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Translation Implications in Multilingual Newsrooms: A Mixed-method Study of Bilingual News Items at ABP and BBC

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UNIVERSITY OF BURUNDI

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

MA PROGRAM IN TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION

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Translation Implications in Multilingual Newsrooms: A Mixed-method Study of Bilingual News Items at ABP and BBC

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree in Translation and Interpretation.

Bujumbura, December 2024

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MEMBERS OF THE JURY

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my lovely wife Mélyssa Nizigiyimana and son Mylo Dax Irakoze, my parents, and my siblings.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Glory goes to God for giving me the strength, protection, and courage to reach the Master's level of education and complete this research.

I will always be grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Juvénal Ntakarutimana for his unwavering support and guidance throughout this journey. Despite his many responsibilities, he was always available to guide me, from Day 1 to the completion of this thesis. Without him, this research could not be complete for his encouragement and patience, even when I could not clearly explain some details, has been unparalleled.

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I am also grateful to all professional multilingual journalists who accepted to contribute to this research. Their responses did not delay my work even when they were under the fire and fury of tight deadlines and my short time to gather the data I needed for my thesis.

ABSTRACT

In today's interconnected world, media content has evolved to embrace multilingualism, linking diverse cultures, languages, and ways of life. This thesis explores the critical role of translation in the modern media landscape where language serves as both a tool and potential barrier to global discourse. By examining the practices of two media organizations—the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the *Agence Burundaise de Presse (ABP)*—this study investigates the processes and strategies employed in translating news content for multilingual audiences. Focusing on the translation approach where content is initially produced in one language and then translated into others, this research analyzes six translated texts alongside their originals from both the BBC and ABP. The objective is to understand how translation processes impact the quality and effectiveness of news delivery across different linguistic contexts. The researcher used a mixed methodology – qualitative and quantitative – by analyzing a corpus from selected translated texts from the two media outlets and data collected through a questionnaire sent out to the media's multilingual journalists and editors. The findings revealed that translation can effectively facilitate broader media content consumption across languages. However, strict newsroom processes, customized training of multilingual journalists, and adequate tools were found to have a big share in the success or failure of translation in multilingual newsrooms. The findings in this study are hoped to provide professionals and researchers with an increased understanding of the multilingual media world as they highlight the complexities and implications of news translation. The findings further contribute to the broader field of media translation by shedding light on proven effective practices that help maintain integrity, accuracy, and clarity of content irrespective of the audience's language.

Keywords: ABP, BBC, multilingual newsrooms, translation, localization

RÉSUMÉ

Dans le monde interconnecté d'aujourd'hui, le contenu des médias a évolué vers le multilinguisme, reliant diverses cultures, langues et modes de vie. Cette recherche explore le rôle crucial de la traduction dans le paysage médiatique moderne, où la langue sert à la fois d'outil et de barrière potentielle au discours mondial. En examinant les pratiques de deux organisations médiatiques – la *British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)* et l'Agence Burundaise de Presse (ABP) – cette étude se penche sur les processus et les stratégies employés dans la traduction de contenus d'information pour des audiences multilingues. En se concentrant sur l'approche de la traduction, où le contenu est initialement produit dans une langue puis traduit dans d'autres, cette recherche analyse six textes traduits ainsi que leurs originaux provenant de la BBC et de l'ABP. L'objectif est de comprendre l'impact des processus de traduction sur la qualité et l'efficacité de la diffusion des informations dans différents contextes linguistiques. Le chercheur a utilisé une méthodologie mixte – qualitative et quantitative – en analysant un corpus de textes traduits sélectionnés dans les deux médias et des données recueillies à l'aide d'un questionnaire envoyé aux journalistes et rédacteurs multilingues de ces deux médias. Les résultats ont révélé que la traduction peut faciliter, d'une façon efficace, une consommation plus large du contenu des médias à travers les langues. Cependant, les processus stricts des salles de rédaction, la formation personnalisée des journalistes multilingues et les outils adéquats jouent un rôle important dans le succès ou l'échec de la traduction dans les salles de rédaction multilingues. Les résultats de cette étude devraient permettre aux professionnels et aux chercheurs de mieux comprendre le monde des médias multilingues, car ils mettent en évidence les complexités et les implications de la traduction des informations. Ils contribuent également au domaine plus large de la traduction des médias en mettant en lumière des pratiques avérées efficaces et qui permettent de maintenir l'intégrité, la précision et la clarté du contenu, quelle que soit la langue du public qui le consomme.

Mots-clés : ABP, BBC, salles de rédactions multilingues, traduction, localisation

CONDENSÉ DU MÉMOIRE

Cette recherche est intitulée : « *Translation Implications in Multilingual Newsrooms: A Mixed-method Study of Bilingual News Items at ABP and BBC* ».

1. Introduction

À l'ère moderne, la communication a adopté un mode amélioré de multilinguisme reliant les peuples, les cultures, les langues et les modes de vie du monde entier (Khubchandani, 2004). Les programmes d'information et les médias ont suivi le mouvement. Les organisations médiatiques s'efforcent de raconter leurs histoires dans plusieurs langues, en adaptant leur communication à leur public, de sorte que personne ne soit laissé pour compte, quelle que soit la langue qu'il comprend (Steiner, 1975). Mais en quoi consiste exactement la relation entre le paysage médiatique moderne et les langues ? En termes simples, si la langue est un outil important, sans traduction, elle devient un obstacle à une communauté mondiale de débats et d'opinions (Esperança & Bassnett, 2008).

Certaines salles de rédaction sont purement multilingues, avec des journalistes multilingues qui rédigent ou produisent des contenus dans différentes langues (Ling et al., 2019). Toutefois, d'autres adoptent une approche totalement différente et produisent des contenus dans la langue officielle d'une seule salle de rédaction et traduisent ces mêmes contenus dans d'autres langues pour atteindre des publics ayant d'autres antécédents linguistiques. Par exemple, la British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) emploie des nationaux et des internationaux dans chaque service linguistique des régions dans lesquelles elle diffuse (Baumann et al., 2011). Dans ce cas, les radiodiffuseurs multilingues traduisent simplement les informations produites par une unité d'information centralisée pour les services dans des langues autres que l'anglais (LOTE).

Cette recherche s'intéresse à l'approche que les salles de rédaction décident d'utiliser en choisissant la traduction dans une (des) langue(s) différente(s) de la langue utilisée pour la consommation originale. Outre les données recueillies par le biais du questionnaire, la présente recherche a cherché à analyser les textes traduits et leurs originaux provenant de la BBC et de l'Agence burundaise de presse (ABP). Ces deux organes de presse utilisent un certain nombre de processus et il est intéressant de savoir comment ceux-ci affectent la livraison et la qualité de leurs produits de traduction d'informations.

Contexte :

Dans une ère où la communication connecte diverses cultures, la traduction dans les médias joue un rôle clé pour surmonter les barrières linguistiques et atteindre un public mondial. Cependant, ce processus n'est pas sans défis. Les salles de rédaction multilingues, comme celles de la BBC et de l'ABP, doivent conjuguer exactitude linguistique, rapidité et adaptation culturelle pour garantir que leurs traductions respectent les intentions du texte source.

Motivation :

Cette recherche est motivée par des observations pratiques et professionnelles. L'auteur a remarqué des erreurs fréquentes dans les traductions journalistiques au cours de sa carrière, notamment des omissions, des maladresses stylistiques et des incohérences culturelles. Ces expériences ont révélé un besoin urgent d'étudier et d'améliorer les pratiques de traduction journalistique.

Pertinence de la recherche :

En plus de contribuer au domaine académique de la traduction, cette étude vise à fournir des recommandations concrètes pour les professionnels des médias travaillant dans des environnements multilingues.

Questions et objectifs de la recherche :

Questions de la recherche :

1. Les journalistes multilingues de l'ABP et de la BBC ont-ils une compréhension similaire des processus de traduction dans les rédactions ?
2. Les normes d'exactitude, d'acceptabilité et de lisibilité sont-elles appliquées de manière uniforme dans les deux organisations médiatiques ?

Objectifs de la recherche :

Objectif général : Contribuer à l'amélioration des pratiques de traduction dans les médias multilingues.

Objectifs spécifiques :

1. Identifier les raisons des erreurs de traduction dans les salles de rédaction.
2. Proposer des techniques et outils adaptés pour améliorer la qualité des traductions dans les salles de rédaction multilingues.

2. Revue de la littérature

Concepts clés :

1. Traduction : Définie comme le processus de transposition d'un texte source (SL) vers un texte cible (TL), en maintenant le sens et le style (Nida & Taber, 1974).

2. Transcréation : Selon Pedersen (2016, p. 231), la transcréation est définie comme une activité de traduction professionnelle qui va au-delà de la simple traduction. « Elle va bien au-delà du transfert de mots d'une langue à l'autre. Il s'agit d'envisager le contenu publicitaire d'un point de vue stratégique et créatif. Nous tirons parti de notre expertise linguistique et culturelle pour transmettre le message et la voix de la marque au public cible sur chaque marché local.

3. Localisation : Dans un sens plus large (non spécifique au domaine de la traduction), la localisation désigne un processus de modification d'un produit pour un lieu spécifique. L'objectif de la localisation devrait être que les personnes d'un lieu donné puissent utiliser le produit sans difficulté dans leur propre langue (Yunker, 2002, p. 17).

Contrairement à la traduction – considérée comme l'une des nombreuses facettes de la localisation – qui se concentre sur le message, la culture et le contexte, entre autres, le processus de localisation s'étend à l'adaptation du contenu aux préférences du marché cible : conversion des unités et des devises, formats de date, imagerie, réglementations légales, terminologie spécifique à la région et normes technologiques différentes. La localisation permet d'adapter un message traduit au contexte local du destinataire (Bowker, 2023).

4. Techniques de traduction :

Techniques directes : Emprunt, calque, traduction littérale.

Techniques indirectes : Modulation, transposition, adaptation.

5. Qualité de la traduction : Mesurée en termes d'exactitude, acceptabilité et lisibilité. Modèle de Nababan (2012).

La qualité de la traduction a suscité beaucoup d'attention dans les études linguistiques, en se concentrant à la fois sur la traduction en tant que produit et en tant que processus (Ribeiro, 1999). Ariyanti (2019) souligne l'importance de comparer les types de textes, les caractéristiques linguistiques et les facteurs extralinguistiques, tels que les stratégies de verbalisation, afin d'optimiser la qualité de la traduction.

Les chercheurs doivent prendre en compte à la fois les aspects idéologiques et techniques de la traduction, en développant des critères pour évaluer la qualité (Honig, 1997).

Nababan (2012) souligne le rôle crucial de l'expertise du traducteur dans la production de traductions réussies, car ses connaissances préalables informent les décisions relatives à la terminologie et à la structure des phrases. Malgré les discussions en cours sur l'évaluation de la qualité en traduction, le domaine a été confronté à des défis en raison de l'absence de critères d'évaluation clairs et acceptés à l'échelle mondiale (Al-Qinai, 2000). Au fil du temps, des chercheurs réputés comme Nida et Taber (1964) et Nababan et al. (2012) ont proposé divers modèles d'évaluation.

Nababan et al. (2012) identifient trois aspects essentiels pour évaluer la qualité de la traduction: l'exactitude, l'acceptabilité et la lisibilité.

L'exactitude : Il s'agit de l'équivalence entre le texte source et le texte cible, qui garantit que le sens, la structure grammaticale et les éléments pragmatiques sont fidèlement transmis. Les traductions efficaces tendent à privilégier les approches littérales par rapport aux méthodes de traduction libre (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997).

L'acceptabilité : Cet aspect concerne le caractère naturel d'une traduction pour les lecteurs cibles, en veillant à ce qu'elle soit conforme aux normes linguistiques et culturelles de la langue cible (Nababan et al., 2012). Les traductions doivent être culturellement adaptées pour améliorer le confort du lecteur.

La lisibilité : Bien qu'elle ne soit pas détaillée dans l'extrait, la lisibilité est implicitement considérée comme un facteur essentiel de la facilité avec laquelle un texte peut être compris par le public cible.

En outre, Machali (2000) introduit les concepts de validité de contenu et de validité apparente, soulignant que les traductions doivent maintenir à la fois la cohérence du contenu et la correspondance précise des mots afin d'éviter les écarts de sens. Cela permet de s'assurer que la terminologie est standard, correcte et claire, et de préserver l'intégrité du texte source (Ariyanti, 2019). Dans l'ensemble, ces critères constituent un cadre complet pour l'évaluation de la qualité des traductions.

Théories principales en traduction :

1. Théorie de l'équivalence (Nida, 1964) : Vise à atteindre une correspondance naturelle entre le texte source et le texte cible.

2. Théorie Skopos : Souligne l'importance de la fonction du texte cible et son adaptation au contexte culturel (Vermeer, 1989).

3. Théorie interprétative : Met l'accent sur la capture de l'essence et des nuances culturelles du message source (Dan, 2015).

La littérature revue met en lumière aussi le peu de recherches menées par des universitaires burundais sur la traduction dans les salles de rédaction, en insistant sur les défis uniques auxquels sont confrontés les contextes d'information multilingues. Niyitunga (2018) affirme que la traduction entre le kirundi et l'anglais entraîne inévitablement une perte de sens en raison des différences linguistiques, du manque de termes équivalents et de l'insuffisance des ressources, telles que les dictionnaires et un programme de création de mots pour le kirundi.

Ndacayisaba (2016) identifie quatre défis principaux pour les journalistes burundais dans la traduction des nouvelles : une maîtrise insuffisante du français et de l'anglais, une méconnaissance des contextes culturels de ces langues, un manque d'opportunités pour améliorer les compétences en traduction, et des contraintes de temps qui empêchent une traduction efficace.

Nikiza (2018) note des difficultés spécifiques dans la traduction des nouvelles françaises en anglais, citant un manque de compréhension des procédures de traduction, la nécessité de connaissances techniques spécialisées et l'ignorance des contextes culturels et linguistiques pertinents.

En concluant la revue de la littérature, on émet une critique du paysage plus large de la recherche sur la traduction des médias, qui a tendance à se concentrer sur le contenu des médias populaires plutôt que sur les complexités de la traduction de nouvelles multilingues. Si les études portent souvent sur la traduction d'histoires ou de formats médiatiques connus, elles négligent les subtilités de la traduction dans le domaine du journalisme. Certains chercheurs préconisent de faire de la traduction des médias un sous-domaine distinct des études générales sur la traduction afin d'aborder ces complexités de manière plus efficace.

Défis dans la traduction journalistique :

Contraintes temporelles : Les délais serrés compromettent souvent la qualité.

Manque de formation : Peu de journalistes ont une formation formelle en traduction.

Adaptation culturelle : Les erreurs peuvent résulter d'une mauvaise interprétation des contextes socioculturels.

3. Méthodologie de la recherche

L'étude adopte une méthodologie mixte (qualitative et quantitative) :

1. Analyse qualitative : Un corpus parallèle de six articles traduits a été étudié pour évaluer l'exactitude, l'acceptabilité et la lisibilité.

2. Analyse quantitative : Un questionnaire a été diffusé auprès de plus de 60 journalistes pour recueillir leurs perceptions des pratiques et défis liés à la traduction.

Population cible :

BBC : Journalistes multilingues des services en kirundi, kinyarwanda, anglais et français.

ABP : Journalistes publiant en kirundi, français et anglais.

Les participants proviennent de divers contextes éducatifs, linguistiques et culturels, garantissant une représentativité des pratiques rédactionnelles.

Techniques d'échantillonnage :

L'échantillonnage intentionnel non aléatoire a été utilisé pour inclure des journalistes directement impliqués dans la traduction et la révision d'articles multilingues.

Outils de collecte des données :

1. Corpus parallèle : Trois articles traduits de chaque organisation, couvrant des thèmes variés (politique, société, économie).

2. Questionnaire : Le questionnaire a été structuré en questions ouvertes et fermées, explorant la formation, les pratiques et les contraintes des journalistes.

Procédures de collecte et d'analyse de données :

Analyse du corpus : Évaluation des erreurs linguistiques et stylistiques à l'aide de critères comme la fidélité au texte source et la fluidité du texte cible.

Analyse des réponses : Les données quantitatives ont été traitées via des outils statistiques (SPSS) pour dégager des tendances, tandis que les données qualitatives ont été codées pour identifier des thèmes récurrents.

Délimitation de la recherche :

L'étude se concentre exclusivement sur les traductions journalistiques numériques produites entre novembre 2023 et janvier 2024. Elle examine les processus et défis dans deux organisations :

BBC : Un média international avec une portée multilingue étendue.

ABP : Un média national axé sur la couverture locale et régionale.

4. Résultats principaux de la recherche

Analyse du corpus parallèle :

1. BBC : Pour la BBC, les traductions sont globalement fidèles, mais avec des omissions culturelles. On note aussi une utilisation d'outils avancés pour garantir la cohérence.

2. ABP : Les articles de l'ABP présentent des erreurs fréquentes dans le style et la grammaire.

Analyse des réponses émanant du questionnaire :

Les résultats de l'analyse du questionnaire exposent des réalités importantes dans le monde médiatique, surtout dans le contexte de l'ABP, comme média local au Burundi et la BBC, un média international multilingue.

Profil des répondants : La majorité sont autodidactes ou des journalistes qui ont suivi des formations continues en traduction, avant ou après avoir rejoint leurs salles de rédaction multilingues actuelles.

Contraintes communes : Délais serrés, outils limités, manque de collaboration interlinguistique.

Différences organisationnelles : La BBC dispose de meilleures ressources, tandis que l'ABP dépend fortement des efforts individuels.

5. Conclusions et recommandations

Le texte traite des défis auxquels sont confrontés les journalistes multilingues dans la traduction d'informations, en soulignant en particulier comment des délais déraisonnables peuvent avoir un impact négatif sur la qualité de la traduction. Étant donné la nature spécialisée du contenu des informations, qui porte souvent sur des sujets complexes tels que la biologie nucléaire ou la médecine des plantes, il est essentiel de disposer de suffisamment de temps pour pouvoir communiquer avec exactitude et précision dans la langue cible. Lorsque les journalistes sont contraints de respecter des délais serrés ou de jongler avec plusieurs projets, ils peuvent avoir recours à la traduction automatique ou sauter des étapes cruciales du processus de traduction, ce qui compromet la qualité.

Les auteurs parlent de la « *clock's tyranny* », particulièrement pertinente pour les traducteurs travaillant avec des chaînes d'information en continu, illustrant comment les contraintes de temps peuvent entraver les efforts de traduction. Le succès de la traduction d'informations repose en grande partie sur les politiques et les processus de la salle de rédaction ; les journalistes individuels ne peuvent pas assurer la qualité seuls sans le soutien solide de la direction de la salle de rédaction. Les procédures établies doivent être suivies avec diligence afin de respecter les normes de traduction.

En outre, l'utilisation de ressources telles que les dictionnaires et les outils de traduction assistée par ordinateur (TAO) est essentielle pour améliorer la précision des traductions. Une seule erreur de traduction peut gravement nuire à la réputation d'une salle de presse, d'où la nécessité et l'intérêt d'investir dans des ressources de traduction.

La formation est considérée comme un facteur essentiel pour améliorer les compétences en matière de traduction, qu'elles soient acquises avant ou pendant l'emploi. La formation formelle et informelle peut permettre aux journalistes d'acquérir des compétences pertinentes sans avoir à y consacrer beaucoup de temps. En outre, un retour d'information constructif de la part des rédacteurs tout au long du processus de traduction est essentiel pour une amélioration continue, permettant aux traducteurs d'apprendre de leurs erreurs et d'affiner leurs compétences au fil du temps.

Le texte souligne également l'importance de respecter des processus de traduction efficaces. Les décisions concernant les langues cibles doivent être prises en fonction de la langue maternelle du traducteur ou de sa maîtrise quasi-native, plutôt qu'en fonction de ses préférences

personnelles. Cela garantit une meilleure qualité de la traduction, car toutes les personnes bilingues ne sont pas d'excellents traducteurs. Dans l'ensemble, l'article souligne la nécessité de disposer de temps, de ressources, de formation et de processus structurés pour parvenir à une traduction de qualité des actualités.

Il y a deux points importants qui se sont avérés essentiels en conclusion de cette recherche :

1. Les erreurs de traduction dans les deux organisations résultent principalement des contraintes structurelles et du manque de formation.

2. La qualité des traductions dépend fortement des outils disponibles et des politiques organisationnelles.

L'étude examine l'importance de privilégier la qualité plutôt que la quantité dans le travail de traduction des journalistes multilingues. Elle souligne que les traducteurs possèdent les compétences nécessaires, mais qu'ils sont humains et qu'ils sont confrontés à des limites réalistes. La traduction va souvent au-delà de la simple conversion de texte ; elle comprend des tâches telles que la localisation et la transcréation, adaptées aux attentes du public. Les médias sont encouragés à soutenir ces efforts de traduction afin d'éviter la désapprobation du public et de préserver l'intégrité journalistique, qui repose sur des informations factuelles.

Pour améliorer la qualité de la traduction, les médias devraient procéder à une auto-évaluation critique, remettre en question les processus et les délais, et faire appel à des experts en traduction pour obtenir des conseils. Les journalistes multilingues devraient plaider en faveur de politiques de traduction efficaces, en mettant l'accent sur les meilleures pratiques qui non seulement allègent leur charge de travail, mais améliorent également leur impact. Ils sont encouragés à s'informer sur les outils de traduction et à investir du temps dans la formation pour devenir plus efficaces.

Bien qu'une formation académique préalable en traduction ne soit pas obligatoire, les salles de rédaction devraient faciliter le développement des compétences des journalistes impliqués dans la traduction. Une culture du retour d'information constructif est essentielle, car elle permet une amélioration continue et favorise un environnement sûr pour les discussions. Les journalistes multilingues doivent rechercher activement un retour d'information dans le cadre de leur développement professionnel et respecter leur langue maternelle lorsqu'ils déterminent les combinaisons de langues pour la traduction, car cela affecte considérablement la qualité et la

crédibilité. Dans l'ensemble, le texte souligne qu'il est essentiel d'investir dans les compétences des journalistes multilingues pour assurer l'accessibilité et la précision des informations.

Recommandations :

Les trois recommandations qui suivent ont été formulées :

- Tous les journalistes n'ont pas une formation en traduction, mais lorsqu'ils sont chargés de cette tâche, les journalistes et les rédactions devraient considérer la formation à la traduction comme l'une de leurs priorités.
- Les politiques de traduction dans les salles de rédaction doivent respecter les meilleures pratiques en matière de traduction, telles que le respect de la langue maternelle et les étapes dans le processus de la traduction.
- Le feedback est important. Les journalistes/rédacteurs multilingues devraient normaliser la recherche et la fourniture de feedback sur la traduction de l'information.

Pour conclure le condensé de ce mémoire, notant que le travail de recherche a été essentiellement mené en anglais, cette partie met en lumière, en français, les défis et les solutions dans la traduction journalistique multilingue. Elle donne un aperçu global de tout le travail en faisant un tour de toutes les parties essentielles de la recherche. Vus les défis présentés ainsi que les résultats obtenus soit au niveau du questionnaire et ceux en provenance du corpus, les recommandations fournies visent à améliorer la qualité des traductions et à encourager des pratiques standardisées dans les salles de rédaction.

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ACRONYMS

ABP	: Agence Burundaise de Presse
BBC	: British Broadcasting Corporation
CAT	: Computer-Assisted Translation
CNRTL	: Centre national de ressources textuelles et lexicales
HAMT	: Human-assisted MT
LSP	: Language Service Provider
LQA	: Language Quality Assurance
MAHT	: Machine-assisted human translation
MT	: Machine Translation
ORTOLANG	: Outils et Ressources pour un Traitement Optimisé de la LANGue
PMTE	: Post-Machine Translation Editing
RTNB	: Radio-Télévision Nationale du Burundi
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SL	: Source Language
ST	: Source Text
TL	: Target Language
TT	: Target Text
TQA	: Translation quality assessment
LOTE	: Languages Other than English

FOREWORD

The thesis titled "*Translation Implications in Multilingual Newsrooms: A Mixed-Method Study of Bilingual News Items at ABP and BBC*" is the result academic inquiry sparked by personal professional experiences of the researcher. The motivation for this study was sparked by the researcher's encounters with frequent mistranslations and translation errors in multilingual media content. These experiences highlighted the significant impact that translation quality can have on the integrity and effectiveness of news delivery, particularly in the context of newsrooms where accuracy, speed, and cultural sensitivity are paramount. The primary aim of this research is twofold: to explore the reasons why translation mistakes occur in bilingual news content, and to suggest effective translation practices and techniques that professional journalists should employ in multilingual newsrooms. By addressing these challenges, this study seeks to contribute to the enhancement of translation standards, ensuring that news content remains both accurate and culturally appropriate across multiple languages. While the research provides valuable insights, it is important to note some limitations. The population size was constrained due to the specialized knowledge and experience required for the study, and time limitations were a factor, as respondents—journalists and newsroom professionals—are often under significant deadline pressures. Despite these challenges, the findings presented in this thesis aim to improve translation practices and support the evolving needs of multilingual journalism.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

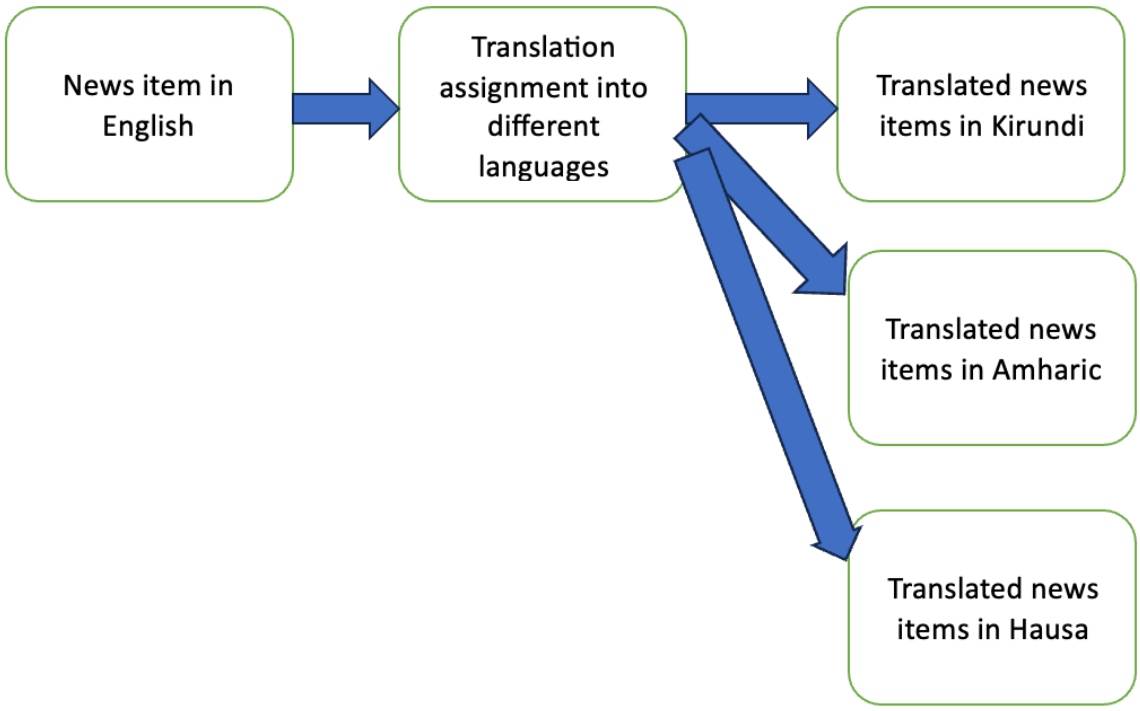
I.1. Introduction

In the modern age, communication has adopted an improved way of multilingualism connecting peoples, cultures, languages, and ways of living from all over the world (Khubchandani, 2004). The news and media programs have followed the flow. Language is time-bound and time-creative; media organizations thrive to tell their stories in multiple languages adapting their news communication to their audiences so that no one is left behind no matter which language they understand (Steiner, 1975). But what exactly does the relationship between modern media landscape and languages entail? In simple terms; while language is an important tool, without translation, it becomes a barrier to a worldwide community of debate and opinion (Esperança & Bassnett, 2008).

