the translator to provide an adequate translation. The complexity of the translator's task cannot be overstated because as it is said: "becoming an accomplished translator after having already a good basic knowledge of both language and culture, it may require a minimum of ten years' experience". Viewed in this light, it is a serious misconception to assume that a person who has fair fluency in two languages will, by virtue of that fact alone, be consistently competent to translate between them.

In his work, Douglas Robinson (2003:35) suggested that for an adequate translation, the translator should always analyze four text types, genre, the source text syntax and semantics, making sure he/she knows in detail what it is saying, what it is not saying and what it is implying.

II.2.Definitions of Translation

Generally, translation means a process of rendering meaning ideas, or messages of a text from one language to another language. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (1978:1767) defines translation as the process of changing a written thing into another form.

Several experts have attempted to define what translation is. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark (1988:5) who defines translation as rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended text. This definition stresses on rendering the meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

Hatim and Munday (2004:6) define translation as "the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)". In this definition they do not explicitly express that object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasise on translation as a process.

Nida and Taber (1982:12), on the other hand, state that "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message". This definition is more comprehensive than the previous ones. Nida and Taber explicitly state that translation is closely related to the problems of languages, meaning and equivalence.

From the definitions mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text. The term meaning equivalence is underlined here because it is the meaning which is transferred in the target language. In this case, translators are faced with text as unit of meaning in the form of sets of words or sentences. This means that language which is used as unit of meaning in discourse can be understood by the participants of the communication. So, the main problem in the process is in progress, not translation as a product.

II.3.Translation Process

Translation process is the analysis of the source text's syntax and semantics, genre, register, rhetorical function and the cultural context so as to determine its meaning and then reproduce the same or the approximate meaning using the grammatical structure appropriate in the target text and its cultural context.

Before translation the translator has to read and comprehend the text, that's, to understand the content of the source text and the culture of the source language users. During translation no addition and no omission, the translator must reproduce what the author intended to say (encoder's intension). The choice of the language to use is made purposely in accordance with the level of the target audience.

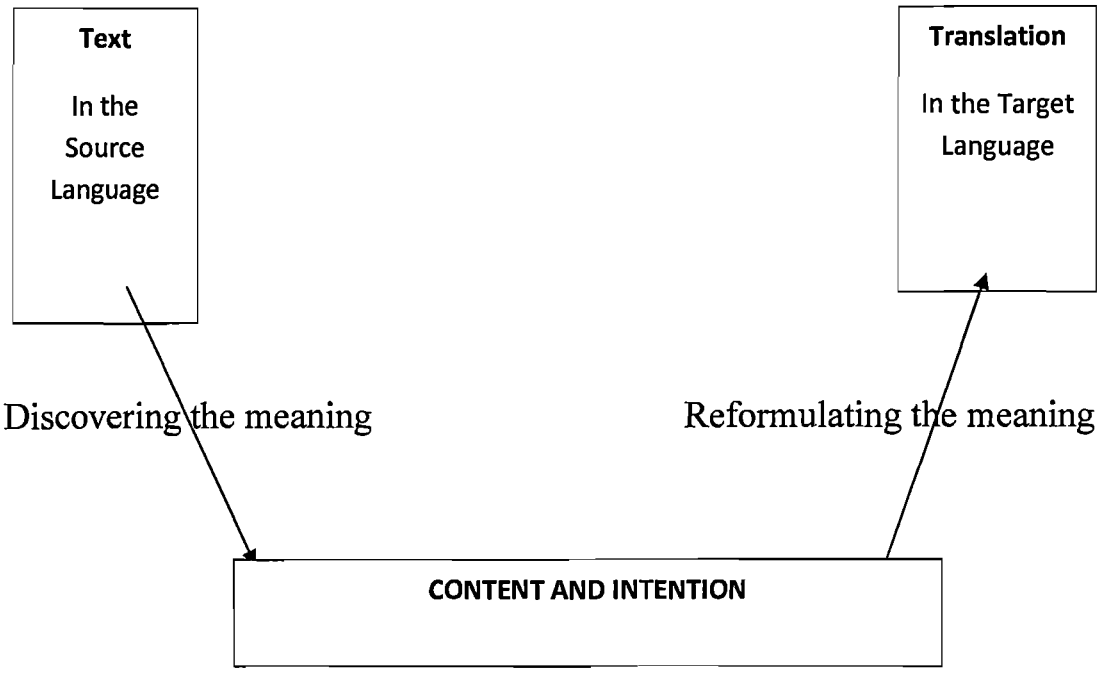
Viewed in this light, Douglas Robinson (2003:35) stated:

> *Always pay close attention to the translation commission (what you are asked to do, by whom, for whom and why) and consider the special nature and needs of your target audience; if you are not given enough information about that audience, ask.*

In the process of translation, the translator has to find the cognitive unit in the source language and then identify its equivalence in the target language (lexical corresponding words).To determine those translation words one must have the knowledge and the understanding of the subject matter of the source text. The translation units are limited by the boundaries of meaningful groups of words. The pin-point of translation units presents ambiguities that the translator has to alleviate. Translation units of the source language are not necessarily identical to translation units of the target language, for on one side, it may be a sentence while on the other side we have a phrase, a clause, a word or vice-versa.

The message that is dealt with in translation has two parts: the semantic content and the intention of the author. This latter is very difficult to discern, so the translation process can be expressed using this following diagram proposed by Wiesmann but taken from Mbonimpa (2012:13):

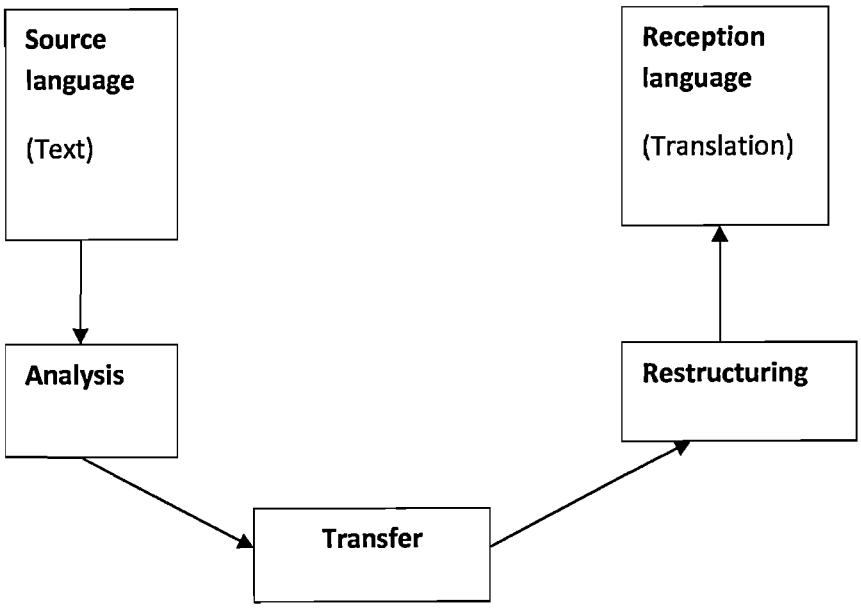
Diagram1



The above diagram shows that the form of the message presented in the source language must be adapted by the process of translation to fit into the new form of the receiver language.

