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Faculty of Letters and Languages

Department of Foreign Languages

English Department



Dissertation

Academic Master

Domain: Letters and Foreign Language

Field: Translation and Translation Studies

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Title:

Exploring the Role of Translation in News Agencies

Algeria Press Service as a Case Study

Publically defended

On: 11/06/2014

Before the Jury

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Academic year: 2013-2014

جامعة قاصدي مرباح - ورقلة
كلية الآداب واللغات
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رسالة:
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ميدان: الآداب واللغات الأجنبية
مجال: اللغة الإنجليزية
اختصاص: الترجمة وعلم دراسات الترجمة
من إعداد: أم الدويبات سمية

بغنوان

دور الترجمة في وكالات الأنباء

وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية أنموذجا

تمت مناقشتها علنيا

بتاريخ: 11 / 06 / 2014

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المناقش : دليلة مسلوب جامعة قاصدي مرباح - ورقلة

السنة الجامعية: 2013/2014

Dedication

To my father's memory Layachi

Who was of great support and the reason of finishing my study

May Allah bless him

He Has gone where I can't reach him,

But my love for him lives on

I'll keep his memory alive, and honor all he believed in,

And just feel so very grateful

For all his love that I received.

To my mother for her patience and sacrifice

To my benevolent brothers: Fateh, Ali, Youcef, Ismail especially my grand brother Hamza (Naim)

To my beloved sisters and their families

Souriya, Mabrouk and their children: Wissam, Mohamed Lamine, and Alaa Errahmane

Baiza, Kamel and their children: Rahma, Mawadda, and Dhikra

Yasmine, Abdelhafid and their children: Hadil, Akram, and Acile

My dear sister Meriem and her husband Sami

Our darling chick, SOUNDOS

To my fiance Fares, my ultimate dissertation companion for his love, moral support, and

outstanding patience during this long journey

To my best friends Meriem and Saida

To all my friends, teachers, and my big family, especially my cousin Amina

Acknowledgements

I am sincerely grateful to my supervisor Miss. Leila Yahiaoui who has patiently read and corrected my dissertation drafts and for her guidance and advice.

I wish to acknowledge with great debt and sincere gratitude Dr. Djamel Goui for his continuous encouragement and persistence to accomplish these two years.

I am also indebted to all my Master teachers including my supervisor, for their interesting lectures, documents and advice during the academic year 2013-2014.

I would like to thank all the members of the jury who each provided their time to read and evaluate through my dissertation.

I never forget to thanks my teachers at Center University of Mila and all my teachers in the Primary, Secondary and Middle Schools, especially Mr. Mahyeddine Kouita.

My thanks also go to my brother Youcef, Mr. Salim Boudded, Mr. Abderrahmane Benamara, Miss. Dalila Bouras, Wassila Khalafi, and Miss. Farida Saadoune who helped me in the field work and for Mr. Ahmed Darriche for his special aid.

My dissertation work would not have been possible without my father-sacrifice and the help of my dear mother, my benevolent brothers and sisters, my beloved fiance.

List of Abbreviations

APS: Algeria Press Service

AFP: Agence France-Press

DTS: Descriptive Translation Studies

SL: Source Language

ST: Source Text

US: United States

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General Introduction

1. Statement of the Problem

The rise in globalization has led to the increase demand of translation in numerous fields such as news. As it was first used by Wyndham Lewis in his book *America and Cosmic Man* (1948), the term global village refers to the collapse of space and time barriers in human communication. Bielsa and Bassnett argued:

Globalization is generally associated with the shrinking of our world and the possibility of instant communication across the globe. Widespread metaphors of accelerated mobility, such as those of flows and of the information superhighway, only serve to emphasize this, creating an image of the world as a network of highly interconnected places in which space ceases to be significant. (2008, 18)

News agencies need to pass information or collect data coming from bodies across the world. In this scenario, it is necessary that they translate the information from into. Thus and essentially, the transmission of world events relies on news agencies. In this sense, translation is one of the most important hidden factors in the success of international news, but up to now the role of translation within global press agencies has received little attention, because news agencies employ journalists in reporting news rather than translators; due to the fact that only creator of the information has the specific journalistic skills needed for the journalism job, as Bielsa (2007) said in this regard “if news translation has traditionally been neglected by translation studies, it is because it is usually in the hands of journalists rather than translators”.

The limitations between the two jobs seem not being drawn up to now in news agencies although journalists realize that translation is of the utmost importance for editing and that the journalistic practice is restricted to the reporting of news.

Aim of the Study

The aim of the current study is to shed light on the important role that translation plays in the development of news agencies. It also tries to explore the processes that translators follow in reporting global news.

Research Questions

As this paper addresses the relationship between translation and news editing (transediting) and the impact translation has on news agencies as well, the questions raised are:

Main question

- How do news agencies employ translation to report news?

Sub-questions

- What is the role of the translator in news agencies?
- Does translation have any role in the development of news agencies?
- What position does translation have in the process of news reporting?

Hypothesis

In the light of the research questions listed above, one main research hypothesis is put forward. It could be problematized as follows:

In news agencies, translation is the utmost means to report news from one language to another and make it international.

4. Research Methodology

In order to test the hypothesis, obtain the required information and answer the research questions mentioned before, this research stands for an exploratory study using the interview as a tool to gather the adequate data. For the needs of the present study, two forms of interview will be used; the first is a phone call with the responsible of APS agency (Algiers), who provided me with the needed information about the journalists and translators those who work in APS and their tasks as well; the second is a face to face interview with a translator who is working in the section of Ouargla. The research instruments are meant to:

- Investigate the role of translation in APS.
- Examine the difference between the translator and journalist in APS.
- Determine the most prominent problems that are facing the translator in APS.

5. Structure of the Study

The present research is basically divided into two main parts: a theoretical part which includes two chapters dealing with translation as a means of communication and translation within news agencies, whereas the third chapter is a practical part that is concerned with the use of translation in Algeria Press Service.

Chapter one, part one, is considered as an overview about news, so it gives the definitions of news, its structure and sources; part two deals with the emergence of translation for a main purpose which is facilitating the communication between people, also it mentions the effect of globalization on the social role of translation.

Chapter two provides two main elements, the first, provides the definition of news translation and some paradigms appear in translation studies that affect the production of international

news; also it reviews some characteristics of news translation; The second indicates the role of translation in news agencies, then it shows the relationship between the journalists and translators and specify the role of each one in news agencies. Finally it deals with the most useful strategies that are used by translators of news agencies.

Chapter three is devoted to give an overview about Algeria Press Service, and to show the pivotal position that translation has in mentioned agency work, also it focuses on the assessment of translators and the problems that face them.

Chapter I

An Overview

Introduction

Since time immemorial human beings have needed to gather all sorts of information due to their inquisitive nature. In the nineteenth century the world witnessed various events such as the industrial revolution, in addition to the wars that existed in the third world countries; all these situations led to the increase of news demand; news was produced in different languages that means production of news relying on the translation.

This chapter provides an overview about the definition of news and its structure. It also presents the most important sources of news which are the journalists and news agencies, then at the end it discusses the role that translation and its strategies play in producing news in news agencies.

Part One: News

1.1.1 Definition of News

News is a declaration of everything new that has just happened or will happen as soon as the political scientist Leon V. Sigal (1986) contends “News is not what happens, but what someone says has happened or will happen” (as it cited in Darwish, 2009), or it is a report of a recent event that was not known earlier as Charles Dana who ran the New York Sun from 1869-1897 said news is “anything that interests a large part of the community and has never been brought to its attention before”.

The dictionary of Merriam Webster gives the following definitions to the word news:

1. a: a report of recent events
b: previously unknown information
c: something having a specified influence or effect
2. a: material reported in newspaper or news periodical or on a newscast
b: matter that is newsworthy

The lexical item news can occur in many different contexts and each context has its specific connotation. In the context of our study we mean by the word item news the processes of selecting and gathering events and information from the realities by the journalists of different organizations then disseminate them in three different forms: print, online, and broadcast. In this respect Tuchman (1978, 4-5) confirms that “News is located, gathered, and disseminated by professionals working in organizations [...]. It is the product of professionalism and it claims to interpret everyday occurrences to citizens and other professionals alike”. (as it cited in Darwish, 2009)

In the same regard Hall et Al (1978, 53) state that “news is an end-product of a complex process which begins with a system of sorting and selecting of events and topics according to a socially constructed set of categories”. (as cited in Kisuke, 2004)

Journalists when write a news story select the information in a way that makes sense to them and their audiences, so news “is not a mirror of reality. It is a representation of the world and all representations are selective” (Schudon, 2003:33), Dobkin (1992) also confirms this view when he explains that “news stories are organized according to standard production formulas; television audiences need not only to be informed but also seduced, entertained, and in the proper state of mind for advertisers. News stories are also based on the intuitive, professional assumptions of news journalists and producers. These characteristics of news help determine the telling of the news stories and the way in which audiences are likely to interpret them”. (as cited in.Darwish, 2009)

It is generally said that the word news can be divided into four letters each one has a meaning as

N	orth
E	ast
W	est
S	outh

It means that news can come from anywhere, so it can be international or national, local or regional, and also it involves all domains and field such as economic, social, political and so forth. News can be simple in which journalists talk just about one topic, or complex in which journalists treat more than one topic.