Some newsrooms are purely multilingual, with multilingual journalists writing or producing contents originally in different languages (Ling et al., 2019). However, others take a purely different approach and they produce content in one single newsroom's official language and translate that same content into other languages to reach audiences with other linguistic backgrounds instead. A case in point, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) employs nationals and internationals in each language service from the regions to which it broadcasts (Baumann et al., 2011). In this case, multilingual broadcasters simply translate news produced by a centralized news unit for the services in languages other than English (LOTE).

This study is interested in the approach newsrooms decide to use by choosing translation into (a) different language (s) other than the language used for original consumption. Apart from data gathered through the questionnaire, the present research sought to analyze translated texts and their originals from the BBC and the *Agence burundaise de presse (ABP)*. There is a number of processes employed by these two media houses and it is interesting to know how these affect delivery and quality of their news translation products.

Figure 1: Workflow direction in the multilingual newsrooms concerned in the present research



Note: Figure 1 gives an overview of workflow in newsrooms concerned, where one original language is used to produce content and then other languages are used by means of translation. This, unlike other structures, where all the newsroom languages serve as original content languages, involves translation operations.

In view of today's globalized world, it is therefore clear that media translation serves as a critical bridge in facilitating cross-cultural understanding and dialogue. As the media landscape undergoes rapid technological advancements, it is imperative that translators within newsrooms adapt to new challenges while maintaining ethical standards, upholding the level of accuracy that meets the quality threshold, and preserving the richness of cultural diversity. It is time to invest in further research to explore emerging trends and best practices in this dynamic and evolving field. By doing so, we can ensure that media translation remains an effective tool in promoting global communication and understanding.

I.2. Background of the study

Translation, generically defined as the act of transferring a text from one language to another, is one of the largely researched topics in applied linguistics. This research, however, is not talking about translation in its broader sense, but translation of news content, more precisely the translation done in multilingual newsrooms. Translation mistakes found while reading translated news items raise questions and call for a more academic attention to discuss its implications. It is therefore important to think about who does news translation, their knowledge and experience in translation operations, as well as the processes used in multilingual newsrooms.

This work delves into the ever-growing media industry in a complex multilingual context building on existing best practices in translation, as long as they produce their news contents in one language and translate them into another. After finding out processes and practices newsrooms use to get their news stories from source language to target language, this study sought to understand why some work well and others not. This research also suggested a more solid approach to handle multilingualism in news organizations so as to produce well-done translation productions, which, according to Nida and Taber (1974), correspond to reproductions in the receptor language, of the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first, in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. That being said, it is also interesting to see that little is being shared as research in the narrowed multilingual newsroom operations while a lot of people consuming the news depend on translation services within the media.

I.3. Problem statement and motivation to the study

Mistranslation and misrepresentation of original ST thoughts when news items are expressed in TT are constantly occurring in the media landscape (Faiq, 2008). Bilingual or multilingual audiences of the media find, at least in some media outlets, errors in news produced in a language other than that of its origin. Some of the errors are culture-related while others are linguistic but both of them make news followers miss a point in the media communication, in a way or another.

A motivation to this study was sparked by professional shocks and experiences of the researcher, garnered in close to half a decade in the world of multilingual media. “Without translation, the world has no history” (Kelly, 1979). This statement, considered as one of the

most hyped sayings in translation circles, is real even now, decades after they were first expressed. The researcher came across realities that emphasize the importance of translation, not just to bring up history accounts in today's knowledge and conversations, but to bring meaning, clarity and perspective in multilingual news. The researcher has been a Burundi correspondent for more than a year for PesaCheck, a fact-checking organization publishing in multiple languages. On his portfolio, he added the Democratic Republic of Congo, one of the most linguistically and culturally diverse countries in the world (Palma, 2008). His work also expanded to Madagascar, a country that was filled with events and oftentimes controversial discourse related to an interesting moment of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The researcher also led a team of editorial translators in the same media organization at the time based out in 16 countries and producing fact-checks in French, English, Swahili, Amharic, Tigrinya, Somali, … and all in a specialized media branch of fact-checking where investigations, research, and facts are at the heart of everything written or produced.

One of the key positions the researcher occupied was that of a bilingual (French and English) copy editor, with a special focus on Francophone Africa and the Sahel, performing roles such as translating for the team so that the desk management, which was largely anglophone, and fellows from countries who were Francophone, could communicate. Not only that, he also oversaw translation of fact-checks and news articles that had to be translated from the original language of production – French – to English for editorial work to be done in English and then brought back to French for publication after different editing stages in English. A particular attention was directed to media productions, not only in his newsroom, but also elsewhere as he conversed with fellow journalists whose media production depended on translation to reach their target audiences. Through that, the spotlight was on the fact that some translated news items would not make perfect sense or simply had so many flaws that sparked a lot of quality questions. From local (Burundian) to international multilingual media news production, errors, mistranslations, and blatant language mistakes proved to be worthy of academic attention, thus the genesis of this research.

I.4. Research questions and objectives of the study

This work sought to contribute to the multilingual media industry by documenting more accurate and consistent approaches to translation in the domain. Research questions associated here were, therefore, to investigate translation in the media, targeting two broader areas, namely (1) multilingual journalists' awareness about translation quality standards and (2) newsrooms' policies and processes. The research questions are as follows:

a. Do multilingual journalists at ABP and BBC have the same awareness of translation processes used in newsrooms?

b. Do multilingual journalists at ABP and BBC follow the same accuracy standards while translating news contents?

Seeking answers to the above questions helped to achieve the present study's general objective: to contribute to improving translation practices in multilingual media outlets. More specifically, the study aims to:

- explore the reasons why translation mistakes are made in translated news editions, and
- suggest effective translation practices and techniques professional journalists should use in multilingual newsrooms.

I.5. Scope and delimitation of the study

This research is in the broad field of media translation. However, it is not intended to examine implications of translation in a larger sense. Though the focus is in the media translation, only online/digital news items have been targeted. Even in the digital news space, no one can – at least in this specific research – study it broadly for local and international contexts may not necessarily be the same. This study is therefore interested in one international media outlet with four of its newsrooms on the one hand – the BBC Great Lakes program in Kirundi and Kinyarwanda, BBC Monitoring and the BBC Amharic program both based in Nairobi, Kenya, and the Hausa program in Nigeria – as well as a local one – ABP that publishes in Kirundi, English, and French on the other. This study is interested in how news translation is operated in these two media houses in general and looks into selected contents that were translated from English into Kirundi and from French into English between November 2023 and January 2024.

The said period was chosen due to the capacity of the researcher to access published and translated articles and easily understand the contexts and backgrounds around them.

I.6. Structure of the thesis

This research is made of five chapters. The first chapter is the introductory part, consisting of the background of the study, the problem statement and motivation to the study, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the scope and limitations of the study as well as the overview of how the whole work is organized. Chapter two is about the review of existing literature about the topic at hand. This chapter has, apart from an explanation of key concepts around the topic, the theoretical framework that develops in detail translation techniques, processes, approaches, theories, and a quality assessment model. Chapter three highlights the research methodology adopted in this research, where data collection, analysis, and techniques used are developed. Chapter four details the findings of the study as obtained from the respondents and parallel corpora, while chapter five analyzes research findings, summarizes them, draws conclusions and shares recommendations for key parties.

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides a comprehensive exploration of existing scholarship on translation in media, and multilingual newsroom practices. It critically examines theories, concepts, and empirical studies that address the interplay between language, translation, and journalism in multilingual and multicultural contexts. By situating the research within this academic framework, the chapter identifies gaps and debates in the field, particularly concerning the translation dynamics in newsrooms like ABP and the BBC. This foundation establishes the relevance and originality of the study's approach and objectives.

II.1. Definition of key concepts

II.1.1. Translation

Translation can be defined either as a process or a product. Shuttleworth and Cowie (2014) explain that the first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in the target language (TL). The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator. Further, according to Berlin (2023), translation is also considered as a field of research, an academic discipline, a field of study that is now independent, after being, for long, under the field of linguistics.

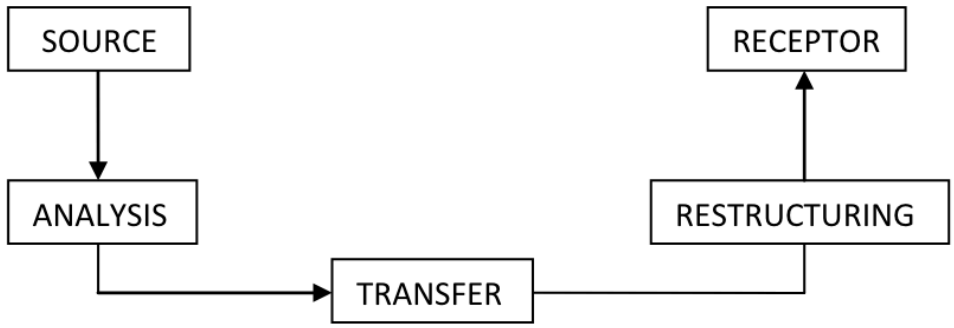
The more generic definition of translation that every translation student beginning their academic journey gets is a process of expressing words from one language to another. Catford (1974) opines that it is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” However, it turns out that there is more to translation than mere words in two languages like corresponding bilingual dictionary entries. Other scholars have expressed themselves on the matter, over the years, and have come up with more academically acceptable ways of defining translation.

Newmark (1986) goes a bit further and defines translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.” This definition adds a new element that is really important in the field of translation and lacking in the first above-cited definition: message. The essence of this concept cannot be overemphasized in this domain.

In a close flow of thoughts, Vinay et al. (1958) indicate that "*la traduction c'est "le passage d'une langue A à une langue B, pour exprimer une même réalité X*", which literally translates as, "translation is "the passage from language A to language B, to express the same reality X". Fair enough, this definition expresses differently what was already opined in the previous: "reality" vs "meaning" of SL into TL.

Another attempt to shed light on this concept comes from Nida and Taber (1974) as follows: "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first, in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." This definition seems to capture it well, putting together elements from previous authors and filling the gaps found in individual definitions as already discussed. Naturalness in the TL text not just in equivalent meaning, but also in style are the leading elements towards an accurate rendering from Language A to Language B.

Figure 2. Translation process



Note: An image of the translation process as explained by Nida and Taber (1974, p. 33).

Without trying to exhaust the definitions offered by different experts in the domain, which is, in any way, not the aim of this research, these few are a fair representative of ideas generally accepted in the multilingual and translation corridors of academia that are helpful to the present research.

Interestingly, translation, the product, can also be subdivided into more detailed categories. Industry professionals and academics such as Jakobson (1959/2000) talk about interlingual, intralingual, and intersemiotic translation.

Interlingual translation, also '*translation proper',* is a form of a translational activity that involves two or more languages. Mostly, laymen tend to reduce translation to this type, ignoring intralingual and intersemiotic translation (Pillière & Özlem Berk Albachten, 2024). Unfortunately, the other areas should not be ignored since they have some big share in world translation today.

> Intralingual translation is not such a minor issue as the existing literature on translation might suggest… I know of no research that looks specifically at the phenomena of intralingual or intersemiotic translation. We do have classifications such as Jakobson's, which alert us to the possibility of such things as intersemiotic and intralingual translation, but we do not make any genuine use of such classifications in our research (Baker, 1998, p. xvii).

For example, an original talk in English translated into Kirundi for an audience that may or may not be able to speak and understand Kirundi to facilitate understanding in the source language. The case of Christian sacred book "Holy Bible" in English, "*La Sainte Bible*" in French as well as "*Bibiliya Yera*" in Kirundi illustrates this cross-language rendition of a communication piece.

Intralingual translation, also '*rewording'*, is defined as the translation within the same language, which can involve paraphrasing. In this particular case, translation doesn't involve multiple languages. It is rather about rewording the same message into different varieties, dialects, or versions of the same language. Steiner (1975, p. 414) calls intralingual translation "an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language."

One of the most cited examples of intralingual translation is the rewording of British author J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter children's books. The fiction work was translated in dozens of languages from around the world over decades. Interestingly, the American audience found the original English version (British English) not completely unintelligible, but not fully adapted to their locale considering a host of terms used by the author. The first book in the series, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* Bloomsbury (1997), appeared as *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* in the USA (Pottermore, 2012). There were other lexical changes: British *biscuits*, *football*, *Mummy*, *rounders* and the *sweets sherbet lemons* became American *cookies*, *soccer, Mommy*, *baseball and lemon drops*.

In addition to word choice and terminology, the American edition makes a few alterations of grammar and syntax, such as replacing *got* by *gotten*, *dived* by *dove* and *at weekends* by *on weekends*, and occasionally simplifying the sentence structure.

In Jakobson's (1959, p. 114) classification, the third type is intersemiotic translation or '*transmutation*'. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems.

As Giannakopoulou (2019) defines it, intersemiotic translation is the transfer of verbal texts into other systems of signification, such as visual, oral, aural, gestural, or kinesic. It includes rendering literary texts into paintings, ballets, symphonies, theatrical stagings, or cinematic screenings.

II.1.2. Interpreting

Although most think that translation is about rendering a written text from one language to another and interpretation doing the same about an oral message from ST to TL, it is not exactly correct. An expert opinion would go another direction of thinking, proving that the written or oral format would not be the sole defining point to differentiate between the two.

Pochhaker (2004, p. 11) rightly states that interpreting is a form of translation in which a first and final rendition in another language is produced on the basis of a one-time presentation of an utterance in a source language. Here, it is more of when the original message is uttered and when it is rendered into the target language. As experts would put it, it is a "here and now" task, no matter which mode of interpretation that may be; simultaneous, consecutive, whispering, Sight translation, … Immediacy is a defining factor.

Unlike in translation when a linguist gets the source text and works on it into the target language, with a window of maneuver, probably enough time to review, look up difficult concepts in a dictionary or consult some references in an unfamiliar domain, or even ask a fellow about what looks less clear to them, interpreters do not have that chance. They get a message from the speaker, their brain treats it immediately, and then render it into the target language – immediately.

II.1.3. Transcreation

Transcreation is defined as a professional translational activity that goes beyond mere translation. “It goes far beyond transferring words from one language to another. It’s about looking at advertising content from strategic and creative perspectives, we leverage both linguistic and cultural expertise to deliver the message and brand voice to the target audience in each local market.”

However, it is worth noting that the word etymologically represents a set of two words with their complete individual meanings: translation and creation (Di Giovanni, 2008). This resonates with going a bit farther after expressing a message from SL to TL and making sure culture is purely and carefully expressed. That being said, not only the original idea is accurately expressed in the other language with style, the creativity as a core element brought up underlines that the SL text intent is covered with the same or closest possible naturalness, mental representation, context, emotion, and tone into the TL text (Pedersen, 2016, p. 231).

This definition, however, no matter how much it is globally used in the translation field, is criticized as if it downplays the creativity involved in translation (Chesterman, 2016). Normally, translation should encompass more than word transfer from a language to another as already discussed above. A number of scholars argue that “transcreation falls under the umbrella of Translation with a capital T, a heterogenous group of transformative and mediatory practices that include creative transformations of ST into TTs (Jiménez-Crespo, 2024).

Gaballo (2012, p. 111) proceeds with a clearer line of thought and defines transcreation as “an intra-/interlingual re-interpretation of the original work suited to the readers/audience of the target language which requires the translator to come up with new conceptual, linguistic and cultural constructs to make up for the lack (or inadequacy) of existing ones. It can be looked at as a strategy to overcome the limits of ‘untranslatability’, but in fact it is a holistic approach in which all possible strategies, methods and techniques can be used. It requires fluency (the ability to generate ideas and meaningful responses), flexibility (the ability to repurpose ideas), originality (the capacity to produce rare and novel ideas) and elaboration (the capacity to develop ideas). It requires the translator not only to conceive new words, but also to imagine new worlds.”

Other factors that come into play are time and level of effort that definitely have an effect on the cost (Pedersen, 2014). Even professionally, to be able to achieve the same emotional level

from the target content into the source content, it is believed that transcreation requires more time and effort compared to translation. Bringing in other skills such as copyediting and copywriting adds more weight to it and cost is believed to be higher compared to normal translation.

II.1.4. Localization

In a broader sense (not specific to the translation field), localization means a process of modifying a product for a specific locale. The aim of localization should be that people from a specified locale can use the product without any difficulty in their own language (Yunker, 2002, p. 17). Unlike translation – considered as one of many facets of localization – that focuses on the message, culture, and context, among other things, the localization process, extends to adapting content to fit target market's preferences: unit and currency conversion, date formats, imagery, legal regulations, locally specific terminology and different technological standards. Localization adapts a translated message to the local context of the recipient.

While translation changes the language or language variety (intralingual translation) of a text, argues Bowker (2023), localization goes further to offer a more comprehensive adaptation that affects elements such as visual content, layout, and more. Localization accounts for not only languages but regional varieties of languages, as well as the associated cultural preferences of those regions or countries. The combination of linguistic and regional preferences specific to a region to consider while localizing content, is referred to as a locale. For instance, the locale identifier for English speaking users in the United States is en_US, English-speaking users in Canada is en_CA, French-speaking Canadian users identified with the locale identifier fr_CA, while the locale identifier for French-speaking users in Belgium is fr_BE. It is important to mention that localization does not only concern a language content to be adapted into another language in a given region, but also computer programs, games, mobile and web applications, software and more (Cronin, 2013).

II.1.5. Machine translation

Machine Translation (MT) involves the use of computer programs to translate texts from one natural language into another automatically. It is usually subsumed under the category of computer(-based) translation, together with computer-aided translation (Dan, 2015). Computer(-based) translation can be classified according to a number of criteria, such as: (i) degree of intervention by human translator, (ii) whether the system provides generic or customized translation, and (iii) what system architecture or approach is employed.

In unassisted or fully automatic MT, the translation engine translates whole texts without the intervention of human operators. These systems are sometimes referred to as 'batch' systems since the whole text is processed as one task. The raw output is known as 'informative translation' or 'translation for assimilation' Hutchins (1995) and is generally a 'quick and dirty' draft rendition of the original. Assisted MT is generally classified into human-assisted MT (HAMT) and machine-assisted human translation (MAHT).

In human-assisted machine translation (HAMT), also known as interactive MT, human translators intervene to resolve problems of ambiguity in the source text or to select the most appropriate target language word or phrase for output. In machine-assisted human translation (MAHT), computer programs are used to help human translators carry out the translation. An increasingly popular form of MAHT is computer-aided translation (CAT).

Generic MT systems are general-purpose systems that translate texts in any subject area or domain (Chan, 2015). They can be used, for example, to get the gist of the information contained on a web page in a foreign language. Customized or special-purpose systems are targeted at groups of users who work in specific areas or fields (domains). Customized MT is much more effective than generic MT.

II.2. Translation theories

II.2.1. Equivalence Theory

The equivalence theory, as conceptualized by Nida (1964) and later expanded upon by scholars such as Koller (1979), and Newmark (1988), posits that the goal of translation is to achieve equivalence between the source text and the target text, while considering linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. In the context of media translation, achieving equivalence involves balancing fidelity to the original content with cultural adaptation to ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience.

II.2.2. Skopos theory

Derived from Greek, “the Skopos theory” is used as a technical term for the purpose, aim, goal or objective of a translation. Skopos must be defined before translation can begin. As Baker and Saldanha (2011) point out, in highlighting Skopos, the theory adopts a prospective attitude to translation, as opposed to the retrospective attitude adopted in theories which focus on prescriptions derived from the source text. This prospective view is best reflected in this definition: “To translate means to produce a text in a target setting for a target purpose and target addresses in target circum- stances” (Vermeer, 1989).

Called functionalist theory, this theory posits that the translator's primary objective is to fulfill the communicative function of the target text within its specific cultural and situational context (Dan, 2015). In essence, the Skopos theory emphasizes the importance of considering the intended purpose and audience of a translation when making decisions about language, style, and form. Rather than adhering strictly to fidelity to the source text, Skopos theory advocates for a functional approach to translation that prioritizes effectiveness and appropriateness in achieving the desired communicative outcome.

II.2.3. Interpretative theory

The interpretative approach or “the interpretive theory of translation” (*la théorie interprétative de la traduction*) has also been known as the “theory of sense” (*la théorie du sens*). It is an approach to interpreting and translation adopted by members of the ESIT group (École Supérieure d’Interprètes et de Traducteurs, of the University of Paris III/ Sorbonne Nouvelle), sometimes referred to as “the Paris School”. The interpretive theory of translation posits that the translator serves as an interpreter, discerning and reinterpreting the source text to communicate its meaning and intention in the target language and culture. In contrast to methods that prioritize linguistic equivalence or strict adherence to the source text, this theory prioritizes the capture of the essence, spirit, and cultural subtleties of the original message.

This theory points out that culture and language are inherently different and that literal translation is not always the best option as a translator is working for the goal of conveying intended meaning or impact from the ST. Translation should not be regarded as literally transferring words from ST to TT. The Paris School was established by Danica Seleskovitch, who drew upon her extensive background in professional conference interpreting. Seleskovitch

(1975/1977) formulated a theory grounded in the differentiation between linguistic meaning and non-verbal sense. In this theory, non-verbal sense is delineated concerning a translation process comprising three stages: the interpretation of discourse as comprehension, the transformation of verbal content, and the subsequent reformulation. Researchers of the Paris School focused on the translating process, particularly on the nature of meaning as sense – as opposed to linguistic or verbal meaning (Dan, 2015). Sense is composed of an explicit part (what is actually written or spoken) and an implicit part (what is unsaid but nevertheless meant by the author and understood by the reader/listener), the latter not to be confused with the author's intention.

Hans and Solheim (2002) explain how full comprehension of sense depends on the existence of a sufficient level of shared knowledge between interlocutors, without which the confrontation between text and cognitive structures does not lead to the emergence of sense. Cognitive structures include both the encyclopedic or real-world knowledge (*bagage cognitif*), and the contextual knowledge (*contexte cognitif*), which is the knowledge acquired through the specific and immediate listening to the speech to be interpreted, or reading of the text to be translated.

II.3. Techniques, processes, and approaches in translation

II.3.1. Translation approaches

Available literature makes rounds about two mainly used approaches in translation practice (Newmark, 1988). The first, when the translator trusts more their intuition and starts translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then you deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text. The second, on the other hand, is most often used by translators relying on their powers of analysis. Here, the translator reads the whole text two or three times, and finds the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

But which one is better?

The two approaches are widely used by linguists around the world, but each of them has got flaws, though different levels. The first method is more suitable for a literary and the second for a technical or an institutional text. The danger of the first method is that it may leave you with too much revision to do on the early part, and is therefore time-wasting.

The second method can be mechanical; a transitional text analysis is useful as a point of reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of your intuition. Alternatively, you may prefer the first approach for a relatively easy text, the second for a harder one.

II.3.2. Translation techniques

There are techniques, also called procedures, used in the translation process. These are mainly chosen according to the nature of the SL text or the intent of translation, which implies the target audience, among other considerations. Most classifications divide the translation techniques into two main groups: direct and indirect techniques. These two are also called strategies, an overall orientation of the translator (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1977). Vinay and Darbelnet's classification points at two strategies and seven techniques as follows:

- **Direct translation techniques**

Direct translation techniques are mostly used when the conceptual and structural elements of the source content can be easily translated into the target language. We have seven procedures as follow:

II.3.2.1. Borrowing

This technique entails directly transferring words from the ST to the TT. Borrowing is used by translators when there is no equivalent in the target language and can help to preserve the source text's cultural context.

Branket = uburengeti, qahwa (Arabic) = ikâwá, agahawá (Kirundi)

II.3.2.2. Calque

Close to borrowing, Calque is the practice of borrowing a phrase from one language and translating it literally into another. As Morshed (2019) puts it, calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. It either follows the syntax of the target language, or retains the syntax of the source language, which leads to huge differences in expressions between the ST and the TT.

i. a lexical calque, a calque which respects the syntactic structure of the TL, whilst introducing a new mode of expression

English: Compliments of the Season!

French: *Compliments de la saison!*

English: occupational therapy

French: *thérapie occupationnelle*

ii. a structural calque which introduces a new construction into the language.

English: Science-fiction

French: *Science-fiction*

II. 3. 2. 3. Literal translation

As also indicated by Jiménez-Crespo and Casillas (2021), literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text. Here, the translator's work is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.

Examples: I arrived on Monday: *Nashítse ku wāmbere*

A very old motorcycle: *ipikipiki ishājé cāne*

Where are you? : *Où êtes vous*?

After these first three techniques, come the rest – four remaining procedures (Vinay et al., 1997). One of the most heated debates in the modern era in the language industry is whether literal translation should get credit and therefore be used more often. There are even two schools of two differing views on it. While one supports that literal translation should get priority as it preserves the original structure and form of the ST, the other argues that literal translation should never get a front seat as it sounds unnatural, looks mechanical and should be left for computers, not for humans who can turn things around according to the context and structure.

On this debate, Vinay et al. (1997) offer a more comprehensive stand, that will also be a principle guiding translation evaluation in this work. As they put it, literal translation should not be regarded as a crime. In fact, translators who consider literal translation unacceptable, they must turn to the methods of oblique translation. Unacceptable means that the message, when translated literally.

i. gives another meaning, or

ii. has no meaning, or

iii. is structurally impossible, or

iv. does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL, or

v. has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

In essence, a literal translation represents a distinct solution that is reversible and self-contained (Riecher, 2019). This approach is typically employed when translating between two languages within the same language family, such as French and Italian, particularly when they share a common cultural background. In instances where literal translations occur between French and English, it often reflects shared metalinguistic concepts that extend to physical coexistence, such as periods of bilingualism, alongside the conscious or subconscious emulation associated with intellectual or political prestige.

Additionally, such translations may be supported by a certain alignment of thought and structure, which are notably prevalent among African languages in the same phylum (family), let's say for example Kirundi and Swahili – both from Bantu languages. In the previous methods, argue Vinay et al. (1995), translation does not involve any particular stylistic procedures. If this were always the case, the study of translation techniques would lack justification and translation would lack an intellectual challenge, since it would be reduced to an unambiguous transfer from SL to TL. The critical factor is translators' awareness of the entirety of the message, guiding their decision-making. Ultimately, it is solely the message, mirroring the context, that enables us to assess the adequacy of two texts as viable alternatives.

- **Indirect translation techniques**

Also called oblique translation techniques, these are deployed when a translator has to change not only grammar, but also the writing style to render the SL text into the TL text to keep the same or similar meaning. Among many classifications, the one by (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1997), which is one of the most acclaimed, puts four procedures in the oblique translation category. They are the following:

II.3.2.4. Transposition

Transposition is changing word class – grammatical category – without changing the meaning. It refers to changes of word type such as from a noun into a verb. Transposition can also be applied within a language. For example: "*Yāmenyesheje kó agīyé kugaruka*", can be re-expressed by transposing a subordinate verb with a noun, thus: "*Yāmenyesheje igaruka ryîwé*". In contrast to the first expression, which is called the base expression, the second one is referred to as the transposed expression.

In translation there are two distinct types of transposition: (i) obligatory transposition, and (ii) optional transposition.

The following example has to be translated literally (procedure 3), but must also be transposed (procedure 4):

French: *Dès son lever...*

English: As soon as he gets / got up…

English: As soon as he gets up...

French: *Dès son lever / Dès qu'il se lève...*

In this instance, the English language restricts the selection between the two forms, permitting only the base form. Conversely, when translating back into French, there is flexibility in choosing between a calque or a transposition, as French accommodates both constructions.

In contrast, the two following phrases can both be transposed:

French: *Après qu'il sera revenu...*

English: After he comes back...

French: *Après son retour...*

English: After his return...

Most importantly, one must acknowledge that from a stylistic point of view, the base and the transposed expression do not necessarily have the same value. Translators must therefore choose to transpose when the resulting translation is better suited to the utterance or allows a particular stylistic nuance to be preserved. In fact, the transposed form is generally more literary.

II.3.2.5. Modulation

This technique changes the semantics and point of view of the SL. According to Munday (2016), "modulation is a procedure that is justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL." As with transposition, we distinguish between free or optional modulations and those that are fixed or obligatory. A classic example of an obligatory modulation is the phrase, "The time when...", which must be translated as, "*Le moment où ...*". The type of modulation which turns a negative SL expression into a positive TL expression is more often than not optional, even though this is closely linked with the structure of each language.

Examples:

English: It is not difficult to show...

Kirundi: *Birôroshe kwěrekana…*

French: *Il est facile de démontrer...*

English: Shallow

French: *Peu profond*

The difference between fixed and free modulation is one of degree. In the case of fixed modulation, translators with a good knowledge of both languages freely use this method, as they will be aware of the frequency of use, the overall acceptance, and the confirmation provided by a dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression.