Nida's model of the translation process is not far different from this one above.. For Nida, as it is stated in Habonimana (2003:15), stages of translation process are diagrammatically expressed as follow:

Diagram2



Something that these two views above have in common is that one must discover the meaning of the source language and use the receptor language forms which express the meaning naturally for a good translation.

II.4.Translation Theory

Translation theory focuses on the principle key issues of meaning and equivalence. During his/her process of translation, the translator searches to provide an identical meaning in the target text from the source text.

The concept of meaning is closely linked to the concept of equivalence in translation. This idea is supported by the Russian structuralist Roman Jacobson (2000:114) when he says that linguistic meaning and equivalence are the key issues in translation. In this regard, in his work he states that there are three types of translation:

1. **Intralingual translation:** rewording or paraphrasing, summarising, expanding or commenting with language, i.e., interpreting verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language.

2. **Interlingual translation:** the tradition concept of translation from ST to TT or the shifting of meaning from one language to another (interpretation of verbal signs by means of some language).
3. **Intersemiotic translation or transmutation:** the changing of written text into a different form, such as art or dance (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of non verbal sign system).

Jakobson (2000:114) goes farther and says:

> *Meaning and equivalence are linked to the interlingual form of translation which involves two equivalence messages in two different codes.*

In the same light, Douglas Robinson in Peter Hodges (http://www.translationdirectory.com) writes that, for some translators,

> *The entire purpose of translation is achieving equivalence. The target text must match the source text as fully as possible.*

The looking of equivalence involves two important things: linguistic equivalence and cultural equivalence, because language is not just about structure, it is also about how language is used in a given social context. The translator then tries to adapt his translation to the social cultural function to suit the target audience. The social cultural function is of much important because, apart from that, the translator may mistranslate the intension of the author. This is supported by Mona Baker in Munday (2001:95); she discusses three pragmatic concepts where pragmatics is *the way utterances are used in the communicative situations*:

1. **Coherence:** this is related to the audience's understanding of the world, which may be different for source text and target text readers.

2. **Presupposition:** this is related to where the receiver of the message is assumed to have some prior knowledge. e.g. it is a shame about Uncle John/assumes that something bad happened to that person called Uncle John. This raises problems in translation because TT readers may not have the same knowledge as ST readers. (Possible solutions are rewording or footnotes).
3. **Implicature:** this is where the meaning is implied rather than stated: which can lead to the mistranslation of the intention of the message. e.g. *John wanted Mary to leave*, may imply that *John is now happy that Mary left.*

In this work, Mona also examines textual structure and function, and how words forms may vary between languages, such the substitution of the imperative for the infinitive in the instruction manuals between English and French.

Translation is not merely concerning meaning as a unit of lexical meaning. The process of rendering meaning involves some aspects as diction, grammatical structure, communication setting, and cultural context of the source text. The meanings of the source and target texts must be equivalent. The meaning equivalence is involved by, at least, language. The system of rules in one language, which is different of other, will have role for the translator in his or her decision making in the process of translation.

II.5.Strategies of Translation

Scholars determine two groups in terms of translation techniques. They distinguish direct translation from indirect translation.

II.5.1. Direct Translation

Direct translation may also be called word-for-word translation or literal translation. It deals with giving the meaning that the writer intended to deliver by using straight words of the source language and matching them with their equivalents in the target language.

In this technique, translators use:

a. **Borrowing:** to adopt structures and adapt them in a certain language. This is a process that is used directly into the TL, like *Kamikaze*.
b. **Calque:** where the SL expression is literally transferred to the TL, such as the English character *snow white* in French becomes *blanche neige*, because the normal word configuration in English of "*white snow*" would be *neige blanche*.
c. **Literal translation:** this is used when the text of the SL can go to the TL with no change of meaning or grammar. This would be envisioned as word-for-word translation with a perfect calque.

II.5.2. Indirect /Oblique Translation

It covers four strategies:

a. **Transposition:** interchange of parts of speech that do not affect the meaning, a noun phrase (*après son départ*) for a verb phrase (*after he left*). It deals with grammatical changes (in the TL). It involves changes in syntax of the language. e.g. *sender: from*(Noun: Prep); *addressee: to* (Noun: Prep); *After devaluation: after the currency has devaluated* (Noun: Verb)

b. **Modulation:** reversal of point of view (it is not expensive/it is cheap). It operates with respect of the perspective of the users (speaker) because they have their own views which are not necessarily the same.
c. **Equivalence or reformulation:** the same meaning conveyed by a different expression, which is most useful for proverbs and idioms (*vous avez une araignée au plafond* is recognizable in English as *you have bats in the belfry*).
d. **Adaptation:** cultural references may need to be altered to become relevant (*ce n'est pas juste* for *it's not cricket*). Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti(2000:129-135)

Peter Newmark (1988:46, 47) adds other five translation methods. In this regard, he proposes:

a. **Faithful translation:** it attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical "abnormality" (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the SL writer.
b. **Semantic translation:** it differs from faithful translation only as far as it must take more account of aesthetic value (that is the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on "meaning" where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents-*Une nonne repassant un corporal* may become *A nun ironing a corporal cloth*- and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic while the second is more flexible, admits

the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

c. **Free translation:** it reproduces the matter without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called "intralingual translation", often prolix and pretensions, and not translation at all.
d. **Idiomatic translation:** it reproduces the message" of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.
e. **Communicative translation:** attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are really acceptable and comprehensible to readership.

II.6.Translation Procedures

While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Some linguists list seven translation procedures, while Newmark in Mahmoud Ordudari (http://www.translationdirectory.com) lists a whole bunch of them. Here is an overview which integrates the linguists' and Newmark's procedures into one list:

II.6.1.Direct Procedures

a. **Literal translation:** word-for-word translation.
b. **Transference:** transferral of a word or expression from the SL/ST directly into the TL without translating it at all.
c. **Translation loan:** retention of syntactic construction, but translation of the words in it.

d. **Through-translation:** literal translation of collocations and combinations- the difference between this and translation loans is that in trough-translation, you strife for literal translation and a higher degree of formal retention.
e. **Naturalization:** basically transference in which you apply target language spelling and morphology (and pronunciation) to the expression or word in question.