1.1.2 Structure of news

Some researchers to determine the structure of news refer to the analysis of news stories, because they usually depend on the narrative structure theory to analyze the structure of news as Bell (1991) points out that “journalists do not write articles, they write stories. A story has a structure, direction, point, viewpoint” (p. 147, as cited in Elbadri, 2010). In the same perspective Van Dijk (1985c) suggests a framework in which he analyses the structure of news in the press depending on the semantic and the formal elements of the news, and he clarifies these two elements as:

By the thematic structure of a discourse, we understand the overall organization of global topics a news item is about. Such a thematic analysis takes place against the background of a theory of semantic macrostructures. These are the formal representation of the global content of a text or dialogue, and therefore characterize part of the meaning of a text. Schemata, on the other hand, are used to describe

the overall form of a discourse. We use the theoretical term superstructure to describe such schemata. Schemata have a fixed, conventional (and therefore culturally variable) nature for each type of text. We assume that also news discourse has such a conventional schema, a news schema, in which the overall topics or global content may be inserted. (p. 69 as it cited in Elbadri, 2010)

In our study we need only the form of news, thus we deal just with the schemata structure of news stories which is usually consisting of the following ingredients:

1.1.2.1 Headlines

Each news story has at least one headline; this latter can be a brief summary or a general idea about the news; it is the most important part in news story, because it engages the reader's attention, in other words, according to the headline of the news, the readers can decide if they will read the news or not. Conboy (2007) states "there has always been some form of headline summary of content in newspapers form earliest times but these have become more sophisticated over time in terms of technologies of layout and more stylized in their linguistic structure in order to maximize their impact on a particular readership. In the same way, there is also much use of headlines in mainstream television and radio news" (p. 13 as cited in Elbadri, 2010).

1.1.2.2 Lead paragraph

It is the beginning of the news story, usually it is a long sentence or a short paragraph that summarizes the facts of the news story and the 'who, what, when, where, why, and how' of the story. Its length is around 20 until 30 words, Bell (1991) defines lead as it is "packed with information and news appeal, but as short as possible and clearly understood. News worthiness, brevity and clarity are the values of the lead" (p. 176 as cited in Elbadri, 2010). The information of the lead should not be repeated in the story of the news as Bell explains that "the journalist must do all this laboring under a serve condition: not repeat yourself", then he adds that "leads also often contain information which never resurfaces in the body of the story"

1.1.2.3 Satellite paragraphs

In which the journalists give all the actions that are related with the news, also they add their commentaries and the background of the information of the news, so in this part journalists mention all the details of the news story (Elbadri, 2010).

1.1.3 Resources of News

There are two main important sources of news which are journalists and news agencies

1.1.3.1 Journalists

Journalists have an important role in reporting news; they collect all the information they need in presenting an event or a story, then they verify its validity, therefore journalists are the judge of what is news and what is not; they take this judgment by using certain news values; these latter are the criteria which enable the journalists to determine whether a story makes into the news or not as Brighton and Foy (2007: 1) state:

It is news values that give journalist and editors a set of rules – often intangible, informal, almost unconscious elements – by which to work, from which to plan and execute the content of a publication or a broadcast. In its purest sense everything that happens in the world is a new event, and somebody, somewhere, will have some level of interest in that occurrence. But what takes it from being new to being news? The set of values applied by different media – local, regional, national and international, print, television, radio, internet, bulleting broad – are as varied as the media themselves

1.1.3.2 News Agencies

In the nineteenth century, the expanding mediatization of the world events led to the emergence of news agencies which is considered as the only responsible for the dissemination of media product; their function is to gather news and sell it on to retail media organizations such as radio, national newspapers, and TV broadcasters. In this regard Shrivastava states

News agency, also called press agency, press association, wire services, or news service, can be defined as an organization or business that gathers, writes and distributes news from around a nation or the world to newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcaster, government agencies and other users. They have been invisible wholesalers of news and information products to most media consumers – who usually ignore the credit lines in the corner of television screens (...) or at the beginning or end of the print news stories.

(as cited in Vybiralova, 2012)

The root of the first news agency telegraphic goes back to the year 1825, when the young Parisian Charles-Louis Havas who was a translator and advertising agent promenade Europe to procurement the services correspondents in different capitals. He organized a new office in which the news was sent by the special courier or by post, and then later it had been dealt with translators and editors. (Lang, 1953)

In 1835, Havas reorganized his office and created first international agency called Agence Havas, later it became Agence France-Press (AFP), since that time the director of this agency did some adjustments to improve the service for speedy translation of foreign newspapers such as the use of the semaphore telegraph in 1837. In 1848, Havas began to link between Paris, London and Brussels, and then in 1850 between Paris, Vienna and some cities of Germany. (Lang, 1953)

In United States, in 1848 several New York newspapers signed an agreement among themselves in order to share the expenses of ‘news boats’ which is their means in gathering

news from Europe, when these newspapers gathering the news they transmit it into many other newspapers, this enterprise considered as the first agency in United States, and it is known as the Harbour News Association. It was created by the alliance of five dailies, but now it is owned by a large number of US newspapers and radio and TV stations. (Lang, 1953)

In German, in 1848 the young man Bernard Wolff had worked in Havas office; later he became the director of Berlin paper National-Zeitung, accordingly he established the Wolff agency, also in the same country in 1851, another German had also worked as a translator in Havas office, after that he opened an office of commercial news in the London Royal Exchange, and then he established another agency known as Reuters agency. (Lang, 1953)

These are the first four agencies which emerged in the world, after that many other agencies appeared around the world.

Part Two: Spot on Translation

1.2.1 Translation's Origin

The roots of the translation dates back to the Rosetta Stone (it refers to 196 BC, but it was discovered in 1799 BC) and the story of the Tower of Babel, when descendants of Noah those who speak the same language wanted, after the great flood, to construct a tower in order to reach Heaven, therefore God punished them through a linguistic stratagem; he caused them to speak different languages, and this led them to use translation for communicate with each other. Until now the word Babel in English and French has been used to suggest meeting people who are speaking without understanding each other. Before The modern era, the Arabs are those who have undertaken many significant manuscripts in philosophy as well as science. They have even transmitted the Greek heritage to the rest of the world. These translations have been studied by leading Greek philosophers and scholars such as Alkendi, Alfarabi, Avicenna, Averroes, as well as European scholars in twelve and thirteenth centuries. These translations made by the Arabs have saved a very considerable patrimony, because most of original manuscripts were lost and have disappeared.

The use of translation goes back to thousands of years, but it has seen a remarkable development in the early of 1960s, because of the developments of the world that has ever known at this time, and this in turn led to increase the need of communication between people and thereby increasing the importance of translation.

1.2.2 The effect of Globalization on the role of translation

Globalization is considered as a result of the technology progress that facilitates communication between people, and this is led to increase the global demands of translation,

because this latter is the only means of communication that permit to people those who have different languages and cultures to connect with each other. Pym sees globalization as an economic process that affect the social role of translation, and this in turn necessarily impact on the translation studies as a scientific discipline, in this regard he argued that:

There are, however, political processes that build on globalization but should not be identified with it. Those processes also have consequences for translation but are not to be considered inevitable. Some of them can be resisted or influenced by the use or non-use of translation. Those political processes can thus be indirectly affected by a scholarly Translation Studies, which might thus develop its own politics with respect to globalization. This means that Translation Studies should seek to understand and explain the effects of globalization, without pretending to resist them all. At the same time, it should attempt to influence the more negative political processes within its reach, developing its political agenda and cultivating its own political organization. In this, the dialectics play out between the technological and the political, between the things we must live with and the things we should try to change. Only with this double vision should we attempt to take a position with respect to globalization.

(As it cited in Shiyab, 2010)

Globalization has a great influence on the lives and culture of everybody, including translators and their works, because they are responsible to enlightening with the other cultures and traditions, globalization also seeks to achieve the cultural siege, but without maintaining the cultural specificity. The demand of translation services has grown, especially after the revolution of globalized technology that led to the emergence of new words and terms, and these services became accessible thanks to the globalization and its development.