The phenomenon of free modulation tends towards a unique solution, a solution that is based on a habitual train of thought and that is necessary rather than optional. It is therefore evident that between fixed modulation and free modulation there is but a difference of degree. As soon as a free modulation is used often enough, or is felt to offer the only solution, it may become fixed.

This usually results from the study of bilingual texts, from discussions at a bilingual conference, or from a famous translation which claims recognition due to its literary merit. Nevertheless, a free modulation does not become fixed until it is referenced in dictionaries and

grammars and is regularly taught. A passage that does not employ such a modulation would then be considered inaccurate and rejected.

II.3.2.6. Equivalence/Reformulation

Like modulation, this technique allows you to convey the meaning of an expression, name or proverb by finding a target language equivalent.

As a result, most equivalences are fixed, and belong to a phraseological repertoire of idioms, clichés, proverbs, nominal or adjectival phrases, etc. In general, proverbs are perfect examples of equivalences.

Examples:

French: *Il pleut à seaux / des cordes*

English: It is raining cats and dogs.

English: Too many cooks spoil the broth

French: *Deux patrons font chavirer la barque*

Kirundi: *Abahĭgi bĕnshi bayovya imbwá*

II.3.2.7. Adaptation

In the TL, when a word or a phrase does not carry the same meaning as in the SL or simply the concept does not exist in the target culture, there is a need to adapt so that the target audience gets an idea of what is being talked about. This is used to make sure the same relevance and meaning of the ST is maintained when the ST is translated into the TT (Munday, 2016, p. 58). In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Adaptation can, therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence.

Antoine de Saint Exupéry's "*Le Petit Prince*" was translated into Kirundi as "Sakaganwa" and some French words that do not have direct equivalents in Kirundi were well adapted. Nizigiyimana (2015) used "*igisí*" for "*asteroid*", "*ikiyóka amahănga*" for "serpent boa" and "*igití amahănga*" for "baobab".Other words like "snow" and "satellite" are sometimes referred to "*urubúra*" and "*ikinyényĕri*" respectively.

Apart from the above-motioned procedures, Vinay et al (1977) also championed other supplementary translation procedures commonly seen in the translation process.

- Amplification and economy: Syntactic expansion or reduction in the TL.
- False friend: Terms that are similar in structure in SL and TL can confuse

users into thinking they have the same meaning.

- Loss, gain, and compensation: There will inevitably be some losses in

translation, and it can be compensated elsewhere in the TT.

- Explicitation: What is implicit in the ST is expressed explicit in the TT. It may

occur on the level of grammar, semantics, pragmatics, or discourse.

- Generalization: More generic words are used in TT than in ST.

It's worth mentioning that after categorizing these procedures, three levels on which the work of translation is operated are as follow:

The lexicon level, which covers word order and thematic structure connectors; the syntactic structure and the message levels, which refer to the utterance as well as metalinguistic situations in translation point to both text-based and discourse-based analyses.

Additionally, Vinay et al (1977) refer to options, servitude, and stylistic concepts that translators take into consideration while navigating the ST into TT using translation techniques.

- Options are about "non-obligatory changes that may be due to the translator's own style and preferences, or to a change in emphasis."
- Servitude refers to obligatory transposition and modulation due to a difference between the two language systems.

II.3.3. Translation processes

Newmark (1988) talks largely about the translation process and explains, with more details, how a translation works – with accuracy and quality as main targets of the product – should be approached. According to this widely acclaimed resource, translation processes have to be considered as operational as they help navigate a range of levels – four to be precise – that ensure every bit of the translation job is correctly done.

The four levels are considered as follows:

1. SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually go back to. Here, a translator transposes the SL grammar (clauses and groups) into their 'ready' TL equivalents and then translates the lexical units into the sense that appears immediately appropriate in the context of the sentence.
2. Referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualize and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process;
3. Cohesive level, more general and grammatical, traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level, linking the SL text level and the referential level, encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level;
4. Level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. A generalized level, which constitutes a band within which the translator works, unless he is translating an authoritative text, in which case he sees the level of naturalness as a point of reference to determine the deviation – if any – between the author's level he is pursuing and the natural level. This level of naturalness is concerned only with reproduction.

II.3.4. Translation quality assessment (TQA)

Translation is both a science and an art, opening a room for multiple translations on any particular text (Alwazna, 2013). Critiquing a translation by comparing the ST and the TL has to be done methodically, with particular steps in mind, so as not to overcorrect things that deserve less attention and underestimate other important facets of the translation product.

After analyzing the ST, it is important to seek to understand crucial points such as the SL author's purpose and their attitude towards their production, the quality and naturalness of the language used in the original text (Boiko & Melko, 2019). Here, a translator may even proceed making the language more accessible, less complex by maintaining the original tone and intent in the same language, a practice otherwise known as plain language. Plain language can be defined as a rewriting designed to ensure the reader understands as quickly, easily, and completely as possible (Maaß, 2020). It strives to be easy to read, understand, and use by

avoiding verbose, convoluted language and jargon. It aims to increase perceptibility, comprehensibility, acceptability, and avoid stigmatization, in the SL (Cornelius, 2010).

Newmark (1988) opines that the comparison between the translation and the original text should be done in three stages.

First, the critique must attempt to see the text from the translator's point of view, which is sometimes overlooked in translation criticism. You may decide that the translator has misinterpreted the author by omitting certain sections of the text, that they have under translated some section resulting in a shorter target text, over-translated, resulting usually in a target text somewhat longer than the original, whether they have livened up simple sentences with colloquial and idiomatic phrases, assess to what extent the text has been denaturalized, or transferred to the TL culture.

Second, you consider how the translator has solved the particular problems of the SL text. You do not take the points successively; you group them selectively under general heads: the title; the structure, including the paragraphing and sentence connectives; shifty metaphors, and cultural words. Translationese, clarifies Avner et al. (2014), refers to artefacts present in text that was translated into a given language that distinguish it from text originally written in that language; proper names; neologisms; 'untranslatable' words; ambiguity; level of language; and, where relevant, meta-language, puns, sound-effect (Gellerstam, 1986).

This step should consist of a discussion of translation problems and not quick recipes for a "correct" or a "better" translation – Why, for instance, did the translator within the contest prefer "*less intensely*" to "*less acutely*" or "*with less intensity*" for *vivre "avec moins d'acuité*".

This second section is the heart of the critique; normally it has to be selective since, in principle, any passage that diverges from literal translation in grammar, lexis or 'marked' word order (as well as any deliberate sound-effect) constitutes a problem, offers choices, requires you to justify your preferred solution.

Third, the critique assesses the referential and pragmatic accuracy of the translation by the translator's standards (Namdari & Shahrokhi, 2015). If the translation is not a clear version of the original, you consider first whether the essential 'invariant' element of the text which consists usually (not always) of its facts or its ideas is adequately represented. However, if the purpose of the text is to sell something, to persuade, to prohibit, to express feeling through the

facts and the ideas, to please or to instruct, then this purpose is the keystone of the invariance, which changes from text to text; and this is why any general theory of translation invariance is futile.

An objective translation criticism is free of the critic's personal judgements and there are various factors in this process – what they may or may not like (Dalaslan, 2015). It is good to avoid criticizing the translator for ignoring translation principles that were not established nor even imagined when they were translating. The main question here is the quality and extent of the semantic deficit in the translation, and whether it is inevitable or due to the translator's deficiencies. However, it is important to note the difference between critiquing a translation and assessing its quality. According to Han (2020), quality assessment involves a parallel analysis of both ST and TT, critiquing involves the translation also as a piece of writing, independently of its original. If, for example, this is an "anonymous, non-individual text, informative or persuasive, the critique expects it to be written in a natural manner – neat, elegant and agreeable." If the text is personal and authoritative, you have to assess how well the translator has captured the idiolect of the original, no matter whether it is cliched, natural or innovative.

Though some of the practices apply to both critiquing and quality assessment, this research will solely be focusing on the latter to help understand which better practices should be deployed in the media translation domain. It is worth noting that once a translator has a task to work on, knowing it will be reviewed by different individuals, their work does not stop there. They need to perform a self-review so that when they submit their work, it is the best version of what they can ever provide. This, however, calls for more patience and effort of the first translator, whose importance cannot be overemphasized (Tang, 2006).

Whether for a task assigned by a professional Language Service Provider (LSP), or an in-house translator working on their daily tasks, or a professional doing a translator recruitment test, or a multilingual journalist working in a fast-paced newsroom, there are basic tools and practices to be adhered to.

The revision may be concentrated or staggered according to the situation. However, there must be revision, most preferably done by individuals other than the original translator. According to Kattel (2009), the reviser is the person who, by virtue of his or her greater experience or

skills than those of the translator, intervenes to bring translations up to the required levels of quality in linguistic, technical, functional and – where applicable – other respects.

Professionally speaking, a translation work, no matter in what domain or how hard or easy the language is, is not a work one individual concentrates on and then submits as soon as they feel satisfied. There must be steps to follow to ensure the work is well done and respects all quality standards. Availability of a good monolingual dictionary both in SL to look up any unfamiliar words before seeking their meaning in the TL, a good bilingual dictionary, and any good piece of writing in the domains can save you a lot of time. Here, let's take an example of the English *Collins* and *Webster* dictionaries that provide a range of words that may not be available in bilingual dictionaries and a good sense of use of technical words and collocations, also helpful to make the language used as natural as possible. Golden rule: context, style, register, and tone matter. They make, therefore, important language aspects to take into consideration while translating.

For more technical domains, one of the most acclaimed French resources is the *Outils et Ressources pour un Traitement Optimisé de la LANGue (ORTOLANG)* developed by the *Centre national de ressources textuelles et lexicales (CNRTL)* that presents a wealth of words and phrases used in real life situations and documentations in the French language across a number of technical domains such as Law, Medicine, Literature, Finance, Mechanics, … and many related subdomains and from different places in the world.

Quality Assurance Approach, consists of a three-step translation process: ("TEP": Translation – Editing – Proofreading) and a final quality assessment ("QA") performed by a translation project manager. Each of the three steps in the TEP process is completed by a different translator to ensure quality is not questionable. In many professional translation entities, editors review the work of translators (bilingual), proofreaders revise the work of the editors (monolingual), and project managers/publishers revise the work of the proofreaders, ensuring translation products are ready for publication purposes, in any format they are supposed to be (print, online, audio-visual, …). Feedback must also be given to the previous person in the line so that improvement happens based on what was done wrong for the next assignments (Romain, 2019).

The quality of translation, argues Ribeiro (1999), has become a major point of interest in the linguistic space, talking both about translation as a product and translation as a process.

According to Ariyanti (2019), to describe the level of comparison optimization, there must be a comparison in the matters of text type, language characterization, and extra linguistic factors. The language characterization refers to the semantic, grammatical, and stylistic characterization, and the extra linguistic factors refer to the verbalization strategies. When a researcher discusses a translation as a product, the researcher, in the same time, will also discuss the translation as a process, in the form of the ideology, methods, translation techniques, the aspect of translation quality will be brought up eventually, and to measure the translation quality, the researcher needs to arrange criteria to assess the translation quality (Honig, 1997).

The translator's expertise, says Nababan (2012, p. 46) as cited in Ariyanti (2019), plays a central role in making the translation a success. The competence they possess ahead of the assignment affects their decision making about terms or sentence structures that are the most appropriate when translating a source text.

While quality assessment is not a new discussion among the scholarly circles in the domain, it is worth mentioning that evaluation tools have not long been there since there was no clear, objective, and globally accepted criteria to evaluate the product of translation (Al-Qinai, 2000, p. 498). The field of translation quality evaluation has been evolving over time (Ariyanti, 2019). Nida and Taber submitted the first criteria in 1964, followed by Newmark in 1988, Machali in 2000, and the recent was Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono in 2012.

The approach used in this research will, partly, borrow from Nababan et al. 's model, not only because it is the most recent but because it was adopted after working on the shortcomings and criticisms presented about the previous quality assurance models. According to Nababan, et al. (2012, p. 44), there are three aspects that need to be observed when assessing the quality of a translation result: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

a. Accuracy

According to Ariyanti (2019), accuracy, as also argued by Nababan et. al (2012, p. 44), is the equivalence of the source text with the target text. The following equivalence refers to the compatibility of contents and text messages. In addition, Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997, p. 3) also defined accuracy as a translation which was matched with the original text, the information from the source text was maintained well in the target text, the translation methods used by the translators must be more inclined to literal translation than free translation, and the meaning of the original translation contained in the target text must be appropriate or equivalent to what

was contained in the source text including the grammatical accuracy, suitability of meaning, and pragmatic equivalence.

Table 1: Translation accuracy assessment instrument

Translation category	Score	Description
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source text are transferred accurately into the target language and there is no distortion of meaning at all.
Less accurate	2	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the source text have been transferred accurately into the target language, but there is still a distortion of meaning, translation of multiple meanings, or omitted meanings which then interfere with the wholeness of the message.
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the text of the source language are inaccurately transferred to the target language or omitted.

Note: The accuracy parameter of translation consists of three categories described in the table above: Accurate with score 3, less accurate with score 2, and inaccurate with score 1 (Nababan et al., 2012, p. 50).

b. Acceptability

Acceptability is the naturalness of a translation for the target readers related to the language and culture system of the target language user. Nababan et al. (2012, pp. 44-45) explained that, “acceptability refers to whether a translation has been disclosed, in accordance with the rules, norms and culture that apply in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level”. The essence of the previous statement is that the translation produced by a translator must be adapted to the culture prevailing in the target-speaking country, so that the target readers will feel comfortable when the reading process occurs.

Table 2: Translation acceptability assessment instrument

Translation category	Score	Quality description
Acceptable	3	The translation feels natural, the technical terms used are common for the target readers, as well as phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with the target language rules.
Less acceptable	2	The translation generally feels natural, but there is little error in the use of technical terms, such as grammatical errors.
Not acceptable	1	The translation does not feel natural when it is read. The technical terms used do not feel familiar to the target readers, as well as the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not in accordance with the target language rules.

Note: The acceptability parameter of a translation consists of three categories with three categories; acceptable with score 3, less acceptable with score 2, and less acceptable with score 1 (Nababan et al., 2012, p. 50).

c. Readability

Table 3: Translation readability assessment instrument

Translation category	Score	Quality description
High readability	3	Readers can easily understand the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or the translation text.
Moderate readability	2	Readers can generally understand, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once.
Low readability	1	It is difficult for readers to understand the translation.

Note: The translation readability is made of three categories; High readability with score 3, Moderate readability with score 2, and Low readability with score 1 (Nababan, et al., 2012: 50).

d. Content and Face Equivalence (face validity)

In addition to the Nababan, et al.'s (2012) accuracy, acceptability, and readability parameters, there is also Machali's, (2000, p. 115) content and face validity. The target of content and face validity is the largest unit of a text, namely the text content to the smallest units such as words must match and synergize with each other as in the source language text.

Deviation of meaning and intent of the author are not allowed, equivalent words must be appropriate and common, the terms used must be standard, correct, and clear, and the spelling must be correct and in accordance with the rules in the target language (Machali, 2000, p. 115) as cited in (Ariyanti, 2019).

TQA is very important in the translation world. Even when it's not automatically offered by editors, reviewers, proofreaders, translators should take a lead and request it. Apart from simply rating and evaluating a translation, Newmark (1988, p. 185) puts it, translation quality assessments helped translators to improve their competencies, develop knowledge of foreign languages, and provided a deeper picture of translation. It cannot be denied that the TQA has a very significant impact on the translator's expertise.

> "Firstly, painlessly improves your competence as a translator, secondly, because it expands your knowledge and understanding of your own and the foreign language as well as perhaps the topic, thirdly, because in presenting you with options, it will help you to short out your ideas about translation" (Newmark, 1988, p. 185).

Additionally, according to Machali (2000, as cited in Ariyanti, 2019, pp. 119-120), proposed another translation assessment parameter, as shown in the table below:

Table 4: Content and Face Equivalence (face validity) assessment instrument

Category	Score	Description
Almost Perfect Translation	86 – 90 (A)	Fair delivery; hardly feels like a translation; no spelling mistakes; no grammar errors / irregularities; there is no mistake in the use of technical terms.
Very Good Translation	76 – 85 (B)	There is no distortion of meaning; there is no rigid literal translation; there is no mistake in the use of term; there are one or two grammatical / spelling mistakes.
Good Translation	61 – 75 (C)	There is no distortion of meaning; there are rigid literal translations, but relatively not more than 15% of the entire text, so it doesn't feel like a translation; grammatical errors and relative idioms are not more than 15% of the entire text. There are one or two non-standard / general terms. There are one or two spelling mistakes.
Moderate Translation	46 – 60 (D)	Feels like a translation; there are some rigid literal translations, but relatively not more than 25%. There are some idioms and grammatical errors, but relatively not more than 25% of the entire text. There are one or two usage terms that are not standard / not common and / or not clear.
Bad Translation	20 – 45 (E)	Very feels like a translation; too many rigid literal translations (relatively more than 25% of the entire text). Distortions of meaning and errors in the use of technical terms are more than 25% of the entire text.

Note: The translation *Content and Face Equivalence, also known as face validity consists* of four categories; Almost Perfect Translation (86 – 90 or A), Very Good Translation (76-85 or B), Good Translation (61 – 75, or C), Moderate Translation (46 – 60, or D), and Bad Translation, which is rated 20 – 45, or E (Machali, 2000).

To sum this chapter up, there is a limited number of Burundian researchers who also worked on matters concerning translation in newsrooms. It is interesting to explore what they found out. There conclusions are worth noting as they may contribute to a more nuanced and contextualized state of things in the multilingual news spaces.

Niyitunga (2018) concluded that no one can translate a given text from Kirundi into English or vice versa without the loss of meaning because of the following reasons:

- Lack of equivalent words to use in the two languages due to their linguistic distance
- Lack of materials such as relevant dictionaries and difficulty to find equivalents in some domains because there's no officially any word-creation program adding Kirundi concepts to the existing vocabulary repository.

On challenges faced by Burundian Journalists, Ndacayisaba (2016) talks about four main causes of 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 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.

Nikiza (2018) documented problems encountered by Burundian Journalists in the Translation of French News into English and found that:

- the lack of enough knowledge of translation procedures leads to translation challenges
- technical English requires extra knowledge and update of elements that are sometimes not available to journalists performing the translation work
- the ignorance of the target and/or source language background

Also, globally available research in the media translation field is, for some reason, focused on specific types of media content being translated. For example, most data are on why and how popular news items were translated or multimedia content subtitled or transcribed (Yuan, 2021). The focus seems to be more on translation of a popular movie or TV series, famous story, poem or book translated from one language to another and less on the complexity of multilingual news translation in newsrooms (Akbar, 2012). Even those whose book or chapter titles inspire for a deeper and more explored discussions on translation within multilingual newsrooms, such as Al-Ogaili's (2022) types and causes of translation errors in the Handbook of Media Translation struggles to pinpoint translation issues in the media, but comes back to

generic realities in the translation domain. This is probably one of the reasons why some scholars call for a separation of media translation from the generic translation field, to be a more autonomous subfield (Valdeón, 2015, pp. 440–453).

As a new contribution to the field, this work goes beyond generic translation or media translation realities and seeks to understand what happens in real fast-paced newsrooms for news contents to go out in multiple languages. It delves deeper into the how-to around daily operations where multilingual news items are made from one original language and the processes that contributes to the failure or success of translation within the multilingual media sector. Using specific cases of the BBC and ABP, the research aims to discover effective practices in multilingual newsrooms. The endpoint of this research contribution navigates efforts that go into a seamless media translation product that efficiently bridges the gap between the original language of news production and that of a foreign audience consuming the news.

CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

III.1. Overview

This chapter develops the research methodology deployed in the present study. It encompasses the overall approach used in data collection, analysis and presentation (Negou et al., 2023). The research design, data collection methods, sampling techniques, the validity and reliability and rigor of the findings, as well as ethical considerations are given particular attention in this chapter.

III.2. Research design

This research employs a mixed methodology. It is a hybrid methodology using both quantitative and qualitative designs (Creswell, 2009). While questionnaire's quantitative methods consist of multiple-choice questions or closed-ended questions, which give a way to typically one-word answers such as; yes, no, true, false …, qualitative methods use open-ended questions, paving a path for detailed answers and explanations whenever needed. There is also a corpus – a number of articles translated by journalists from ABP and the BBC from French into English and from English into Kirundi, respectively. A mixture of the two will, therefore, be used to get a better gathering of data and a deeper understanding of the topic at hand.

Method of data collection

This research's data were collected both through the questionnaire and the corpus. While corpus data were collected through selected ABP and BBC articles and their translations, questionnaire data followed Miles and Huberman's (1994) Interactive Analysis Model. This model is a research framework that emphasizes the simultaneous collection and analysis of data. It is particularly useful in fields such as social sciences, education, and health research, where understanding complex human behaviors and interactions is essential. This method has got three key components detailed as follows:

III.2.1. Data reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. This phase involves selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming raw data into a manageable format. The goal is to condense the information while retaining its essence, allowing researchers to highlight key

themes and patterns that emerge from the data. In this research, data reduction was the process of selecting data related to the formulated research questions. The step in the analysis data in this research were: (a) the researcher collected the data from informants on a Google Spreadsheet (more like an online excell sheet) and (b) the researcher gathered data per category using variables and focused the data. From this process, irrelevant data were discarded and relevant data were included for the next step.

III.2.2. Data display

Data is presented in a way that facilitates understanding and analysis. This can include narratives, charts, graphs, or matrices that help visualize relationships within the data. This step effectively showed what is happening in multilingual newsrooms and finally helped the researcher to draw more credible conclusions in the next step (Verdinelli & Scagnoli, 2013).

III.2.3. Conclusion drawing and verification

Conclusions are drawn throughout the research process rather than only at the end. Initial conclusions may be tentative and are refined as more data is collected. This study's conclusion drawing started from tentative conclusion which still needed to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity (Dey, 1993). In this research, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data in the field and that in from the corpus analyzed.

III.3. Target population

The first target population is made of journalists working at the BBC, specifically in its Great Lakes Service, led by the Nairobi Bureau, reporting in Kirundi and Kinyarwanda. There are also BBC bi/multilingual journalists at the BBC Monitoring Nairobi desk, as well as Ethiopian journalists at the Amharic desk and Nigerian journalists at the Hausa desk. Secondly, ABP journalists and editors, including those at the headquarters in Bujumbura and the provincial correspondents who send not only their written articles to their mother media house (ABP), but also recorded audio-visual news items to the national broadcaster (RTNB). The choice of the two media outlets was motivated by two main reasons. On one hand, ABP is a Burundi public news organization that boasts a big number of correspondents country-wide since they are also the ones representing the Burundian national broadcaster in all the country's provinces. ABP journalists have been operating for decades and regularly publishing their news items in Kirundi, English, and French. On the other, the BBC is a very reputed news organization,

operating all over the world. According to the BBC Global Audience Measure (2023), the broadcaster operated in 42 different languages, some international big languages and others local vernacular or regional languages. As of December 2023, the outlet weekly reached an audience of 318 million, had staff in 73 cities across 59 countries in the world. This structure suggests the BBC newsrooms have some editorial structure in multilingual news production.

Table 5: Composition of the target population

Population strata	Population size
ABP (Provincial correspondents & those at the Headquarters), Bujumbura, Burundi	31
BBC Gahuzamiryango, Nairobi (Kenya) & London (UK)	8
BBC Monitoring, Nairobi, Kenya	9
BBC Hausa, Nigeria	11
BBC Amharic, Nairobi, Kenya	7

Note: Table 5 shows size of the population used in this research. With a total of 65 respondents, 31 were from ABP and 35 from the BBC, also scattered between different BBC newsrooms, such as BBC Amharic, BBC Hausa, BBC Monitoring, and BBC Gahuzamiryango.

III.4. Sampling technique

The researcher used a non-random sampling technique, specifically known as purposive sampling. Also known as judgement sampling, this type of sampling involves the researcher using their expertise to select subgroups that are most useful to the purposes of the study (Keppel, 1991). In this case, the sample population was selected based on how closely respondents are invested in multilingual media production, with all the implications that responsibility goes with. Editors who not only approve pitches and assign reporters, but also fine-tune content or sign them off before they are exposed to the general audience in different forms play an important decision-making role in the multilingual media spaces. Anchors/presenters whose primary task in the newsroom is to read/present news items on-air or pre-recorded. There are also reporters and writers/digital journalists/correspondents who are tasked with field work to gather primary and secondary sources, some of them also treat it with

adequate tools and equipment, and newsroom managers who shape news production processes and implement policies that govern the whole arsenal of news production in media houses.

III.5. Data collection procédures

III.5.1. Data collection instruments

As indicated, data were gathered using both a multi-item questionnaire sent out to multilingual journalists at the BBC and ABP and parallel corpora from texts published by the two media outlets. The first step in the data collection process was the approval to collect data from the target media outlets. The researcher then proceeded to create a Google form that was used to collect data. The choice was because the Google form is one of the most reliable digital tools to gather data, especially when the targeted population is based in different places than that of the researcher. This allowed the researcher to get the data in real time as soon as respondents sent in their responses to the form, no matter where in Burundi or abroad they were based.

III.5.2. Data validity and reliability

This study used two research instruments: parallel corpora and a questionnaire. These two were chosen to diversify data while maintaining its validity and reliability. On the one hand, ABP is one of Burundi's largest and most diverse media outlets, with coverage throughout the country. On the other hand, the BBC is a global media company with vast experience in multilingual news publication. The inclusion of these sources was strategic, as both organizations are recognized for their ability to reach diverse linguistic and cultural audiences, ABP in Burundi, and the BBC in the whole world. The primary goal was to collect data that accurately reflects the intricacies of multilingual content development and dissemination, hence increasing the validity of the research findings.

To assess reliability, a questionnaire was distributed to over 60 multilingual journalists from various backgrounds. These journalists were picked to represent a diverse range of age groups, languages, cultures, education levels, genders, experiences, and countries. This diversity guaranteed that responses were not biased towards any single group, which contributed to the data's consistency. Furthermore, on top of the bilingual corpora, the adoption of a questionnaire and way of data collection (Google form) reduced variances in interpretation. The combination of these two methodological choices ensured that the study's findings are trustworthy and

replicable, laying the groundwork for future research in the subject of multilingual media studies.

III.5.3. Data analysis procedure

This study's data analysis was carried out using two approaches: corpus analysis and questionnaire data. On the one hand, the questionnaire data were collected and analyzed based on the already discussed Miles and Huberman's (1994) Interactive Analysis Model, which consists of three concurrent stages of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drafting. On the other hand, with corpus data, the study relied on Nababan et al.'s (2012, p. 50) model, which serves as a reliable tool to measure translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability as well as that of Machali's (2000, p. 115) evaluation model focusing on content and face validity of translation output. Corpus analysis entailed a thorough assessment of parallel bilingual texts from ABP and the BBC, focusing on patterns, linguistic features, and cross-linguistic comparisons to find underlying trends and insights. For the questionnaire data, a more quantitative approach was taken. Here, responses were systematically coded and analyzed using SPSS, a globally recognized statistical software known for its robust capabilities in handling complex data sets within the social sciences.

SPSS facilitated the efficient handling of data, allowing for statistical tests and multiple variables comparison simultaneously, which ensured a rigorous exploration of the data. In addition, Google Spreadsheets, which operates in a similar way to Excel, was used. This tool proved useful for initial data entry, organization and preliminary analysis, providing a user-friendly platform for data visualization. This dual approach to data processing enabled an in-depth understanding of the parallel corpus and questionnaire responses. It also enabled cross-validation of the results, increasing the overall reliability and depth of the research conclusions.

III.6. Ethical considerations

When collecting data, the researcher addressed a number of ethical considerations, such as consent, confidentiality, and ethical use of obtained data. Journalists participating in the study were fully informed about the research's purpose, methods, and potential uses of the data collected. They voluntarily agreed to participate without any coercion. Also, given the sensitive nature of media work, it is essential to ensure that the identities of the participating journalists are protected. Any data collected was anonymized to prevent the identification of individual

respondents, and all personal information was securely stored to prevent unauthorized access. On the ethical use of the data, the data collected was used in a manner that respects the participants' rights and the intended scope of the study. This includes avoiding any misrepresentation of the journalists' views or experiences and ensuring that the findings are reported accurately and without bias.

CHAPTER IV. FINDINGS

The findings chapter gives an overview of the results found throughout the investigation carried out using both instruments; questionnaire and corpus (text) analysis. It is important to underline that both the questionnaire and the translated articles, together with their originals, were from the same two media houses' staff members. All the results gathered throughout the research will be exposed here.