II.6.2.Indirect Procedures

a. **Equivalence:** here, you focus on equivalence in meaning in the perspective of the reader of the target text- this means that you may sacrifice equivalent in form, or you may have to choose something which is not exactly the same thing as in the ST, but which is the closest get to it in the TL:
    - Cultural equivalence: translating a culturally rooted word in the ST/SL with a roughly equivalent culturally rooted word of the target language/text.
    - Functional equivalence: translating a word in the SL/ST word (i.e. a word which has the same meaning).
    - Descriptive equivalence: translating a SL/ST word using a description of the concept it refers to in the TL.
    - (Near) synonymy: translating a SL/ST word or expression that is nearly, but not completely functionally equivalent.
    - Reduction/expansion. Adding or removing elements in translation (essentially a type of shift).
    - Paraphrase: amplification or explanation of meaning in the ST, by adding something else in the target text.
b. **Shifts:** this is when translators use:

- Transposition: translation of a SL/ST expression into a TL expression which involves change in grammatical structure or in word class.
- Modulation: change of view point or substantial conceptual concept in the translation, for instance, using the name of a category for a specific member of the category using a part for the whole (and vice versa), active for passive, changing polarity, etc.
- Componential analysis: splitting up a lexical unit into meaning atoms and translating those.
- Recognized translation: using a well-known accepted TL translation for a specific SL institutional term.
- Translation label: provisional TL translation of a SL term that does not have any convention in the target language.

II.7.Translation and Culture

We cannot talk about translation and culture without involving the concept of language. Language is a communication medium which allows individuals to pass ideas between them. Culture is a set of related behaviours and taboos, which, in effect, describe how a group of individuals relate their environment. Newmark (1988) defines culture as the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression. However, sharing a language does not necessarily mean sharing a culture and vice versa.

From the above definition, it is clear that culture and language are two concepts which are intimately related, because there are even many ways in which the phenomena of language and culture are closely interwoven. Both phenomena are unique human and have been therefore the subject of a great deal of scientific

study. Translation, involving transposition of thoughts expressed in one language by one social group in the appropriate expression of another group, entails a process of cultural decoding, recoding and en-coding.

Unfortunately, to be bilingual or multilingual does not, by the virtue of that fact alone mean to be bicultural and then to be competent to translate. Translation will always be problematic unless there is a cultural overlap between the source and the target language and its readership.

II.8.Linguistic and Cultural Barriers in Translation

On linguistic level, untranslatability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical substitute in theTL for an SL item. Sentences may involve structures that do not exist in the TL, or else ambiguous words or linguistic units in meaning. In this regard Catford said, in Susan (1980:32):

> *Linguistic untranslatability is due to differences in the SL and the TL, whereas cultural untranslatability is due to the absence in the target culture of a relevant situational feature for the SL text.*

II.8.1.Problems Related to Linguistic Differences

Naturally, in the best of all possible worlds, every word would have one and only one meaning. But as we all know, this is not the case. When a word has more than one meaning, it is said to be lexically ambiguous. When a phrase or a sentence can have more than one structure, it is said to be structurally ambiguous. In this subsection we look at some kinds of words which cause ambiguities in translation process.

II.8.1.1.Cognates

A cognate is a word in one language that has the same origin as a word in another language, the French "fond" is a cognate of the English "fund". The kinds of cognates that constitute a challenge to translators are the "faux-amis", that is, "false cognates". False cognates are those words which resemble each other partly or completely but do not mean the same thing or have additional meaning. This kind of cognates constitutes a problem to translator of closely related language. Those are the language from the same language family or those ones which are related throughout geographical proximity. So are French and English. Some of the false cognates are complete, in that they have completely different functions, for instance, sale (Fr) Vs sale (En) or car (Fr) Vs car (En).But the vast majority of false cognates in the En-Fr combination are partial, that is, there is some overlap of meaning depending on the context.

Délai and *delay* is one such partial false cognate, so are *caractère* vs. *character*, *office* and *office*. There are more of these, French and English words can function as complete or partial false cognates.

Generally, cognates cause ambiguity to translators in that while translating they tend to use the cognate of a word from one language as its equivalence in another language.

II.8.1.2.Polysemy

The phenomenon of polysemy occurs when several meaning are associated with the same words as a cloud with a set of meanings, where there is either no partial or complete overlap with another word. Here, while translating, the task of the translator is to ascertain the meaning of the source word out of several possible meaning, and identify it with the closest equivalent in the target

language. French and English as closely related language have this phenomenon of polysemy which constitutes a serious trap to translators. In the same regard in his article, Kashif Islam (2011): "TranslatorsCafé.Com", said:

> *The problem the French-English translator faces is, owing to the many similar words and expressions; he often jumps to the closest equivalent in his target language without bothering about the concordance.*

The French word "Instruction" for instance can be translated as such in English, but the French Instruction has more than two meanings, like education, schooling, training teaching, directions. The task of the translator then is to know which of the various alternatives to use, rather than jump at instruction, which may not be the best rendering.

In brief, polysemous words, as false cognates, consist in mainly confusing words in what they are not.

II.8.1.3.Collocation

Collocation is a way in which some words are often used together. It is the tendency of certain words to co-occur regularly in a given language. Collocations constitute nearly the same problems as idioms in the translation process, for all cause ambiguity in sentences. However while the meaning of idioms cannot be understood through the meaning of their component parts, for collocations, their meaning can be guessed from the component parts. For example, the adjective *heavy* can collocate with *smoker* as well as *rain*:

Heavy smoker →grand fumeur; heavy rain →pluie torrentielle (averse)

Here, the meanings are guessed through the idea of lexical function. This is the relationship between the words which constitute the collocate words. For

example the relationship between *heavy* and *smoker* is that of intensification which could be expressed by the lexical function whereas that for the corresponding French *fumeur* is *grand* (large).The translator then has to think in that way in order to get the corresponding words of collocations in the target language.

Another aspect is that a translator may have already the corresponding words of *heavy smoker* in French as *grand fumeur*, but ignores those of *heavy rain.* In this case the translator will tend to refer to the equivalent words of *heavy smoker* and take the adjective *grand* from *grand fumeur*, and then use it as the corresponding word for *heavy* in *heavy rain.* Therefore, the translator will provide *grand pluie* as French corresponding words for the English *heavy rain.*

Generally, collocation constitutes problems at different levels of lexical functions. We can note that the order of collocation component parts also cause problems in translation process. We should also note that words which we might think of as synonyms or near synonyms will often have quite different set of collocates.

II.8.2.Problems Related to Cultural Differences

Problems related to cultural differences constitute the second type of hindrance, after linguistic ones, which a translator faces in the course of translation. "Cultural problems" is an umbrella term that includes various problems in the process of translation such as problems arising from mixing between denotative and connotative meanings of words, forms of address, and the problems associated with idioms and metaphors, etc. In this regard, Sandor and Ian Higgins wrote (to show how serious cultural problems are in translation): "It is useful to discuss general cultural differences as such, because there are sometimes bigger obstacles than linguistic ones".