Conclusion

Translation and Media have a main common goal which is to achieve communication between peoples, so the two fields can benefit each other in order to meet the social and cultural needs of human being; the next chapter will show with more detailed the nature of the relationship that exist between them.

Chapter II

News Translation in News

Agencies

Introduction

There is no doubt that there is a close relationship between translation and the media organizations, because the first sources of news story is the foreign languages mainly English language, this points out that translation is one of the most important criteria of the successful news work, because the producer of news impossible for him is to write news story and understand its background and details that are taken from news agencies and other research sources without the ability to translation. The great importance of translation in disseminating news, led translation studies to take care about news translation and its characteristics, and this is what we are going to discuss in this chapter.

This chapter consists of two parts; the first presents an overview about the news translation and its emergence in translation studies discipline that affects on the production of international news, and then it deals with some major characteristics of news translation; and the second provides the role of translation and its strategies in news agencies.

Part one: News Translation

2.1 Definition of News Translation

The processes of translation used in reporting international news has received scant attention in translation studies, although these processes play an important role in gathering and dissemination of international news, and this is because the researchers have found that such processes may not corresponded with the old translation theories, that means the focus attention of the processes translation that are used in the production of news which is the target text differs from the focus attention of the traditional definitions of translation which is the source text.

Since the late of 1990s, the attention of contemporary translation scholars has turned to the role of translation in producing news, especially to those difficulties that effect the production of international news, hence news translation became a focus attention for many scholars those who have gone deeply into this field through seminars, conferences and projects such as the project of the University of Warwick in 2003 ‘Translation in Global News’; a monograph by Bielsa and Bassnett that has been published six years later where translation in news agencies has been the central interest. Darwish also gives a great deal of attention to news translation, and he is the first author who seriously explored the role of translation in news production. (Vybiralova, 2012)

Before thorough examination of some definitions of news translation, it is worth mentioning that hitherto scholars didn't reach any consensus on an exhaustive definition of news

translation. Bassnett (2006, p. 6) considers the process of translation used in producing international news as:

not strictly being a matter of interlingual transfer of text A into text B, but also necessitates the radical rewriting and synthesizing of text A to accommodate a completely different set of audience expectations, criteria applicable to the analysis of the translation of print documents, whether technical or literary, no longer serve the same purpose.

This leads to say that many aspects distinguish translation news from other types of translation. Bassnett (2005) also observes that “news reporting appears to sit somewhere between translation as we have understood the term and interpreting, and the ways in which interlingual news reporters work would seem to bear this out” (as cited in Brook, 2012), so news events are not always released in a written form, but they could be reported orally in one language, then translated and written in another language by a journalist.

Schaffner (2004, p. 136), points out that “modern Translation Studies is no longer concerned with examining whether a translation has been “faithful” to a source text [and that] the notion of “equivalence” is almost a “dirty” word now”. She goes on to explain that “the focus [now] is on social, cultural, and communicative practices, on the cultural and ideological significance of translating and of translations, on the external politics of translation, on the relationship between translation behavior and socio-cultural factors”, also she concludes that “the object of research of translation studies is thus not languages, as traditionally seen, but human activity in different cultural context”. (Brook, 2012)

In the same regard Tymoczko (2007) states that “translation involves a constant cross-cultural juxtaposition of text types, communication patterns, and values as well as decision strategies by individuals” (p. 103 as cited in Brook, 2012). Tymoczko (2007) also refers to the Oxford English Dictionary’s definition of translation as “the action or process of turning from one language into another, also the product of this a version in different language” (p. 56 as cited in Brook, 2012) in the perspective of Tymoczko there is no mention of text and this is aligning with the translation processes that are followed in gathering and disseminating international news.

In the Nigerian language Igbo, the word translation is referred as "tapia" and "kowa" so "tapia" can be divided into two syllables which are to mean ‘tell, narrate’ and "pia" which means 'destruction', 'break up', its meaning is "deconstruct it and tell it in different form" this definition agrees with the process of translation that occurs while producing international news. (Brook, 2012)

From these different perspectives, we can say that news translation is developed when the researchers will be interested in the cultural transfer of the language; because later many new theories appear in the discipline of translation studies serve the use of translation in many different fields such as media.

We can say that news translation is a perfect name for a kind of translation that is related with the processes of translation in the production of news without neglecting the social and the cultural environment of the audiences; also we can define it as the process of gathering events and information from numerous spoken, written and visual sources from one language, then transmitting and synthesizing them to be used by journalists in reporting news in another language.

2.2 News Translation in Translation Studies

The linguistically oriented approaches which were common up to 1970's, considered translation as the transfer of meaning and structure from one language into another as Baker (1998, p. 273) said "Translatability is mostly understood as the capacity for some kind of meaning to be transferred from one language to another without radical changes", also Bell (1991, p. 13) defines translation as "the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences" (Brook, 2012), but these definitions of translation do not serve the production of international news and some other fields.

When James Holmes made a comparison between 'science translation' and 'translation theories', he put the term of 'translation studies' that seems to be the most appropriate. Later on Lefevere and Bassnett also used the term of 'translation studies' in their works such as the cultural turn in translation studies, the descriptive translation studies and so forth. In 1976, Leuven, Belgium, Lefevere argued that translation is an independent discipline, and it is not a branch of comparative literature and it is far more than a linguistic matter. In the same regard, Bassnett suggests in her Translation Studies that the focus attention of this discipline is the cultural background.

After that many recent definitions and theories of translation appear in translation studies that make translation to serve all the practical fields around the world as Theo Herman (1985) states "there should be continual interplay between theoretical models and practical case studies" (p. 10 as cited in Brook, 2012). Thus this paper will give a brief overview about some new established paradigms of translation that are applied in the production of international news.

First, the functionalist approach appeared as a reaction to linguistically oriented approaches; it does not consider translation as an only linguistic transfer, but rather than a social and cultural operation as Venuti states “translation is the forcible replacement of the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text with a text that will be intelligible to the target-language reader” (1995, p. 18). The functionalist approach is relevant to the processes of translation that occur in the production of international news, because while gathering and producing news, the journalist deals with the languages of news, at the same time s/he works as a cultural mediator, in this regard Taft (1981) says that the cultural mediator is the person who “facilitates communication, understanding, and action between persons or groups who differ with respect to language and culture” (p. 53 as cited in Brook, 2012), also Hatim and Mason (1990) notice two main ways in which the translator is considered as a mediator, they describe a translator as a person with:

Bi-cultural vision [where] the translator is uniquely placed to identify and resolve the disparity between sign and value across cultures [and as] critical reader [where] the translator is a ‘privileged reader’ of the SL text. S/he will have the opportunity to read the text carefully before translating. And therefore is in a position to help the target reader by producing as clear a text as the context would warrant. (pp. 223-4 as cited in Brook, 2012)

In the functionalist approach, the source text is not the main reference to a translation because this approach pays attention to its purpose, in this respect Nord (1997) says “it must be the intended purpose of the translated text that determines translation methods and strategies, and not the function of the ST” (p. 04 as cited in Brook, 2012)). Nord (1991) had already mentioned that “according to the dynamic view of the text adopted, a text does not ‘have’ a function; a function can only be assigned to the text by the recipient in the act of reception. (...) It is the reception that completes the communicative situation and defines the function of the text: the text as a communicative act is ‘completed’ by the recipient” (p. 16 as cited in Brook, 2012). Fawcett (1997) seems to share Nord’s point of view when he says that “the function of the translation does not have to be the same as that of the original” (p. 112 as cited in Brook, 2012).

From the above perspectives we can conclude that in order to produce a target text, translator must expect the reaction of the target readers, so it is necessarily for the translator to have prior knowledge about the culture and beliefs of his/her target audience, in addition s/he should determine the purpose of the target text which is usually different from the source text.

the skopos theory is an important theory in this approach; it shifts translation from a purely linguistic concept to a more functionally and socioculturally one as Vermeer states “to

translate means to produce a text in a target setting, for a target purpose and target addressees in target circumstances” (Vermeer qtd. in Schaffner 117 as cited in Vybiralova, 2012). The main function of this theory valid in international news writing as Bielsa and Bassnett point out that “skopos theory is one of the most useful approaches, because it is premised on the notion of equivalent effect, not on any notion of exact textual equivalence” (2009, p. 117), also skopos theory “allows the possibility of the same text being translated in different ways according to the purpose of TT” (Monday, 2001, p. 80 as cited in Brook, 2012)

Hewson and Martin present their definition highlighting cultural aspects “translation is the exploration of an unbridgeable gap and of a tension between cultures, variable according to the historical time and the socio-economic motivation of the assessment. Its function is to develop cross-cultural constructions, while at the same time bridging and underlining the differences [...] intercultural translation is the indispensable operator of differentiation. Translation can be neither an automatised process nor a complete creation. Though often unevenly balanced, the combination of functional and innovative aspects should always be considered as a choice characteristic of the translator function [...]. Translation can thus be finally defined as the individually and interculturally motivated choice according to target language socio-cultural norms of a target text by mediator among sets of homologically related paraphrastic options”(1991, pp. 25- 33).