IV.1. Findings from the parallel corpora

Corpus analysis for the selected six translated articles – three from ABP and three from the BBC will serve to understand the overall quality of the translation work done by the two media outlets. On one hand, Nababan et al.'s (2012, p. 50) model helped measure accuracy, acceptability, and readability in the texts. Texts are assigned scores 1 for inaccurate, not acceptable, and low readability; 2 for less accurate, less acceptable, and moderate readability; while 3 leads to accurate, acceptable, and high readability in each of the matrices.

On the other hand, the researcher deployed Machali's (2000, p. 115) content and face validity model to understand the overall quality of the translated texts. Here, A (86-90) is assigned to "Almost Perfect Translation", B (76 – 85) for "Very Good Translation", C (61 – 75) for "Good Translation", D (46-60) for "Moderate Translation", and E (20-45) for "Bad Translation".

IV.1.1. BBC selected translated texts

Table 6: Translated text rating: Liberia election results: President George Weah calls Joseph Boakai to congratulate him (Primary data, corpus)

	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Content and face validity
Rate	3 (Accurate)	2 (Less acceptable)	3 (High readability)	B (Very good)
Indicators	Accurate transfer of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences. No distortion of meaning at all.	Target language rules not respected for borrowed terms such as “Liberia”, “Prezida”. Also, language naturalness is affected by the use of “Akanama” for “commission”.	Readers can easily understand the translated text.	No distortion of meaning, but there’s 1 case of mistranslation. “20 years” into “imyaka 20.000”

The above table (Table 6) discusses the rating and its elements found in the BBC-translated text titled: “Liberia election results: President George Weah calls Joseph Boakai to congratulate him”, where accuracy, less acceptable, high readability, and very good were recorded. Different words and phrases translated informed specific decisions on the rating metrics, as shown in the same table.

Table 7: Translated text rating: Nestory Irankunda: Burundi hope to woo Bayern Munich-bound wonderkid (Primary data, corpus)

	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Content and face validity
Rate	3 (Accurate)	3 (Acceptable)	3 (High readability)	B (Very good)
Indicators	Accurate transfer of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences.	The translation feels natural even when there are a few cases where target language rules are not respected for borrowed terms such as “Afrika”, “Australia” and “Tanzania”.	Readers can easily understand the translated text.	No distortion of meaning. However, there is a grammar error with the use of “n’ingene” instead of “ni ingene” and that of “ikibazo kihari” instead of “ikibazo gihari”.

The above table (Table 7) explains why the particular rating was given to the BBC-translated text “Nestory Irankunda: Burundi hope to woo Bayern Munich-bound wonderkid”. The rating was accurate, acceptable, high readability, and very good.

Table 8: Translated text rating: Ugandan army officers sacked for cowardice in attack on Somalia's Bulo Marer Atmis base (Primary data, corpus)

	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Content and face validity
Rate	3 (Accurate)	3 (Acceptable)	3 (High readability)	A (Almost Perfect Translation)
Indicators	Accurate transfer of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences.	The translation feels natural even when there are a few cases where target language rules not respected. Example: “Afrika”, “Uganda”, “Somalia” in Kirundi.	Readers can easily understand the translated text.	Fair delivery, no spelling mistakes, and no grammar error.

The table above (Figure 8) shows different elements that informed the decision of rating the BBC-translated text "Translated text rating: Ugandan army officers sacked for cowardice in attack on Somalia's Bulo Marer Atmis base". The rating was accurate, Acceptable, high readability, and almost perfect translation.

IV.1.2. ABP selected translated texts

Table 9: Translated text rating: The Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba has received varied assistance from the secretary general of the ruling party (Primary data, corpus)

	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Content and face validity
Rate	2 (Less accurate)	1 (Not acceptable)	2 (Moderate readability)	C (Good Translation)
Indicators	There's distortion of meaning, translation of multiple meanings, or omitted meanings. E.g.: "...to favor the good in their actions..."	The translation does not feel natural when it is read. When the translation was showed to a native speaker of English who doesn't speak French and he said it reads mechanical. E.g.: Heads of provincial services	Readers can generally understand, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once.	No distortion of meaning; rigid literal translations, but relatively not more than 15% of the entire text, relative idioms are not more than 15% of the entire text.

Table 9 explains why less accurate, not acceptable, moderate readability, and good translation were chosen as rating from the different matrices. The ABP-translated text was titled: "The Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba has received varied assistance from the secretary general of the ruling party".

Table 10: Translated text rating: The ANAKA association has provide (sic) the Mirango I basic school with school benches (Primary data, corpus)

	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Content and face validity
Rate	2 (Less accurate)	2 (Less acceptable)	2 (Moderate readability)	C (Good Translation)
Indicators	Most of the meaning of words transferred accurately into the TL, but there is still a distortion of meaning at some instances. E.g.: "to take issues related to education into their own hands"	Although the translation carries the meaning, it feels less natural and expresses ideas in more words than it should. E.g.: "expressed her thanks to" and "did not fail to raise"	Readers can generally understand, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once.	There is no distortion of meaning; there are one or two grammatical / spelling mistakes. E.g.: "The ANAKA association has provide" instead of "... provided"

Here, Table 10 justifies, with elements on which the decisions were made, the rating on different matrices. The ABP-translated text "The ANAKA association has provide (sic) the Mirango I basic school with school benches" was rated less accurate, less acceptable, moderate readability, and good translation.

Table 11: Translated text rating: President Ndayishimiye wished all Burundians a merry Christmas (Primary data, corpus)

	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Content and face validity
Rate	3 (Accurate)	3 (Acceptable)	2 (High readability)	B (Very Good Translation)
Indicators	Accurate transfer of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences.	The translation feels less natural and more mechanical at only one instance. "... requested from them a prayer towards himself ".	Readers can generally understand, but there are certain parts that must be read more than once.	There is no distortion of meaning; there is no rigid literal translation. Some sections feel to be translated using machine translation.

Table 11 details the specific elements that led to the presented rating. The ABP-translated text, whose title reads, "Translated text rating: President Ndayishimiye wished all Burundians a merry Christmas", was rated accurate, acceptable, high readability, and very good translation.

IV.2. Findings from the questionnaire

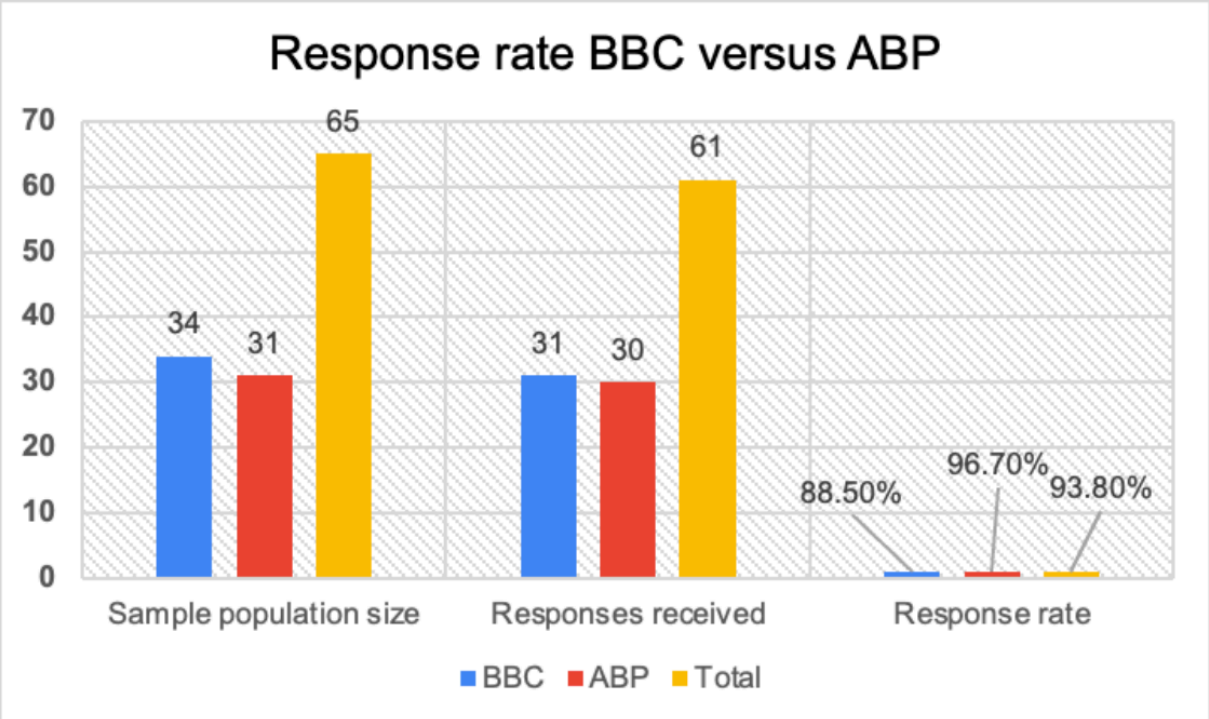
The questionnaire, made of 15 questions, was sent out to 65 multilingual journalists. To facilitate a fair comparative analysis of the data, almost 53.8% of chosen respondents were from different newsrooms of the BBC in Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and London and another 46.7% from ABP's provincial correspondents and journalists and editors at their Bujumbura headquarters. Out of the 65 target journalists 61 were able to send their responses, which makes a total of 93.8% response rate.

IV.2.1. General findings from both the BBC and ABP

IV.2.1.1. Respondents from the BBC and ABP

The graph below showcases the response rate from the BBC and ABP multilingual journalists. The results were displayed in a form of percentage, separately from each of the two media outlets involved in the research.

Figure 3: Questionnaire response rate

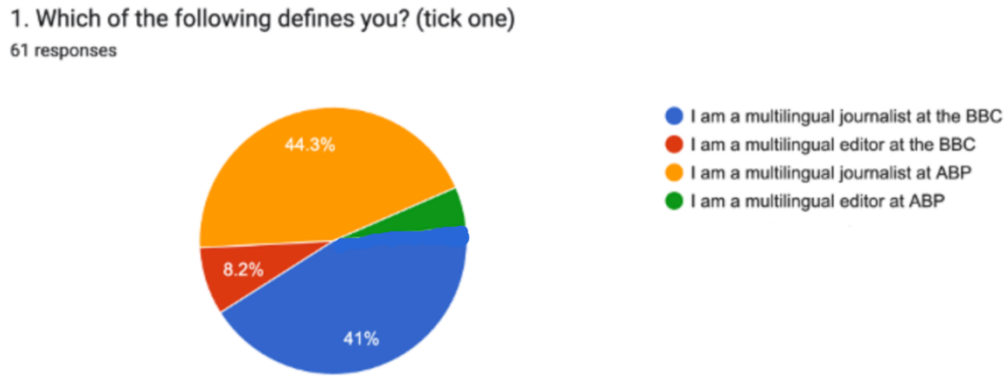


The above graph (Figure 3) represents the response rate from respondents. The general response rate is 93.8%, while the BBC respondents got back at the rate of 88.5% Versus 93.8% of those from ABP.

IV.2.1.2. Recorded responses from the questionnaire

The graph below shows respondents' media organizations and the role they play (positions they hold) in their newsroom. Some are multilingual journalists and others multilingual editors from either the BBC or ABP.

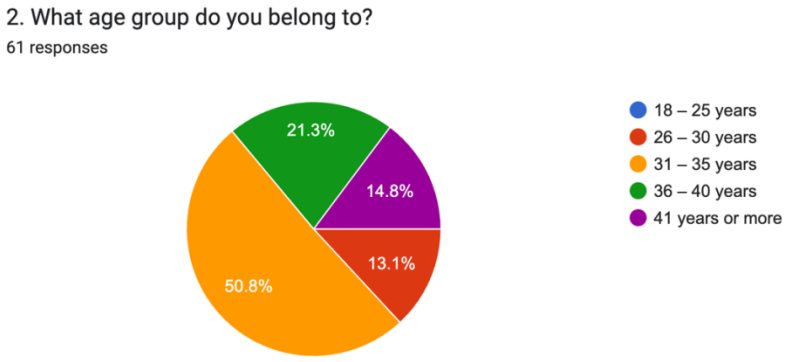
Figure 4: Respondent's role in the newsroom



Respondents' roles are as follow: The ABP has 44.3% as multilingual journalists and 4.9% as bilingual editors, while BBC's recorded responses came from 42.6% working as multilingual journalists and 8.2% working as multilingual editors.

Respondents' age groups

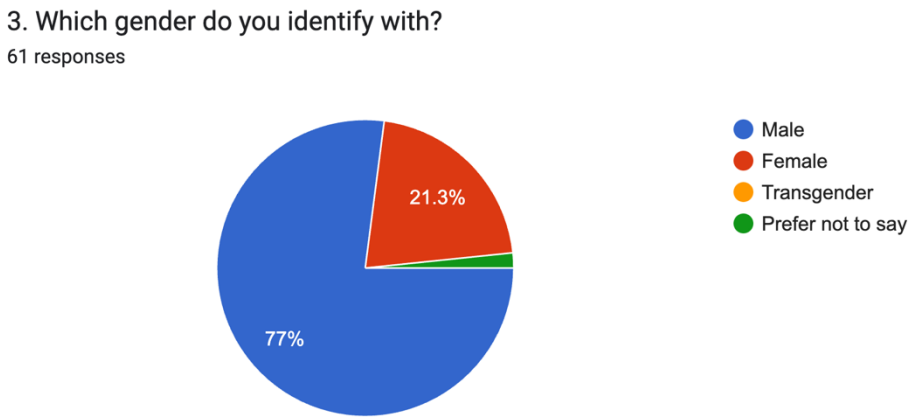
Figure 5: Respondents' age groups



As indicated in Figure 3 above, there is no respondent in the 18-25 age group. Interestingly, the largest share is taken by the 31-40 years age group, which amounts to 50%, followed by 21.3% of the 36-40 age group with 14.8% and 13.1% representing 41 years or more and 26-30 years age groups.

Gender identities of respondents

Figure 6: Respondents' gender identities

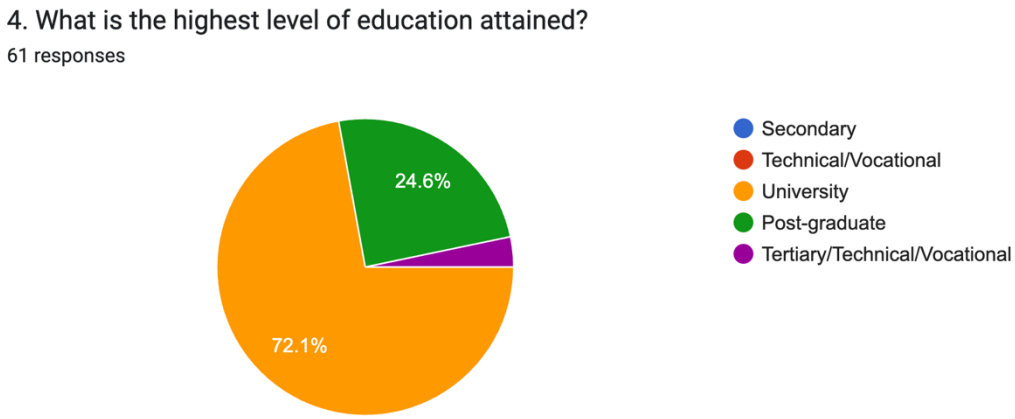


The graph above shows respondents' genders are 77% of males, 21.3% of females, and 1.6% of those who decided not to responded.

Level of education attained

Figure 7: Respondents' attained levels of education

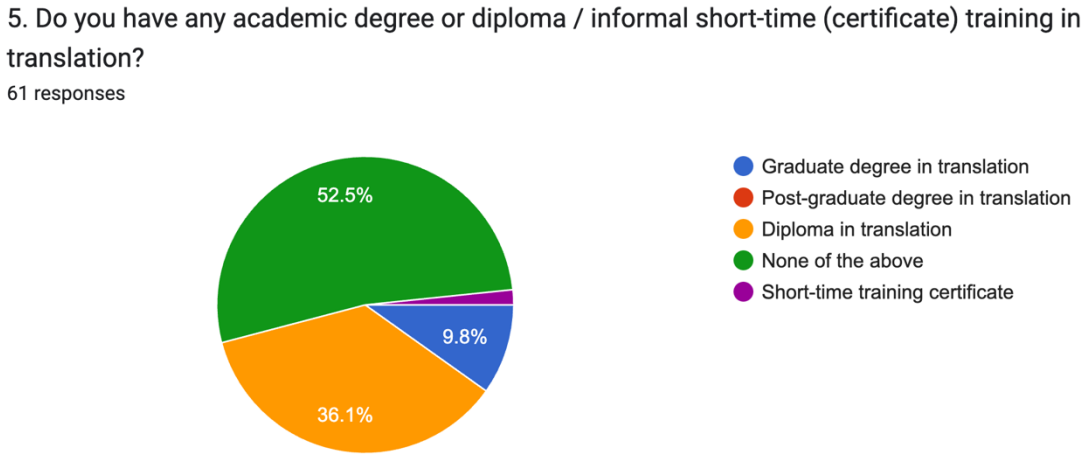
The graph below shows respondents' levels of education. Multilingual journalists who responded are in three main groups; "graduate", "post-graduate", and "technical/vocational" education level.



On the level of education question, 72.1% have graduated from university, while 26.6% hold a post-graduate academic degree and 3.3% with a technical/vocational level of education.

Qualification in translation studies

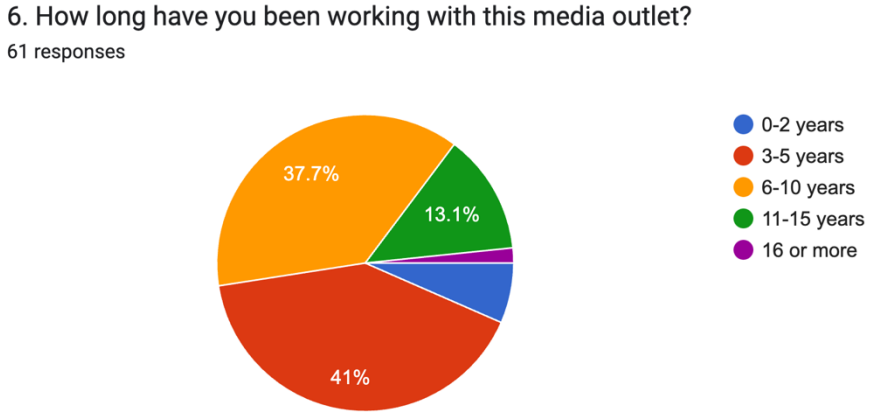
Figure 8: Respondents' qualification in translation studies



Among those levels of education, training in translation studies is as follows: 1.6% hold a short-time training certificate, 9.8% a graduate degree in translation studies, 36.1% with a diploma in translation studies, and the largest 52% having none of the above qualifications in translation studies.

Experience working in the multilingual newsroom

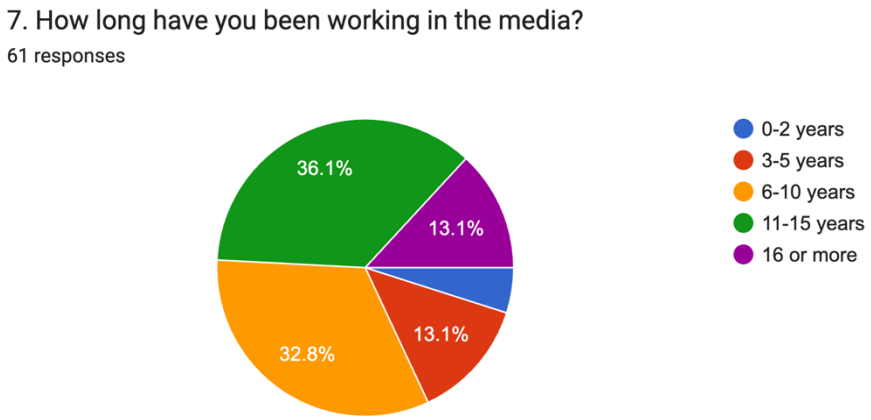
Figure 9: Respondents' experience working in current multilingual newsroom



Collected data show that 41% of respondents have been working at their current newsrooms for 3 to 5 years, 37.7% for 6 to 10 years, 13.1% for 11 to 15 years, 1.6% for more than 16 years and 6.6% have been exercising for 2 years or less.

Experience working in the media in general

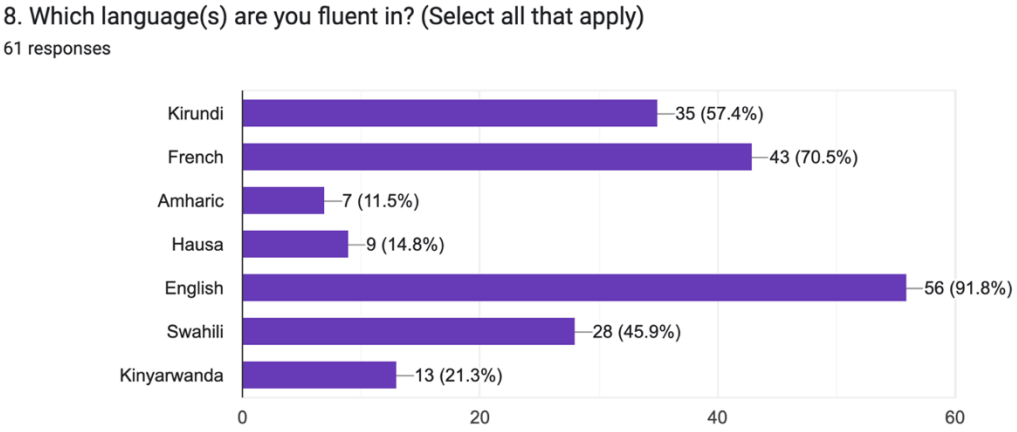
Figure 10: Respondents' general experience working in the media



Respondents' general experience in the media sector is as follows; 36.1% have been in the media sector for 11 to 15 years, 32% for 6 to 10 years, 13.1% for 3 for 5 years, 13.1% for 16 or more years, and 4.9% for 2 years or less.

Languages respondents are fluent in

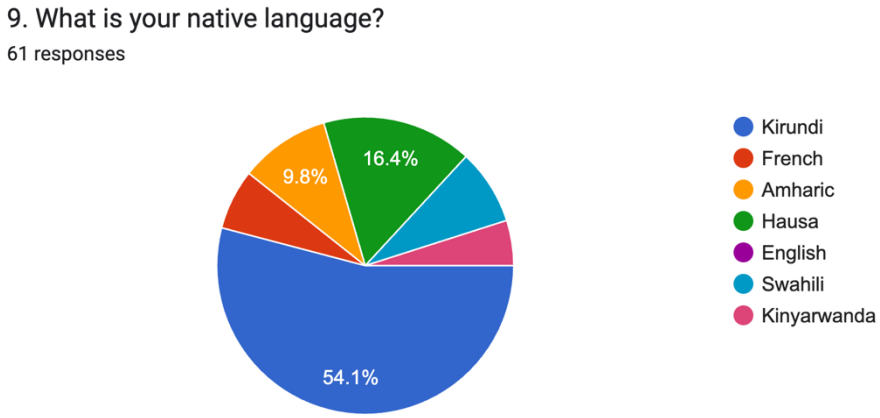
Figure 11: Respondent's fluently used languages



91.8% of respondents said they are fluent in English, 70.5% in French, 57.4% in Kirundi, 45.9% in Swahili, 21.3% in Kinyarwanda, 14.8% in Hausa, and 11.5% in Amharic.

Respondents' native language

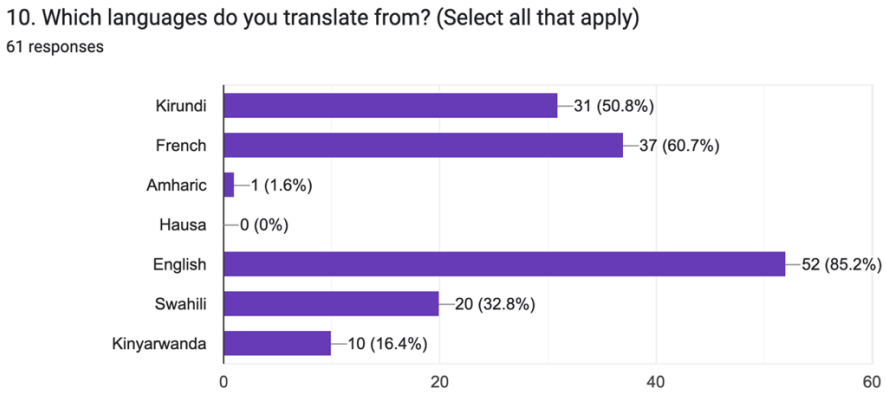
Figure 12: Respondent's native languages



54.1% of respondents claim they are Kirundi native speakers, 16% for Hausa, 9.8% for Amharic, 8.2% for Swahili, 6.6% for French, and 4.9% for Kinyarwanda.

Languages they translate from

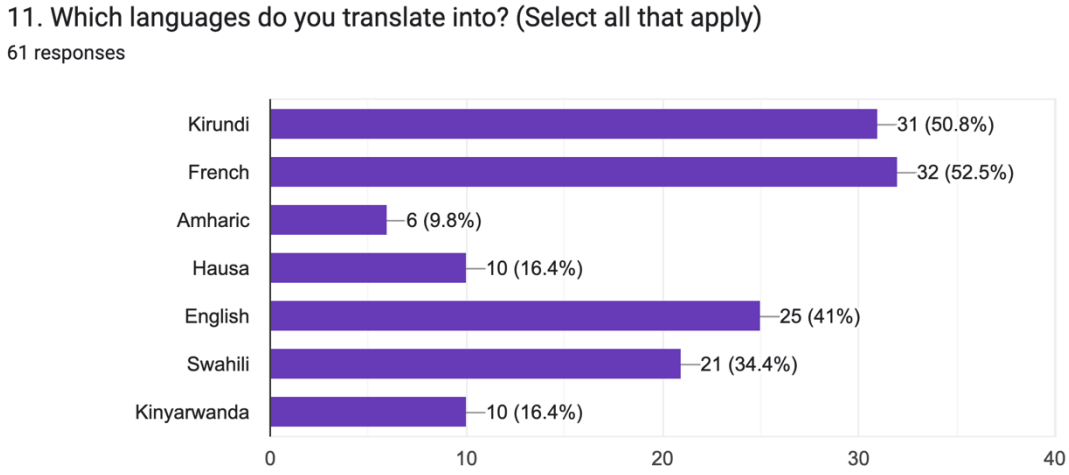
Figure 13: Respondents' source languages



Respondents source languages are represented as follows; 85.2% translate from English, 60.7% from French, 50.8% from Kirundi, 32.8% from Swahili, 16.4% from Kinyarwanda, and 1.6% from Amharic.

Languages they translate into

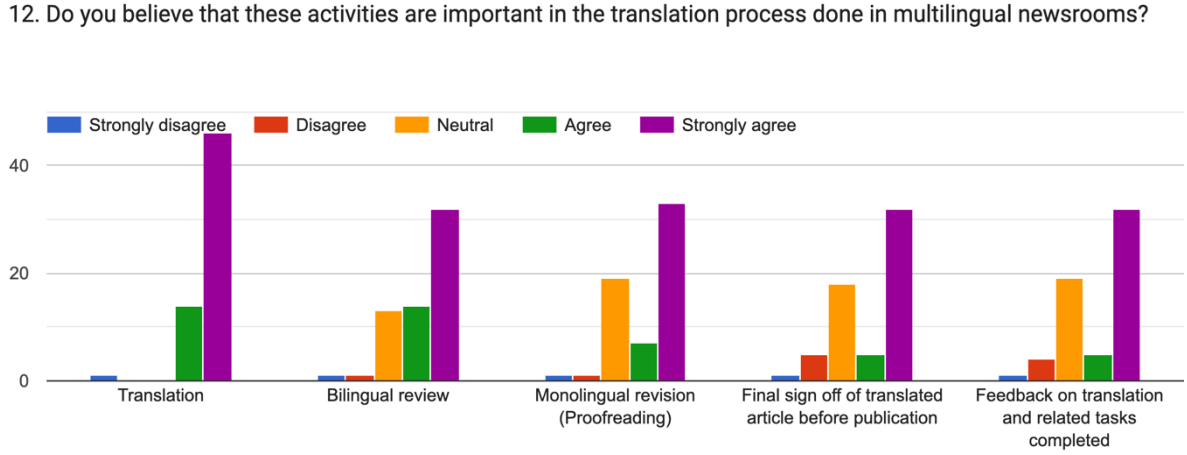
Figure 14: Respondents' target languages



Respondents' target languages are recorded as follows; French with 52.5%, Kirundi with 50.8%, English with 41%, Swahili with 34.4%, Kinyarwanda and Hausa with 16.4% each, and lastly Amharic with 9.8%.