II.8.2.1.Denotation and Connotation

As it is well known, there are two main types of meaning: denotation and connotation. Denotation refers to the literal, the referential, objective or scientific meaning of a word. Newmark (1981: 119) expresses it in the following words: "denotation is the direct specific meaning of a word, optionally shown ostensively and described as far as possible in summary observation terms". Denotative meaning is normally the dictionary definition or first definition of a word in a dictionary. Connotation, on the other hand, refers to the metaphorical, emotive, poetic or associative meaning of a word. Newmark (1981:119) defines it as:

> *That aspect of meaning of a particular word or word-group which is based on the feelings ideas it arises in the transmitter or receptor, in brief, the meaning conveyed or suggested apart from the thing it explicitly names or describes.*

As a matter of fact, connotative meanings stem from our experience, education, religion, culture, and traditions. Whereas some words have only denotative meanings in a given language or for certain people in a given society, others have both denotative and connotative meanings again depending on the same variables. It is that meaning that stems from culture or tradition that causes bigger problems in translation. To further understand connotations and the problems they bring about to the translator, Sandor Hervey and Ian Higgins distinguish between six types of connotative meanings:

- Allusive: this meaning evokes a saying or a quotation.
- Attitudinal: this is a meaning which is not given by the reference of the word, but given by emotions which are sometimes negative.

- Associative: expectations that are rightly or wrongly associated with the referent, i.e. the total of all the meanings a person thinks of when they hear the word.
- Collocative: this is what is communicated through association with words which tend to occur in the environment of another word.
- Reflected: this is what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression.
- Affective: this is what is communicated of the feelings and attitude of the speaker/writer. This meaning involves the deliberate misinterpretation and manipulation of terms and concepts to achieve specific ends.

II.8.2.2.Metaphors

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which an expression is used to refer to something that it does not denote in order to suggest a similarity. The problem of metaphors which is associated with culture is due to fact that from a translation point of view, metaphors are imaginative thought processes. Metaphor is an expression, a word, a phrase which is used as a way of description focussing on similarity. This term metaphor refers to this language use as well as any instance of such use.

However, metaphors may not only be language, but also culture specific, that is, in translating metaphors, it is not a matter of dealing only with language as a means of communication but with a cultural point of view as well. Like simile, metaphor is a comparison but t is not direct, only implied. This causes a problem in translation because the author does not say "one thing is like another»; he says "it is another". The translator will never know between what elements this

analogous link is established, or else, it may difficult for him metaphors used in a text.

II.8.2.3.Idioms

Idioms constitute another source of cultural problems for translators. An idiom is a group of words with a meaning of its own that is different from the meaning of each separate word put together, that is, its meaning is not predictable from the individual meanings of its elements. From the translator's point of view, an idiom may be defined as a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of their constituent words.

Mona Baker (1992:36) defines it as a frozen pattern of language which allows little or no variation in form and often carries meanings which cannot deduced from their constituents. It is then, as Duff (1981: chap. 16) states in "The Third Language", a cultural product carrying source language cultural colouring. This emphasis on the culture specificity of idioms is what justifies their inclusion within the cultural problems of translation. This fact of consisting of more than one word and a meaning different from the sum of the meanings of the words, raises more problems for non-native speakers.

Conclusion

Considering the various views of researchers, and the paramount importance of translation, it is realizable that translators in any domain would consider translation as a very important task. They have to be aware of the great role it plays in communication as it was revealed in this chapter. In this chapter, it was also showed how translation is a challenging task. Translators then should make efforts so that they can overcome challenges that go with the task of translation. The following chapter portrays the instruments or the way by which the study was carried out. It gives also the area of the research and the sampled population.

CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY

III.0.Introduction

Methodology is the set of methods and principles that are used when studying a particular phenomenon or when carrying out a research. This part of the work is very important because it helps the researcher to reach the targeted goal of the study. It includes the area of the study, the research population, the data collection procedures and the data analysis procedures.

III.1.Research Area

This study was curried out in two media houses situated in Bujumbura town. These radio stations are Rema Fm and RTNB. In these two stations, the English section was worked on. These media houses were taken because they are the only ones which broadcast English news in the country.

III.2.Research Population

The population concerned with, in this study, is the journalists who work in the English section and other English reporters because they are supposed to be involved in translating into English. They are also able to answer questions objectively and give vivid information as required.

Table1: Presentation of the population

Media	Number of journalists
RTNB	17
Rema Fm	5
Total	22

The Sampled Population

As earlier stated, two radio stations, that is, RTNB and Rema Fm were chosen for the study. At each medium, a certain number of journalists were taken to be worked on. In general 15 journalists were involved in the study.the accidental technique was us to choose them, that is, they were chosen considering their availability. At Rema Fm, English journalists do not represent a big number. The 5 journalists were all chosen as they were available. Concerning RTNB, no selection was made because 10 out of 17 journalists who were available were directly taken. In brief 68, 1% of all English service journalists was worked on

Table2: Presentation of the sampling

Media	Number of journalists	Sampled population
RTNB	17	10
Rema FM	5	5
Total	22	15

III.3. Data Collection Procedures

This part of the work is about the instruments or the techniques to be used in collecting the data. To collect the data, a number of procedures were used:

- **Questionnaire:** this one involves a set of questions that were submitted to the respondents. The aim of those questions was to know what problems they encounter during translation and also the main causes of those problems. The questionnaire was made up of close and open questions.
- **Interviews:** these are the face-to-face questions. It was not an organised set of questions like that of questionnaire; rather it was a kind of conversation used to get further information about their problems. Interviews helped also to ask for clarification to what might have been misunderstood by respondents on the questionnaire. Only four persons were involved in the conversation, regarding their availability.
- **Observation:** This helped to really discover the method of translating used by journalists and difficulties they face. In this regard, a number of texts were selected for the analysis. These are texts that were originally written in French, and which have been translated into English by journalists themselves.

Through interviews and the questionnaire, the journalists expressed themselves on the challenges they face during the task of translating news, and proposed possible solutions for them to develop their translation knowledge. As far as selected texts are concerned, the researcher got an opportunity to discover himself the difficulties that journalists encounter during translation process. Here, the researcher cooperated with a Burundian independent interpreter to do the analysis.

III.4.Data Analysis Procedures

This section concerns the organisation of the data collected from the research area. In this regard, three texts extracted from French into English were selected at each medium: those texts were related to various aspects in order to analyse

how different terminologies cause problems in translation. Here, the journalists' way of translating was concerned and the researcher tried then to bring out problems facing those journalists and suggest his own translation. The aspects were political, economic and social.

As far as the questionnaire is concerned, answers from it were expressed in the form of chart before their interpretation. This section is very important since it puts together what has been collected from the targeted area. Briefly, this chapter gives a general view about the way in which the study was conducted; the sample concerned by our research as well the analysis of data collected in the course of the research.

Conclusion

Throughout this chapter, one could understand the methods used in undertaking the research. The chapter which follows deals with interpretation of the data collected and the analysis of findings.

CHAPTER IV: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

IV.0. Introduction

This chapter deals, as it may be decoded from the title itself, with the analysis of data collected from the selected translations made by journalists. It analyses also the data from the questionnaire submitted to them. This chapter attempts then to interpret the results of the analysis as well.

During their work, journalists, as translators, put their focus on the source language than the target language. This is because they have to make sure that the meaning or the messages given in the source text is maintained in the target text, although the expressions used in the source language may be deliberated in the target language due to some untranslatability that may occur during translation. This chapter discusses views collected from the field on how the task of translation constitutes a big challenge.