Thus, cultural aspects affect the production of the target text and because of them it is hard for the translator to produce a target text with the same characteristics and structure of the source text.

All the aforementioned perspectives imply that functionalist approach is relevant to the process of translation that is used in the production of international news.

Second, the cultural approach (known as Cultural Turn) is a theoretical and methodological shift in translation studies which emerge in the early 1990s. It is associated with the work of Susan Bassnett, André Lefevere, and later Lawrence Venuti, this approach is considered as a criticism of the linguistic approach, because it shifts the study of translation away from the literature context into non-literature one.

This shift included the processes of translation that can occur in the production of international news, because this shift involved the focus on institutions such as publishing houses in which international news agencies are considered as a part of it. Lefevere and Bassnett consider the cultural approach as the point at which translation as a socio-political practice was recognized to be “a major shaping force in the development of the world culture” (1990, p. 12), also Bielsa and Bassnett see that the cultural turn in translation studies

“ensure that translation would henceforth be seen not as an isolated activity, taking place in a kind of vacuum, but as an act directly linked to the world in which translators work” (2009, p. 9) which in the context of our study is the world of the production of international news. According to this approach the translator becomes liberated from the linguistic aspects of the source text, therefore it has an important role in the development of translation in the production of international news, because the notion of liberation from source texts is also a silent feature of the processes of translation that is used in gathering and dissemination. (Brook, 2012)

Third, the Descriptive Translation Studies (DST) paradigm which is considered as a distinction between Theoretical Translation Studies and Applied Translation Studies, this division emerged nearly with the development skopos theory in the 1970s and early 1980s. It is based on three characteristics which are product-oriented, function-oriented, and process oriented. This paradigm aims to describe how translator factually does the translation rather than to prescribe to him just how to translate well.

Toury (1995, pp. 24-25) defines translation according to DTS paradigm as:

A kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultures tradition, i.e. at least two sets of norm-system on each level. Thus the “value” behind it may be described as consisting of two major elements: 1) being a text in a certain language, and hence occupying a position, or filling in a slot, in the appropriate culture, or in a certain section thereof; 2) constituting a representation in that language/culture of another, pre-existing text in some other language, belonging to some other culture and occupying definite position within it

The above definition means that translation concerned with the target audiences rather than the source text. DTS paradigm focuses on the socio-culture factors and sees translation of literature as a non-governed activity, also it interested with the focus of translation on the product, function and process of producing the target text, the same as the process of translation that used for gathering and disseminating the international news.

Fourth, Lefevere’s theory of rewriting which focuses on the differences between source and target text, as well as issues such as culture and ideology. It helps translation researchers expand their horizons from the linguistic level to a wider social context.

In this theory Lefevere concentrates on the forces of patronage which is “the powers (persons, institutions) that can further or hinder the reading, writing and rewriting of literature” (1992, 15). Lefevere identifies three components to patronage: the ideological component “which concentrates the choice of subject of the form of its representation, but which is not restricted to political definitions of the term” (1992, 15), the economic component which concerns the payment of writers and rewriters, for example, royalties and

translator's fees and indirect funding from patrons such as newspaper publisher, and the status component which includes membership and support of the action of certain groups, for example the Beat poets using City Light bookshop in San Francisco as a meeting points in the 1950s (Lefevere 1992, 16; Munday 2008, 126). Lefevere's theory of rewriting plays a great role in the development of translation in the production of international news, because the forces of patronage are used in media processes, in addition Lefevere in this theory focus on ideology, patronage and context and these three ways are useful in the analysis of processes of translation that occur in the production of international news. (Brook, 2012)

Due to functionalism, cultural turn in translation studies, Lefevere's theory of rewriting, and DTS paradigm, translation achieves a great success in the production of international news.

2.3 Characteristics of News Translation

There are some journalistic factors that are central to news translation and which are related to time, space, and the linguistic and the cultural aspects involved in the process of interlingual transfer. (The main objective of news translators is to transmit information.

- News translators translate for a mass audience. Consequently, a clear and direct language needs to be used.
- News translators translate for a specific geographical temporal and cultural context. Their job is also conditioned by the medium in which they work.
- News translators are subject to important limitations of time and space.
- News translators are usually 'backtranslators' and proofreaders.

(Maria Josefina Tabia, quoted in Hernandez Guerrero, 2005b: 157-58 as cited in Bielsa and Bassnett, 2009)

From the above perspective let us specify the major features which characterize news translation and distinguish it from other forms of translation.

2.3.1 The objective of news translation

When the concept of news witnessed a salient development, the focus of news translation will be concentrated on three main purposes for gathering and disseminating the information which are political communication, trade and pleasure and this is to keep up the world events, so the main objective of news translation is transmitting information in a fast and a clear way to facilitate the understanding of the readers, because as we have mentioned

the purpose or the function of the translator in the context of news translation is what is expected from the text that s/he will translate, so s/he cares about the target reader.

2.3.2 Restriction of Time and Space

Although news translator needs a specific space for transediting and verifying the news reports before publishing them, s/he must work within a short time to disseminate news in the proper time, because it is not common that news agencies or newspapers publish the old issues.

2.3.3 The Language of News Translation

Venuti in his *Translator's Invisibility* states that:

a translated text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or non-fiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviews, and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem transparent [...], giving the appearance [...] that the translation is not in fact a translation, but original.

This means that the translator in the context of our study deals with the readability which is defined as “the ease of understanding or comprehension due to the style of writing” (Karen qtd. in DoBay 3 as cited in Vybiralova, 2012), and the respect of the other cultures.

As mentioned before, the focus attention of news translation is the reader. The translator should translate for the specific geographical, temporal, and cultural identity of the reader in a clear and direct language so the text could be understood.

2.3.4 Manipulation

In news translation, manipulation is an important method in the production of target text. The manipulation can be integrated into the process of translation in three different forms:

- Linguistic manipulation: such as simplification, concretization, permutation, shifts in modality of verbs, changing the emotional loading of words, and so forth.
- Textual manipulation: refers to when a text is re-organized or some information is omitted or added.
- Extra-textual manipulation: the use of this form of manipulation lies in inserting visual components or highlighting particular words or passages inside of the text.

The news translator is usually a proofreader of the target text and s/he is responsible for determining which manipulation will apply to the text. (Vybiralova, 2012)

2.3.5 Textual Modifications

Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) conclude five types of the most frequent textual modifications that are required from news translator when s/he is going to produce news reports from one language to another, these modifications are:

- 1- Change the title and head.
- 2- Elimination of unnecessary information.
- 3- Addition of important background information.
- 4- Change in the order of paragraphs.
- 5- Summarizing information (p. 64)

In order to produce a good translation and a comprehensible target text, News translators will make some changes in the source text, first they start by the changing of the most important part in news story which is the headline that is situated in the head of page, and for attracting the reader's attention accordingly they will buy it. News translators always care about the expectations of the target audiences, therefore translators usually realize if the information is new for them or not; in the case of the well known or unnecessary information s/he will delete it counter to, if the information is new for the readers s/he must explain more by adding its background. Another important task of news translator is the use of summarizing method, in which s/he abstracts all the too long paragraphs and uses short sentences and simple words. Whereupon news translator spread no efforts in order to promote the readability in his or her report, and make it comprehensible for the readers.

Part Two: Translation in News Agencies

2.2.1 Translation in News Agencies

The development of the international news began with the emergence of news agencies in which the translation has a specific position and a pivotal role in the production of news, because news agencies since their inception produced news in five leading European languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and German. The latest addition to these is Arabic, in which Reuters has been producing news in 1954 and AFP since 1969. For that reason in 20th and 21st centuries scholars investigate the processes of translation that take place in the international news agencies which subscribe in the prosperity of the international news, and then they conclude that translation is an important part of the news agencies work, because translation is not separate from the other processes that occur in the production of news in news agencies.

Bielsa and Bassnett describe news agencies as “vast translation agencies structurally designed to achieve fast and reliable translation of large amount of information” (2009, p 56), so news agencies depend on translation in their products and they cannot give up its services, therefore they are the first source of the new realities around the world, in this regard Pablo Garcia Suarez points out that

(News agencies can be considered the ‘first line of combat’ in the translation of terms designating new realities. Because of their character as sources for the written press, radio and television, news agency editors, and especially news translators, are almost the first to have to solve the problems associated with the assimilation of news realities in a certain culture. Therefore, their responsibility is high as news terms will be transmitted from the news agencies to the press, and technical translators will often adopt the solutions given by the latter...).

(Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009, p.68)

It is not avowed that translation is one of the functions of news agencies, because the important features of the processes of translation that occur in the international news production are invisibility and transparency, also translation could successfully integrate within the journalism field as Bielsa (2007, 151) states it is not “just because of the need to adopt a domesticating strategy that values fluency and hides its very intervention, but also because of the fact that translation has been successfully integrated within journalism”. (Darwish, 2009)

Cronin advocates the translator’s transparency when he asserts that “it is by revealing, not disguising, their identity as translators that translators can make a legitimate bid to make more central interventions in culture, society and politics” (2003, 167), Bielsa (2005) also with this view, she confirms that it is “only by challenging its invisibility and transparency, which obscure the social conditions under which translation is performed as well as its role in mediating between cultures, will the mechanisms of cultural globalization be more fully understood” (p. 139 as cited in Brook, 2012)

2.2.2 The Difference between Translators and Journalists in News Agencies

In order to give a reasonable news report translators must first care about the target culture and work under the pressure of time, as Lefevere (1992, 14) states that “translators function in a given culture at a given time. The way they understand themselves and their culture is one of the factors that may influence the way in which they translate”.

Many other scholars and writers in translation studies support this view, for instance Gentzler and Tymoczko (2002) observes that “the most contemporary translation studies scholars view the process of translation as heterogeneous with different issues addressed by different translations and different translators at different times and places, depending on the specific historical and material moment”.

Also Toury (1995) contends that “[I]n its socio-cultural dimension, translation can be described as subject to constraints of several types and varying degree. These extend far

beyond the source text, the systemic differences between the languages and textual traditions involved in the act. Or even the possibilities and limitations of the cognitive apparatus of the translator as a necessary mediator”’. (as cited in Darwish, 2009)

Also we should not forget the skills of news writing, because it is a necessary factor in the producing of news, here the problem can be located between researchers whether the translator have been incorporated in news agencies as an editor or whether s/he stays as a news translator. Some researchers see that the tasks of the news translator and the editor in news agencies are similar, because the news reports of the both usually improved, modified and corrected before publishing them, in this context Karen Stetting (1989, 371) proposed the concept of transediting and he defines it as “‘a new term for coping with the grey area between editing and translating”’.

On the other hand, other researchers see that the journalist is the first and the only person who work in the newsroom not the translator. Because of the critical position of news agencies in the circulation of news, their works must be accurate and faithful, thus both of translators and journalists must have the competence to produce accessible reports in different linguistic and cultural contexts, and make them more intelligible to their target audience so the information is not only translated but also editing, reshaping and transforming into the target audience. But it is clear that the journalists’ skills more efficiency than the translator’s skills, therefore news production fulfils under the experience of the journalists not the translators, and for that reason news agencies employ “‘journalists rather than translators because only the former has the specific skills needed for the job: an experience of journalistic work and precise knowledge of journalistic genres and style”’’. (Vybiralova, 2012)

Pablo Garcia Suarez (2005, 175-176) points out that the problem of objectivity is the focus attention of the news translator

(in the case of a news translator, and specifically of a translator who works in a news agency, what is characteristic is that faithfulness to the original text is subordinated to faithfulness to the narrated facts, which on some occasions and whenever there exists a clear justification allows for the introduction of alterations of meaning, which are intolerable to a translator specialized in other fields; that is to say, it obliges the translator to combine his translating task with the task of journalistic editor)

(as cited in Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009)

Although news agencies use the journalist rather than the translator in translating news, the news translator still have a pivotal role in news agencies and s/he falls due a notable position within them, because it is easy for the news translator to be a proficient journalists and also to be the most important person who works in the newsroom in news agencies, s/he

needs just to master the journalistic genres and style of writing news, but it is hard for the journalist to be a professional translator. In this context Cook (2003, 103) observes that “[...] journalists think that translators are pedants and translators know that journalists are really cowboys [...]. Journalists do regard translators as the language police and, for their part, the translators are convinced that journalists are linguistic burglars, robbing and stealing their way around the rules” (Elbadri, 2010)

2.2.3 Translation Strategies in News Agencies

Wholesale media reports usually cover just the important information that is related with the event, and then the journalists of different organizations such as news agencies treating them by several textual modifications before the publication. The following quote is a good example of how the source text is treated in news translation:

The head of one foreign desk in Europe tells his staff to approach the translation process as if the base English-language copy were a press statement. Any journalist worth his or her salt would never simply reproduce a press statement. The basic facts are here. But the order often has to be rearranged. This is especially true of press statements where the real (especially if it’s bad) news is often tucked away at the bottom. Relevant background needs to be added to a press statement and the same might be the case when rendering an English story more relevant or comprehensible to the local target audience. (Williams, 2007)

Therefore journalists in news agencies do not see the source text as the final product, but as the raw material in which they use several processing stages to obtaining the final report, and then they disseminate them by different forms. (Bielsa & Bassnett, 2009)

The plurality of the strategies that occur in the formulation of the international news can be included under the concept of Stetting ‘transediting’ in which he likens between the work of the news translator and the editor in news agencies. This does not mean that these are the only strategies that are used in transediting and producing the news agencies reports, but also there some scholars proposed other strategies such. In our study we deal just with Stetting’s view in which he sees that the main used strategies in transediting a text are deletion, addition, substitution and reorganization, let us to illustrate them separately. (Brook, 2012)

2.2.3.1 Deletion

This strategy rises from the omission of words, sentences or even complete paragraphs. In transediting news, news translators should care about the target readers, so they omit all

what is not acceptable in their cultures, also if the information is too detailed s/he can omit it and make it shortened; in addition the repeated information can be also deleted. (Conway & Bassnett, 2006)

When news translators use this strategy, they must be careful not to omit the important information.

2.2.3.2 Addition

During the transediting there is the possibility of the loss in the final product especially when the target readers change; to avoid this problem news translators must add the background information that will be unknown in the new context, that means the function of news translators is not only translating news, but also they clarify news to make it acceptable for the target readers, so this strategy is used when news translators see that the target readers may need more explanation to understand.

2.2.3.3 Substitution

Through this strategy news translator fulfill different processes which involve some changes in the target text, for example they make details less precise such as in the case of the numbers, when they have the information of 2533 wounded they will change it into an approximate number like 2500 wounded; titles and leads are often substituted into other ones in order to serve the needs of the target readers and help to understand the content of the report, also they can use the summarizing method to reduce the extensive details of some sub-events may be given.

2.2.3.4 Reorganization

This strategy means to restructure the source text by refocusing the information in a given paragraph, and changing the order of the sentences and paragraphs according to the strengthened and the weakened of the details in the new context in order to appeal the focus attention of the target readers.

In the production of news, the target text “does not require that its form and content are preserved without signification alteration in translation” (Bielsa & Bassnett 2009, 65), so news translators must follow the above strategies to enhance the readability of the report and make it accessible to the understanding of the target readers.

Conclusion

From all of the above mentioned, in fact we can say that translation play an important and effective role in the production of news in news agencies, because translation is a main factor in news agencies that redounds to produce news in different languages and make it international, and this is what led to the improvement of profitability of news agencies.

Chapter III

Algeria Press Service and

Translation

Introduction

Although the media and its ways of communication became multiplied, the Big Four (AFP, Reuters, AP and Wolf) has remained the primary means which provide all media devices newspapers, radio and television by the global news. These news agencies have a significant impact on people's thinking, but after the crisis of the First World War it has become clear that these agencies are working to serve the national interests. They are also promoting certain ideas and adopt positions biased; they do not adhere to objectivity in news dissemination, and sometimes they spread false information in order to serve their special interests.

As a result, after the independence of most countries of the Third World including the Arab ones, everyone realized the importance of national news agencies in order to correct the mistakes that are published before by the international news agencies.

This chapter will address one of these agencies which is Algeria Press Service (APS) to discover the extent of its developments and if the translation has a pivotal role in or not.

3.1 Algeria Press Service

Algeria Press Service (APS) was created on December 1st, 1961, in Tunis, during the national liberation war to be the flagship of the Algerian Revolution on the international media scene. Its office was transferred to Algiers after its independence. On April 20, 1991, it was transformed into EPIC (Public Company with Economic and Commercial Aspect). APS offers a large public service mission by developing general and specialized news, covering politics, economy, culture and sports, especially to present the facts, actions and achievements of Algeria.