Translational activities' importance in the eyes of multilingual journalists

Figure 15: Importance given by respondents to translational activities



On translation, 40 out of 61 respondents (65.5%) strongly agree that translation is an important step in the translation activity and 14 agree with the assertion.

32 out 61 respondents (52.4%) strongly agree that bilingual review is an important step in the translation activity, 14 (22.9%) agree, 13 (21.3%) have a neutral stance, 1 (1.6%) disagree, and 1 (1.6%) strongly disagree on the assertion.

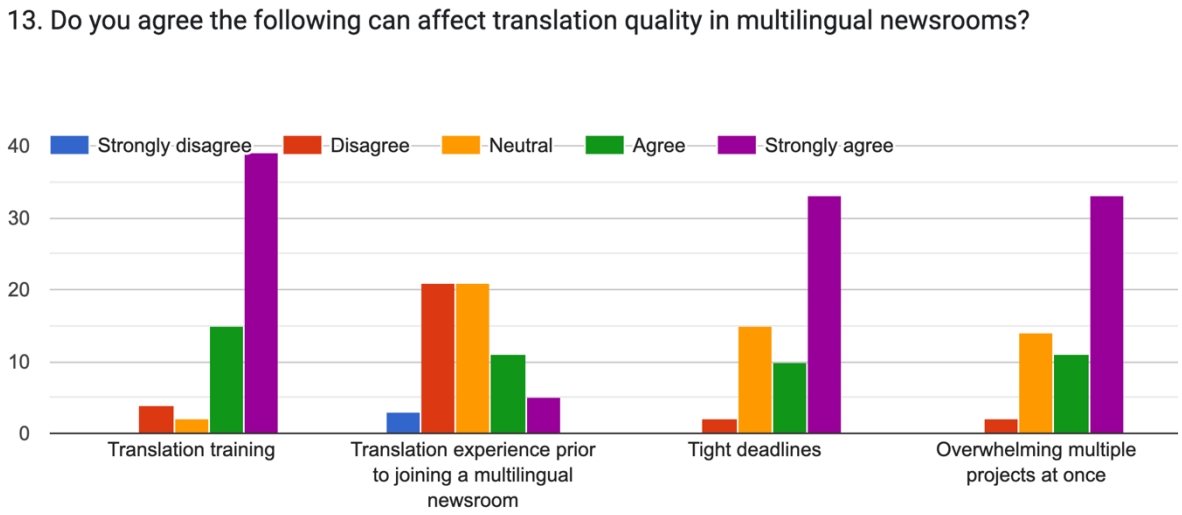
33 out of 61 respondents (54%) strongly agree that monolingual review is an important step in the translation activity, 7 (11.4) agree, 19 (31%) have a neutral stance, 1 (1.6%) agrees and 1 (1.6%) strongly disagrees on the assertion.

32 out of 61 respondents (52.4%) strongly agree that final signing off translated article before publication is an important step in the translation activity, 5 (8.1%) agree, 18 (29.5%) have a neutral stance, 5 (1.6%) disagree, and 1 (1.6%) strongly disagrees on the assertion.

32 out 61 respondents (52.4%) strongly agree that feedback on translation and related tasks completed is an important step in the translation activity, 5 (8.1%) agree, 19 (31%) have a neutral stance, 4 (6.5%) disagree, and 1 (1.6%) strongly disagrees on the assertion.

Respondents' views on whether factors below affect the translation quality in newsrooms

Figure 16 : Respondents' opinions on whether the above factors affect the translation quality



39 out of 61 (63.9%) respondents strongly disagree that translation training can affect translation quality in multilingual newsrooms, 15 (24.5%) agree, 2 (3.2%) have a neutral stance, and 4 (6.4%) disagree with the assertion.

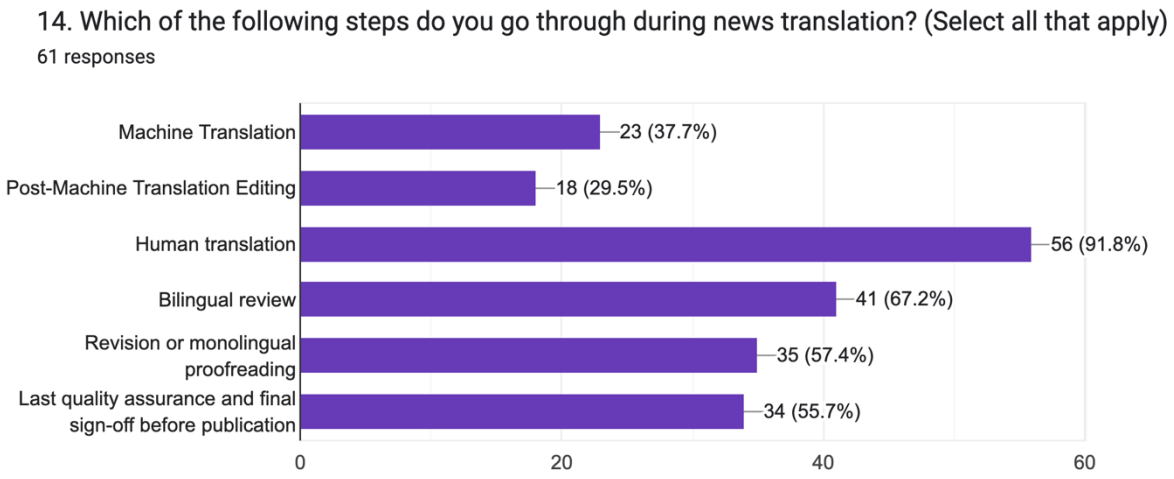
21 out of 61 (34.4%) respondents disagreed that translation experience prior to joining a multilingual newsroom affects quality in multilingual newsrooms, the same number (34.4%) have a neutral stance, 11 (18%) agree, 5 (8.1%) strongly agree, and 3 (4.9%) disagree with the assertion.

33 out of 61 (54%) respondents strongly agreed that tight deadlines affect quality in multilingual newsrooms, 15 (24.5%) have a neutral stance, 10 (16.4%) agreed, 2 (3.2%) disagree with the assertion.

33 out of 61 (54%) respondents strongly agreed that overwhelming multiple projects at once affect quality in multilingual newsrooms, 14 (22.8%) have a neutral stance, 11 (18%) agree, 2 (3.2%) disagree with the assertion.

Translation stages used by multilingual journalists

Figure 17: Translation stages that respondents' newsrooms go through

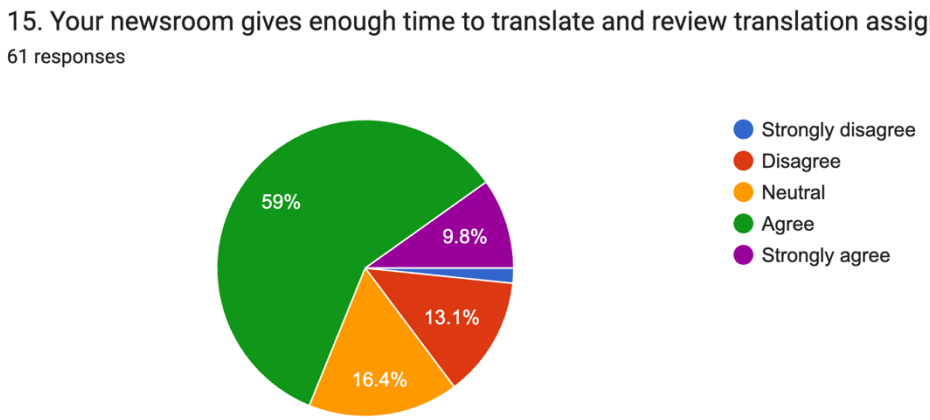


23 (37.7%) of the respondents use Machine Translation (MT), 18 (29.5%) use Post-Machine Translation (PMT) right after MT, 56 (91.8%) human translation, 41 (67.2%) use bilingual review after translation, 35 (57.4%) go through revision or monolingual proofreading, and 34

(55.7%) go through the final stage which is the last quality assurance and final sin-off before publication.

Respondents' views whether their newsrooms give them enough time for their translation tasks

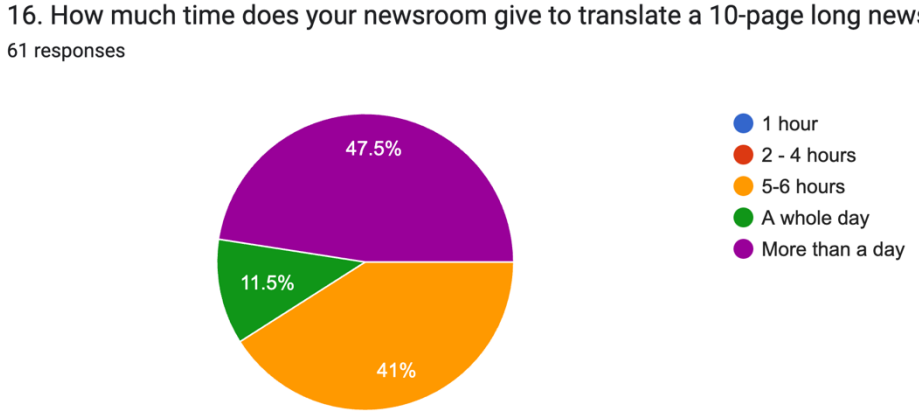
Figure 18: Respondents' opinions on whether their newsrooms give them enough time for their translation tasks



36 out of 61 (59%) respondents agree that their newsrooms give them enough time to clear translation projects, 10 (16.4%) have a neutral stance, 8 (13.1%) disagree, 6 (9.8%) agree, and 1 (1.6%) disagree with the assertion.

Time allocated to a 10-page translation task by newsrooms

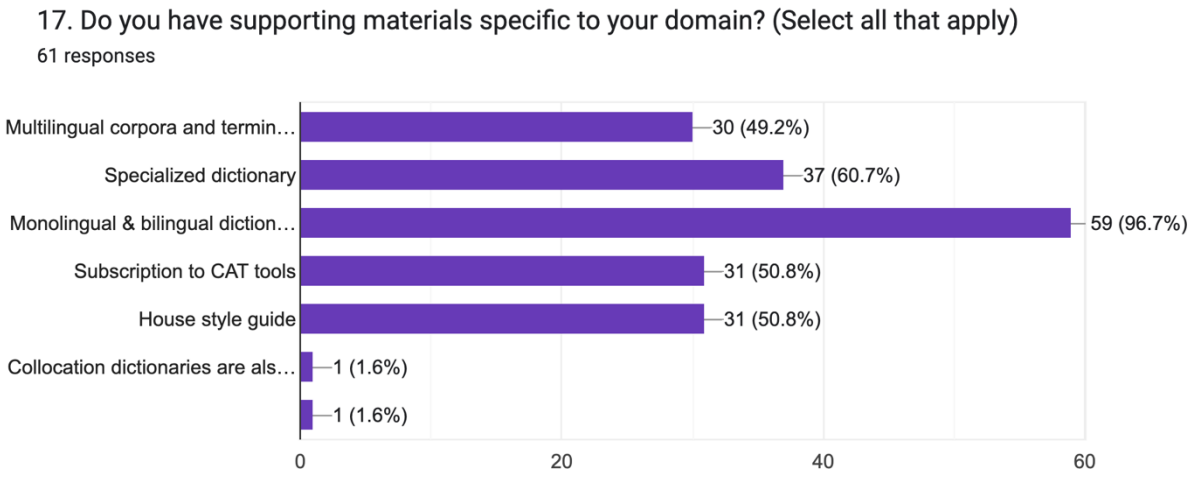
Figure 19: Time newsrooms allocate to a 10-page translation task



29 out of 61 (47.5%) respondents agree that their newsrooms give them more than a day to clear a 10-page translation project, 25 (41%) are given 5 to 6 hours, and 5 (11.5%) are given a whole day for the same news translation project.

Supporting materials used by multilingual journalists

Figure 20: Supporting materials availed to multilingual journalists



30 out of 61 (49%2) respondents accepted using multilingual corpora and terminology documentation at work, 37 (60.7%) use specialized dictionaries, 59 (96.7%) use monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, 31 (50.8%) have subscription to CAT tools, 31 (50.8%) refer to their in-house style guide, 1 (1.6%) use Collocation dictionaries and 1 (1.6) use other materials.

IV.2.2. Findings filtered per media outlet

IV.2.2.1. Respondents' background

IV.2.2.1.1. Respondents' responsibilities in multilingual newsrooms

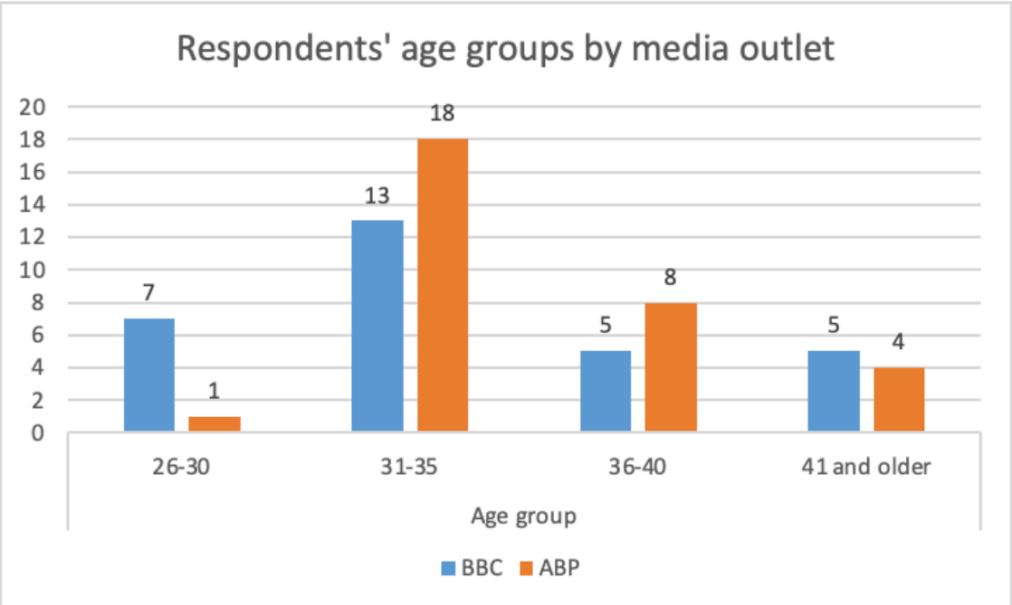
On one hand, 53 out of 61 respondents, which is 53.8% of the populations was from the BBC's different newsrooms. These range from BBC Monitoring, Nairobi, BBC Gahuzamiryango in Kirundi and Kinyarwanda, BBC Amharic, BBC Hausa, and the central newsroom in London. On the other, 31 out of 61, i.e., 46.2% of the target population. Among these are multilingual journalists and editors from both media organizations. The response rate was as high as 89.4%, mainly due to the turnaround time and availability of the target population. The BBC

multilingual journalists' response rate was at 88.5%, while that of ABP multilingual was at 96.7%.

IV.2.2.1.2. Respondents' age groups by media outlet

The researcher sought to understand whether age is a determining factor when it comes to quality of news items translation. The questionnaire found out that both media organizations have age groups distributed as follows.

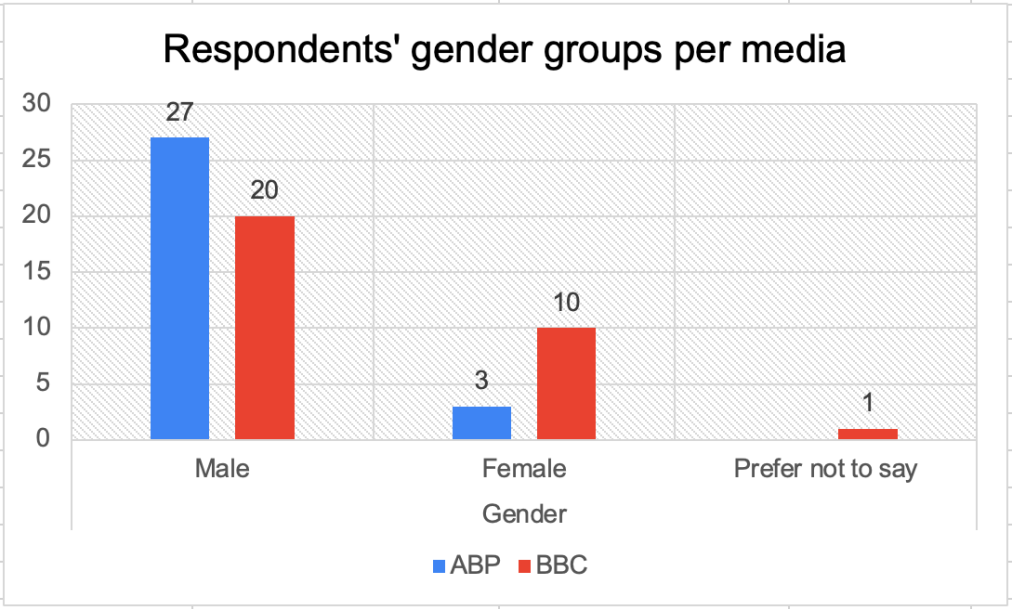
Figure 21: Respondents' age groups by media outlet



As figure 21 above shows, The BBC has 7 multilingual journalists and editors against 1 from ABP in the age group of 26 to 30 years of age. 31 BBC and 35 ABP journalists respectively find themselves in the 31-35 age group. Also, 5 BBC against 8 ABP journalists and editors are in the 36-40 years of age group while 5 BBC and 4 ABP multilingual journalists and editors are in the 41 and older age group.

IV.2.2.1. 3. Respondents' gender groups by media outlet

Figure 22: Respondents' genders per media outlet



As indicated in the above graph, Figure 22 shows respondents' gender identities. Males are more represented than females in both media outlets. ABP has 27 male staff and 3 females, while the BBC has 20 males, 10 females and 1 who chose not to disclose their identity.

IV.2.2.1.4. Respondents' education level attained

Figure 7: Respondents' levels of education per media outlet

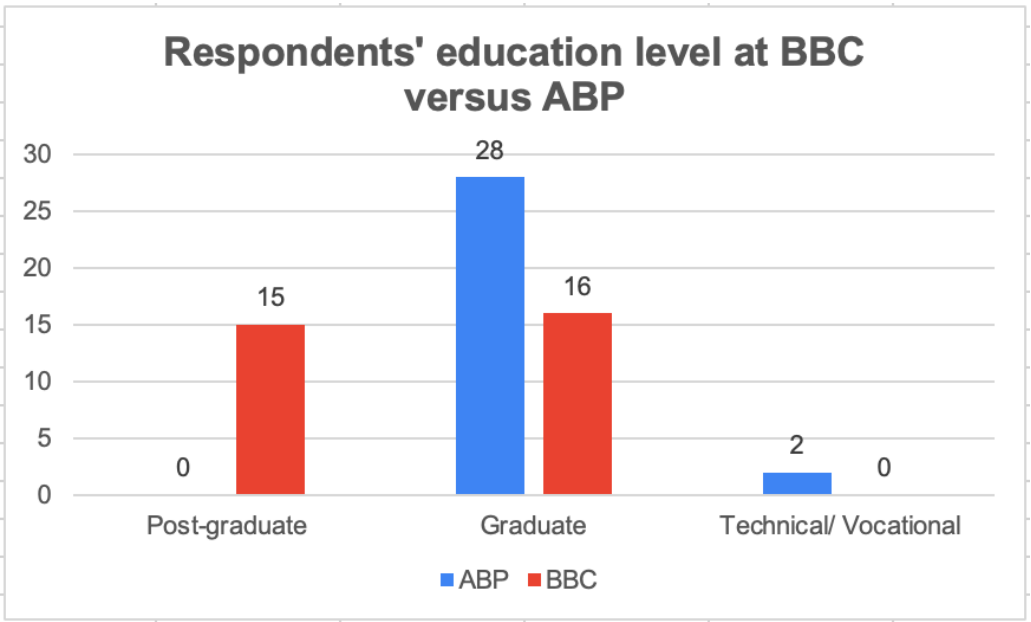
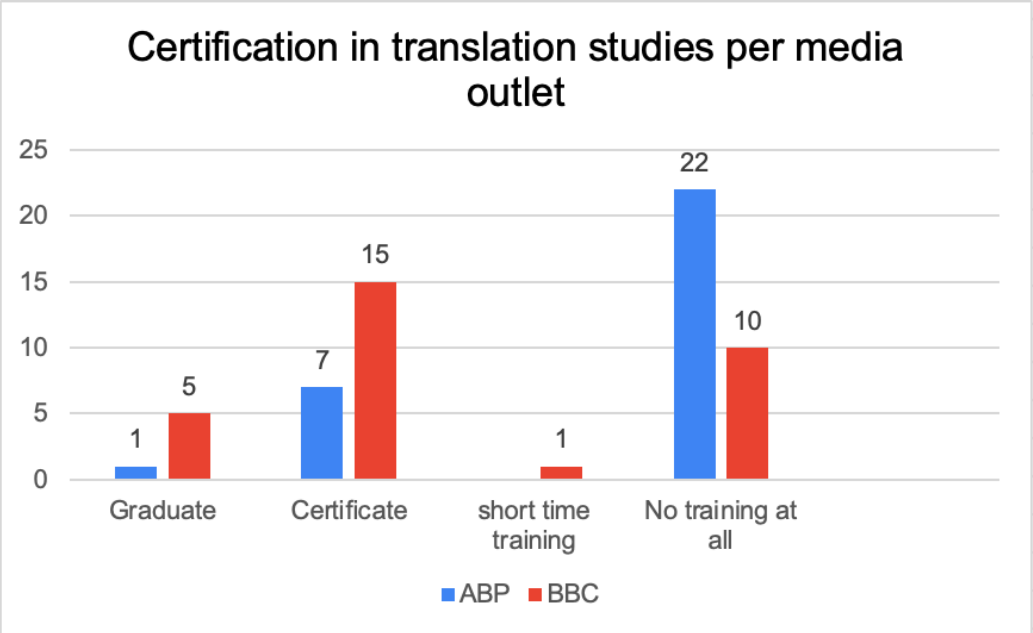


Figure 23 discusses respondent's levels of education from the two media outlets. The BBC has 15 prost-graduates while ABP has none. At the graduate level, ABP has 28 while the BBC has 16. There are also 2 from the BBC with a technical/vocational level.

IV.2.2.1.5. Certification in translation studies

Figure 24: Respondents' certification in translation studies by media outlet

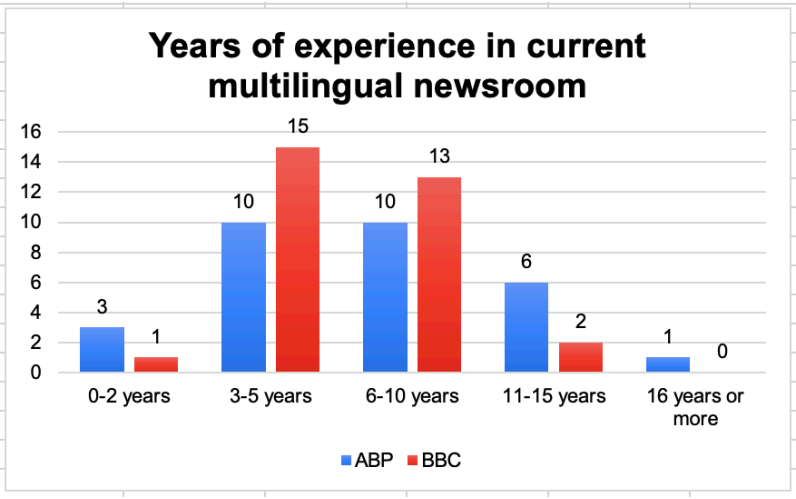


The graph above (Figure 24) shows that when it comes to multilingual journalists' academic training in the field of translation, the BBC has got more trained journalists. In fact, only 1 ABP respondent has got a degree in translation while the UK-headquartered media outlet has 5. Also, on certificates, 7 ABP respondents against 7 BBC ones have shared their responses. 22 ABP versus 10 BBC multilingual journalists indicated to have no translation training at all.

IV.2.2.1.6. Respondents' years of experience in their current newsroom

The graph below (Figure 25) shares the respondents' experience in their multilingual newsrooms and per media outlet.

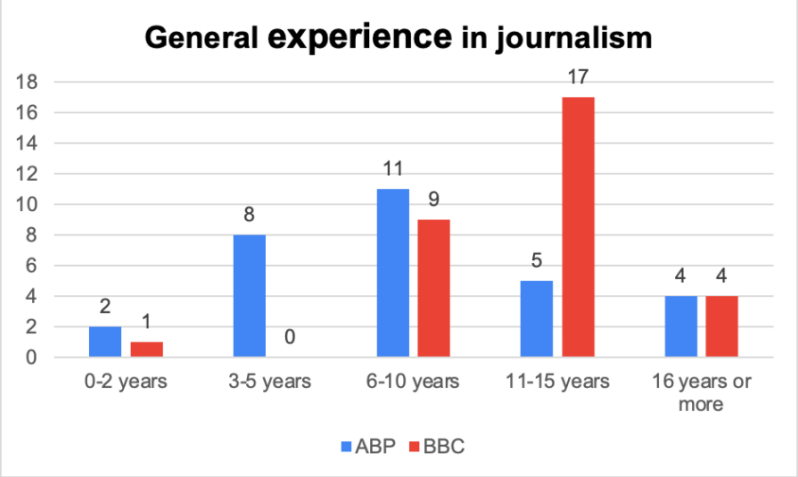
Figure 25: Respondents' years of experience in current newsroom per media outlet



As shown in Figure 23, experience in multilingual newsroom is almost equally distributed between the two media outlets. ABP has more experienced at some range of years, while the BBC has it at another. There is, therefore, no significant difference to report comparing the two.

IV.2.2.1.7. Respondents' years of general experience in journalism

Figure 26: Respondents' years of general experience in the media profession by media outlet



General experience in the media industry is also compared to seek if ever it is a determining factor that affects the quality of translation in the media. Here, the research found that interesting age ranges are those of multilingual journalists who have 16 years or more in the industry, which is equally distributed, i.e., 4 for the BBC and 4 for ABP. However, the 11 to 15 years of experience range, BBC has more experienced staff members, with the numbers standing at 17 compared to 5 of ABP.

IV.2.2.1.8. Respondents' native, source, and target languages per media outlet

- **ABP multilingual journalists' language combinations**

See Table 12 in the 'Appendices' section for details on ABP's multilingual journalists' language combinations. These include their native, their source and target languages.

- **BBC multilingual journalists' native language and language combinations**

See Table 13 in the 'Appendices' section for details on BBC multilingual journalists' languages, including their native languages, their source and target languages.

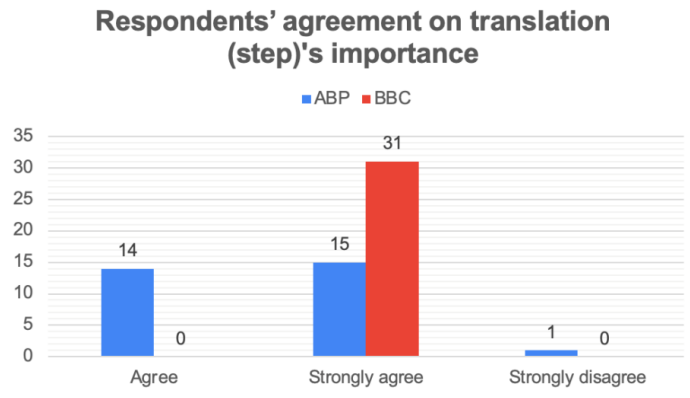
IV.2.2.2. Multilingual journalists' understanding of translation tasks

IV.2.2.2.1. Respondents dis/agreement on the importance of abiding to steps in translation tasks

The following graph shows respondents dis/agreement on the importance of one of the translation stages: translation. Among responses are those who "Agreed", "Strongly agreed", and "Strongly disagreed".