IV.1. Presentation and Analysis of Data

This section deals with the presentation and analysis of data. Some data were presented in tables after which there is the analysis. This concerned the data from journalists' questionnaire. On the other hand, some other data were presented in a form of discussion; this concerned the interviews and the selected translations.

IV.1.1. Analysis of Data from the Interview

Normally, interview consists of face-to-face questions where the researcher asks oral questions to respondents in accordance with what he targets to. In this case

a well organised set of question is used. However this was not the same for our case here. For the researcher made a short conversation with four informants to get further information to what has been asked in the questionnaire. In this regard the researcher put the focus on working conditions and opportunities to see whether these two aspects have an impact on translation process in journalism.

The journalists I spoke to pointed out that the working condition constitutes a problem to their task of translation. Here, they evoked the question of the lack of enough dictionaries to use as well as an inevitable inconvenience of translating news effectively, which is time. They said many journalists share only one dictionary. The outcome of this is to treat their texts shallowly and then give a rough translation.

On the other hand, they said they are not given opportunities to reinforce their translation capacities. Those journalists explained that someone work many years till they leave the job without being involved in any translation training. Anyway, they agreed that such training has never been organised at their workplace.

IV.1.2. Analysis of Data from the Journalists' Translations

This is the analysis of selected texts (translations) chosen among others according to the objectives of the researcher. These texts were originally written in French. This analysis puts the focus on the way journalists translate and the strategies they use.

Text 1: Les actes de vandalisme des biens publics dans la ville de Bujumbura. (Vandalism acts in Bujumbura town).

This text was originally written in French, and then translated into English by journalists themselves. The sections chosen, to be analysed, which were interesting are the follow:

a. C'est qui est inquiétant c'est le nombre élevé de poteaux électriques dépouillés de leurs plaques solaires, et on peut se demander comment les voleurs parviennent à arriver a une telle hauteur.

Journalist's translation: What is really worrying is the high number of those electricity pylons stripped of solar plates and one can wonder how those thieves managed to reach such a height.

Comment: The translator was bound to the original form of the source text. He used word-for-word procedure. He could for example transfer or paraphrase. There is also a problem of words to be used as equivalents. In the technical circles the French group of words "plaques solaires" should become in English "solar panels". There is also the misuse of prepositions. It is not "stripped of" but "stripped off". **So, he/she could for instance translate as follow:** what is worrying is the high number of electric poles stripped off their solar panels; one can wonder how thieves manage to reach them.

b. A part le vol de ces plaques solaires, les batteries destinées à conserver cette énergie solaire sont déterrées pour on ne sait quel usage.

Journalist's translation: Apart from stealing these solar plates, the batteries used to keep this solar energy are digged up.

Comment: The translator never changes the form of the source text. He always tends to translate word by word. This section (b) was the part of the same text with the section (a) which continued. The translator could not necessarily follow the same form as the one in the source text; he can reduce or lengthen the translation, providing that the meaning stays there. Another problem that he

encountered is related to the past participle of irregular verbs, (dig-dug not "digged"). **He/she could, for example, give the following translation:** besides, batteries which are used to keep this solar energy are dug up, for an unknown use.

Text 2: Les manifestations et les réunions publiques (Demonstrations and public meetings).

This text was originally written in French and was translated in English by a journalist. The chosen section is the following:

a. Concernant les partis politiques, le ministre de l'intérieur a signalé que les représentants des partis politiques devaient demander la permission avant de tenir une réunion.

The journalist's translation: Concerning political parties, the interior minister has noted that political parties' representatives had to ask permission before conducting a meeting.

Comment: There is no obvious problem here with the journalist maintaining the original French structure, though we must agree that he has done a word-for-word translation. The grammatical problem here is firstly with tense: the past participle "has noted" is too close to the French "a note" rather, the simple past "noted" will be appropriate in this context. Furthermore the other grammatical error is that Interior Minister should be written with initial capitals though this does not matter with listeners for they never know, while listening, whether it is about initial capitals.

Researcher's translation: concerning political parties, the Interior Minister noted that the political party representatives had to ask for authorization before holding a meeting.

Text 3: L'intégration effective dans la Communauté Est-Africaine (the effective integration in East African Community).

Original text : Les Etats membres de la Communauté Est Africaine mettront sur pied des mécanismes de coopération appropriés par les agences d'application de la loi, pour promouvoir l'application efficace de la loi sur le marché commun de cette communauté, y compris : le renforcement de la coopération entre les services de police, de douanes et le contrôle des frontières, pour lutter contre la circulation et le trafic illicites des marchandises. Ces efforts devraient comprendre la formation, l'échange d'information, pour soutenir les mesures communes visant a réduire ou stopper la fraude au-delà des frontières.

The journalist's translation: States parties of EAC shall put suitable mechanisms for cooperation among law enforcement agencies to promote effective enforcement of common market law, including strengthening cooperation among police, customs and border control services to fight against illicit circulation and trafficking of merchandises. These efforts should include training, the exchange of information, to support common measures to reduce or stop completely fraud across borders.

Comment: the translator has provided a good translation although he proceeded with word-for-word translation strategy. He was bound to terms used in the source text instead of putting the focus on the meaning. He has got a problem of the choice of the equivalences for some translation units or words used in the source text, and the order of words in one translation unit. The equivalence of the French word "appropriés" is "appropriate" in English and it has exactly the same meaning. The better order of the French translation unit « l'application efficace de la loi sur le marché commun » in English is "effective common market law enforcement".

A better translation could be the following: EAC member states shall establish appropriate mechanisms for cooperation among law enforcement agencies to promote effective common market law enforcement, including strengthening cooperation among police, customs and border control services to address illicit circulation and trafficking of goods. These efforts should include training, the exchange of information... to support common action to reduce or completely stop fraud across borders.

Text 4: Le match entre Messager FC Ngozi et Lydia lydic Académique

Original text: il y avait une grande foule au stade Prince Louis Rwagasore de Bujumbura, hier après midi. Il s'agissait d'un match de football qui opposait l'équipe de Messager FC de ngozi et Lydia lydic académique. Le match était équilibré, mais les deux équipes semblaient être fatiguées durant le jeu : le match n'était pas donc très excitant. C'est vers la fin du match que Christophe a marqué un but pour Lydia lydic académique. Le match s'est donc soldé à un score d'un but pour Lydia lydic contre zéro de la part de Messager FC.

Translation: There were many people at Prince Louis Rwagasore stadium yesterday afternoon. It was about a football match between Messager FC Ngozi and Lydia lydic Académique. The two teams kept a balance between them during the game, but it was not an exciting match because players looked tired. At just nearly the end of the match Christophe got a goal for Lydia lydic. So the final score was Messager FC nil, Lydia lydic one.

Comment: The translator tried to transfer correctly the source text into the target language. The only problem lays on the strategy he/she used. In fact the word-for-word strategy used does not always give an effective result. The translators gave also some unnecessary details which do no harm for the listener, but they may mislead the translator during the translation process. This misleading may occur while choosing equivalences. Translators sought to give

an exact rendering, something impossible, what is only possible is the approximate meaning.