APS collects news and distributes it both in Algeria and abroad, news, commentaries, written or photographic documentation forming the basis of objective information in accordance with the ethical and requirements of public service. Also it offers specialized services at major events organized by Algeria (summit of the Arab League, African Games in Algiers, African Cultural festival and so on). (www.aps.com)

3.2 Departments of APS agency

APS consists of three main sections which are the editorial department, technician department and administrative department.

3.2.1 The technician department

This section consists of technical management which is the responsible of the maintenance technical equipment; it includes several branches such as telegraph, exploitation

of news, transmission and so forth, thus, a multidisciplinary technical team consisting of engineers and technicians ensures 24x24h. The technical team, in constant contact with clients of the agency, inter alia ensures the quality of the receipt of information from the APS services both by satellite and through public networks.

3.2.2 The administrative department

It cares about the interests of employees, accountancy, working means... etc.

3.2.3 The editorial department

This section is the most important part of APS work, because it is the section that charged with collecting news and preparing it for publication within and outside the country, so the desk is the only responsible for translating and disseminating news.

3.3 Sources of news in APS

APS relies on several sources in gathering its news whether national or international. We will mention the both national and international sources which are:

3.3.1 National Sources

Currently present at the source of the event, APS covers the news from four Regional Directorates (Blida, Ouargla, Constantine and Oran) which coordinate the activities of forty-seven provincial offices; these are the sources of the national news.

3.3.2 International News

As for the international news, APS has three main sources: Algerian Embassies, its foreign offices and the foreign news agencies.

3.3.2.1 Algerian Embassies

Algeria has in each country an ambassador to represent it around the world; he should master at least two languages for providing the APS by the latest events that are happening outside Algeria.

3.3.2.2 Foreign offices

APS possesses four offices outside the country; they provide it by the international news. These offices are:

1. Paris office: this is the main office in APS that is founded in 1964; it is received news from the West of Europe.
2. Cairo office: it established in 1966
3. Beirut office: it started its work in 1972 and covered the news of the East.

4. Dakar office: it covers the news of the Western Africa.

3.3.2.3 Foreign News Agencies

APS picks up all bulletins of the other news agencies that are broadcasted on the radio; they also have special contracts for the exchange of news with various agencies of the world.

3.4 Translation and APS

3.4.1 The period of 1961's-1989's

APS since its inception has focused on the translation in its work; it issued a newsletter in French and Arabic in that time, where it relies on correspondents in the liberation army those who were living daily events at home, to transfer data and news to the head office of the agency in Tunis, and there are translated into French then sent abroad for distribution to the world public opinion. Also the French news agency was the only source of news gathering in APS before the independence.

After the independence this agency moved its head office to Algeria, and it began its work by using the telegraph therefore it became able to cover news of all regions of Algeria based on local correspondents and editors. Thus, we conclude that in this period APS used two languages in disseminating its news and this means that translation has an important role in the work of this agency.

3.4.2 The period of 1989's-up to now

In this period the interest about translation has increased, because APS has made huge efforts to expand the scope of its news. As a result, in November 1989 it began to use English and Spanish in producing its news. At the moment, APS provides approximately 600 news per day in three languages (Arabic, French and English); and provides the widest possible coverage dealing with general news both nationally and internationally, so nowadays APS represents its news in twelve capitals, namely, Paris, Brussels, London, Rome, Madrid, Moscow, Amman, Cairo, Tunis, Dakar, Rabat and Washington.

It has a staff of nearly 460 employees; including 300 journalists and about 28 editors-translators the majority of them translate from/into French, to cover the news in real time, 24 hours on 24; and 7 days 7. They draw information to primary sources and feed the magazines, in interviews, analysis and insights on any topic of interest local, national and international. Each Regional Desk has its own team of journalists and translators responsible for covering national news through the various provinces of the country.

Texts for different users (media, institutions, economic operators) APS has a website in three languages (Arabic, French and English); and is preparing to propose in the near

future, products multimedia based initially services text, photos and graphics of the agency before being extended to audio and video (www.aps.com)

3.5 The evaluation of translators in APS

Generally, most approaches to translation evaluation in APS and other news agencies focus on translation performance in transmitting information to public, targeted as market rather than academic translation, so translators should have the competences that help them to translate news according to the target public, also the translations must be adjustable with the market needs, as Darwish (2001) points out that:

[T]he task of quality assurance, when required by policy in certain instances, is assigned by the same translation agencies to other translators, who are often untrained, under-skilled and unqualified to judge and evaluate translations. Subsequently, in the absence of well-defined standards and evaluation methodologies, quality assurance is essentially subject to the whims of the individual assessor, whose abilities and skills are more often in doubt.

APS evaluates its translators according to their competences in transmitting information from the source language into the target one, translators in APS must focus on the rules that are related to news writing style where they choose simple vocabulary as well as they alter a source text in order to give a target text that is including information of interest to the target readers.

APS take into account two main requirements in order to appoint their translators which are their academic level and professional expertise, because it has become easy to receive news during short time due to the evolution of modern technology, but it is difficult to translate news and re-published opportunely. APS choose their translators according to a test in which it determine their skills, and then it select the proficient translators those who have gained the wanted skills through their experience in this work.

3.6 Problems of Translators in APS

Translation is considered as a very difficult task in news agencies, because translators usually face several problems before reaching to clear and correct translations, in this paper we will summarize the most prominent of these problems in the following elements:

3.6.1 Translators are not Specialists

Among the problems that face the translator who is working in APS is that s/he is not a specialist, because translation in Algerian universities have no such branches, therefore translators face difficulties in translating specialized terminology, so they are inexperienced in some fields, for that they have had to exert additional effort in order to produce a good translated text in all domains.

3.6.2 Rareness of translator's internships

The training sessions and courses is considered very important criteria that enables translators those who work in news agencies learn about the latest tools that will help them in their translational, also during these sessions they will contact with specialists to take advantage of their expertise. Although these training courses remove many obstacles that may face the translator in the news agency, these latter did not pay attention to these required internship.

3.6.3 Lack of references

Dictionaries are considered among the most important factors that help translators to access into the correct translations, also dictionaries are very important guide that allows the translators to adjust the terms. News agency should have had the largest possible number of specialized dictionaries in many areas: medical dictionary, political dictionary and so forth, because if translator tries to translate specific items or events that may be in different formats and areas, s/he must master all the vocabularies of these areas.

3.6.4 Negation of the update in Arabic

Translators in APS when translate from/into Arabic may face the difficulty of translating new words, because the majority of languages around the world are always seeking to adapt new terminology in their dictionaries, but Arabic is not one of them; it lacks to update terminology and words with requirements imposed by the rhythm of the time.

Conclusion

Translation is the utmost means of the production of news in APS, because this latter gather news from different languages and also disseminate it in different language which are Arabic, French, English and Spanish.

General Conclusion

This dissertation was undertaken to determine the significant role that translation plays in the production of the international news. It comprised two main parts: the first part consists of two chapters; the first is a general overview of news translation, then the second was devoted to the role of translation in news agencies. The second part of dissertation was devoted the empirical research in which we take the Algerian Press Services as a case study for testing our hypothesis.

The interesting outcome of the first chapter embodied in the useful information we presented on news and translation: definition of news with mentioning its structure and sources, also it define translation as a means of communication.

The second chapter sheds light on the position of translation in news agencies. It is also highly concerned with translation strategies that are used in producing news.

The third chapter is a field of investigation in which we will determine the effect of translation on the development of Algeria Press Service.

We have hypothesized that in news agencies, translation is the utmost means to report news from one language to another and make it international.

According to the developments that have accompanied the rise of the Third World countries, and most of them get the independence, thanks to translation news agencies knew several developments in all aspects of its work and the most important of these developments is the extend of the scope of its promotion's news.

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Appendix: Interview Protocol

This appendix includes the list of questions used in the interview and the transcript of the interview conducted with Algeria Press Service.

The interview has the form of a semi-structured one, because we are conducted with the open questions.

Introductory Protocol

We have executed this interview with the director general of Algeria Press Service, by a phone call lasted half an hour. During that time, we asked several questions that we would like to cover in our study.

Introduction

Our research focuses on the pivotal role that translation plays in news agencies, for this purpose we deal with APS as a case of study. Because of the important position that you have in this agency, you have been selected to speak with us today.

How does APS collect information?

What is the dominant working language in APS?

How has translation changed in your agency over the years?

Could you give me some main reasons?

Which languages are APS translators translating to and from?

When did APS start using new language of work?

Why just these languages are used?

How did APS start using English?

How many translators are there in APS?

How are translators required?

Could you tell me more about these requirements?

What training have translators in APS received?

What tools and texts do they use?

What current problems do you see with translation and translators?

Could you tell me a little bit more?