Figure 27: Respondents' agreement on the importance of the translation (step) in the translation process

- **Translation**

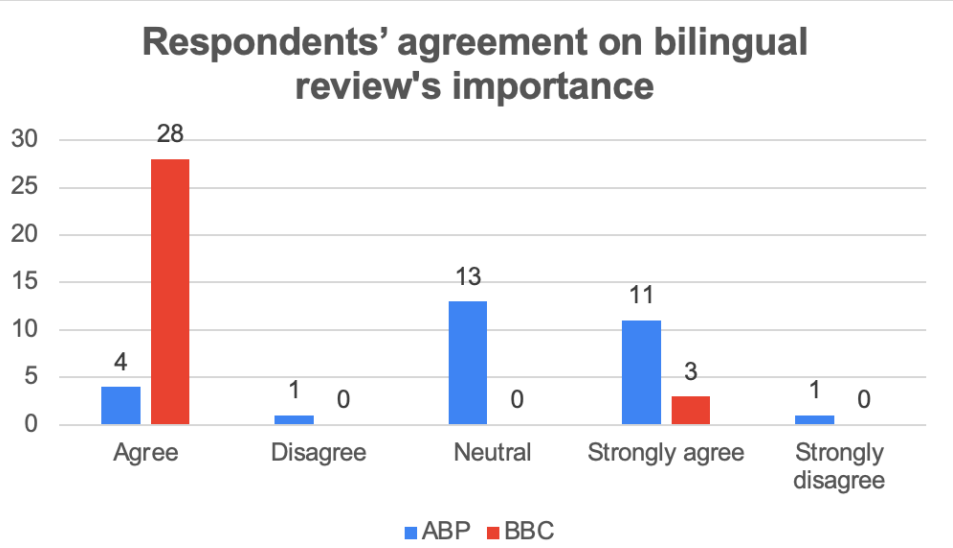


All the 31 BBC respondents "strongly agree" that human translation is an important step in the translation process on one hand. On the other, 15 ABP multilingual journalists "strongly agree" with the importance of the human translation step while 14 "agree" and 1 "strongly disagrees".

- **Bilingual review**

The graph below (Figure 28) indicates respondents' agreement or disagreement level of the importance of bilingual review in the translation process of news items. Choices were recorded between "Agree", "Disagree", "Neutral stance", "Strongly agree", and "Strongly disagree".

Figure 28: Respondents' dis/agreement on the importance of the bilingual review step in the translation process

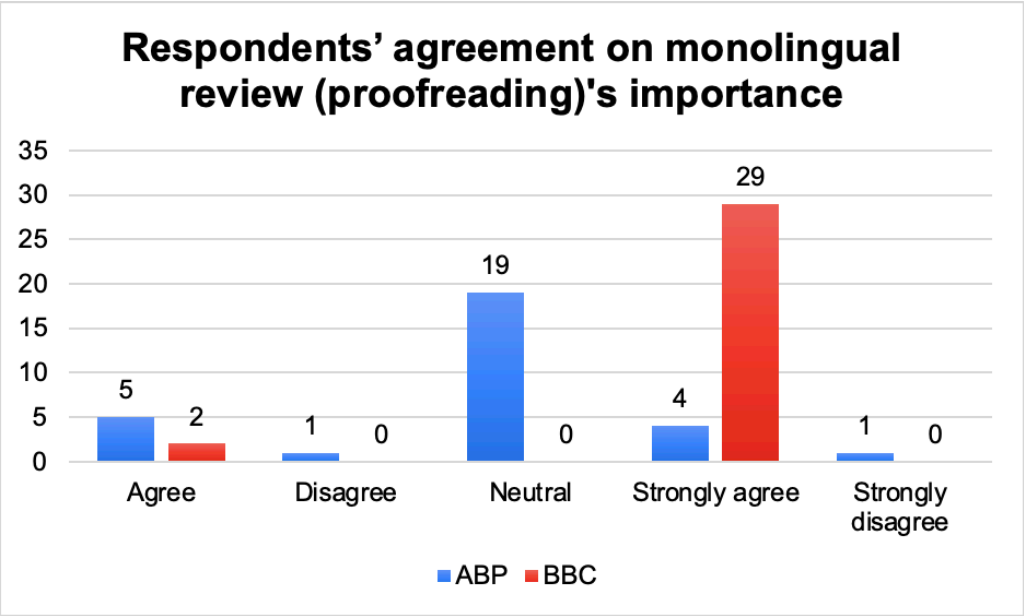


As a step right after human translation, bilingual review is crucial. It compares the two versions of a document; one in the SL and another in the TL. Here, 3 BBC respondents replied with "strong agreement" and 28 said they are in "agreement" with the statement affirming the importance of the bilingual review in the translation process. Comparatively, only 4 ABP journalists are in agreement, 13 have a neutral stance on the matter and 11 strongly agree.

- **Monolingual review (proofreading)**

The graph below summarizes respondents' disagreement or agreement level of the importance they give to proofreading. Choices are divided between "Agree", "Disagree", "Neutral stance", "Strongly agree", and "Strongly disagree".

Figure 29: Respondents' dis/agreement on the importance of monolingual review in the translation process

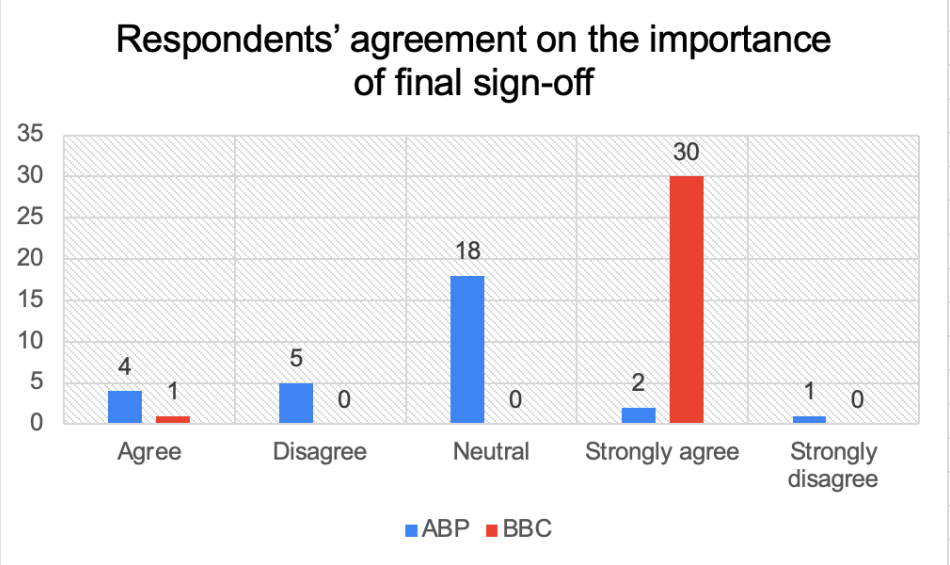


As its name suggests, monolingual review marks an important step in the translation process of re-evaluating the translation product in the target language. Here is where the reviewer goes beyond grammar and looks at the language flow, naturalness of language used, logic of ideas and more (Kattel, 2009). This activity is generally done by a target language expert and/or a person who is knowledgeable in the subject matter. As crucial as this step is in the translation process, 29 BBC respondents have "strongly agreed" on its importance, while 2 of their colleagues "agreed" on its importance. However, only 5 ABP respondents "agreed", 19 have a neutral stance, 4 "Strongly agreed", 1 "disagreed" and 1 "strongly disagreed" with the assertion whether it is an important step in the translation process.

- **Final sign-off before publication**

This graph (Figure 30) describes respondents' views on the importance of the final sign-off stage. The agreement level on the importance of this step was diversified from "Agree", "Disagree", "Neutral stance", "Strongly agree", and "Strongly disagree".

Figure 30: Respondents' dis/agreement on the importance of final sign-off in the translation process

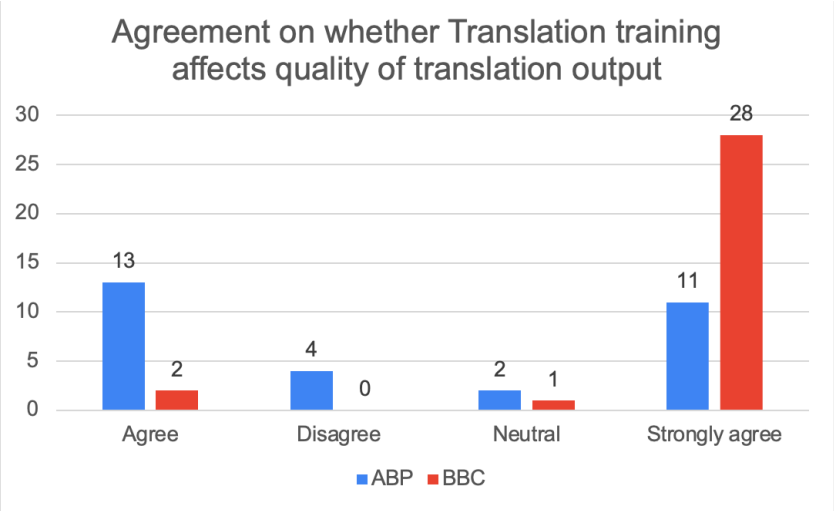


30 out of 31 respondents from the BBC "strongly agreed" and 1 "agreed" that the final sign-off is an important step in the translation process. Out of 30, only 1 respondent from ABP "strongly agreed" while 4 "agreed" with the importance of final sign-off.

IV.2.2.3. Respondents' agreement on whether the following activities affect quality of translation in multilingual newsrooms per media outlet

- **Translation training**

Figure 31: Respondents' dis/agreement on whether translation training contributes to quality of translation output

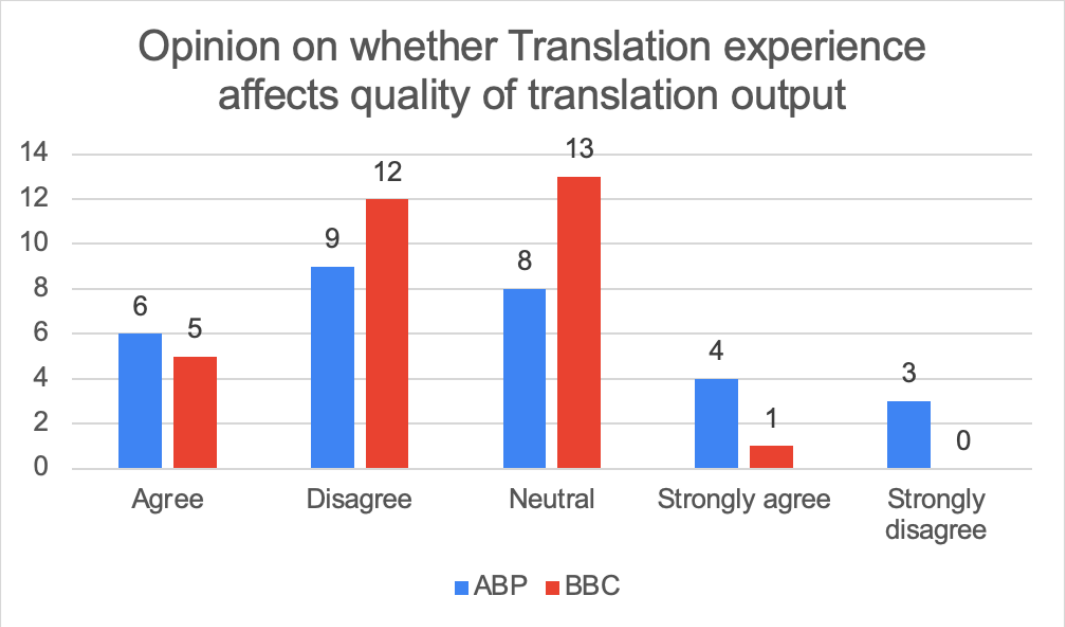


Out of 31 respondents from the BBC, 28 "strongly agreed" and 2 "agreed" that having a training in translation studies affects quality of translation in newsrooms. Only 1 from the BBC had a "neutral stance". From ABP, 11 out of 30 respondents "strongly agreed", 11 "agreed" that quality of translation can be affected by a training in translation studies. 2 respondents from "ABP" have a "neutral stance" on the matter.

- **Translation experience prior to joining a multilingual newsroom**

One of the most prominent questions is whether translation experience prior to joining a multilingual newsroom contributes to quality of translation output. Here the respondents' preferences range from "agree", "disagree", "neutral", "strongly agree", and "strongly disagree".

Figure 32: Respondents' dis/agreement on whether translation experience contributes to quality of translation output



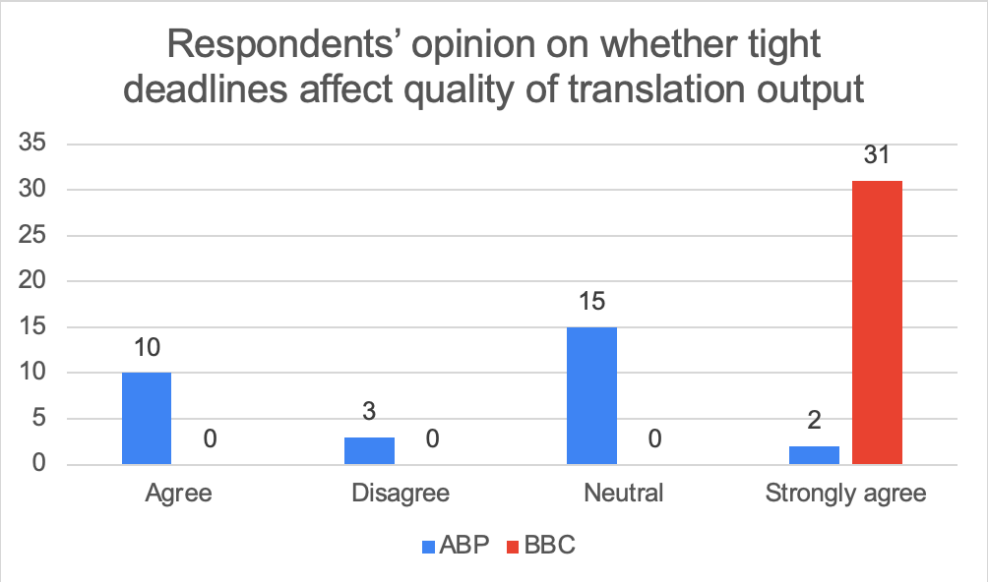
On the one hand, 5 out of 31 BBC multilingual journalists agree with the above assertion, 12 disagree, 13 have a neutral stance, 4 strongly agree, and none strongly disagree. On the other, 5 ABP multilingual journalists agree with the assertion, 12 disagree, 13 have a neutral stance, 1 strongly agree, and 3 strongly disagree.

- **Tight deadlines**

Newsrooms being one of the busiest professional structures, it is important to hear from professionals how they perceive its contribution to the overall quality of translational activities.

"Agreement", "disagreement", "neutral stance", as well as "strong agreement" are the choices of multilingual journalists at different levels both at the BBC and ABP.

Figure 33: Respondents' dis/agreement on whether tight deadlines contribute to quality of translation output



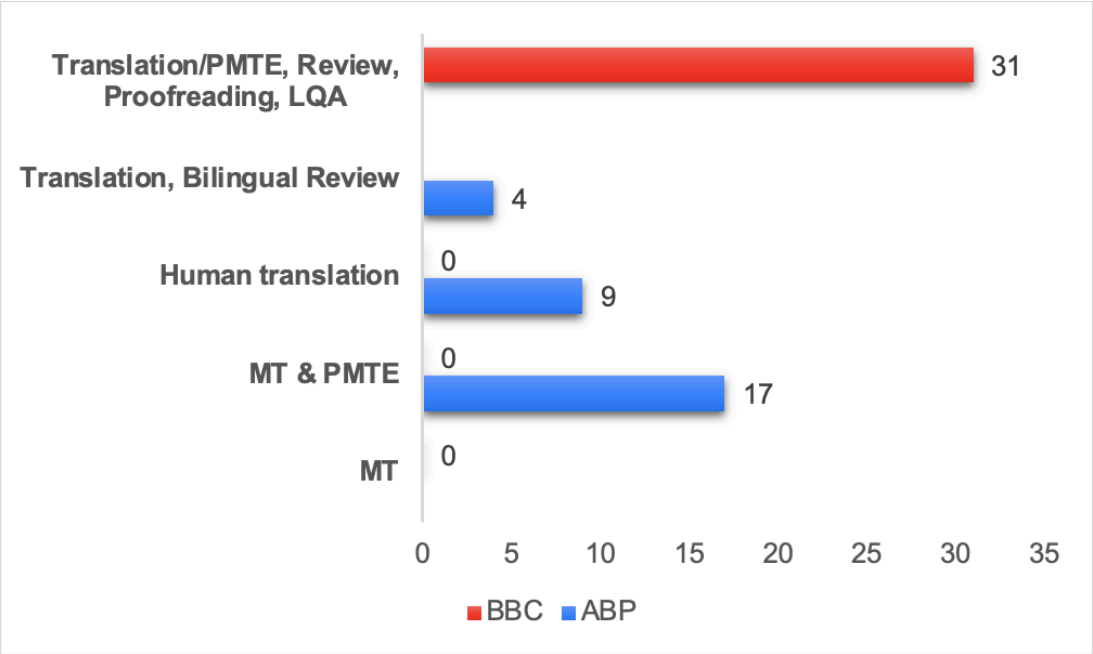
Data from this question show clearly that the BBC respondents give a particular importance to turnaround times in their news translation duties. 100% (31) of the BBC respondents "strongly agreed" that unreasonable deadlines can lead to poor-quality work. The sentiment is not the same when compared with that from ABP respondents. The highest number here have a "neutral stance" on the matter, while 10 "agreed", 3 "disagreed" and 2 "strongly agreed".

IV.2.2.4. Media outlet's policies and processes about translation

IV.2.2.4.1. Translation stages newsroom go through before publication of multilingual news items per media outlet

Whether in a Language Service Provider (LSP) or in a multilingual newsroom, there are systematic steps that are respected from start to end. It is important to know, however, that not everyone goes through them thoroughly. This study is interested in knowing if ever respecting the stages or not impacts the translation output. Choices include "Machine Translation", "Machine Translation and Post-Machine Translation Editing", "Human Translation", "Translation, Bilingual review", and "Translation/PMTE, Review, Proofreading, Language Quality Assessment".

Figure 34: Respondents' dis/agreement on whether their newsrooms go through the above stages in the translation process



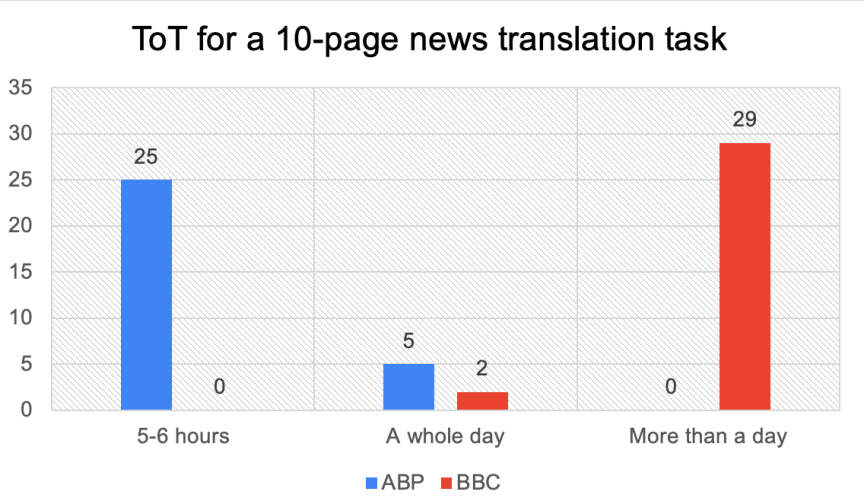
This question has a number of translation steps ranked from 1, then 2 up to the last step in the translation process. On one hand, none of the respondents singularly uses MT. 17 respondents from ABP indicated they do use MT but add PMTE. 9 only go through human translation and articles get published and 4 go through both human translation and bilingual review.

On the other hand, 31 out of 31 respondents from the BBC said to be going through translation or PMTE, bilingual review, monolingual revision or proofreading, and LQA. This shows the house's strict policy to going through all the necessary steps to deliver an almost error-free news translation.

IV.2.2.4.2. Turnaround (ToT) time offered to multilingual journalists for a 10-page news item translation

With timing issues in mind, it is important to also understand how much turnaround time is offered to multilingual journalists. For a 10-page news item, how much time do multilingual journalists at ABP and the BBC get considering their busy newsrooms? Choices range from "5 to 6 hours", "A whole day", and "more than a day".

Figure 35: Turnaround time given to respondents for a 10-page translation task

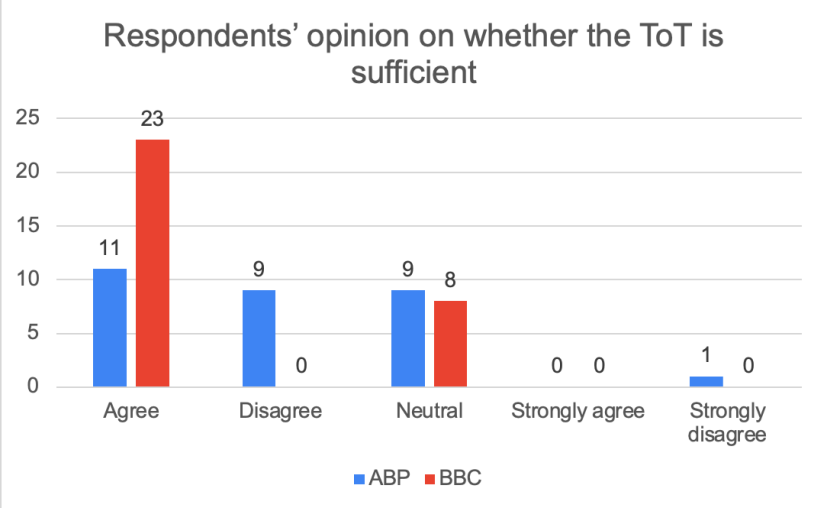


Out of 31 respondents from the BBC said they are given more than a day to translate a 10-page long news translation and 2 of their colleagues said they have a whole workday for a similar task. 25 of those from ABP, however, claimed they are given 5 to 6 hours while 5 of their work mates have a whole day for that translation task.

IV.2.2.4.3. Respondents' opinion on whether the allocated turnaround time is sufficient

Let us look at the time newsroom get for a 10-page news item translation (see Figure 35). Here we can ask ourselves if journalists are really satisfied or think they should get more time to better deliver. Categories are "Agree", "Disagree", "Neutral", "Strongly agree", and "Strongly disagree".

Figure 36: Respondent's opinion whether given Turnaround is enough

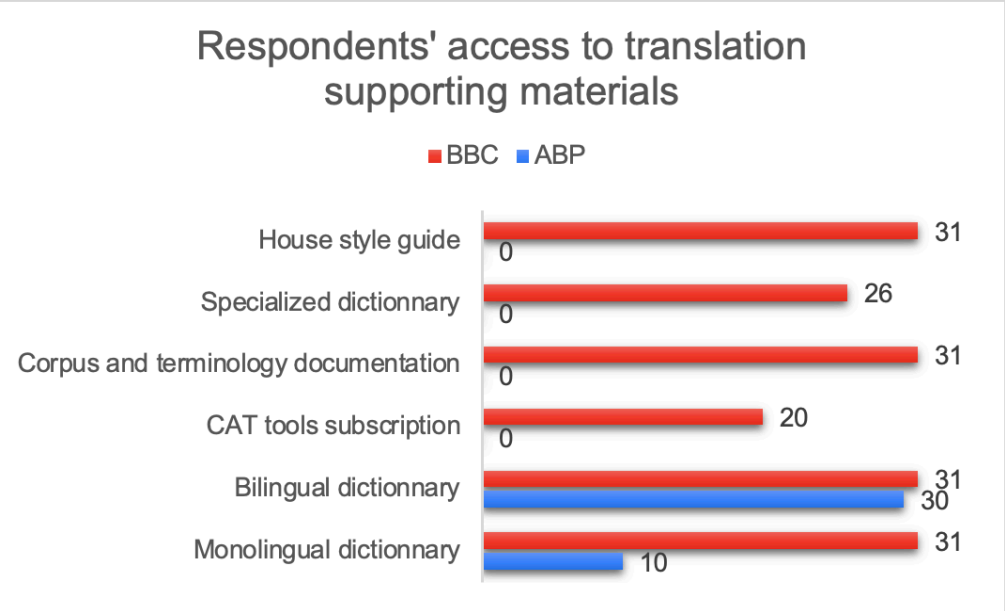


23 out of 31 respondents from the BBC agreed that their given ToT is enough while 8 of their colleagues have a neutral stance on the matter. From the ABP side, 11 "agreed", 9 "disagreed" and 9 have a "neutral stance" on the sufficiency of time allocated to their translation tasks. Comparing these data with the ones on the immediate previous graph, it is clear that at least 9 of the ABP respondents find the 5 to 6 hours timeline is not enough for a 10-page translation task. It is worth noting that only MT, human translation, human translation and bilingual review, and MT together with PMTE as shown in figure 32 are done by ABP respondents. However, there is no strict respect for monolingual revision, no final sign-off and no feedback dissemination at ABP.

IV.2.2.4.4. Availability of translation tools to support multilingual journalists

As previously indicated, translation is a demanding task and requires effort in different ways. One of the efforts required is using tools that ease the activity and lighten the burden on translators' shoulder. Tools like a "monolingual dictionary", "a bilingual dictionary", "CAT tools subscription", "a corpus and a terminology documentation", "a specialized dictionary", and "House style guide" are built to aid translators in their everyday task. This study sought to understand how they are used by the BBC and ABP journalists.

Figure 37: Availability of translation supporting materials



The data obtained above from these different broad categories, mainly respondents' background, multilingual journalists' understanding of translation tasks, and media outlet's policies and processes about translation give a clearer picture of what happens within newsrooms. They helped the researcher better understand the way translation operations are conducted, the tools multilingual journalists use, the rules they abide to, who is involved in the whole process and many more key elements. With these, though it is not the intention of this study, it is even possible to analyze mistakes and attempt to find plausible causes and suggest what should have been done to improve. Confronting these data with those gathered through the corpora analysis was even more informative as the researcher could connect the dots without fear of misinterpreting data from either research tool.

CHAPTER V. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The chapter serves as a critical section where the researcher analyzes, interprets, and evaluates the results of the study. It connects the research findings to the objectives, hypotheses, or research questions initially outlined, and situates them within the broader context of existing literature. By employing a mixed-method approach, the study investigates the implications of multilingual news production. The findings provided insights into the linguistic, cultural, and operational challenges faced by multilingual journalists and editors, with particular focus on ABP and the BBC. The conclusions aim to highlight the implications of translation decisions on newsroom workflows, media ethics, and multilingual audience engagement, offering actionable recommendations for improving bilingual reporting practices.

V.1. Discussion of the findings

As indicated in the previous chapter, this research used, on the one hand, a corpus analysis of a number of texts that were translated by a local and an international media outlet, ABP and the BBC, respectively. On the other, a questionnaire was designed to hear, firsthand, directly from multilingual journalists, who are at the same time, the ones who translate or edit or approve the multilingual news articles from their respective outlets. It is important to note that results obtained from the parallel corpora analysis complemented the ones obtained from the questionnaire. Confronting the two sets of data before concluding gave an opportunity to get an even clearer and more reliable picture of the translation implications in multilingual newsrooms, both locally and internationally.

V.1.1. Discussion of the corpora (articles translated by ABP and the BBC)

The previous chapter documented interesting facts about translation of news items both from Burundi-based outlet ABP and UK-based international media organization, the BBC. Without coming back to what has already been mentioned during the corpus analysis, this section will discuss key components of the analysis and its results. At the end, conclusions will also be drawn in a comparative approach as the researcher tries to link quality of translated texts to best practices in news translation.

The selected texts were all analyzed using Nababan et al.'s (2012, p. 50) model, which works as an effective tool to measure translation’s accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Apart from those three features, content validity (content & face validity) is also examined as shown in Machali’s (2000, p. 115) evaluation model on content and face validity. It is important to note

that for a better comparison of texts from ABP and BBC, the same rating criteria were used; numeric values such as 1 for inaccurate, 2 for less accurate, and 3 for accurate on the accuracy part of quality assessment. Same metrics were used for acceptability (1 for not acceptable, 2 less acceptable, and 3 for acceptable) and readability (1 for low readability, 2 for moderate readability, and 3 for high readability). The face validity was measured with category and score metrics as follows: Bad translation assigned a score between 20 to 45 (E), moderate translation with a 46 to 60 band (D), good translation between 61 to 75 (C), very good translation between 76 to 85 (B), and finally Almost Perfect Translation with 86 to 90 score (A).