The more concise and concrete translation would be: There was a big crowd at the match between Messager FC and Lydia Lydic Académique at Prince Louis Rwagasore stadium, yesterday afternoon. But the two teams looked tired during the match: it was a slow match. There was no score until just nearly the end, when Christophe got a goal for Lydia Lydic. So the final score was Messager FC nil, Lydia lydic one.

Text 5: Déclaration de l'ACOPA sur les affrontements entre la police et les jeunes du parti MSD.

This text was originally written in French and has been translated in English by journalists. The section chosen for the analysis was the following:

Original text : ACOPA déplore la persistance dans le pays des gens qui veulent accéder à leurs intérêts par la voie de violence. ACOPA dit que cette façon de faire les choses n'aboutit qu'à une situation qui n'avantage personne. La déclaration de l'ACOPA indique que les actes qui se sont poursuivies dans le pays se sont répercutées négativement sur la société. Toutefois, personne ne souhaiterait emprunter cette voie. ACOPA demande à ces fauteurs de trouble d'abandonner ce comportement dangereux.

ACOPA tient à féliciter les forces de sécurité pour la bravoure et le professionnalisme dont elles ont fait preuve pendant ces affrontements. Elles sont également félicitées pour l'esprit de retenu qu'elles ont manifesté face à ces perturbateurs de sécurité. ACOPA salue la vigilance des forces de sécurité aux éventuels mauvais agissements qui pourront plonger le pays dans le chaos.

Journalist's translation: ACOPA regrets that there are still in the country people who want that chaos prevail as a channel for them to reach their interest.

ACOPA says this way of dealing with things leads to a stand-off. That idea has to change. ACOPA statement says the unrest which happened in the country brought a very negative impact on the society. Therefore, no one is ready to take that path again. ACOPA tells those gamblers to mind their dangerous game.

ACOPA congratulates the police for their bravery and professionalism, for their tolerant attitude towards those who intended to disrupt the situation. ACOPA salutes security forces for their alertness and vigilance to stave off any bad move likely to bring the country into chaos.

Comment: The journalist's translation is well organized. The translator based his translation on the message rather than the structure or the form of the source text. If we try to analyse and compare the original text, that is, the text in French with its version in English, we realize that the two texts differ in structure. But they are approximately the same in meaning.

Text 6: Le rôle de « Burundi Business Incubator », (BBIN), dans le développement du Burundi.

Original text : L'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis d'Amérique au Burundi a indiqué que le BBIN vise à aider à résoudre le problème pertinent du manque d'emploi au Burundi par double voie. D'abord le BBIN octroie la formation aux hommes et femmes burundais de tout âge, qui les aident à développer un esprit créatif pour pouvoir se créer d'emploi. Deuxièmement, sous ses programmes d'incubation, le BBIN donne l'accès à l'information, la technologie et les ressources nécessaires pour créer une entreprise et, par là, se créer des emplois. Dawn Liberi s'est dite satisfaite de remarquer que 63 entreprises et 153 emplois ont été déjà créés, dont 19 entreprises ainsi qu'un nombre important des emplois créés par les jeunes.

Journalist's translation: United States ambassador in Burundi indicated that BBIN targets at helping to resssolve critical issues of unemployment in Burundi,

with double approach. First, BBIN provides training to Burundian men and women of all ages, helping them to be creative so that they may create jobs for themselves. Secondly, under its programmes of incubation, BBIN gives access to information, technology and resources which are necessary to start an enterprise and then create jobs. Dawn Liberi was satisfied to note that 63 enterprises and 153 jobs have already been created, among them19 enterprises and many jobs have been created by young people.

Comment: The translator made a good translation because he tried to give an approximate meaning of the source text. However he met the problem of finding appropriate equivalence. Another problem was related to the topic itself which was being treated, that is, the context or ideal of the original text. To have an idea on what is treated deep down in the text helps the translator to choose correctly corresponding words in the target text. There are then some details that he would put to be more concrete.

The proposed translation: The United States ambassador for Burundi indicated that BBIN aims at helping address the critical issue of unemployment in Burundi with a twofold approach. First, BBIN provides training and mentoring to Burundian men and women of all ages, helping them to turn creative ideas into business plans. Secondly, through its incubation programs, BBIN provides access to information, technology and resources to start an enterprise, and by doing so to create jobs for themselves. Dawn Liberi was pleased to note that 63 enterprises and 153 jobs have already been created, and 19 of these enterprises, as well as a number of jobs, have been created by young people.

IV.1.3. Analysis of the Data from the Journalists' Questionnaire

The analysis was basically done referring to the answers given by journalists. The latter were given a set of questions to assess their capability to translate.

The questions were primarily concerned with their problems, satisfaction and suggestions to improve journalism in Burundi. All 15 journalists who were available answered to the set of questions from the questionnaire.

Question 1: what media house do you work for?

This question was asked to know the number of respondents from each medium under study.

Table3: Number of respondents and their respective media houses

Media house	Number of respondents
RTNB	10
Rema	5
Total	15

Question 2: What is your level of education?

As far as this question is concerned, all the respondents, that is, 15 journalists said that they possess a university education degree. The answers to this question show that all respondents are intellectuals.

Question 3: Do you find translation something important?

Table 4: Awareness of the importance of translation

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Something important	15	100
Something not important	0	0
Total	15	100

This question was asked to see whether Burundi journalists give much importance to translation or not, or else how much interest they put in translation. The answers given showed that all of the respondents, that is, 100%, give so much interest in translation by responding that translation is something important. This is quite understandable that the journalists are aware of the role translation plays in human life.

Question 4: What is your native language?

This question was asked to know if the fact of not being a native speaker of any of both English and French languages may be one of the hindrances to a good translation.

Table5: Native language of journalists

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
French	0	0
English	0	0
Both	0	0
None	15	100
Total	15	100

The table above shows that no one among the respondents is a native speaker of any of both languages French and English. This shows clearly that translation must be a big challenge to them. Through those answers given it is evident that most journalists must inevitably encounter serious problems while translating.

Question 5: Where have you learnt translation?

This question was asked to see if the problems they encounter in translating news are not due to the lack of translation knowledge.

Table6: Places from which they studied translation

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
In class	7	46,6
In centres	4	26.7
Others (workplace...)	4	26.7
None	0	0
Total	15	100

Concerning this question, the respondents said that they have got translation knowledge from different educational places: 7 respondents out of 15, that is, 46.6% studied translation in a formal class. Four others studied it in centres, while the 4 remaining respondents got it at work place. This shows that their problems must be quite different because they have been differently educated.

Question 6: How long did you study it?

Table7: Time spent at translation school

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Less than 1 year	3	20
One year	0	0
Two years	5	33.4
More than 2years	7	46.6
Total	15	100

This question was asked to know whether the knowledge they have in translation depends upon how long they have studied it. The table above shows then that 3 respondents out of 15, that is, 20%, studied translation for less than 1 year, 5 respondents, that is, 33.4% studied it for only 2 years while 7 remaining

journalists studied translation for more than 2 years. These answers show that most of the journalists do not have much time of translation experience.