ملخص البحث بالعربية

المقدمة:

من تداعيات العولمة زيادة الطلب على الترجمة في شتى المجالات و من بينها الأخبار، فوكالات الأنباء تجمع الأخبار من مختلف أنحاء العالم بأي لغة كانت لذا تجد نفسها مضطرة لترجمة هذه الأخبار حسب لغة الجمهور المستهدف وبهذا تعتبر الترجمة أحد أهم العوامل الخفية التي ساعدت على نجاح عمل هذه الوكالات و المتمثل في نشر الأخبار الملجعة و العالمية.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تسليط الضوء على الدور التي تلعبه الترجمة في تطوير وكالات الأنباء، كما تسعى إلى تبيان أهم الإستراتيجيات التي يستعملها المترجمون في تحرير الأخبار العالمية.

تم وضع أربع أسئلة أساسية للإجابة عنها في هذا البحث وهي كالآتي:

- كيف تسنح وكالات الأنباء عملية الترجمة أثناء تحريرها للأخبار العالمية؟
- ما هو دور المترجم في وكالات الأنباء؟
- هل للترجمة دخل في تطور وكالات الأنباء؟
- ما هي المكانة التي تحتلها الترجمة في مختلف مراحل تحرير الأخبار؟

يقوم البحث على فرضية مفادها أن:

"الترجمة هي أهم وسيلة تستعملها وكالات الأنباء في تحرير الأخبار من لغة إلى أخرى ومن ثمة جعلها عالمية"

تقوم منهجية البحث على المقابلة كأداة استقصائية للتعرف على توظيف الترجمة ضمن وكالات الأنباء حيث كان لنا حوار مع مسؤولين في مديرية الإعلام لوكالات الأنباء الجزائرية بالجزائر العاصمة بالإضافة إلى بعض المترجمين في كل من فروع الوكالة بولاجي ورقلة و قسنطينة.

تتوزع هذه الدراسة على ثلاثة فصول وهي مرتبة على النحو التالي:

ينقسم الفصل الأول إلى قسمين رئيسيين، الأول يتحدث عن بداية ظهور الترجمة كوسيلة اتصال بين الشعوب بينما تطرق القسم الثاني إلى تعريف الترجمة الصحفية و ذكر أهم خصائصها، بالإضافة إلى أنه تناول بعض نظريات الترجمة الحديثة التي ساهمت في تطوير الترجمة في ميدان إنتاج الأخبار العالمية.

الفصل الثاني هو الآخر مقسم إلى قسمين، الأول أعطى لمحة عن الخبر (تعريفه، أنواعه، بنيته، مصادره)، أما القسم الثاني فقد اهتم بالدور الذي تلعبه الترجمة في وكالات الأنباء مشيراً بذلك إلى مهام المترجم والصحفي في إنتاج الأخبار العالمية لدى هذه الوكالات، وأهم استراتيجيات الترجمة المتبعة أثناء هذه العملية.

الفصل الثالث والذي هو عبارة عن الدراسة التطبيقية لهذا البحث حيث اتخذت وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية كدراسة حالة وذلك من أجل التأكد من صحة الفرضية التي سبق ذكرها، أعطى لمحة عن هذه الوكالة من حيث نشأتها ومختلف الهياكل التي تتكون منها، كما بين دور الترجمة فيها وأحصى مختلف المعايير التي يتم على أساسها تقييم المترجم في هذه الوكالة مشيراً أيضاً إلى معظم المشاكل التي يتعرض إليها المترجم في وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية أثناء القيام بعمله.

حوصلة الفصول الثلاثة

اهتم الفصل الأول بالعلاقة الوطيدة بين الترجمة والإعلام، وذلك لأن المصدر الأساسي للأخبار هو وكالات الأنباء العالمية حيث أن هذه الأخيرة تنتج الأخبار بلغات مختلفة ولكن على نحو محدود في حين تضطر باقي الدول التي لها لغات أخرى إلى استعمال الترجمة من أجل ترويض ونقل الأخبار، وهذا لأنه يستحيل على صانع الخبر أن يكتبه ويفهم خلفياته و تفاصيله المستسقة من هذه الوكالات وهو لا يملك القدرة على الترجمة. زيادة على ذلك، للترجمة والإعلام غاية مشتركة ألا وهي تحقيق التواصل بين الشعوب والحضارات، حيث نجد أن الإعلام يسعى جاهداً إلى الإلمام بكل ما يجول في هذا العصر الذي يتسارع فيه إيقاع الأحداث بينما تعمل الترجمة على توصيل هذه المعلومات والأحداث بمختلف اللغات إلى كافة الشعوب.

مع مرور الوقت وبعد ظهور موجة العولمة طرأت عدة تطورات في كل المجالات مما أدى إلى زيادة الطلب على الترجمة من أجل مواكبة العصر وتطوراته ويعد الإعلام أحد هذه المجالات. ونظراً لمدى أهميته في نشر الوقائع والأحداث التي تدور في مختلف أنحاء العالم بدأ الاهتمام بطرق الترجمة التي تساعد على تسهيل صناعة الأخبار العالمية حيث ظهرت عدة نظريات تخدم الترجمة الإعلامية والتي إلى حد الآن لم يوضع لها تعريف محدد و دقيق إذ أن المتخصصين في هذا المجال يحتاجون إلى ضبط تعريف الترجمة في حد ذاتها ومن ثم تعريف الترجمة الإعلامية.

من بين الخصائص التي تتميز بها الترجمة الصحفية:

- تحويل المعلومات

- الالتزام بالمكان والوقت المحدد
- إستعمال لغة بسيطة وواضحة
- معالجة النصوص
- إجراء تعديلات وتغييرات في النصوص

من خلال كل ما تطرق إليه الفصل الأول نستنتج أن هناك روابط متينة بين الترجمة وصناعة الأخبار العالمية لأن الاثنين يخدمان بعضهما البعض كما أنهما يلعبان دوراً مهماً في رواج الأخبار في كل أنحاء العالم.

شهد العالم في القرن التاسع عشر عدة أحداث من بينها ظهور الثورة الصناعية في الدول الأوروبية بالإضافة إلى الحروب التي أنهكت بلدان العالم الثالث، وهو ما زاد من شغف الإنسان لمعرفة ما يجري حوله كون الفضول سمة بشرية.

في ذلك الزمن كانت هناك وسيلتين فقط لنقل الأخبار من أجل سد حاجيات الطبقة القارئة هما التليفون والتلغراف، ولكن

بعدما أدرك الصحفيون أهمية الخبر أصبح هذا الأخير السلعة الرئيسية التي تباعها الصحف للقراء وبثمين زهيد بينما كانت

تكاليف جمع هذه الأخبار باهظة الثمن ما أدى إلى تشارك الصحف في مواجهة هذه النفقات وهو الأساس الذي بنيت عليه

فكرة وكالة الأنباء أين برز دور الترجمة في عمل هذه الوكالة بصفة عامة وفي إنتاج الأخبار العالمية بصفة خاصة، وهذا ما

سيتطرق إليه الفصل الثاني.

تم في الفصل الثاني تعريف الخبر على أنه جمع مختلف المعلومات والأحداث التي وقعت أو ستقع في المستقبل القريب مع تحري

الصدق والموضوعية والدقة ثم نقلها إلى القراء من خلال نشرها في الصحف أو بثها عبر التلفزيون، الراديو... الخ.

تجمع الأخبار عادة من كافة أنحاء العالم وبذلك فقد تكون عالمية أو وطنية، جهوية أو محلية كما أنها تعالج كل المواضيع

الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية وغيرها، ولكن رغم اختلاف مواضيعها ومصادرها إلا أنها تملك بنية مشتركة تتكون من

ثلاثة عناصر أساسية هي كالتالي:

العنوان الرئيسي:

هذا هو الجزء الأهم في الخبر لأنه المسؤول عن لفت انتباه القراء كما أنه يعرض الفكرة العامة للخبر المراد نشره.

الفقرة الرئيسية:

الفقرة أو الجملة الطويلة التي يبدأ بها الخبر يتراوح حجمها ما بين 20 إلى 30 كلمة، تلخص فيها حقائق الخبر ويشترط عدم إعادة المعلومات التي ذكرت في هذا القسم في باقي أقسام الخبر.