Each criteria set has notable description elements that are easily traceable in the translated texts for a fairer decision on the rating to assign. Some of the elements leading to rating decisions are; quantity of literal translation in a text and the impact it has on the understanding of TL text, distortion of meaning, grammar errors, standard/non-standard/general terminology. There are also spelling mistakes, ease to understand a translated text without having to re-read a paragraph multiple times, fair use of technical language, naturalness in the target language, upholding target language rules, accurate transfer of key terms to target language, localization of translation, and many more. These are elements very easy to spot in each and every text evaluated, which also made the decision that led to the assigning of scores straightforward during the corpus analysis stage.

V.1.1.1. Input from the BBC analyzed texts

As shown in Table 6, the use of the word “Prezida” should be further discussed. Kirundi syntax suggests that two consonants do not go together without a vowel between them unless it is in specific cases of phonotactic constraints (imperékeranya) that go together, as in “mběga”. “President” should be translated as “Umukuru w’igihugu”, in the event where the translator prefers the borrowed term for economic reasons, “Perezida” is more acceptable in Kirundi. Also “Liberia” should read as “Riberiya” for the letter “l” is nonexistent in Kirundi alphabet and two vowels “i+a” should not go together without a consonant separating them. It is worth noting that in some old documentation, the use of “l” was accepted, and therefore the more conservative view would agree on “Liberiya” instead.

On the language naturalness, the translator used “akanama kajejwe amatora” for “electoral commission” instead of “umugwi ujejwe amatora”. For a typical Burundian whose Kirundi knowledge has another meaning associated to “inama” for “meeting” and then its dimunitive form “akanama” for “small or short meeting”, confusion would arise. Here, “akanama” is more of a Kinyarwanda word than Kirundi.

Table 7 shows the use of “Africa”, “Australia”, “Tanziania” in the TL. However, Kirundi language naturalness requires users to agree on some rules such us no use of two subsequent vowels or consonants in a word, unless it is in specific cases of phonotactic constraints that are set to go together. “Afrika” broke that rule as it should be “Afirika”. For other words “Australia” and “Tanzania”, “Ositarariya” and “Tanzaniya” are more acceptable. It should, however, be noted that some translators prefer some names of places in their original languages, even if their equivalents are widely used in the target language. I think it is the case here.

On the grammatical front, the phrase “The only challenge that exists is how they can show this talent ...” was translated into “Ikibazo kihari gusa n'ingene bashobora ...”. The more grammatically valid rendition would have been “Ikibazo gihari gusa ni ingene bashobora ...”.

According to the Consonant Voice Dissimilation, also known as the Dahl’s Law, if the first consonant of the noun is voiceless (weak), for example “k” in “ikīza”, then the first consonant of the prefix (pronoun) attached to the main verb will be voiced (strong), “g” in “ikiza gikoméye” (Paul & Nibagwire, 2007). Similarly, in case the first consonant of the noun is voiced (strong), for example “g” in “igikorwá”, then the first consonant of the pronoun attached to the main verb will be voiceless (weak), such as “k” in “igikorwá kigayítse” (Meeussen, 1959).

Table 8 uncovers the use in Kirundi of “Afrika”, “Uganda” and “Somalia”. This text scored highest in all the four categories; accuracy, acceptability, readability, and content and face validity while the first two missed one or two points to get this general best rating. However, it has the same issue of names of countries or places left in the source language (English) style, which shows it’s more of a BBC house style guide. Example: ‘Somalia’ instead of “Somariya” and “Uganda” instead of “Ubugande”. This is, in no way, a place to just judge “good” versus “bad” renditions, but a place to scientifically discuss emerging translation realities without favoring one idea and deter another. It therefore paves a way to acknowledge the existence of

a liberal school of thoughts in translation (As opposed to the conservative). Disciples of this trend are soft to certain TL rules such as style and syntax of originally foreign terms introduced in a language by means of borrowing and then get adopted and localized as part of their new language.

From the analysis, the first translated text *(Liberia election results: President George Weah calls Joseph Boakai to congratulate him)* was rated "accurate", "less acceptable", "with high readability", and "very good" at the face validity level. The second translation (*Nestory Irankunda: Burundi hope to woo Bayern Munich-bound wonderkid*) was rated "accurate", "acceptable", "with high readability", and "very good". The third text (*Ugandan army officers sacked for cowardice in attack on Somalia's Bulo Marer Atmis base*) was also rated "accurate", "acceptable", "with high readability", and "very good". While the three texts didn't get the best scores, it is important to mention they were, in most cases, close to the best ratings in different matrices. There is a number of key elements that caused the texts to miss the best ratings, and they will also help us understand why they are almost in each and every translated item at the BBC, which proves they are not mere fumbling and isolated cases obtained due to individual choices of translators.

Using "Prezida" instead of "umukuru w'igihugu" violates Kirundi language rule that suggests "p" and "r" should not go together without a vowel between them. Also, "Prezida", used as a borrowed word from a foreign language, has to respect the rules of the borrowing language. Here, "Perezida" is more correct in case, if ever any decision to use a borrowed word over the one in Kirundi is preferred for some reason.

The use of foreign names of places and countries is also generally observed in all translations. For example, "Liberia", "Australia", "Tanzania", "Africa", "Uganda", "Somalia" ... proves to be a deliberate choice, not a random mistake by one individual multilingual journalist. This consistent use of certain same words in different languages where they should be translated is, in many cases, due to the strict adherence to a house style guide used by media outlets to harmonize key elements of their contents across languages.

Another point to raise is the use of "akanama kajejwe amatora" instead of "umugwi ujejwe amatora" for the "electoral commission". In Kirundi, "akanama" is generally understood as a diminutive "inama", which is "a meeting", not "a commission" as it is in the SL text.

This is an interesting reflection point as it perfectly shows how BBC Gahuzamiryango multilingual journalists and editors, originally from Kirundi and Kinyarwanda, may use some words in Kirundi and Kinyarwanda interchangeably. While the impact is felt by a Burundian speaker who knows little or nothing at all in Kinyarwanda, context around the phrase help understand what is being talked about.

Finally on the BBC articles, only one mistranslation case was recorded. “20 years” was wrongly translated as “imyaka 20.000”. Here, there is no other explanation than a translation mistake that may have been overlooked in the translation process. All these points bring us to the conclusion that the BBC translated articles were fairly well done despite the few raised quality concerns. The message is there, the TL naturalness is also there with limited grammatical errors, spelling mistakes. There’s little effort required to understand the translation at the first reading session and technical terms are accurately used throughout the articles. From the accuracy, acceptability, readability, and face validity standpoints, the translations are correctly carried out and communication in target language was not affected.

V.1.1.2. Input from the ABP analyzed texts

Table 9 shows that the target text has a number of flaws as indicated by our quality assurance matrices.

- On accuracy, there is distortion of meaning. The phrase “... to favor the good in their actions...” is a representation of that reality. While reading the text, a reader may get confused.
- Acceptability is also lacking. Naturalness is not full there, especially when a native speaker of English reads through the text, which makes it sound mechanic.
- Readability was also not rated highest. Readers need to read some sentences more than once to get the meaning.

  Example: The provincial administration and a native of Makamba living in the PRC by the name of Boniface Habonayo each provided 50 bags of cement. It should be ‘People’s Republic of China’ first.

- Content and face validity: Some parts are introduced in the text without a clear connection to the previous, indicated in use of announced/not defined acronyms.

Example: Introduction of 'PRC', an abbreviation that has no prior context in the text without specifying what it means.

Table 10 shows the translation has issues that require a particular attention from the headline.

- Accuracy: This text accurately carries most of the words meaning. However, there are instances where meaning is distorted or becomes difficult to capture with little effort.

  For example, the use of "...to take issues related to education into their own hands..." is not idiomatic enough. It is so much literal that it fails to accurately and capture the meaning in the TL naturalness. One of the suggested translations is "...to get more involved in education-related matters..."

- While the translation carries the meaning, it feels less natural and expresses ideas in more words than it should.

  A case in point is the use of "expressed her thanks to", which could be "thanked" and at the same time the one word expresses the same meaning as that of four words. Less economic "expressed her gratitude" would prove to be more idiomatic.

  Also, the idea of "did not fail to raise", in five words could have been expressed in one word "raised" and carry the same meaning in the TL text.

- On readability, some parts are only understood after the second reading.

- The content and face validity part has got issues as well. There's a glaring grammatical error in a very sensitive part of the translation – headline. "The ANAKA association has provide" goes against basic grammatical rules that would make the conjugated verb "provided", and that being in the headline where everyone sees at the first glance makes it even a more serious mistake.

Based on Table 11 scores, the text scored much better than the first two selected translations from ABP. The evaluation matrices show it is "accurate", "acceptable", with "high readability", and a "very good translation".

The first article translated by ABP (*La paroisse Saint Pierre Claver de Makamba reçoit une aide variée de la part du secrétaire général du parti CNDD-FDD*) was rated "less accurate", "not acceptable", "with moderate readability", and "good translation". Similarly, the second translation analyzed (*L'association ANAKA octroie des bancs pupitres à l'Ecole fondamentale*

Mirango 1 de la mairie de Bujumbura), "less accurate", "not acceptable", "with moderate readability", and "good translation". The third translated article (*Le président Ndayishimiye a souhaité une bonne fête de Noël à tous les Burundais*) was rated "accurate", "acceptable", "with high readability", and "very good translation".

Unlike the first set of articles from the BBC, these have a comparatively higher number of critiqued elements on all the 4 matrices; accuracy, acceptability, readability, and face validity. Phrases such as "... to favor the good in their actions...", "heads of provincial services", "... requested from them a prayer towards himself ...", etc. do not read naturally well for a native speaker of English. They both require much effort to think and decipher the intended meaning, which is not ideal for an audience solely relying on translation to understand what is being talked about. The unannounced use of an acronym "PRC" without any previous mention of what it stands for is likely going to confuse target language readers. A better approach would be to first explain what it stands for in full, or use it as an acronym for subsequent mentions of the same term.

Statements like "to take issues related to education into their own hands" give an impression of a lot of words used to express a very precise and short idea, which claims that language idiomaticity is not enough. Instead of "expressed her thanks to", "thanked" would carry the same meaning. If not for economy thought behind the choice of words, "expressed her gratitude" would sound even more idiomatic for a native speaker of English.

There are also glaring grammatical mistakes in the three texts. For instance, the one in the headline of the 2nd article "The ANAKA association has provide the Mirango I basic school with school benches". This is a serious language mistake that is amplified by the place where it was committed. Using "provide" instead of "provided" where a past perfect of the verb "to provide" is a big grammar mistake. When audience read a news article, they start from the title and when this has glaring grammar errors, it raises questions on the whole content's syntactic correctness. Such glaring mistakes can give a first sight bad impression about what is going to follow in an article and decreases interest into reading the article any further.

V.1.2. Discussion of the findings from the questionnaire

As indicated in the previous chapter, respondents' responses to 15 questionnaire items addressed a considerable number of questions. It is worth mentioning that some of the inputs from the questionnaire are consistent with some conclusions formulated after corpus analysis.

V.1.2.1. Multilingual journalists' working languages

Table 12 on the ABP's multilingual journalists' language combinations exposes an interesting factor to consider. Most of the subjects carry their translation duties from and into the same languages. For example, a native speaker of Kirundi, who also happens to speak French, Swahili, and English translate from French, Swahili, and English. This, according to Stewart (1999) raises a technical concern. However, when it comes to target language, a red flag is spotted; translating into French, Swahili, and English, which are considered as foreign languages. In this case, general translation rules require the translator to translate from any languages they are fully fluent in into their native language: Kirundi. One's native language or any other language, for which they hold a native language-like command, is the only language where they easily or with less effort, have access to the idiomaticity, the naturalness, and other unique complexities a language can have.

Unlike for the ABP multilingual journalists, the respondents from the BBC respect, to some extent, the previously mentioned rule that people should only translate into their native languages, unless indicated by an exceptionally good command of another language. From Table 13, it is clear that Hausa native speakers translate from English into Hausa. Those who have Amharic as their mother tongue do translate into Amharic. However, it is obvious that for Kirundi and Kinyarwanda native speakers, they do translate into one of the two, no matter which one they have as their native language. While the two languages are highly intelligible, this practice does not go without consequences. The analyzed parallel corpus bares this witness as a few instances were indicated where a Kinyarwanda word was used instead of its Kirundi existing and easily accessible equivalent. Case in point, the use of "akanama kajejwe amatora" instead "umugwi ujejwe amatora".

V.1.2.2. Importance of translation steps as seen in the lenses of multilingual journalists

Figure 27 provides crucial information on journalists' perception of the translation as a step's importance in multilingual newsrooms. Generally, translation is agreed up on as an important step in the translation process by both ABP and BBC journalists and editors. However, Figure 28 brought out differences in how journalists from the two media outlets value the stage of bilingual review. Mostly, ABP journalists have a neutral stance and less agree on the stage's importance in the whole translation process. On the other hand, BBC journalists, in their majority, insist on the importance of bilingual review. This information is valuable to predict

whether one media outlet may get a better translation review than another due to the importance given to the bilingual review to make translation accurate.

Figure 29, which shows multilingual journalists' perception of the importance of monolingual review, is also revealing. Most of the BBC multilingual journalists strongly agree on its importance while those few from ABP even agree. This suggests those from the BBC are more likely to use monolingual review as a crucial step in their news translation flow.

Figure 30 also exposes some important reality on the stages of translation used by both the BBC and ABP. While the "Final sign-off before publication" is a greatly respected step at the BBC, the majority of ABP multilingual journalists do not even acknowledge its contribution to the whole translation process. The final sign-off step is where a news editor / a chief copy editor / a senior editor / an editor-in-chief gives a publication go ahead. In the news translation case, the approving editor looks at the translated, revised, and reviewed article for final check and LQA before publication. Here is where any language issues that escaped the attention of the previous editors are spotted and solved before the copy is considered clean and free of errors, factual and linguistically sound. If there's final feedback that needs to be changed, here is the opportunity bound for the translating journalist directly or through one of the editors who have gone through the article after the very first step in the translation process. This has an interesting implication as it tells which newsroom goes through which translation stage and potential consequences such as errors that are let through in translated news items.

Figure 31 seeks to understand journalists' dis/agreement on whether translation training affects quality of translation output. The responses are a bit consistent with elements of Figure 22 that showed more BBC respondents than ABP's have translation training, not necessarily academic degrees but also professional training and short-time certificates in the domain. Here, it is clear that after joining a newsroom, one can agree to pursue further training at work or from elsewhere but with an intention to use the skills at work only when they really value those specific skills.

Figure 32 on journalists' translation experience prior to joining a multilingual newsroom shows that generally, more respondents from both outlets "disagreed" or "have a neutral stance" on whether having translation experience prior to joining a multilingual newsroom affects quality. The interpretation here from the data is that professional experience can be earned while one

is already in the newsroom through in-house mentorship and external side-training that even leads to certification.

On the availability of supporting materials, Figure 37 shows, there is a big disparity on what is available at one newsroom compared to the other. From a monolingual dictionary, bilingual dictionary, a corpus, a terminology base, to a house style guide, data show ABP journalists generally do not have access to these tools.

This is a groundbreaking information on available tools to support accuracy and precision of translation of news items. Each of the cited tools has its unique contribution to a well-done translation. There is no secret in this, availability of such tools can make a difference whether in quality or time needed to complete a certain task. Absence of such tools, unfortunately, can make workflow difficult and less efficient in different ways. There is a reason some institutions may resort to investing their resources to not only have those tools, but also train their staff members on how to use and integrate them into their systems.

Here are notable contributions of these translation supporting materials:

First of all, those who have access to CAT tools, for example, benefit from a repository of key terms used from previous translation projects in active translation memories (TMs), an easier side-by-side bilingual review and LQA, and many more.

Secondly, MT is not in any case the best option when it is not well managed. PMTE was proved to be a necessary step in translation processes whenever MT is used. This is because PMTE helps, with human intervention, understand nuances, cultures, tone, contexts that a computer cannot (Zaretskaya, 2017).

Third, access to house designed corpora and style guides help multilingual journalists make right terminology decisions and easily carry out their research as they have somewhere such resources not only tested, but also approved by their newsrooms. Precision, desired quality, and editorial line are adhered to with easy-to-find references.

Lastly, access to specialized dictionaries paves a path to a specific domain’s specific and precise language. For a translation of a document in Artificial Intelligence (AI) to read natural and with an industry-precise jargon, a translator needs to have an extensive mastery of the domain or have enough information of the language used in the domain or simply be an AI expert.

V.2. Conclusions and implications

V.2.1 Conclusions

It is not wrong to attribute, at least partly, poor translation performance to unreasonable deadlines. News translation, being a specialized translation field due to the domain in which the information is classified, requires enough time for attention and details to context and language aspects matter. Some information pieces may be in technical fields such as nuclear biology, seafood science, plant medicine, etc., which call for a special treatment of content to efficiently communicate the message with accuracy and precision in the TL. When multilingual journalists are rushing to meet tight deadlines or have multiple projects to handle at the same time, they may be tempted to resort to MT or simply ignore some of the steps that should lead to a better translation product. This was raised as one of the major concerns in the media translation space.

"The clock's tyranny" on broadcast news as some would put it is even a more challenging phenomenon for a translator in the media house (Esperanca & Bassnett, 2008). Citing Cronin (2003), the authors express a valid concern: "The author's personal experience suggests that the issue of time is particularly pertinent for translators working with 24-hour news channels."

Newsrooms' policies and processes have a big share in success or failure of news translation. If there are steps to follow, individual multilingual journalists cannot, alone, enforce this and ensure everything runs smoothly. Their job should be limited to technically execute translation tasks while newsroom leaders oversee the processes and flows of work. Quality should not be expected while tested and approved processes and policies are not followed to the letter. Some of these steps for example have proved to be an effective law enforcement officer that makes sure no one of the 'translation' laws is broken.

Materials such as dictionaries (monolingual, bilingual, specialized) and CAT tools play an important role in accurate and precise news translation. Their contribution makes the effort worthwhile by handling newsroom translation in a cost-benefit and time-efficient way, which makes any return on investment (ROI) calculation largely positive. One mistranslation can cost a newsroom decades of trust and reputation that are hard-earned today as information – true or false, correctly or incorrectly presented – is abundantly available for an audience, anywhere even from the comfort of their home. Therefore, any investment on this by news outlets would not be wasted.

Throughout data analysis, it became obvious that training makes a difference. Whether prior to joining the multilingual newsroom or after that as continuous learning while at work. To be better prepared for the job of translation in the media, training – formal or informal – is an opportunity to get out of the comfort zone and get the new industry skills development relevant to today's market. It doesn't have to be years-long, but training for specific purposes can take the shortest time possible and be time-flexible as it is tailored specifically for professionals known to have other work commitments.

Getting honest feedback from multilingual editors who worked on subsequent steps in the translation process is valuable. From the person in charge of bilingual review, the one doing monolingual revision, and the one doing final sign-off and LQA, any inputs given to the first translator is very important. When potential language mistakes, formatting problems, and style issues are clearly communicated, they are avoided in the next translation tasks. This approach is one of the ways continuing learning takes place and if possible, evaluation on the same aspects in the next assignments is envisioned.

One of the determining factors in the translation industry in general and particularly media translation is adherence to efficiency-proven processes. Target languages should not be determined by multilingual journalist' personal choice, but their own native language as expressed by Newmark (1981, p. 180), whose radical stance reads as follows, "foreign teacher and students are unsuitable on a translation course".

According to the "UN's Records of the General Conference, 19th session, Nairobi, 26 October to 30 November 1976, v. 1: Resolutions" on the protection and status of translators, one may be fluent in multiple languages, but general rules do not approve the same languages to be target languages. TL can be determined by two factors: mother tongue and language in which one has close to native-like fluency. The latter category is exceptional as not so many individuals have that level of language command even when they can speak multiple languages. The reason for this is translation goes beyond the capacity of speaking and understanding one language or another, proof being that not all good bilingual or multilingual speakers are good translators.

V.2.2. Implications

When the quality over quantity approach is used in this case, a real impact can be observed both on quality of work and welfare of multilingual journalists working on translation of news items. Even when knowledge and skills are there, translators remain human beings whose capacity has realistic limits. Also, the work they are supposed to do is not easy and may sometimes go beyond mere translation and embrace related tasks such as localization, globalization, or transcreation to fit the audience language and cultural expectations.

Media organizations should give space to those translational activities to save themselves from public disapproval of their translation products, which would be a failure to the essence of journalism where facts and truth are central to the media exercise itself. Media outlets have to ask and answer, with support of translation experts, hard questions such as the following: How many people have to go through a translated news item from assigning to signing off? Which tools allowed for newsroom use? How much time does a multilingual journalist need to translate a certain quantity of content? What are multilingual journalists' source and target languages? Honest answers to these can make a difference and lead to informed newsroom decision-making on translation policies and processes.

Multilingual journalists should, even in the absence of a clear newsroom leadership initiative, suggest and defend that right policies be put in place. Refusing certain timelines would not be attacking the root but fruits to the problem. They should rather stand for policies that makes a way for best practices to make their work not just easier, but also impactful. Multilingual journalists' capacity to convince their newsroom to put in place good policies is synonymous to a right understanding of their work to correctly build a bridge for audiences who do not speak mainstream languages to also access prime information. These are not just journalists; they are newsroom language unsung heroes.

While the translation supporting tools can be put at the disposal of multilingual journalists, the latter have a share of the responsibility to make news translation a success. Some of these tools require some level of training on how they are used – not to do the users' job, but to help them be efficient in their tasks. Learning how these tools work is a worthwhile investment multilingual journalists can intentionally make. Some are easy to learn, some are not, but significantly contribute to one's line of translation work. Although newsrooms are busy and journalists barely find time to accomplish side tasks, multilingual journalists should make a

real effort to bring this additional know-how-to-do home. It should actually be made one of the priorities and news outlets should facilitate this upskill endeavor for their staff members involved in translation.

While academic training in translation studies should not be a requirement to join, every journalist involved in translation projects should be given a chance to thrive by learning and coaching in or out of their multilingual newsroom. It is also in the interest of media outlets to have skilled talents who do their job professionally and correctly. It can be costly to facilitate their learning, but it is worth the price. The best investment newsrooms can make is to upskill their staff so that no matter what language their audience speak, information is accessible to them and in real time. This is best done by a team of trained multilingual journalists who can professionally handle this very demanding task to the best of their ability.

It is a good start if multilingual journalists have a background in translation before joining a news outlet. However, if they do not, there is still a chance to learn and get the skills needed for a great performance. No matter one's previous background, the fact that they were chosen to do translation in the newsroom should be a great motivation to train on how best the job is done. They should organize themselves and sacrifice a few hours weekly for learning translation while practicing is easier than doing it otherwise. Getting a degree or certificate while in a full-time job may be difficult, but the sacrifice is worthwhile. Multilingual journalists should request the newsroom's support on this with a clear ROI plan especially that their skills are in demand and probably a priority at their workplace.

Newsroom leadership should design a way to give honest feedback on each and every translation. Apart from that, editorial and style guide meetings should have translation feedback on their priority list. Feedback is not a personal attack on who did wrong, but constructive way to improve what was not done right or appreciate what was. Therefore, it should be part of the news organization's culture to inspire a good reputation and public trust, not just on the news published, but also on the translation assignments completed. Multilingual newsrooms should create a feedback-friendly environment for everyone to feel safe and supported even when targeted in the feedback sessions.

Multilingual journalists should be positive about feedback on their work and take it as an opportunity to grow and become better. Even when it is not provided for some reason, they should be the ones to demand it from their editors and show them how important it is for both

the individuals doing translation and for the newsrooms. Journalist's personal plan for professional development should start from positively receiving feedback from editors.

As a multilingual journalist, it is important to seek feedback, work on it, come back on it, ask seniors and peers what they think about one's improvement after a certain period of time. Also, multilingual journalists should take it positively, not a personal attack or negative criticism from whoever kind enough to give feedback on their work.

Also, no one can ever overemphasize the importance of respecting one's native language and level of language fluency while determining the language combinations. As explained earlier, the native language should be the translator's TL unless otherwise indicated, for example, when the translator's fluency in the TL is very close to that of native language speakers. SL is not as demanding as the level of fluency needed to be able to efficiently translate is lesser than that of the language one translates into. It is important to abide into these rules as they may affect, in a way or another, the overall quality of a translation product and credibility of the translator, generally and the multilingual journalist, particularly.

Limitations of the study

First, this research has a numeric limitation on the population size. Though there are many media professionals, not everyone in the domain is so invested in multilingual processes, which limits who can be of a help to discuss the topic at hand. This limited the target population available in the data collection stage.

Second, many areas of the translation domain have a ton of research papers and theses, which practically testify the interest of academics in the field. However, as observed all along this research, a little attention is given to media translation, as indicated by Esperanca and Bassnett (2008), which makes related literature more generic or barely accessible. Even for those who have worked in the domain, it is evident that they borrow theoretical frameworks, models, and tools available in the broader translation field, not specific to media translation. Researchers such as Ariyanti (2019), Di Giovanni (2008), Ling et al. (2019), and many more who touched on translation in the area of media rely a lot on materials and reference works in the generic translation and/or interpreting domain.

Third, time constraints affected the research process. This study used corpus data and questionnaire data to investigate multilingual news translation. Applying additional data

collection instruments on the same topic would have provided more insights in understanding aspects of the topic though this would also mean more time and financial means allocated to the study.

Finally, the newsroom clock's tyranny retarded in some way the data from respondents. Although they were informed on tentative initial deadlines to respond to the questionnaire, it was not quite easy. The researcher was informed about the time constraint in the multilingual newsrooms that ended up extending the response timeline. Fortunately, both parties agreed on a more reasonable and realistic deadline for the respondents to send in their responses and the researcher resorted to clearing first the corpus part whose data were available from the very beginning. This tactic helped enormously as data from the questionnaire arrived in due time and analysis continued without long interruption.

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APPENDICES

A. Respondents' language combinations

- **ABP multilingual journalists' language combinations**

Respondents' native, source, and target languages by media outlet

Respondents' native, source, and taget languages		
Native language	**Source language**	**Target language**
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	French	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	French	English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French	English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	English, French
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, Swahili	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, Swahili	Kirundi, French, Swahili
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, Swahili	Kirundi, French, Swahili
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, Swahili	Kirundi, French, Swahili
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, Swahili	Kirundi, French, Swahili
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, French, English
Kirundi	French, English	French, English
Kirundi	French, English	French, English
Kirundi	French, English	Kirundi, French, English

- **BBC multilingual journalists' native language and language combinations**

Respondents' native language and language combinations by media outlet

Respondents' native, source, and taget languages		
Native language	**Source language**	**Target language**
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, Kinyarwanda
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	Kirundi, Kinyarwanda
Hausa	English	Hausa
Swahili	English	Swahili
Amharic	English	Amharic
Kinyarwanda	Kinyarwanda, French, English	Kirundi, Kinyarwanda
Kinyarwanda	Kinyarwanda, French, English	Kirundi, Kinyarwanda
Kinyarwanda	Kinyarwanda, French, English	Kirundi, Kinyarwanda
Kirundi	Kirundi, French, English	French, English
Hausa	English	Hausa
Amharic	English	Amharic
Amharic	English	Amharic
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Hausa	English	Hausa
Swahili	French, English	Swahili
French	English	French
Swahili	French, English	Swahili
French	English	French
French	English	French
French	English	French
Swahili	French, English	Swahili
Swahili	English	Swahili
Kinyarwanda	French, English	Kirundi, Kinyarwanda
Hausa	English	Hausa
Amharic	English	Amharic

B. Parallel corpora from the 2 media outlets: BBC and ABP

Three news items from the BBC

Text translated by the BBC (English Link: https://archive.ph/Y1Xg6 Vs Kirundi Link: https://archive.ph/9bgeV).