Question 7: Are you satisfied with the knowledge you have in translation?

This question was asked to know if they translate comfortably.

Table8: Satisfaction in translation

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	7	46.6
No	8	53.4
Total	15	100

As far as this question is concerning, we have, on the one hand, 7 respondents, that is, 46.6% who do not see difficulties while translating news while, on the other hand, 7 respondents, that is, 53.4% accepted that they meet challenges when translating. The reasons given are mainly related to cultural and linguistic matters. This shows that they really still need additional knowledge in translation for their translation to be more effective.

Question 8: How long have you been dealing with translation?

Table9: Experience in translation

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Less than 1year	0	0
One year	0	0
Two years	3	20
More than 2 years	12	80
Total	15	100

This question was asked to see whether the difficulties they encounter in translation are due to the lack of experience or not. The above table shows that 3 journalists out of 15, that is, 20% have 2 years of experience in translation while 12 others, that is, 80% have more than 2 years of experience. The table also point out that no one has less than 2 years of experience. This shows that they were supposed to perform effectively in translating news.

Question 9: What do you use when you are translating?

Table10: Instruments of translation

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Dictionary	7	46,6
Personal knowledge	8	53,4
Computer	0	0
Other instruments	0	0
Total	15	100

This question was asked to see if they are aware of the importance of using translation instruments for an effective rendering. The above table shows that 46.6% of respondents, that is, seven journalists use dictionary while translating. Eight respondents, that is, 53.4% use their personal knowledge. No one said that he/she uses computer as translation instruments. This reveals that most neglect the use of translation instruments. They rather depend on their own knowledge, which may sometimes mislead them.

Question 10: Do you find a dictionary useful for your translation?

Table11: Usefulness of a dictionary

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	9	60
No	6	40
Total	15	100

As far as this question is concerned, 9 out of 15 respondents, that is, 60% exhibited the importance of using dictionary while translating. They explain that it helps to get adequate equivalent for some source text items. On the other hand, 6 respondents, that is, 40% said that dictionary may not give always the exact meaning given in the source text. They then assured that they use, instead, their personal knowledge. However all those respondents assured that the use of both dictionary and personal knowledge is better than using only one of the two instruments. This reveals that they are aware of the importance of the dictionary in translation, although they do not use it frequently as it was revealed in the answers to question number nine.

Question 11: Do you encounter problems when you are translating?

This question was asked to know if really they have difficulties in translation. All the respondents asked said that they quite encounter challenges while translating news.

Table12: Problems of translation

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Cultural	4	26.6
Linguistic	0	0
Both	11	73.4
Others	0	0
Total	15	100

The table above revealed that 4 journalists out of 15,that is, 26.6% meet difficulties related to the culture during their task of translation, 11 others, that is,73.4% said to be challenged by both culture and linguistics of both languages French and English. From this table above, it can be deduced that cultural and linguistic issues play a great role in enhancing a good translation to translators.

Question 12: What are the main causes of those problems?

This question was asked to know exactly on what their problems relay.

Table13: Causes of translation problems

Answers	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Less knowledge of the TL	0	0
Less knowledge of the SL	1	6.6
Less knowledge of both the SL and the TL	7	46.6
Less knowledge of the TL culture	5	33.4
Less knowledge of translation	2	13.4
Total	15	100

Concerning this question the table points out that one journalist out of 15, that is, 6.6% revealed that the main cause of his problem in translation is the less knowledge that he/she has in the source language, that is, French language. Seven of the respondents, that is, 46.6% assured that the challenges they encounter are due to the less knowledge they have in both the source language (French) and the target language (English). As far as 5 other respondents are concerned, the main cause of their problems is the less knowledge of the target language while 2 remaining respondents said to be bothered by the less knowledge they have in translation itself. It is then obvious that most of the respondents see difficulties in the mastery of both French and English.

Question 13: How do you try to solve them?

As far as this question is concerned, it was asked to know how they manage to overcome the issues. The respondents globally explained that to solve the challenges related to translating news, they try:

- To use a dictionary when there is a misgiving especially related to equivalences;
- To maintain the message to convey, no matter the form of the target language text;
- To use different translation strategies;
- To read and listen to other radios especially international ones so that they get used to manners of translating some news items or forms;
- To do many exercises or some translation researches;
- To translate according to what the audience needs.

Question 14: Do you switch, borrow or paraphrase when you are translating?

This question was asked to see if they care about using some of translation strategies. All of the 15 respondents, that is, 100% agreed that they use the above translation strategies. They explained that the reasons that push them to

use them are that it may happen that they do not find easily the adequate equivalent of some items. In that case one must use any translation strategy that responds to the approximate meaning as it is provided by the author, providing that the message conveyed in the source text is kept. The reason why they may choose, for example, to switch, to borrow, to paraphrase, ... providing that they do not go beyond the meaning provided by their source text.

Question 15: What do you suggest to improve translation in journalism in Burundi?

This question was asked to get suggestions from journalists to overcome the problems they encounter in the translation process. As far as the question is concerned, the respondents proposed the following suggestions:

- Burundi should create more translation and interpretation schools and centres;
- Creating séances of translation for journalists;
- Journalists should endeavour to get a good command of both languages they use;
- Journalists should also try to be greatly steeped in tradition and culture of both people's languages;
- Proprietors of Burundi media should give occasions to their journalists to go for trainings in English and French language countries;
- Many workshops should be organized for journalists to reinforce their capacity in translation;
- Burundi government should create departments which deal with only translation at universities.

IV.2.Interpretation of Findings

The earlier analysis showed that the set of questions from the questionnaire was satisfactorily answered, that is, the respondents gave answers to all questions and they satisfied to the intention of the researcher. The result revealed the following:

First of all I was more interested in asking to know the experience that journalist has in translation. The questions related to this interest proved that either the less experienced journalists or the more experienced ones none of them is fully satisfied with the knowledge he/she has in translation. Of course there are those who affirmed that they are satisfied with the knowledge they have but their explanations incarnated a certain lack of excellent command of both languages French and English which inhibit a very good translation. In addition to this, no one of the respondents is a native speaker of any of the two languages. This also constitutes a hindrance to translation between those two languages since they depend on learnt notions.

Second, I was interested in the problems they encounter while translating news, which is really the focus of this work. Respondents revealed that translation goes with many challenges. In question number 11, 100% of respondents answered that they meet problems. These problems are of twofold origin, as it they expressed it in question11 and 12, that is, cultural and linguistic. Many of respondents affirmed that this is mainly due to the less knowledge of both languages (French and English) and the less knowledge of the target language culture. This was also proved by the analysis of the data from journalists' texts. This analysis showed that journalists tend to translate literally, by repeating the same form or the structure of the source text which is not always useful for a perfect translation, because a given word in a given language often carries more than one meaning. It was realized that this is due to cultural and linguistic barriers. This interpretation confirms the hypothesis number 1 and 2.