الفقرات التابعة:

تتمثل في باقي الفقرات التي يتم فيها عرض كل تفاصيل الخبر حيث تذكر كل المعلومات والخلفيات التي لها علاقة بالخبر. للخبر مصدرين مهمين: الأول هو الصحفي الذي يسعى جاهدا لمواكبة الأحداث وجمعها في الوقت المناسب، والثاني هو وكالات الأنباء التي تتمثل مهمتها في جمع الأخبار من مختلف أنحاء العالم ثم تسويقها لمختلف وسائل الأعلام. كانت وكالات الأنباء منذ بداياتها تنتج الأخبار بخمس لغات أوروبية وهي الإنجليزية، الفرنسية، البرتغالية، الإسبانية و الألمانية قبل أن تضاف اللغة العربية عام 1954، وهو ما يعني أنها تعتمد بشكل أساسي على الترجمة في عملها. في القرن العشرين والواحد والعشرين بدأ العلماء والباحثون في البحث لتطوير طرق الترجمة المتبعة من أجل إنتاج الأخبار العالمية وذلك بعدما أدركوا أهمية الدور الذي تؤديه الترجمة في وكالات الأنباء. رغم استعمال الترجمة في وكالات الأنباء إلا أنها لا تعتمد على المترجمين في ترجمة الأخبار بل تستخدم الصحفيين الذين يتقنون لغتين فما فوق وذلك لأنها تتصور أن الصحفي هو الوحيد القادر على الإبداع في أساليب تحرير الأخبار، بينما هناك من يقر بأنه من الصعب على الصحفي أن يتقن مهارات الترجمة من دون دراسة أساليبها وتطبيقاتها في الوقت الذي يسهل فيه على المترجم أن يتقن الأساليب الصحفية لكتابة الأخبار ولهذا يجدر بوكالات الأنباء أن تلجأ إلى المترجم من أجل هذه المهمة لا إلى الصحفي.

من بين أهم الاستراتيجيات التي يستعملها المترجم أثناء ترجمة الأخبار من أجل إنتاج نصوص مقبولة ومنسجمة مع رغبات القراء المستهدفين مايلي:

الحذف

قد يشمل هذا الحذف كلمة واحدة، جملة أو حتى فقرة كاملة بما أن المترجم أثناء ترجمة الأخبار يهتم أكثر بالجمهور المستهدف أي بالنص الهدف لذا يجدر به حذف كل ما قد يزعجه ويشعره بالملل مثل التفاصيل الجانبية، المعلومات المعروفة والبدئية بالنسبة للقارئ وغيرها.

الإضافة

لكي يزيل المترجم إشكال المعلومات المبهمة وخاصة تلك التي تعتبر معلومات جديدة بالنسبة للقارئ المستهدف عليه ان يضيف خلفيات وتفاصيل أكثر عن المعلومة.

الاستبدال

هنا يستبدل المترجم بعض المعلومات على حسب حاجة القارئ و في العادة تستبدل العناوين الرئيسة وذلك من اجل لفت انتباه القارئ.

إعادة التنظيم

يغير المترجم من ترتيب المعلومات والفقرات في النص الهدف حيث يبدأ بالأكثر أهمية بالنسبة للقارئ المستهدف ومن ثم ينتقل إلى الأقل أهمية.

بالرغم من تعدد وسائل الإعلام إلا أن وكالات الأنباء العالمية لا تزال هي المصدر الرئيسي لأخبار العالم لذا فهذه الوكالات لها تأثير كبير في صناعة الرأي العام.

أصبح واضحاً بعد الأزمة التي شهدتها العالم في الحرب العالمية الأولى أن هذه الوكالات تعمل وفق مصالحها الخاصة كما أنها لا تلتزم بالموضوعية في نشر أخبارها وبهذا أدرك الجميع أهمية وجود وكالات أنباء وطنية ومحلية من اجل كشف الحقائق التي لم تكشف عنها وكالات الأنباء العالمية فكانت بداية ظهور الوكالات المحلية في الخمسينات من القرن العشرين ومن بين هذه الوكالات وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية والتي كان للترجمة دوراً أساسياً في تطورها واتساع نطاق ترويج أخبارها وهذا ما سيتطرق إليه الفصل الثالث.

نشأت وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية في 1 ديسمبر 1961 حيث كانت تونس العاصمة المركز الرئيسي لها لينقل هذا المركز إلى الجزائر العاصمة بعد وقف إطلاق النار.

تتكون هذه الوكالة من ثلاثة أقسام :

القسم الفني

يهتم بمصالح الأجهزة الفنية وصيانتها ويضم هذا القسم أربعة شعب التلغراف، استغلال الأنباء، الإرسال وشعبة الاستقبال اللاسلكي.

القسم الإداري

يهتم هذا القسم بشؤون الموظفين، ويتكون من مصلحة المحاسبة، المصلحة التجارية، مصلحة العتاد وغيرها من المصالح التي تم وكالة الأنباء بصفة عامة.

قسم التحرير

وهو القسم المكلف بجمع الأخبار من خارج وداخل الوطن والتعليق عليها، وتعتبر سكرتارية التحرير نواة هذا القسم لأنها المسؤولة عن تلقي الأخبار باللغتين الفرنسية والعربية حيث تتم خلال هذه المرحلة ترجمة الأخبار. لوكالة الأنباء الجزائرية أربعة فروع رئيسية في ولايات الجزائر، قسنطينة، وهران، ورقلة وهي تعتبر أهم مصادر الأخبار الوطنية في الجزائر أما بالنسبة للخبر العالمي فوكالة الأنباء تعتمد على كل من السفارات، المكاتب الخارجية، وكالات الأنباء العالمية كل هذه المصادر تعتمد على الترجمة في عملها وهذا ما يؤكد المكانة الهامة التي تملكها الترجمة في وكالة الأنباء. يمكننا تقسيم تطور وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية بفعل الترجمة إلى مرحلتين:

المرحلة الأولى

من 1961 إلى 1989 حيث كانت هذه الوكالة تصدر نشرة إخبارية باللغتين العربية والفرنسية، وكانت وكالة الأنباء الفرنسية هي المصدر الرئيسي والوحيد لجمع الأخبار الخارجية قبل الاستقلال.

المرحلة الثانية

من 1989 إلى يومنا هذا التطور بدأ عندما أرادت وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية توسيع نطاق ترويج أخبارها حيث لجأت إلى اللغة العالمية 'الإنجليزية' بالإضافة إلى استعمال اللغة الإسبانية وبهذا أصبحت الجزائر تروج أخبارها في مختلف بلدان العالم. تبين لنا من خلال كل ما تناولناه في هذه الدراسة بأن للترجمة دور أساسي في تطوير عمل وكالات الأنباء وازدهارها .

Abstract

The present study aims at investigating the pivotal role that translation plays in the production of international stories in news agencies. For this purpose, it attempts to examine the position of translation within Algeria Press Service (APS). This study based on personal interview with the responsible of media direction of Algerian Press Services and some translators who work in the section of APS in Ouargla. The findings have shown that APS since its inception depends on two languages in producing news which are Arabic and French; this means that APS started its work depending on translation, and when it pursues to develop and extend its news scope it uses two other languages in its work which are English and Spanish, thereby it became represent its news in twelve capitals which are: Paris, Brussels, London, Rome, Madrid, Moscow, Amman, Cairo, Tunis, Dakar, Rabat and Washington. This means that AP Services achieved to this development thanks to translation. Thus, we concluded that Algerian Press Services depends on translation in all stages of its production of the international news, because it uses translation during gathering news as well as in disseminating them.

Key-words: news translation, translation, transediting, global press agencies, Algeria Press Service

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى البحث عن الدور المهم الذي تقوم به الترجمة في كتابة الأخبار العالمية لدى وكالات الأنباء حيث كانت معتمدة على وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية أنموذجا أين كان هناك حوار شخصي مع مسؤولي مديرية الإعلام لوكالة الأنباء الجزائرية بالإضافة إلى بعض المترجمين العاملين في فرع وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية لولائي ورقلة. أشارت النتائج إلى أن وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية منذ بدايتها اعتمدت على اللغتين الفرنسية والعربية في نشر الأخبار هذا ما يعني أن عمل هذه الوكالة بدأ بالاعتماد على الترجمة وعندما أرادت أن توسع نطاق ترويج أخبارها اعتمدت على اللغة العالمية الإنجليزية وكذلك اللغة الإسبانية وبهذا أصبحت تروج أخبارها في اثنتي عشرة عاصمة وهي: باريس، بروكسل، لندن، روما، مدريد، موسكو، القاهرة، تونس، الرباط، واشنطن، دكار، وهذا يعني أن فضل التطور الذي وصلت إليه وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية في نشر أخبارها يعود إلى الترجمة. وبهذا استنتجنا أن وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية تعتمد على الترجمة في كل مراحل إنتاج الخبر العالمي فهي تستعملها في جمع الخبر بالإضافة إلى أنها تستعملها في نشره.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة الإعلامية، الترجمة، تحرير الترجمة، وكالات الأنباء العالمية، وكالة الأنباء الجزائرية