English: Liberia election results: President George Weah calls Joseph Boakai to congratulate him

Kirundi: *Amatora muri Liberia: Prezida George Weah yahamagaye Joseph Boakai amukeza*

Source text in English	Target text in Kirundi
Liberia election results: President George Weah calls Joseph Boakai to congratulate him	**Amatora muri Liberia: Prezida George Weah yahamagaye Joseph Boakai amukeza**
Liberian President George Weah has called his challenger in the presidential race, Joseph Boakai, to congratulate him on his victory.	Prezida wa Liberia George Weah yahamagaye uwo bari bahanganye mu matora y'umukuru w'igihugu, Joseph Boakai, amukeza ku ntsinzi yaronse.
In an address to the nation he said "the Liberian people have spoken and we have heard their voice". The opposition candidate holds an unassailable lead of 28,000 votes with nearly all ballots counted. A former football star, President Weah has been in power since 2018. He will step down in January.	Mw'ijambo yashikirije abanyagihugu, yagize ati: "Abanyagihugu ba Liberia bavuze kandi twumvise ijwi ryabo". Uwashizwe imbere n'abatavuga rumwe na reta afise amajwi ntashikirwa 28.000 mu gihe amajwi yose asa n'ayamaze guharurwa. Uwo yahoze ari rurangiranwa mu mupira w'amaguru, prezida Weah, yari ku butegetsi kuva mu 2018. Azobisa uwo azomukorera mu ngata mu kwezi kwa mbere.

He came into the job on a wave of enthusiasm, especially from younger voters, having won that election - also against Mr Boakai - by a large margin. But a perception that he had failed to tackle corruption, rising prices and continued economic difficulties tarnished his image.	Yashitse ku butegetsi mu vyishimo vyinshi cane cane ku bakiri bato bitavye ayo matora, akaba yari yatahukanye intsinzi - atsinze Boakai - amurushije amajwi menshi. Ariko ibifatwa ko yananiwe kugwanya igiturire, iduga ry'ibiciro n'ingorane z'ubutunzi vyarononye ishusho yiwe.
Mr Weah was magnanimous in defeat, beginning his five-minute address by saying he had "the utmost respect for the democratic process that has defined our nation", adding that he had spoken to Mr Boakai who he called the "president-elect".	Weah yatanguye ijambo ryiwe ry'iminota itanu avuga "icubahiro afitiye uko amatora yagenze ari vyo vyerekana isura y'igihugu cacu", yongerako ko yavuganye na Boakai yise "prezida yatowe".
Earlier the electoral commission announced that Mr Boakai, a 78-year-old political veteran had 50.89% of the votes, while President Weah had 49.11%. The president referred to the closeness of the race saying it "reveals a deep division within our country" and called on Liberians to "work together to find common ground... unity is paramount for mama Liberia".	Akanama gashinzwe gutegura amatora kari kamenyesheje ko Boakai w'imyaka 78, inararibonye muri politike yaronse amajwi 50.89%, mu gihe Weah yaronse 49.11%. Avuga kuri uko kubangabangana kw'amajwi, prezida yavuze "vyerekanye ukutabona ibintu kumwe mu gihugu cacu" aca ahamagarira abanye Liberia bose "gukorera hamwe mu gushika ku mwumvikano... ubumwe ni bwo buza imbere ku muvyeyi wacu Liberia".

A long period of civil war in which an estimated 250,000 people died ended just 20 years ago. When the latest set of results were announced earlier on Friday, they sparked celebrations in the capital, Monrovia.	Ikiringo kirekire c'intambara yahitanye abantu bagereranywa ko bashika 250.000 carangiye haraheze imyaka 20.000. Igihe ivyavuye mu matora vya nyuma vyatangazwa kuri uyu wa gatanu, vyatumye haba ivyishimo ku mugwa mukuru Monrovia.
Mr Boakai's supporters gathered at his party's headquarters in the city, convinced that he had won the election. They called for President Weah to go, and chanted "we beat the Buga dancer" - referring to a song that became associated with his campaign. The electoral commission says it has announced the results from 99.58% of the polling stations following Tuesday's run-off election.	Abashigikiye Boakai baciye bakoranira ku biro vy'umugambwe wiwe muri ico gisagara, bafise icizere ko batahukanye intsinzi. Bahamagariye prezida Weah gukura meza, bongera baririmba "twatsinze umutamvyi wa Buga" - bavuga uruvyino rwakoreshejwe cane mu myiyamamazo yiwe. Akanama kajejwe gutegura amatora kavuga ko kamenyesheje ibimaze kuva mu majwi 99.58% amaze guharurwa mu matora ya kabiri yabaye ku musi wa kabiri.

Text translated by ABP (French link: https://archive.ph/t0Lb9 & English link: https://archive.ph/lYcaX)

English: Nestory Irankunda: Burundi hope to woo Bayern Munich-bound wonderkid

Kirundi: *Uburundi bwizeye kuresha Irankunda agiye kwinjira muri Bayern Munich*

Source text in English	Target text in Kirundi
Nestory Irankunda: Burundi hope to woo Bayern Munich-bound wonderkid	**Uburundi bwizeye kuresha Irankunda agiye kwinjira muri Bayern Munich**
Burundi FA president Alexandre Muyenge met Nestory Irankunda (left) and his father Gideon (right) on a trip to Australia	*Umukuru wa FFB Alexandre Muyenge yahuye na Nestory Irankunda (i bubamfu ari kumwe n'umukuru wa FFB) na se wiwe Gideon (i buryo) mu rugendo yagize muri Australia.*
The Burundi Football Association still hopes to convince Nestory Irankunda to play for the country of his parents after the teenager agreed a move to German giants Bayern Munich. The 17-year-old Adelaide United forward was born in a refugee camp in Tanzania and now lives in Australia, and has represented his adopted country at under-17 level.	Ishirahamwe ry'umupira w'amaguru mu Burundi, FFB, ririzeye kuresha Nestory Irankunda kugira azokwemere gukinira igihugu c'amavukiro y'abavyeyi biwe inyuma y'aho uwo muyabaga yemereye kuja gukina mu gihangange co mu Budagi Beyern Munich. Uwo muyabaga w'imyaka 17 akina imbere muri Adelaide United (muri Australia) yavukiye mw'ikambi y'impunzi muri Tanzania, ubu akaba aba muri Australia, akaba amaze gukinira igihugu camwakiriye ku rugero rw'abatarakwiza imyaka 17.

He has already been part of the senior Australia set-up, having been an unused substitute for the Socceroos during two friendlies against Ecuador in March. "We'd love him to play for Burundi but he holds the key - he might or might not come play for us," Burundi FA president Alexandre Muyenge told BBC Sport Africa.	Aramaze no kuja mu bagize umugwi w'abakuze wa Australia, aho yabaye uwushobora gusubirira muri Socceroos mu nkino zibiri za kivandimwe/gicuti na Equateur mu kwezi kwa Ntwarante (3). "Twonezerwa cane akiniye Uburundi, ariko niwe afise urufunguruzo - ashobora kwemera canke kutemera kudukinira," niko umukuru wa FFB, Alexandre Muyenge, yabwiye BBC Sport Africa.
"He has Australian citizenship, but his parents are from Burundi. "The Burundi FA started tracking him when he was 14 years old and I got a chance to visit him in Adelaide. We spoke and I wished him well." A speedy winger and skilful dribbler with a powerful shot who stands 1.74m (5 foot 7 inches) tall, Irankunda signed a long-term contract with Bayern on Tuesday which will begin on 1 July next year.	"Afise ubwenegihugu bwa Australia ariko abavyeyi bamuka mu Burundi. "FFB yatanguye kumukurikirana afise imyaka 14 kandi nararonse akaryo ko kumugendera muri Adelaide. Twarayaze ndamwifuriza amahirwe." Umukinyi wo ku ruhande anyaruka kandi azi gucenga akagira n'umunyaku ukomeye, Irankunda ku wa kabiri niho yashira umukono ku masezerano y'igihe kirekire na Bayern Munich akazotangura kuja mu ngiro kuva itariki ya mbere Mukakaro (7) mu mwaka uza.

Burundi's men are 142nd in the Fifa world rankings and have only qualified for the Africa Cup of Nations once, finishing bottom of their group in 2019. However, Muyenge says the emergence of Irankunda shows the country has the potential to produce top players and improve their fortunes.	Umugwi w'Uburundi w'abagabo ugira 142 ku rutonde rwa Fifa kandi umaze gushika mu gice ca nyuma c'ihiganwa ry'igikombe ca Afrika rimwe ryonyene, aho wabaye uwa nyuma mu mugwi wawo mu 2019. Ariko, Muyenge avuga ko kuba Irankunda ateye iyo ntambwe vyerekana ko igihugu gifise impano zo gusohora abakinyi beza hanyuma bakongereza amahirwe y'igihugu.
"Burundians - especially soccer lovers - were very happy to hear Nestory has been signed by Bayern Munich, a big club known all over the world," he said. "The youth in Burundi are inspired by him because it shows there's talent [here]. "The only challenge that exists is how they can show this talent, how to develop this talent. But the youth are looking at him knowing anything is possible."	"Abarundi - na cane cane abakunzi b'umupira w'amaguru - baranezerewe cane no kwumva ko Nestory yagiraniye amasezerano na Bayern Munich, umugwi ukomeye cane uzwi kw'isi yose," nk'uko yavuze. "Urwaruka rumubonamwo icitegererezo kuko vyerekana ko hari impano [ngaha]. "Ikibazo kihari gusa n'ingene bashobora guserura izo mpano zabo, ingene baziteza imbere. Ariko urwaruka ruramuraba ruzi ko vyose bishoboka."

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Text translated by the BBC (English Link: https://archive.ph/eNE9q Vs Kirundi Link: https://archive.ph/eNE9q).

English: Ugandan army officers sacked for cowardice in attack on Somalia's Bulo Marer Atmis base

Kirundi: *Abasirikare ba Uganda birukanywe kubera babaye abanyabwoba muri Somalia*

Source text in English	Target text in Kirundi
Ugandan army officers sacked for cowardice in attack on Somalia's Bulo Marer Atmis base	**Abasirikare ba Uganda birukanywe kubera babaye abanyabwoba muri Somalia**
The 19,000-strong African Union force is due to leave Somalia next year (file photo)	*Izo ngabo za Afrika bitegekanijwe ko zizova muri Somalia mu mwaka uza (ifoto yo mu bubiko)*
A Ugandan military court has found two officers guilty of cowardice as Islamist fighters stormed an African Union base in Somalia in May.	Sentare ya gisirikare muri Uganda yashitse ku ngingo ko intwazangabo zibiri zagirwa no kuba abanyabwoba igihe intagondwa za Islam zatera ikambi y'ingabo za Afrika muri Somalia mu kwezi kwa gatanu.
Majors Zadock Abor and John Oluka ran away after they came under attack by al-Shabab in Bulo Marer, south of the capital Mogadishu. At least 50 Ugandan soldiers were killed, officials say. Uganda is part of the African Union force helping Somalia's government fight al-Shabab, an al-Qaeda affiliate.	Ba majoro Zadock Abor na John Oluka barataye barahunga igihe bari batewe na al-Shabab muri Bulo Marer, mu bumanuko bw'umurwa mukuru Mogadishu. Ico gihe abasirikare ba Uganda batari munsi ya 50 barishwe, nk'uko abategetsi bavuga. Uganda iri mu bihugu vyarungitse ingabo muri Somalia gufasha reta y'ico gihugu kurwanya al-Shahab, umuhari ucuditse na al-Qaeda.

The attack on Bulo Marer was one of the deadliest for the African Union force, Atmis, since it launched a new offensive against al-Shabab last year.	Ico gitero kuri Bulo Marer ni kimwe mu vyahitanye abantu benshi muri izo ngabo za Afrika, Atmis, kuva zitanguye ibitero bishasha kuri al-Shabab mu mwaka uheze.
Uganda's president, Yoweri Museveni, criticised his military for its response.	Umukuru wa Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, yaraneguye ingene abasirikare biwe bifashe muri ico gitero.
The Ugandan military court sitting in Mogadishu heard that the officers had been given warning of an impending attack but failed to act to deter it.	Sentare ya gisirikare ya Uganda ishashe muri Mogadishu yabwiwe ko izo ntwazangabo zari zaronse imburi ko hari igitero cari cimirije kuba ariko ntihagira ico bakoze kugira bakiburizemwo.
As al-Shabab gunmen stormed the base, they failed to rally their troops and instead ran away to another base.	Igihe abagwanyi ba al-Shabab batera ikambi, barananiwe no kwegeranya ingabo [ngo zirwane urugamba] ahubwo baca bahungira mu yindi kambi.
Both officers have been dismissed from the army.	Izo ntwazangabo zompi uko ari zibiri zarirukanywe mu gisirikare.
Four non-commissioned officers were also found guilty of failing to protect military equipment.	Abasikare bane b'ibisongerezi nabo bagiriwe no kunanirwa gukingira ibikoresho vya gisirikare.
The 19,000-strong African Union force was sent to Somalia in 2007 and helped force al-Shabab out of many cities.	Izo ngabo za Afrika zishika 19.000 zarungitswe muri Somalia mu 2007 zarafashije kuvana al-Shabab mu bisagara bikuru bikuru.
It is scheduled to transfer security responsibilities to Somalia's government forces and leave the country next year.	Bitegekanijwe ko zizoshikiriza reta ya Somalia inshingano zo gucungera umutekano w'igihugu hanyuma zitahuke mu mwaka uza.
However, the offensive against al-Shabab has stalled and the group still controls many rural parts of the country.	Ariko ibitero kuri al-Shabab ntibiriko biratera imbere cane, uwo mugwi ukaba ukigenzura ibice vyinshi vyo mu gihugu hagati.

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Three news items from ABP

Text translated by ABP (French link: https://archive.ph/t0Lb9 & English link: https://archive.ph/lYcaX)

French: *La paroisse Saint Pierre Claver de Makamba reçoit une aide variée de la part du secrétaire général du parti CNDD-FDD*

English: The Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba has received varied assistance from the secretary general of the ruling party

La paroisse Saint Pierre Claver de Makamba reçoit une aide variée de la part du secrétaire général du parti CNDD-FDD	**The Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba has received varied assistance from the secretary general of the ruling party**
Le secrétaire général du parti CNDD-FDD, en même temps fondateur de la Fondation Pax Burundi, M. Révérien Ndikuriyo, en compagnie de sa famille et d'autres autorités natives de la province Makamba (sud du Burundi), s'est joint le dimanche 31 décembre 2023 aux fidèles de l'Eglise catholique de la paroisse Saint Pierre Claver de Makamba dans une messe dominicale au cours de laquelle il a remercié le Tout Puissant pour ses actions combien louables qu'Il a accomplies pour sa famille, sa fondation et le pays en général, a constaté l'ABP sur place.	The secretary general of the CNDD-FDD party, at the same time founder of the Pax Burundi Foundation, Mr. Révérien Ndikuriyo, along with his family and other authorities native to Makamba province (south of Burundi), joined on Sunday, December 31, 2023, with the faithful of the Catholic Church of the Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba in Sunday Mass during which he thanked the Almighty for His very laudable actions that He has accomplished for his family, his foundation and the country in general, a check by ABP revealed.
Le curé de la paroisse Saint Pierre Claver de Makamba, Pierre Niyonkuru, a demandé aux fidèles et aux Burundais en général à privilégier le bien dans leurs actes car, a-t-il dit, chacun récolte ce qui l'a semé. L'abbé	The priest of the Saint Pierre Claver parish of Makamba, Pierre Niyonkuru, asked the faithful and Burundians in general to favor the good in their actions because, he said, everyone reaps what they sow. Father Niyonkuru asked couples

Niyonkuru a demandé aux couples de vivre en harmonie, tandis que les enfants doivent respecter leurs parents pour avoir des bénédictions.	to live in harmony, while children must respect their parents to have blessings.
Pour remercier le Tout Puissant, M. Ndikuriyo a octroyé à ladite paroisse 200 sacs de ciment dont 100 au nom de sa famille biologique et 100 autres au nom de la Fondation Pax Burundi. Il a aussi donné une enveloppe de deux millions de Francs burundais pour payer la main-d'œuvre. Ndikuriyo a encore donné à la même paroisse du riz, du haricot, du maïs et des légumes. L'administration provinciale et un natif de Makamba vivant en Chine, M. Boniface Habonayo, ont octroyé, chacun, 50 sacs de ciment.	As a thank you to the Almighty, Mr. Ndikuriyo granted the said parish 200 bags of cement, 100 of which were granted on behalf of his biological family and 100 others on behalf of the Pax Burundi Foundation. He also gave an envelope of two million Burundi francs to pay for labor. Mr. Ndikuriyo also gave to the same parish rice, beans, maize and vegetables. The provincial administration and a native of Makamba living in the PRC by the name of Boniface Habonayo each provided 50 bags of cement.
L'abbé de la paroisse Saint Pierre Claver a indiqué que ce ciment va être utilisé dans les activités de pavage de la cour de cette paroisse et dans la construction des puisards et latrines, tandis qu'une partie sera utilisée dans les activités de construction de la succursale Gisenyi qui sera bientôt une paroisse. Le gouverneur de Makamba, Mme Tantine Ncutinamagara, les parlementaires élus à Makamba et les chefs de service provinciaux ont aussi participé à cette messe, signale-t-on.	The priest of the Saint Pierre Claver parish indicated that this cement will be used in the paving activities of the courtyard of that parish and in the construction of cesspools and latrines, while part will be used in the construction activities of the Gisenyi branch which will soon become a parish. The governor of Makamba, Mrs. Tantine Ncutinamagara, the parliamentarians elected in Makamba and the heads of provincial services also participated in that Mass.

Table 5: Text translated by ABP (French link: https://archive.ph/SEXw0 & English link: https://archive.ph/h2Kgl)

French: L'association ANAKA octroie des bancs pupitres à l'Ecole fondamentale Mirango 1 de la mairie de Bujumbura

English: The ANAKA association has provide (sic) the Mirango I basic school with school benches

Source text in French	Target text in English
L'association ANAKA octroie des bancs pupitres à l'Ecole fondamentale Mirango 1 de la mairie de Bujumbura	**The ANAKA association has provide the Mirango I basic school with school benches**
L'Association des natifs de Kamenge (ANAKA), en partenariat avec la radio Kazoza FM, a remis mercredi le 3 janvier 2024, à l'Ecole fondamentale Mirango 1 communément appelé Ku bafaransa, zone Kamenge en commune Ntahangwa de la mairie de Bujumbura, 350 bancs pupitres.	*The Kamenge Natives' Association (ANAKA), in partnership with Kazoza FM radio, handed over on Wednesday, January 3, 2024, to the Mirango 1 Basic School commonly called Ku bafaransa, Kamenge zone in Ntahangwa commune of Bujumbura city, 350 school benches.*
Le président de ladite association, M. Serges Nsabimana, a fait savoir qu'après avoir constaté un manque criant de bancs pupitres à cette école, à tel enseigne que certains élèves apprennent étant assis par terre, l'ANAKA a pensé à donner sa contribution pour que les conditions d'apprentissage des élèves soient améliorées. Selon lui, la Vision d'un Burundi émergeant en 2040 et développé en 2060 du chef de l'Etat n'est pas possible sans une éducation de qualité.	The chairman of the said association, Mr. Serges Nsabimana, said that after noting an apparent lack of benches at this school, to such an extent that some pupils learn while sitting on the floor, ANAKA thought of giving its contribution for the improvement of their learning conditions. According to him, the Head of State's Vision, 'Emerging Burundi in 2040 and developed Burundi in 2060' is not possible without quality education.

Pour y arriver, l'association, via les émissions diffusées à la radio Kazoza FM, fait la campagne de sensibilisation nommée « Il n'y a pas d'avenir sans l'éducation (Nta kazoza ata shure) », pour avoir des partenaires qui peuvent sponsoriser ce travail de chercher des bancs pupitres. C'est ainsi que les 350 bancs pupitres que l'école avait besoin ont été totalisés. Il a remercié les différents partenaires qui ont répondu à l'appel, tout en les invitant à toujours appuyer cette école pour d'autres besoins. Il a invité les responsables et élèves de l'Ecole fondamentale Mirango 1 d'en faire bon usage, expliquant que ces bancs serviront aux générations futures.	To achieve this, the association, via broadcasts on Kazoza FM radio, is carrying out an awareness campaign called "There is no future without education (Nta kazoza ata shure)", to have partners who can sponsor this work of looking for school benches. This is how the 350 benches that the school needed were totaled. He thanked the various partners who responded to the appeal, while inviting them to always support that school for other needs. He invited the managers and students of the Mirango 1 Basic School to make good use of them, explaining that those benches will be used for future generations.
La directrice de cette école, Mme Domaides Nduwimana, a exprimé ses remerciements envers l'association ANAKA pour ce don. Elle n'a pas manqué de relever d'autres défis qui hantent cet établissement scolaire, dont l'insuffisance des latrines. L'école dispose de 20 latrines pour plus de 4000 élèves, a-t-elle dit. Elle a aussi évoqué l'insuffisance des livres de Français, surtout pour les classes de 5ème, 6ème, 8ème et 9ème. Il y a également l'absence d'une bibliothèque et d'une salle informatique pour les travaux pratiques des cours des TIC qui a été soulevée. Mme Nduwimana a, à cet effet, demandé aux partenaires œuvrant dans le secteur de l'éducation d'être toujours à leur côté.	The director of that school, Mrs. Domaides Nduwimana, expressed her thanks to the ANAKA association for the donation. She did not fail to raise other challenges that haunt the school, including the insufficiency in latrines. The school has 20 latrines for more than 4,000 students, she said. She also mentioned the insufficiency in French books, especially for 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th grades. The absence of a library and a computer room for practical work in ICT courses was also raised. To that end, Mrs. Nduwimana asked partners working in the education sector to always be by their side.

… Il a conseillé la population burundaise à prendre en mains les questions liées à l'éducation, chacun contribuant en ce qu'il peut, indiquant qu' » Ensemble, tout est possible ». Il a insisté sur le bon usage des équipements scolaires pour la promotion d'une éducation de qualité.	… He advised the people of Burundi to take issues related to education into their own hands, everyone contributing what they can. "Together, everything is possible," he said. He insisted on the proper use of school equipment for the promotion of quality education.

Text translated by ABP (French link & English link: https://archive.ph/6xHFC)

French: *Le président Ndayishimiye a souhaité une bonne fête de Noël à tous les Burundais*

English: President Ndayishimiye wished all Burundians a merry Christmas

Source text in French	Target text in English
Le président Ndayishimiye a souhaité une bonne fête de Noël à tous les Burundais	President Ndayishimiye wished all Burundians a merry Christmas
GITEGA, 26 déc (ABP) – Le chef de l'Etat burundais, M. Evariste Ndayishimiye, a souhaité une bonne fête de Noël à tous les Burundais et a sollicité de leur part une prière envers lui-même et ses proches collaborateurs pour mieux accomplir les fonctions leur confiées.	GITEGA, December 27th (ABP) – The Burundian Head of State, Mr. Evariste Ndayishimiye, wished a merry Christmas to all Burundians and requested from them a prayer towards himself and his close collaborators for better performing the functions assigned to them.
C'était dans une célébration eucharistique de la fête de la nativité, le 25 décembre 2023, à la paroisse de Giheta, en commune Giheta de la province Gitega (centre du Burundi). Le Président Ndayishimiye a, par cette même occasion, remercié les serviteurs de Dieu pour leurs prières et leur a demandé de continuer sur la même lancée.	It was during a Eucharistic celebration of the Feast of the Nativity, December 25, 2023, at the parish of Giheta, in Giheta commune of Gitega province (central Burundi). On the same occasion, President Ndayishimiye thanked the servants of God for their prayers and asked them to continue in the same vein.
Cette célébration eucharistique, qui a été présidée par le curé de la paroisse, Abbé Audace Nzopfabarushe, a vu la présence de la famille présidentielle, certaines hautes autorités du pays et de nombreux paroissiens de Giheta.	That Eucharistic celebration, which was presided over by the parish priest, Father Audace Nzopfabarushe, was attended by the presidential family, certain senior authorities of the country and many parishioners of Giheta. In his homily, Father Audace Nzopfabarushe explained that Christmas means the birth of Jesus

Dans son homélie, l'abbé Audace Nzopfabarushe a expliqué que Noël signifie la naissance de Jésus-Christ. Il a précisé que Jésus-Christ, fils de Dieu, est venu pour combler le vide de l'être humain.	Christ. He clarified that Jesus Christ, son of God, came to fill the void in human beings.
Il a, à cet effet, demandé à tout un chacun d'user de ses talents pour compléter son prochain dans ses faiblesses. Il lui a également demandé de prier et s'aimer les uns les autres pour être de vrais artisans de la paix, à l'instar de Jésus-Christ. Aux paroissiens, il les a interpelé de prier pour le pays, pour le chef de l'Etat et pour ses collaborateurs, arguant que tel est par ailleurs inscrit dans les saintes écritures."	To that end, he asked everyone to use their talents to complement their neighbors in their weaknesses. He also asked them to pray and love one another to be true peacemakers, like Jesus Christ. To the parishioners, he called on them to pray for the country, for the Head of State and for his collaborators, arguing that such is also written in the Holy Scriptures.

C. Questionnaire

This research uses a mixed methods approach, which combines or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms (Hanson et al., 2005). It involves philosophical assumptions, the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches, and the mixing of both approaches in a study. Thus, it is more than simply collecting and analyzing both kinds of data; it also involves the use of both approaches in tandem so that the overall strength of a study is greater than either qualitative or quantitative research (Creswell & Clark, 2007).

Section 1: Respondent's background

1. Which of the following defines you? (tick one)

☐ I am a journalist at the BBC ☐ I am an editor at the BBC

☐ I am a journalist at ABP ☐ I am an editor at ABP

☐ None of the above, specify .....

2. What is the highest level of education attained? (tick one)

☐ Secondary ☐ Tertiary/Technical/Vocational

☐ University ☐ Post-graduate

☐ None of the above, specify .....

3. Do you have any academic degree or diploma / informal short-time (certificate) training in translation?

☐ graduate degree in translation ☐ post-graduate degree in translation

☐ informal certificate ☐ diploma in translation

☐ None of the above, specify .....

4. How long have you been working with the media outlet? (tick one)

☐ 0-2 years ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6-10

☐ 11-15 ☐ 16+

5. How long have you been working in the media? (tick one)

☐ 0-2 years ☐ 3-5 ☐ 6-10

☐ 11-15 ☐ 16+

6. Which languages are you fluent in? (tick all that apply)

☐ Kirundi ☐ French ☐ Amharic ☐ Hausa

☐ English ☐ Swahili ☐ Kinyarwanda

☐ Other(s), specify …….

7. What is your native language? (tick all that apply)

☐ Kirundi ☐ French ☐ Amharic ☐ Hausa

☐ English ☐ Swahili ☐ Kinyarwanda

☐ Other(s), specify …….

8. Which languages do you translate from? (tick all that apply)

☐ Kirundi ☐ French ☐ Amharic ☐ Hausa

☐ English ☐ Swahili ☐ Kinyarwanda

☐ Other(s), specify …….

9. Which language(s) do you translate into? (tick all that apply)

☐ Kirundi ☐ French ☐ Amharic ☐ Hausa

☐ English ☐ Swahili ☐ Kinyarwanda

☐ Other(s), specify …….

Section 2: Translator or journalist understanding of translation tasks

10. Do you believe that these activities are important in the translation process? If possible, kindly give reasons to support each choice

- Translation

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

……..

- Bilingual review

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

……..

- Monolingual revision (Proofreading)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

……..

- Final sign off of translated article before publication

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

……..

- Feedback on translation and related tasks completed

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

……..

11. Do you agree the following affect the translation quality (1= Yes, 2=No).

- Translation training

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

- Translation experience prior to joining a multilingual newsroom

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

- Tight deadlines are so tight

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

- Overwhelming multiple projects at once

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I don't know

Section 3: Media outlet's policies and processes about translation

12. Which of the following steps do your newsroom go through during news translation? (tick all that apply)

☐ Machine Translation ☐ Post-Machine Translation Editing

☐ Human translation ☐ Bilingual review

☐ Revision or monolingual proofreading

☐ Last quality assurance and final sign-off before publication

13. Should your newsroom give more time to translate and review translation assignments?

☐ Yes ☐ No

14. How much time does your newsroom give to translate a 10-page long news article?

☐ 1 hour ☐ 2 - 4 hours ☐ 5-6 hours

☐ A whole day ☐ More than a day

15. Do you have supporting materials specific to your domain (tick all that apply)

☐ Multilingual corpora and terminology documentation at work

☐ Specialized dictionary ☐ Monolingual & bilingual dictionaries

☐ Subscription to CAT tools ☐ House style guide

Other(s), specify .....