Throughout conversation made with journalists, a particular problem was found out which is so far different from those which are related to language and culture as mentioned above. They pointed out that time is an inevitable thing that upsets translators especially when they are not highly equipped with clues they need to translate perfectly. Translation needs much concentration, but they do not get enough time to do it because whatever happens, they must respond to the fixed rendezvous of broadcasting news. This view comes to confirm the hypothesis 4; working conditions prevent journalists to give a good rendering.

Despite all challenges they encounter, journalists from RTNB and Rema Fm try to overcome them by using different ways such as some translation strategies, reading or listening and translation researches. A dictionary is also one of the instruments they use to facilitate their task. Here, the hypothesis 3 was confirmed, that is, the dictionary alone is not useful for a good translation.

To conclude, French and English are two languages which are closely related, through geographical proximity. This familiarity would undoubtedly simplify the task of translation, though formally they belong to different language families (Germanic and Italic) but they are all Indo-European languages. For the case of our translators (journalists), they are neither native speakers of French nor native speaker of English. In addition to the familiarity problems, they encounter challenges related to both source and target language culture and linguistics.

Conclusion

This chapter dealt with the data presentation and analysis, and the interpretation of findings. In this chapter, tables were used to show frequencies and percentages of each answer, particularly answers from the questionnaire. The next chapter discusses the results, the conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER V: GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

V.0. Introduction

The previous chapter was concerned with the analysis and the interpretation of data collected from the research field. This last chapter deals with a broad overview of what this study was all about, what it comes up to and recommendations. The latter are based on the findings and, the hypotheses and research questions.

V.1.General Conclusion

This study aimed at inquiring about the challenges that Burundi journalists encounter while translating news from French into English. The problem lies in the fact that both French and English are foreign languages. I wondered how journalists happen to render effectively whereas the probability is that no one is a native speaker of any of the two languages.

This study was limited to only two radio stations those are, Rema Fm and the national radio and television (RTNB). They are the only radios which broadcast English news in the country.

The research was carried out by using three research instruments namely the questionnaire, the interview and the observation. The latter consisted of selecting texts translated by journalists themselves and their originals, and then make a translation analysis.

In this work a number of problems associated with translating from French into English have been pointed out. In this regard we saw that cultural and linguistic problems constitute the major challenges that hinder the realization of semantic

equivalence. Similarly, it was pointed out that those challenges are mainly due to the lack of a good commend of English and French languages.

Although French and English are not from the same language family, they are closely related through geographical proximity. This would facilitate the task of translation between those languages. However, things are not so, for translation remains a very difficult task. When it comes to Burundi translators, things become worse because both French and English are foreign languages. They then tend to translate literally by using a word for word strategy. Similarly they focus more on the structure or the form than the message of the source text. For an adequate rendering that is faithful to the original text, translators should first take into account the message intended by the author and the kind of receptor audience to which they want to transmit the message.

Moreover, being aware of the origin or causes of their weaknesses in translation, the journalists provided some suggestions to improve translation in journalism. Those suggestions were mainly based on establishing or creating a department of translation at university of Burundi and multiplying school and centres of translation. In addition journalists should be under intensive trainings in translation.

Nonetheless, this works hit limitations. These were related to the length of the study and the size of the sample. The non availability of journalists limited the number of respondents. Concerning the length of the study, I could not tackle all the aspects of the topic, the reason why I call on other researchers to work on other aspects that are important in terms of linguistic improvement in general and translation improvement in particular.

Generally, I have put the focus on translation in journalism and the problems that go with it. Other researchers would for example investigate the problems related to English pronunciation in journalism, or translation in other sectors

which use French and English languages so that translation would be improved in general.

V.2.Recommendations

The recommendations are very important since we saw that journalists face serious challenges while translating news. These recommendations are addressed to Burundi government, to the proprietors of the media and the journalists or translators themselves.

V.2.1.To the Government

As far as Burundi government is concerned, translation department should be established at University of Burundi. Similarly, there should be the multiplication of translation schools and centres in the country. This will come to respond to the lack of public schools which teach translation; knowing that translation is only taught as course at University of Burundi in the departments of English.

V.2.2.To the Media

On the other hand, media proprietors should organise workshops for journalists to develop their knowledge in translation. They should also create occasions for them to go for trainings in English countries. Likewise, media proprietors should create a favourable environment to translation because stress is another obstacle to a suitable translation.

V.2.3.To the Journalists/Translators

Finally, we have seen, through the questionnaire, that journalists have a serious problem of mastering both English and French languages. They are then recommended to endeavour to get a good command of both languages; French and English they use to translate and be also greatly steeped in tradition and culture of both people's languages. This could be done through reading different books of literature and also listening to international radio news or other programs.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE JOURNALISTS

This questionnaire research is about the challenges encountered by Burundi journalists in translating news from French into English within the broadcasting corporations of Rema FM and RTNB; with a view of understanding the main causes of those challenges and the way they try to solve them. This questionnaire will help the researcher from University of Burundi in the Faculty of Arts and Social sciences, English Department, to collect data, analyse an interpret them, and enable him to reach viable solution on translation problems in journalism.

Note: The answers will not serve any other purpose except this research. The final result of this research will be given to any one who will wish to get it.

Instructions: put a tick or a cross in the space corresponding to only one answer of your choice from alternatives given, or write your suitable answer in the provided space.

I. What media house do you work for?

.....

II. What is your level of education?

.....

III. Do you find translation something important?

1) Something important
2) Something not important.....
3) Other(s), please, specify: .....

IV. What is your native language?

1) French.....
2) English.....
3) Both.....
4) None.....

V. Where have you learnt translation?

1) In class.....
2) In centres.....
3) None.....
4) Other(s) please, specify: .....

VI. How long did you study it?

1) Less than 1 year.....
2) 1 year.....
3) 2 years.....
4) More than 2 years.....

VII. Are you satisfied with the knowledge you have in translation?

1) Yes.....
2) No.....

Explain.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

VIII. How long have you been dealing with translation?

1) Less than 1 year.....
2) 1 year.....
3) 2 years.....
4) More than 2 years.....

IX. What do you use when you are translating?

1) A dictionary.....
2) Personal knowledge.....
3) Computer.....
4) Other instruments please specify: .....

X. Do you find the dictionary useful for your translation?

1) Yes.....
2) No.....

Explain:

.....

.....

.....

.....

XI. Do you encounter problems when you are translating?

1) Yes.....
2) No.....

If yes, what kind of problems do you meet?

1) Cultural.....
2) Linguistic.....
3) Both.....
4) Other(s) please, specify: .....

XII. What are the main causes of those problems?

1) Less knowledge of TL.....
2) Less knowledge of SL.....
3) Less knowledge of both the SL and the TL.....
4) Less knowledge of the TL culture.....
5) Less knowledge of translation.....
6) Other(s), please, specify: .....

XIII. How do you try to solve them?

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XIV. Do you switch, borrow or paraphrase when you are translating...

1) Yes.....
2) No.....

Explain:

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XV. What do you suggest to improve on translation profession?

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